OUPV

Safe Waters Maritime Training Huntington Station, NY

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Course Framework

Scope / Objective
This 54 hour course prepares candidates for the USCG examination to qualify for Operator of Uninspected Passenger Vessel. During the 54 hour class students will review the rules, plotting, deck topics and navigation. Throughout the course emphasis is placed on understanding the theory and principals of the material presented, with special emphasis on Rules, and safe navigation.

Entry Standards

No requirements necessary for entry level course.

Class Limitation

Maximum class size is 24 students

Student / Teacher Ratio:
Classroom Lecture 24 to 1.

Instructors
Asma, Robert
Flanagan, Steve
Germann, Matthew

Teaching Facilities:
US Merchant Marine Academy
300 Steamboat Road
Kings Point, NY 11024-1699

The United States Merchant Marine Academy has the excellent training facilities located on the Academy campus. In addition a large assortment of modern visual aids, instructional videos and specialized equipment is available for class presentations.

Classroom sessions are held in a safe comfortable environment which is well-equipped with TV/DVD, blackboard/whiteboard. The location of the Academy on spacious grounds overlooking Long Island Sound adds to the environment and makes for a more conducive learning experience.

Course Equipment

Audio - Visual Equipment
TV/DVD

Teaching Aids:

Instructional DVD's (V)
Basic Fire Prevention on Your Boat
Basic Personal Devices
Basic Visual Distress Signals

Textbooks (T)

OUPV Student Guide

Reference (R)

R1. Navigation Rules, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation 2004)

R2. Knight's Modern Seamanship. Noel, John V. (New York, NY.; Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1989)

R3. Advanced Coastal Navigation, USCG Auxiliary. Third Edition, 1999

R4. American Merchant Seaman Manual. (Cornell Maritime Press, Centerville, Maryland) Sixth Edition 1980.

R5. Marine Fire Fighting. International Fire Service Training Association, (Oklahoma State University) First Edition, 2000.

R6. Merchant Marine Officer's Handbook. Hayler, William B. (Cornell Maritime Press,
(Centerville, Maryland) Fifth Edition, 1989.

R7. Survival Guide for the Mariner. Meurn, Robert J. (Cornell Maritime Press, Centerville,
Maryland) Second Edition, 1993.

Detailed Teaching Syllabus

1. Ship Construction
    - 1.1 Ship Terminology. Explain the following
        - 1.1.1. Length
        - 1.1.2. Athwartships
        - 1.1.3. Centerline
        - 1.1.4. Port/Starboard
        - 1.1.5. Sheer
        - 1.1.6. Flare
        - 1.1.7. Camber
        - 1.1.8 Bow/Stern
        - 1.1.9. Inboard/Outboard
        - 1.1.10. Port/Starboard Quarters
    - 1.2. Structural Terms. Explain the following.
        - 1.2.1. Keel
        - 1.2.2. Stem
        - 1.2.3. Sternpost
        - 1.2.4. Transverse frames
        - 1.2.5. Bulkheads
        - 1.2.6. Gunwales
        - 1.2.7. Decks
    - 1.3. Deck Numbering-Explain the following.
        - 1.3.1. Main deck
        - 1.3.2. Decks below main deck
        - 1.3.3. Decks above main deck
        - 1.3.4. Forecastle deck
        - 1.3.5. Well deck
        - 1.3.6. Half deck
    - 1.4. Doors, Hatches and Dogs. Explain the following
        - 1.4.1. Doors
        - 1.4.2. Hatches
        - 1.4.3. Dogs

2. Navigation General
    - 2.1. Compass. Illustrate the following.
        - 2.1.1. Principals of operation/magnetic fields
        - 2.1.2. Deviation
        - 2.1.3. Variation
        - 2.1.4. Compass corrections
        - 2.1.5. Deviation Table
        - 2.1.6. Compass error
        - 2.1.7. Parts of a compass
        - 2.1.8. Compass mounting

2.2. Charts. Illustrate the following
- 2.2.1. Chart Edition date
- 2.2.2. Projection: Mercator, Gnomonic
- 2.2.3. Scale: Harbor, Coast, General, Sailing
- 2.2.4. Soundings
- 2.2.5. Bottom characteristics: wrecks, obstructions, rocks
- 2.2.6. Depth Contours
- 2.2.7. Nature of the seabed: sand, mud, clay, shells, gravel, etc.
- 2.2.8. Colors
- 2.2.9. Tidal datum: MLW, MLLW, MHW.
- 2.2.10. Shoreline detail
- 2.2.11. Landmarks: Cupola, Dome, Stack, Tank, Tower, Radio tower.
- 2.2.12. Chart Corrections
    - 2.2.13.1. Local Notice to Mariners

2.3. Latitude and Longitude. Illustrate the following
- 2.3.1. GMT is the start of Longitude
- 2.3.2. Equator is starting point for Latitude
- 2.3.3. Scale of chart dictates degree of detail
- 2.3.4. Plotting tools:
    - 2.3.4.1. Parallel Rulers, compass, dividers, rollers, triangles
    - 2.3.4.2. Nautical calculator

2.4. Light Scales. Demonstrate the following.
- 2.4.1. Nominal Range
- 2.4.2. Geographic Range
- 2.4.3. Luminous Range

2.5. Publications. Illustrate the following.
- 2.5.1. Coast Pilot
- 2.5.2. Light List
- 2.5.3. Local Notice to Mariners
- 2.5.4. Chart #1
- 2.5.5. Tide and Current Tables

2.6. Electronics. Illustrate the following.
- 2.6.1. GPS
- 2.6.2. Radar
- 2.6.3. ECDIS/Chart Plotter
- 2.6.4. Radio/GMDSS
- 2.6.5. Fathometer

2.7. Tides and Currents. Illustrate the following.
- 2.7.1. Tide and Current Tables
    - 2.7.1.1. Tide: vertical movement of water
    - 2.7.1.2. Current: horizontal movement of water

2.7.2. Definitions. Explain the following.
- 2.7.2.1. Range
- 2.7.2.2. Stand
- 2.7.2.3. Height of tide
- 2.7.2.4. Set and Drift
- 2.7.2.5. Slack water
- 2.7.2.6. Flood/Ebb
- 2.7.2.7. Spring./Neap
- 2.7.2.8. Diurnal/Semi-diurnal
- 2.7.2.9. MLLW, MLW, MHW, Sea Level.

2.8. Aids to Navigation. Illustrate the following
- 2.8.1. Safe water buoy
- 2.8.2. Preferred Channel Buoy
- 2.8.3. Special Purpose Buoy
- 2.8.4. Information, Regulatory, Warning Buoys
- 2.8.5. Isolated Danger Buoy
- 2.8.6. Channel Buoys
- 2.8.7. Range Markers
- 2.8.8. Light Houses
- 2.8.9. Private ATONS
- 2.8.10. Mooring Buoys
- 2.8.11. Sector Lights
- 2.8.12.Light Characteristics. Illustrate the following.
  - 2.8.12.1. Fixed
  - 2.8.12.2. Flashing
  - 2.8.12.3. Occulting
  - 2.8.12.4. Isophase
  - 2.8.12.5. Quick Flashing
  - 2.8.12.6. Alternating
- 2.8.13. Sound Characteristics. Illustrate the following.
  - 2.8.13.1. Bells
  - 2.8.13.2. Whistle
  - 2.8.13.3. Gong

3. Plotting

3.1. Types of Navigation. Explain the following.
- 3.1.1. DR Navigation
- 3.1.2. Celestial Navigation
- 3.1.3. Electronic Navigation
- 3.1.4. Terrestrial Navigation

3.2. Establishing Position. Illustrate the following.
- 3.1.1. LOP
- 3.1.2. Bearings, relative/true
- 3.1.3. Ranges

3.1.4. Dead Reckoning
3.1.4.1. The DR Plot
3.1.4.2. Updating the DR Plot
3.1.4.3. Proper notation

3.3. Plotting Terminology. Explain the following.
3.3.1. Course
3.3.2. COA
3.3.3. CMG
3.3.4. COG
3.3.5. Speed
3.3.6. SOA
3.3.7. SMG
3.3.8. SOG
3.3.9. Fix
3.3.10. Running Fix
3.3.11. Track
3.3.12. Set and Drift
3.3.13. Estimated Position

3.4. Time-Speed-Distance Calculations
3.4.1. 60D/ST
3.4.2. Nautical Calculator
3.4.3. 24 Hour Clock

3.5. Plotting Problems
3.5.1. LIS Problems
3.5.1.1. Chart look-up problems
3.5.1.2. Course & speed
3.5.1.3. ETA
3.5.1.4. Three bearing fix
3.5.1.4. Set & drift
3.5.1.5. Course to steer w/set & drift

4. Fire Fighting
4.1. The fire tetrahedron-Explain the following
4.1.1. Heat
4.1.2. Fuel
4.1.3. Oxygen
4.1.4. Chain Reaction

4.2. Spread of fire. Explain the following.
4.2.1. Radiation
4.2.2. Conduction
4.2.3. Convection

4.3. Fire Development. Explain the following.
- 4.3.1. Ignition
- 4.3.2. Growth
- 4.3.3. Flashover
- 4.3.4. Fully developed fire
- 4.3.5. Decay

4.4. Classification of fire. Explain the following.
- 4.4.1. Class A
- 4.4.2. Class B
- 4.4.3. Class C
- 4.4.4. Class D
- 4.4.5. Class K

4.5. Sources of fire onboard. Illustrate and explain the following
- 4.5.1. Unattended machinery spaces
- 4.5.2. Spontaneous combustion/poor housekeeping
- 4.5.3. Careless smoking
- 4.5.4. Bunkering operations
- 4.5.5. Welding and burning

4.6. Extinguishment Theory. Explain the following.
- 4.6.1. Remove the heat
- 4.6.2. Remove the fuel
- 4.6.3. Remove the oxygen
- 4.6.4. Break the chain reaction

4.7. Extinguishing Agents. Explain/Illustrate the following.
- 4.7.1. Water
- 4.7.2. CO2
- 4.7.3. Dry Chemical
- 4.7.4. Foam

4.8. Delivery Systems. Illustrate the following.
- 4.8.1. Portable Extinguishers
- 4.8.2. Semi Portable Extinguishers
- 4.8.3. Fixed Suppression Systems
  - 4.8.3.1. Fire main systems
  - 4.8.3.2. CO2 systems

4.9. Fire Detection systems. Illustrate the following
- 4.9.1. Smoke Detection Systems
- 4.9.2. Heat Detection Systems
- 4.9.3. Watch patrol system

4.10. Fire Fighting Procedures. Explain the following.
- 4.10.1. Station Bill
- 4.10.2. Safety Equipment
- 4.10.3. Sound the Alarm
- 4.10.4. Fire Attack
  - 4.10.4.1. Establishing boundaries
  - 4.10.4.2. Attack methods
  - 4.10.4.3. Water management
  - 4.10.4.4. Overhaul
  - 4.10.4.5. Re-flash watch

4.11. Training and Drills
- 4.11.1. Crew Responsibilities
- 4.11.2. Pre fire planning
- 4.11.3. Drills

5. Stability

5.1. Motions of a ship. Illustrate the following
- 5.1.1. Roll
- 5.1.2. Pitch
- 5.1.3. Yaw

5.2. Three types of stability
- 5.2.1. Positive stability
- 5.2.2. Negative Stability
- 5.2.3. Neutral Stability

5.3. Center of Gravity, Buoyancy. Illustrate

5.4. Explain the Transverse Metacente

5.5. Explain the following concepts.
- 5.5.1. Free Surface
- 5.5.2. Trim
- 5.5.3. Draft Marks
- 5.5.4. Plimsol lines

6. Safety and Survival

6.1. Actions in the event of emergency. Explain the following.
- 6.1.1. Emergency whistle signals
- 6.1.2. Station Bill
- 6.1.3. Responsibility of Captain/Crew
- 6.1.4. Emergency communications

6.2. Lifesaving Equipment. Illustrate the following.
- 6.2.1. Personal Flotation Device
- 6.2.2. Immersion Suits
- 6.2.3. Buoyant apparatus

6.2.4. Life Rafts
6.2.4.1. Rescue platforms
6.2.4.2. Covered liferafts
6.2.4.3. Liferaft features

6.2.5. Lifeboats. Demonstrate the following.
6.2.5.1. Types of lifeboats
6.2.5.1.1. Covered lifeboats
6.2.5.1.2. Open lifeboats
6.2.5.1.3. Free fall lifeboats
6.2.5.2. Types of lifeboat launching systems
6.2.5.2.1. Gravity davits

6.2.6. Survival craft equipment. Illustrate the following.
6.2.6.1. Bailer
6.2.6.2. First Aid kit
6.2.6.3. Repair kit
6.2.6.4. Oars
6.2.6.5. Provisions
6.2.6.6. Survival Instruction book
6.2.6.7. Sea Anchor/Storm Oil

6.2.7. Actions while aboard a life raft. Illustrate the following
6.2.7.1. Stay together
6.2.7.2. Hypothermia
6.2.7.3. Moral
6.2.7.4. HELP Position
6.2.7.5. Seasickness
6.2.7.6. Food & Drink
6.2.7.7. Communications
6.2.7.7.1. EPIRB
6.2.7.7.2. SART
6.2.7.7.3. Pyrotechnics

7. Vessel Handling and Maneuvering
7.1. Propeller action-Illustrate the following concepts.
7.1.1. Rotation
7.1.2. Pitch
7.1.3. Slip
7.1.4. Unequal blade thrust
7.1.5. Cavitation

7.2. Propeller forces-Explain the following.
7.2.1. Propeller thrust
7.2.2. Screw Current
7.2.3. Transverse force

7.2.4. Rudder force

7.3. Turning Characteristics-Illustrate the following.
- 7.3.1. Advance
- 7.3.2. Transfer
- 7.3.3. Tactical diameter
- 7.3.4. Kick
- 7.3.5. Pivot Point

7.4. Single Screw boat handling. Illustrate
7.5. Twin screw boat handling. Illustrate

8. Communications
- 8.1. Radio Operations Illustrate the following.
  - 8.1.1. Bridge to Bridge Radiotelephone Act
  - 8.1.2. Transmission power
  - 8.1.3. Working frequencies
    - 8.1.3.1. Distress frequencies
    - 8.1.3.2. Bridge to bridge
    - 8.1.3.3. Vessel Traffic/Harbor Master
  - 8.1.4. Radio Protocol. Demonstrate the following.
    - 8.1.4.1. Roger
    - 8.1.4.2. Wilco
    - 8.1.4.3. Over
    - 8.1.4.4. Out/Clear
  - 8.1.4. Types of Radio Calls. Demonstrate the following.
    - 8.1.4.1. Mayday
    - 8.1.4.2. Pan Pan
    - 8.1.4.3. Securite
  - 8.1.5. Emergency Communications. Demonstrate the following.
    - 8.1.5.1. EPIRB
    - 8.1.5.2. Pyrotechnics
    - 8.1.5.3. Sound signaling

9. Engineering
- 9.1. Gasoline & Diesel Engines-Illustrate the following.
  - 9.1.1. Difference between Gasoline and diesel fuel
  - 9.1.2. Gas & diesel vapors
  - 9.1.3. Ventilation of gas & diesel fumes
  - 9.1.4. Flame screen
  - 9.1.5. Backfire flame arrestors
  - 9.1.6. Flashpoint of gasoline

9.2. Batteries. Illustrate the following

9.2.1. Filling batteries
9.2.2. Charging batteries produces hydrogen gas
9.2.3. Battery protection
9.2.4. Proper ventilation

9.3. MSD's Explain the following
9.3.1. Type I
9.3.2. Type II
9.3.3. Type III

9.4. Bilge Pumping Systems. Explain the following.
9.4.1. Bilge pumps
9.4.2. Bilge piping

9.5. Steering Gear. Illustrate the following.
9.5.1. Types of steering assemblies
9.5.2. Hydraulic systems
9.5.3. Electric hydraulic
9.5.4. USCG required testing

9.6. Miscellaneous Systems. Explain the following.
9.6.1. Stuffing box
9.6.2. Electrical panel
9.6.2.1. Fuses
9.6.2.2. Circuit breakers

10. Rules of the Road
10.1. General. Explain the following.
10.1.1. Application
10.1.2. Responsibility
10.1.3. General Definitions
10.2. Steering and Sailing Rules. Explain the following.
10.2.1. Application
10.2.2. Lookout
10.2.3. Safe Speed
10.2.4. Risk of Collision
10.2.5. Action to Avoid Collision
10.2.6. Narrow Channels
10.2.7. Traffic Separation Scheme
10.2.8. Sailing Vessels
10.2.9. Overtaking
10.2.10. Head-On Situation
10.2.11. Crossing Situation
10.2.12. Action by Give Way Vessel
10.2.13. Action by Stand on Vessel
10.2.14. Responsibility between Vessels

10.3. Lights and shapes. Illustrate the Following
- 10.3.1. Application
- 10.3.2. Definitions
- 10.3.3. Visibility of Lights
- 10.3.4. Power Driven vessels Lights Underway
- 10.3.5. Towing and Pushing
- 10.3.6. Sailing Vessels & Vessels under oars-Underway
- 10.3.7. Fishing Vessels
- 10.3.8. NUC/RAM
- 10.3.9. CBD
- 10.3.10. Pilot Vessels
- 10.3.11. Anchored Vessels/Vessels aground
- 10.3.12. Seaplanes/WIGs

10.4. Sound and Light Signals. Explain the following.
- 10.4.1. Definitions
- 10.4.2. Equipment for Sound Signals
- 10.4.3. Maneuvering and Warning Signals
- 10.4.4. Sound Signals in Restricted Visibility.
- 10.4.5. Signals to attract attention
- 10.4.6. Distress Signals

11. Anchoring

11.1. Types of Anchors. Describe.
- 11.1.1. Danforth
- 11.1.2. Commercial Stockless
- 11.1.3. Mushroom
- 11.1.4. CDQ
- 11.1.5. Grapnel

11.2. Anchor Rhode. Explain the following.
- 11.2.1. Chain cable, line
- 11.2.2. Chain markings
- 11.2.3. Swivels
- 11.2.4. Detachable links

11.3. Anchor Windless. Explain/Illustrate the following.
- 11.3.1. Windless
- 11.3.2. Wildcat
- 11.3.3. Gypsey Head
- 11.3.4. Stripping bar
- 11.3.5. Whelps
- 11.3.6. Riding pawl

11.4. Anchoring Terms. Illustrate the following.
- 11.4.1. Haws pipe

11.4.2. Spill pipe
11.4.3. Devils claw
11.4.4. Scope
11.4.5. Types of bottoms

12. Weather
    12.1. Elements of Weather. Explain the following.
        12.1.1. Prevailing weather patterns in the northern hemispheres
        12.1.2. Heating and cooling of the earth.
        12.1.3. Earths rotation

    12.2. Weather Instruments. Explain the following.
        12.2.1. Thermometers
        12.2.2. Barometers
        12.2.3. Anemometers
        12.2.4. Psychrometers

    12.3. Wind patterns. Explain the following.
        12.3.1. Land breeze
        12.3.2. Sea breeze

    12.4. Clouds. Illustrate the following.
        12.4.1. Cloud formation
        12.4.2. Types of clouds
            12.4.1.1. Cirrus
            12.4.1.2. Cumulous
        12.4.3. Clouds
            12.4.3.1. Cirrus
            12.4.3.2. Cirrostratus
            12.4.3.3. Cirrocumulus
            12.4.3.4. Altostratus
            12.4.3.5. Altocumulus
            12.4.3.6. Stratocumulus
            12.4.3.7. Cumulus
            12.4.3.8. Nimbostratus
            12.4.3.9. Cumulonimbus

    12.5. Fronts. Illustrate the following.
        12.5.1. Warm front
        12.5.2. Cold front
        12.5.3. Stationary front
        12.5.4. Occuluded front

13. Ships Business
    13.1. License-Explain the following

13.1.1. A USCG license is required to carry passengers for hire
13.1.2. Must be on board at all times
13.1.3. It must be renewed every 5 years

13.2. Certificates and paperwork. Explain the following
13.2.1. Registration
13.2.2. Certificate of Documentation
13.2.3. Emergency Check off List

13.3. Code of Federal Regulation. Explain the following
13.3.1. Subchapter C-Uninspected Passenger Vessels

14. Pollution Regulations
14.1. Pollution Regulations. Explain the following
14.1.1. OPA -90
14.1.2. Clean Water Act
14.1.3. MARPOL

14.2. Requirements for commercial vessels. Illustrate the following.
14.2.1. MARPOL Placard
14.2.2. Oil Discharge Placard
14.2.3. Define “discharge”

14.3. Actions in the event of a spill. Explain the following.
14.3.1. Stop pumping
14.3.2. Report the spill
14.3.3. Begin containment

14.4. Containment tools. Illustrate the following.
14.4.1. Oil sorbent pads
14.4.2. Booms
14.4.3. Oil dispersant chemicals

15. Marlinespike
15.1. Rope. Illustrate the following.
15.1.1. Types of rope
15.1.2. Rope construction
15.1.3. Rope characteristics
15.1.4. Safe Working Load
15.1.5. Safety Practices
15.1.6. Care and handling of line
15.1.7. Measurement of line
15.1.8. Messinger lines

15.2. Knots. Demonstrate the following.
15.2.1. Bowline

15.2.2. Square Knot
15.2.3. Figure eight
15.2.4. Clove hitch
15.2.5. Rolling hitch
15.2.6. Anchor bend
15.2.7. Single/double becket

15.3. Splices. Illustrate the following.
15.3.1. Eye splice
15.3.2. Short splice

Instructor Guidelines

1. Ship's Business	M/M Officer's Handbook, Cha. 21.
2. Oil Pollution	M/M Officer's Handbook, Cha. 20.
3. Fire Fighting	Marine F/F, IFSTA, Cha.1-15.
4. Stability & Ship's Construction	American Merchant Seaman's Manual, Cha. 15.
5. Safety & Survival	S/S for the Mariner, Cha. 3-5.
6. Vessel Handling	M/M Officer's Handbook, Cha. 9.
7. Communications	American Merchant Seaman's Manual, Cha. 13.
8. Engineering	M/M Officer's Handbook, Cha. 14 & 15.
9. Anchoring & Ground Tackle	American Merchant Seaman's Manual, Cha. 8.
10. Rules	Navigation Rules. USCG, 2006.
11. Navigation General	M/M Officer's Handbook, Cha. 2.
12. Aids to Navigation	Advanced Coastal Navigation, USCG Cha. 1- 4.
13. Plotting	American Practical Navigator, Cha.7 & 8
14. Weather	Knight's Modern Seamanship, Part 3.
15. Marlinespike Seamanship	American Merchant Seaman's Manual, Cha. 1 & 2.

Course Outline

Unit	Lecture
1. Ships Business	1.0
2. Oil Pollution	1.0
3. Fire Fighting	2.0
4. Stability & Ships Construction	2.0
5. Safety & Survival	2.0
6. Vessel Handling	2.0
7. Communications	1.0
8. Engineering	2.0
9. Anchoring & Ground Tackle	1.0
10. Rules	16.0
11. Elements of Navigation	8.0
12. Aids to Navigation	2.0
13. Plotting	12.0
14. Weather	2.0
15. Marlinespike Seamanship	2.0
16. Review	2.0

COURSE SCHEDULE

CLASS SCHEDULE	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day
DATE	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
0800-1200	Navigation General	ATONS	Rules of the Road	Rules of the Road	Plotting	Marlinespike	Vessel Handling
		Plotting			Fire Fighting	Ships Business	Comm's
						Anchoring	Oil Pollution
1200-1300	**LUNCH**	**LUNCH**	**LUNCH**	**LUNCH**	**LUNCH**	**LUNCH**	**LUNCH**
1300-1700	Navigation General	Plotting	Rules of the Road	Rules of the Road	Weather	Ship Stability & Construction	Review
					Engineering	Safety & Survival	

Examination and Assessment

Method of Examination: Each student must demonstrate competence by passing the 4 sectioned exams listed below. Final exams may be found in Appendix B.

Examination Format:
Four (4) parts:

Rules of the Road	30 Questions
Deck General	50 Questions
Navigation General	20 Questions
Navigation Chart Plot	10 Questions

Question Pool: Questions are taken from the USCG bank of deck license questions. The instructor picks questions appropriate to the section being taught. The final exam is a comprehensive exam encompassing all topics covered.

Determination of Passing:

Students must score the following or higher to pass the course

Rules of the Road	90%
Deck General	70%
Navigation General	70%
Navigation Chart Plot	70%

Retest Policy: If a student fails one or more of the final exams they may be retested up to two more times with an entirely new exam. After a third failure, the student will not be given a course completion certificate and will be invited back at a later date to re-take the course.

OUPV COURSE/INSTRUCTOR EVALUATION DATE_____

Please use the following rating scale:

5 EXCELLENT 4 VERY GOOD 3 GOOD 2 FAIR 1 POOR

Overall, how do you rate this course?	5	4	3	2	1
Overall how do you rate the instructor?	5	4	3	2	1

The Course:

1. The course material was relevant to my career.	5	4	3	2	1
2. The course objectives were fulfilled.	5	4	3	2	1

The Instructor

1. Displayed thorough knowledge of field	5	4	3	2	1
2. Responded to questions for help.	5	4	3	2	1
3. Involved class in subject covered.	5	4	3	2	1
4. Presentation was clear and organized.	5	4	3	2	1
5. Material was presented creatively.	5	4	3	2	1

The Environment

1. Facilities were comfortable and conducive to learning.	5	4	3	2	1
2. Program materials (books, handouts, DVD's) were useful.	5	4	3	2	1

Miscellaneous

1. Course length. Too long____Too Short_____Just Right_____

2. Major Strengths _____

3. Major Weakness _____

4. Recommendations and comments.

_____

_____

Appendix A

Appendix B

OUPV-Deck General -Test #1

1. The distance between the waterline of a vessel and the main deck is called__
    a. draft
    b. freeboard
    c. buoyancy
    d. camber

2. Stability is determined principally by the location of two points in a vessel: the center of buoyancy and the_____
    a. metacenter
    b. geometric center of the waterplane area
    c. center of gravity
    d. center of flotation

3. Athwartships means_____
    a. across, reaching from one side to the other
    b. a fore-and-aft seat
    c. steady the vessel on its present course
    d. the mid-ships area of the vessel

4. A bight of a line is _____
    a. its weight per 100 linear feet
    b. its weight compared to a one inch manila line
    c. a loop or bend in the middle of the line
    d. the tension on a line when secured to a bitt

5. The dock line labeled F in diagram DO 44 DG is a _____
    a. a spring line
    b. a breast line
    c. an outboard stern line
    d. an inboard bow line

6. An emergency check-off list is required on vessels carrying 6 or fewer passengers for hire. The list must contain information al all of the following except_____
    a. precautions for rough weather actions required in the event of accident
    b. procedures for man over board
    c. medical emergencies
    d. emergency procedures for fire at sea

7. An oil fire is classified as class_____
    a. A
    b. B
    c. C
    d. D

8. The fire triangle consists of heat, oxygen and _____
    a. electricity
    b. fuel
    c. ignition
    d. none of the above

9. Which fire extinguishing agent is best on class A fires?
    a. water
    b. foam
    c. dry chemical
    d. carbon dioxide

10. If there is a fire aboard your vessel, you should first_____
    a. notify the Coast Guard
    b. have passengers put on life preservers
    c. sound the alarm
    d. cut off the air supply to the fire

11. The hydrostatic release mechanism for a life raft_____
    a. works only once the vessel submerges to a certain depth
    b. must be wet before it will release
    c. will inflate the raft in its cradle if operated manually
    d. has to be activated manually before it will deploy

12. Inflatable life rafts have_____
    a. safety straps from the overhead
    b. built in seats
    c. releasing hooks at each end
    d. a sea anchor that deploys automatically

13. The capacity of any life raft on board a vessel can be determined by _____
    a. examining the Certificate of Inspection
    b. examining the plate on the outside of the raft container
    c. referring to the station bill
    d. referring to the shipping articles

14. Where should life preservers be stowed?
    a. in the forepeak
    b. in the wheelhouse
    c. in protected locations, topside, convenient to personnel
    d. in locked watertight and fireproof containers on or above the main deck

15. A vessel with a single screw right hand propeller backs to _____
    a. to starboard
    b. to port
    c. straight
    d. none of the above

16. The pivot point of a vessel moving forward is roughly _____
    a. 1/3 from the bow
    b. 1/3 from the stern
    c. at the helm station
    d. just forward of the engines

17. You notice your vessel dragging anchor, your first response should be to ___
    a. shorten the scope of anchor cable
    b. increase the scope of anchor cable
    c. put over the sea anchor
    d. put over the stern anchor

18. How much anchor cable should be put out in 10 feet of water, using the standard USCG formula? (5:1-7:1)
    a. 30 - 50 ft.
    b. 50 - 70 ft.
    c. 90 - 110 ft.
    d. 120 - 140 ft.

19. The best method of protecting that portion of a fiber anchor line nearest the anchor from chafing on the bottom is by_____
    a. using a small scope ratio
    b. replacing that portion with a short length of chain
    c. using a hockle to keep that portion of the anchor line off the bottom
    d. using a synthetic line

20. Which action conserves the most body heat in cold water?
    a. swimming using a side stroke
    b. Heat Escape Lessening Posture (HELP)
    c. drown-proofing
    d. treading water

21. When abandoning ship and jumping into the water from a substantial height___
    a. dive in head first using your hands to break the surface
    b. hold your arms firmly at your sides and jump feet first
    c. throw your life jacket into the water first and then jump feet first into the water next to it
    d. jump feet first, holding on to your life jacket with one hand, while covering your nose and mouth with the other

22. Transverse (sidewise) force tends to_____
    a. move the stern left or right depending on the direction of rotation
    b. has no effect on the movement of the vessel
    c. slow the vessel down in a following current
    d. none of the above

23. Which will most likely occur when entering shallow water?
    a. rudder action will become more effective
    b. the vessel's list will change
    c. the vessel's trim will change
    d. an increase in speed will occur

24. It is easier to dock a left-handed, single screw vessel_____
    a. starboard side to the warf
    b. either side to the warf
    c. port side to the warf
    d. stern to the warf

25. Twin screw vessels maneuver easier than single-screw vessels because twin-screw vessels_____
    a. have two rudders with twice the blade area
    b. are more stable and have more horsepower
    c. have greater speed
    d. can maneuver by coordinating use of both engines and the rudders

26. The relation between the distance a propeller actually travels compared to the distance it is designed to travel in one revolution is known as its ____
    a. diameter
    b. pitch ratio
    c. slip
    d. blade area

27. All fires must have_____
    a. a super-rich vapor mixture
    b. combustible material at ignition temperature
    c. oxygen, fuel and an ignition source
    d. flammable fuel vapors and heat

28. Convection spreads a fire by
    a. the transfer of head across an unobstructed space
    b. burning liquids flowing into another space
    c. transmitting the heat of a fire through the ship's metal
    d. heated gases flowing through a ventilation system

29. All portable fire extinguishers must be capable of being_____
    a. carried by hand to a fire
    b. carried or rolled to a fire
    c. recharged in the field
    d. used on Class B fires

30. A fire in electrical equipment should be extinguished by using____
    a. salt water
    b. foam
    c. low-velocity fog
    d. CO2

31. How many months after its expiration date may a Coast Guard license be renewed without re-taking the complete exam?
    a. 1 month
    b. 6 months
    c. 12 months
    d. 24 months

32. Licenses are good for _____
    a. 3 years
    b. 5 years
    c. 1 year
    d. 2 years

33. Diesel engines are safer than gasoline engines because _____
    a. they operate at lower speeds
    b. they are less likely to overheat
    c. diesel fuel is less volatile than gasoline
    d. diesel fuel costs less and is more readily available

34. Before starting any enclosed gasoline engine, you should_____
    a. sniff the bilge to test for explosive vapors and then ventilate the compartment
    b. bleed the fuel lines to avoid vapor lock
    c. check the water around you to be sure you do not foul your propeller
    d. check the engine for leaks

35. Spaces containing batteries require good ventilation because_____
    a. ventilation avoids CO2 buildup
    b. ventilation supplies extra oxygen for the battery
    c. ventilation avoids flammable gas accumulation
    d. less water would be used

36. As you hold a piece of three strand vertically in front of you, the strands run from the lower left to the upper right. Which type of line is this?
    a. plain-laid
    b. shroud-laid
    c. left-hand laid
    d. right hand laid

37. The dock line labeled D in diagram DO 44 DG is _____
    a. breast line
    b. inboard stern line
    c. bow line
    d. forward quarter spring

38. The inside light in an inflatable life raft is turned on _____
    a. automatically as the raft inflates
    b. with a switch near the boarding handle
    c. at night because the light has a photosensitive switch
    d. by screwing the bulb in after the raft is inflated

39. Which part of the anchor dings into the bottom to provide holding power?
    a. palm
    b. crown
    c. fluke
    d. shank

40. Which type of bottom provides most anchors with the best holding ability?
    a. clay and rocks
    b. soft mud
    c. sandy mud
    d. soft sand

41. A good anchorage should have
    a. adequate shelter from wind and seas
    b. fixed, charted objects to take bearings on
    c. sufficient water depth, with good holding ground
    d. all of the above

42. Which statement is always true?
    a. keep clear of any line that is under strain.
    b. a line will creak, make snapping sounds, and smoke before it parts
    c. only synthetic lines will snap back after parting
    d. stepping on the bight of a line is safer than stepping in the bight

43. A "spring line" is a _____
    a. mooring line made of spring lay wire rope
    b. mooring line running diagonally to the keel
    c. mooring line parallel to the keel
    d. wire rope used for securing an anchor buoy

44. Your propeller will race if _____
    a. you overspeed your engine
    b. it cavitates or comes clear of the water
    c. there is too much weight aft
    d. you hit a submerged object in shallow water

45. Pollution of the waterways may result from the discharge of _____
    a. sewage
    b. galley trash
    c. oily mixture of one part per million
    d. all of the above

46. Plastic material may be discharged overboard form a vessel if it is_____
    a. 3 miles from shore
    b. 12 miles from shore
    c. 25 miles from shore
    d. nowhere wile afloat

47. A chock_____
    a. is a deck fitting used to shackle gear to the deck
    b. permits easy jettisoning of deck cargo in an emergency
    c. prevents stress concentration in the bulwark
    d. provides openings through the bulwark for mooring lines

48. To move towards the stern of the vessel is said to be moving _____
    a. aft
    b. abaft
    c. astern
    d. backwards

49. Which bend or knot is used to tie a small line to a larger one?
    a. becket bend
    b. clove hitch
    c. lark's head
    d. bowline

50. Which statement concerning an accidental oil spill in the navigable water of the U. S. is true.
    a. the Corps of Engineers is responsible for the clean up
    b. the Department of Interior is responsible for the clean up
    c. a warning broadcast must be made by radio telephone
    d. the person in charge must report the spill to the USCG

OUPV-Deck General-Test #1A

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. b
9. a
10. c
11. a
12. d
13. b
14. c
15. b
16. a
17. b
18. b
19. b
20. b
21. d
22. a
23. c
24. a
25. d
26. c
27. c
28. d
29. a
30. d
31. c
32. b
33. c
34. a
35. c
36. d
37. d
38. a
39. c
40. c
41. d
42. a
43. b
44. b
45. d
46. d
47. d
48. a
49. a
50. d

OUPV-Deck General-Test #2

1. For an upright vessel, draft is the vertical distance between the keel and the_____
   a. waterline
   b. freeboard deck
   c. Plimsol mark
   d. amidships section

2. Stability is determined principally by the location of the center of gravity and the ____
   a. aft perpendicular
   b. center of buoyancy
   c. keel
   d. center of flotation

3. A vessels quarter is that section which is_____
   a. abeam
   b. dead astern
   c. just forward of the beam on either side
   d. just abaft the beam on either side

4. What does "flemishing" a line mean?
   a. to coil a line on a relatively flat surface in tight circle from the inside out
   b. to make a line into a ball
   c. to splice the line
   d. to dry a line in the sun

5. A breast line is _____
   a. an after bow spring line
   b. a heaving line
   c. a mooring line running at right angles to the keel to hold a vessel the dock
   d. a fire warp

6. An emergency check-off list is required on vessels carrying 6 or fewer passengers for hire. The list must contain information al all of the following except_____
   a. precautions for rough weather actions required in the event of accident
   b. procedures for man over board
   c. medical emergencies
   d. emergency procedures for fire at sea

7. An wood fire is classified as class_____
    a. A
    b. B
    c. C
    d. D

8. Which is not part of the fire triangle?
    a. electricity
    b. fuel
    c. heat
    d. oxygen

9. Which fire extinguishing agent has the greatest capacity for absorbing heat?
    a. water
    b. foam
    c. dry chemical
    d. carbon dioxide

10. CO_2 extinguishes a fire by _____
    a. cooling
    b. smothering
    c. chemical action
    d. all of the above

11. A hydrostatic release mechanism for a life raft_____
    a. should be kept in a watertight cover except in an emergency
    b. must be wet before it will release
    c. will inflate the raft in its cradle if operated manually
    d. must be submerged to a certain depth to release automatically

12. Inflatable life rafts have_____
    a. safety straps from the overhead
    b. built in seats
    c. releasing hooks at each end
    d. a floor that can inflate to insulate occupants from the cold

13. The most important thing to remember when launching an inflatable life raft by hand is to _____
    a. open the CO_2 inflation valve
    b. open the raft container
    c. ensure that the operating cord is secured to the vessel
    d. inflate the raft on the vessel, then lower it over the side

14. Where should life saving equipment be stowed?
    a. in the forepeak
    b. in the wheelhouse
    c. in protected locations, topside, convenient to personnel
    d. in locked watertight and fireproof containers on or above the main deck

15. When a vessel with a single right hand propeller backs to port the _____
    a. bow swings to port
    b. vessel moves to port without changing heading
    c. bow swings to starboard
    d. vessel backs straight

16. Generally, you can best keep a vessel under steering control when the vessel has _____
    a. headway
    b. sternway
    c. no way on, with engines stopped
    d. no way on, with engines fully ahead

17. When your vessel begins to drag anchor, the easiest way to stop it is _____
    a. put over a stern anchor
    b. shorten the scope of anchor cable
    c. pay out more anchor cable
    d. use a sea anchor

18. How much anchor cable should be put out (using the standard 5:1-7:1 formula) in 15 feet of water?
    a. 75-105 ft.
    b. 90-130 ft.
    c. 110-150 ft.
    d. 125-175 ft.

19. The best method of protecting that portion of a fiber anchor line nearest the anchor from chafing on the bottom is by_____
    a. using a small scope ration
    b. replacing that portion with a short length of chain
    c. using a hockle to keep that portion of the anchor line off the bottom
    d. using a synthetic line

20. Physical exertion on the part of a person who has fallen into cold water would_____
    a. be the best thing to try if there was no rescue in sight
    b. increase survival time in the water
    c. increase the rate of heat loss from the body
    d. not affect the heat loss from the body

21. If you must jump into the water from a vessel, the correct posture includes
    a. holding the life preserver against the chest, covering the mouth and nose with a hand and feet together
    b. knees bent and held close to the body with both arms around legs
    c. body straight and arms held tightly at the sides for feet first entry into water
    d. both hands holding life preserver below the chin, knees bent and legs crossed.

22. The force exerted by a propeller which tends to throw the stern right or left is called___
    a. slip
    b. sidewise force (transverse force)
    c. rotational force
    d. thrust

23. Which will most likely occur when entering shallow water?
    a. rudder action will become more effective
    b. the vessel's list will change
    c. the vessel's trim will change
    d. an increase in speed will occur

24. It is easier to dock a right-handed, single screw vessel_____
    a. starboard side to the warf
    b. either side to the warf
    c. port side to the warf
    d. stern to the warf

25. A twin-screw vessel is easier to maneuver than a single-screw vessel because the twin-screw vessel_____
    a. permits the rudder to move faster
    b. generates more power
    c. can turn without using her rudder
    d. can suck the water away from the rudder

26. The distance a vessel will move with one rotation of the propeller is known as____
    a. diameter
    b. blade area
    c. pitch
    d. transfer

27. Removing which element will extinguish a fire?
    a. nitrogen
    b. carbon dioxide
    c. sodium
    d. oxygen

28. Conduction spreads a fire by
    a. the transfer of head across an unobstructed space
    b. burning liquids flowing into another space
    c. transmitting the heat of a fire through the ship's metal
    d. heated gases flowing through a ventilation system

29. Fire extinguisher used on all vessels must be approved by
    a. the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard
    b. the American Bureau o Shipping
    c. The American Council of Boaters
    d. State Approval Services

30. The extinguishing agent most likely to allow re-ignition of a fire is _____
    a. carbon dioxide
    b. foam
    c. water fog
    d. water stream

31. How many months after its expiration date may a Coast Guard license be renewed without re-taking the complete exam?
    a. 1 month
    b. 6 months
    c. 12 months
    d. 24 months

32. Licenses are good for _____
    a. 3 years
    b. 5 years
    c. 1 year
    d. 2 years

33. A fuel system must _____
    a. prevent engine overheating
    b. have proper air/gasoline fuel mixture ratio
    c. be liquid and vapor tight
    d. supply sufficient air to the intake manifold

34. Before any machinery is put in operation, you should_____
    a. ventilate all compartments, see that the machinery is clean and there are no obstructions
    b. just turn the key and start up
    c. take for granted that there are no fuel leaks
    d. assume there are no volatile fumes in the engine space

35. The best location for storage batteries on a gasoline powered vessel is _____
    a. in waterproof containers
    b. near the engine so they will keep warm in winter
    c. in a well-ventilated space
    d. in an airtight container to prevent dangerous fumes from escaping

36. When a line is coiled about its end and lying flat on deck, it is said to be ____
    a. coiled
    b. flaked
    c. flemished
    d. seized

37. Your vessel is to dock bow in at a pier. Which line will be the most useful when maneuvering the vessel alongside the pier?
    a. inshore headline
    b. after bow spring line
    c. stern breast line
    d. bow breast line

38. The water pockets located on the underside of inflatable life rafts____
    a. stow rainwater, these spaces do not take up valuable space
    b. act as stabilizers by filling with sea water as soon as the raft is inflated
    c. hold the freshwater required by regulation to be provided in the raft
    d. none of the above

39. The part of an anchor which takes hold on the bottom is the_____
    a. arm
    b. base
    c. fluke
    d. crown

40. The best holding ground for conventional anchors is _____
    a. very soft mud
    b. hard mud
    c. shale
    d. rock

41. Before letting the anchor go, you should check that the _____
    a. chain or rode is clear
    b. anchor is clear of obstructions
    c. wildcat is disengaged
    d. all of the above

42. Which statement is always true?
    a. keep clear of any line that is under strain.
    b. a line will creak, make snapping sounds, and smoke before it parts
    c. only synthetic lines will snap back after parting
    d. stepping on the bight of a line is safer than stepping in the bight

43. A spring line leads _____
    a. fore and aft from the ship's side
    b. to the dock at right angle to the vessel
    c. through the bull nose or chock at the bow
    d. through the chock at the stern

44. If your propeller cavitates it means_____
    a. your propeller is vibrating
    b. your propeller is racing, with no increase in thrust
    c. your marine gear is "slipping"
    d. none of the above

45. The term "discharge" as it applies to the pollution regulations means _____
    a. spilling
    b. leaking
    c. dumping
    d. all of the above

46. Plastic material may be thrown overboard from a vessel which is _____
    a. 25 miles from shore
    b. 12 miles from shore
    c. 3 miles from shore
    d. none of the above are correct

47. A chock is a _____
    a. deck fitting used to secure mooring lines
    b. casting fitted at the side of a weather deck, used as a fairlead
    c. sharp block of wood used to support hygroscopic cargo
    d. smoke pipe for the galley stove

48. To move towards the center of the vessel is said to be moving _____
    a. outboard
    b. inboard
    c. transversely
    d. smartly

49. Which knot is used to make a temporary eye or loop in a line?
    a. bowline
    b. sheet bend
    c. rolling hitch
    d. carrick bend

50. As soon as the person in charge has taken steps to stop the discharge of oil into U.S. waters, his/her next step is to_____
    a. start recovery
    b. call the USCG and report the spill
    c. alert the fire department
    d. inform the Environmental Protection Agency

OUPV-Deck General-Test #2A

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. c
6. c
7. a
8. a
9. a
10. b
11. d
12. d
13. c
14. c
15. c
16. a
17. c
18. a
19. b
20. c
21. a
22. b
23. c
24. c
25. c
26. c
27. d
28. c
29. a
30. a
31. c
32. b
33. c
34. a
35. c
36. c
37. b
38. b
39. c
40. b
41. d
42. a
43. a
44. b
45. d
46. d
47. b
48. b
49. a
50. b

OUPV-Deck General Test #3

1. Freeboard is measured from the upper edge of the _____
    a. bulwark
    b. deck line
    c. gunwale bar
    d. sheer strake

2. Stability is determined principally by the location of the point of application of two forces: the downward-acting gravity force and the _____
    a. upward-acting weight force
    b. downward-acting weight force
    c. upward-acting buoyant force
    d. environmental force

3. The beam of the vessel refers to the _____
    a. depth between decks
    b. internal cubic capacity
    c. molded depth of the vessel
    d. width of the vessel

4. A messenger line is_____
    a. a delivery boy
    b. a small line used to heave a heavier line in place: a heaving line
    c. a gantline
    d. a small launch or dingy

5. Faking a line means to_____
    a. arrange it on deck in long bights
    b. coil it down on deck
    c. put a hipping on it
    d. stow it below

6. An emergency check-off list is required on vessels carrying 6 or fewer passengers for hire. The list must contain information on all of the following except_____
    a. precautions for rough weather actions required in the event of accident
    b. procedures for man overboard
    c. medical emergencies
    d. emergency procedures for fir at sea

7. An electrical fire is classified as class_____
    a. A
    b. B
    c. C
    d. D

8. All of the following are part of the fire triangle except_____
    a. heat
    b. oxygen
    c. fuel
    d. electricity

9. Which fire extinguishing agent can cause stability problems?
    a. water
    b. foam
    c. dry chemical
    d. carbon dioxide

10. You are fighting a fire in the electrical switchboard in the engine room. You should secure the power, then_____
    a. use a portable foam extinguisher
    b. use a low -velocity fog adapter with the fire hose
    c. use a portable CO2 extinguisher
    d. determine the cause of the fire

11. A hydrostatic release mechanism for a life raft_____
    a. should be kept in a watertight cover except in an emergency
    b. must be wet before it will release
    c. will inflate the raft in its cradle if operated manually
    d. must be submerged to a certain depth to release automatically

12. Inflatable life rafts have_____
    a. safety straps from the overhead
    b. built in seats
    c. releasing hooks at each end
    d. water stabilizing pockets

13. The painter on an inflatable life raft should be_____
    a. free running on the deck
    b. faked out next to the case
    c. secured to a permanent object on deck
    d. stowed near the raft

14. Where should life preservers be stowed?
    a. in convenient, protected topside locations
    b. in the wheelhouse
    c. in the after peak compartment
    d. in locked watertight and fireproof containers on or above the main deck

15. When a vessel with a single right hand propeller back to port the _____
    a. bow falls off to starboard
    b. vessel moves to port without changing heading
    c. bow swings to port
    d. vessel moves to starboard without changing heading

16. A single left hand screw vessel with rudder straight, tends to back to _____
    a. port
    b. starboard
    c. straight
    d. first to port, then to starboard after there is way on

17. If your vessel is dragging her anchor in a strong wind, you should _____
    a. shorten the scope of anchor cable
    b. increase the scope of anchor cable
    c. put over the sea anchor
    d. put over a stern anchor

18. How much anchor cable should be put out (using the standard formula of 5:1-7:1) in 20 ft. of water?
    a. 80 - 100 ft.
    b. 90 - 110 ft.
    c. 100 - 140 ft.
    d. 110 - 150 ft

19. The best method of protecting that portion of a fiber anchor line nearest the anchor from chafing on the bottom is by_____
    a. using a small scope ration
    b. replacing that portion with a short length of chain
    c. using a hockle to keep that portion of the anchor line off the bottom
    d. using a synthetic line

20. Which reason(s) explain why swimming in cold water is not advisable?
    a. the body produces and loses more heat while swimming
    b. you lose body heat much faster while swimming than wile holding still
    c. you body cools much faster while swimming than while holding still
    d. all of the above

21. If necessary to go into the water when abandoning ship_____
    a. always make a clean entry into the water by diving in head first
    b. try to enter the water slowly to prevent a sudden shock to your system
    c. if you must jump, try to enter the water vertically, feet first
    d. both B and C

22. While moving ahead, a twin screw ship has an advantage over a single-screw ship because_____
    a. correct trim will be obtained more easily
    b. drag effect will be cancelled out
    c. side forces will be eliminated
    d. speed will be increased

23. Which will most likely occur when entering shallow water?
    a. rudder action will become more effective
    b. the vessel's list will change
    c. the vessel's trim will change
    d. an increase in speed will occur

24. It is easier to dock a right-handed, single screw vessel_____
    a. starboard side to the warf
    b. either side to the warf
    c. port side to the warf
    d. stern to the warf

25. The best way to steer a twin-screw vessel with no rudder control is to use __
    a. a sea anchor
    b. a jury-rigged rudder
    c. the anchor winch or windlass
    d. her main engines by working throttles and marine gears

26. The forward movement of a ship in one revolution of its propeller is measured by___
    a. advance
    b. head reach
    c. pitch
    d. transfer

27. In addition to the heat, fuel, and oxygen of the triangle, what else is necessary for a fire to exist?
    a. electricity
    b. chain reaction
    c. pressure
    d. smoke

28. Convection spreads a fire by
    a. the transfer of head across an unobstructed space
    b. burning liquids flowing into another space
    c. transmitting the heat of a fire through the ship's metal
    d. heated gases flowing through a ventilation system

29. The letters A, B or C on fire extinguisher label indicates the_____
    a. size of the extinguisher
    b. type of extinguishing agent used
    c. size of the vessel it may be used on
    d. class of fire it can be used on

30. Which extinguishing agent is best for use on electrical fires?
    a. foam
    b. CO_2
    c. dry chemical
    d. water fog

31. How many months after its expiration date may a Coast Guard license be renewed without re-taking the complete exam?
    a. 1 month
    b. 6 months
    c. 12 months
    d. 24 months

32. Licenses are good for _____
    a. 3 years
    b. 5 years
    c. 1 year
    d. 2 years

33. The nozzle of a gasoline hose should be kept _____
    a. in contact with the fill opening to guard against static spark
    b. from making contact with the fill opening to guard against static spark
    c. in contact with the fill opening to allow proper venting
    d. none of the above

34. Generally speaking the fuel injected into a marine diesel engine combustion chamber is ignited by
    a. spark plugs
    b. glow plugs
    c. heat of compression
    d. magneto

35. The best location for storage batteries on a gasoline powered vessel is _____
    a. in waterproof containers
    b. near the engine so they will keep warm in winter
    c. in a well-ventilated space
    d. in an airtight container to prevent dangerous fumes from escaping

36. As you hold a piece of three strand vertically in front of you, the strands run from the lower right to the upper left. Which type of line is this?
    a. plain-laid
    b. shroud-laid
    c. left-hand laid
    d. water -laid

37. The dock line labeled F in diagram DO 44 DG is the _____
    a. bow line
    b. spring line
    c. stern line
    d. breast line

38. To launch a life raft by hand you should_____
    a. cut the casing bands, throw the raft over the side, and it will then inflate
    b. detach the operating cord, throw the raft over the side and it will then inflate
    c. cut the casing bands, throw the raft over the side, and pull the operating cord
    d. throw the raft over the side and pull the operating cord

39. An anchors ability to bury itself is what provides _____
    a. holding power
    b. lift power
    c. increase breaking strength
    d. all of the above

40. Generally speaking the most favorable bottom for anchoring is _____
    a. soft mud
    b. rocks
    c. mix of mud and clay
    d. loose sand

41. The best method of determining if a vessel is dragging anchor is to note ___
    a. the amount of line paid out
    b. how much the vessel sheers while at anchor
    c. any change in the tautness of the anchor line
    d. changes in bearings of fixed objects onshore

42. Which statement is always true?
    a. keep clear of any line that is under strain.
    b. a line will creak, make snapping sounds, and smoke before it parts
    c. only synthetic lines will snap back after parting
    d. stepping on the bight of a line is safer than stepping in the bight

43. A mooring line leading 45° to the keel, used to check forward or astern movement of a vessel, is called a_____
    a. spring line
    b. warp line
    c. bow line
    d. breast line

44. Your propeller will race if _____
    a. you overspeed your engine
    b. it cavitates or comes clear of the water
    c. there is too much weight aft
    d. you hit a submerged object in shallow water

45. Pollution of the waterways may result from the discharge of _____
    a. sewage
    b. galley trash
    c. oily mixture of one part per million
    d. all of the above

46. You are on Inland Waters of the United States. You may discharge overboard
    a. bottles
    b. metal
    c. plastic
    d. none of the above

47. Small fitting to drain limited amounts of water form deck are called_____
    a. freeing ports
    b. overboard discharges
    c. traps
    d. scuppers

48. To move towards the bow of a vessel is said to be moving _____
    a. forward
    b. abaft
    c. astern
    d. aft

49. Use a figure eight knot to_____
    a. shorten a line
    b. form an eye in the end of a line
    c. prevent the bitter end unreeving through a block
    d. all of the above

50. All oil spills must be reported to the _____
    a. U. S. Corps of Engineers
    b. U. S. Coast Guard
    c. local police
    d. local fire department

OUPV-Deck General-Test#3A

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. c
8. d
9. a
10. c
11. d
12. d
13. c
14. a
15. a
16. b
17. b
18. c
19. b
20. d
21. d
22. c
23. c
24. c
25. d
26. c
27. b
28. d
29. d
30. b
31. c
32. b
33. a
34. c
35. c
36. c
37. d
38. d
39. a
40. c
41. d
42. a
43. a
44. b
45. d
46. d
47. d
48. a
49. c
50. b

OUPV-Long Island Sound Plot- Test #1

Use Chart #12354 TR and supporting publications.

Deviation Table

Hdg. Mag.	Deviation	Hdg.Mag.	Deviation	Hdg. Mag.	Deviation
000°	2E	120°	1E	240°	3W
030°	3E	150°	1W	270°	1.5W
060°	4E	180°	2W	300°	0
090°	2E	210°	3.5W	330°	1.5E

Variation is 14°W for all problems

1. The chart symbol surrounding Saybrook Breakwater Light means_____
   a. no longer maintained
   b. protected by riprap
   c. privately maintained
   d. awash at high tide

2. Which charts would you use for a more detailed information on the Connecticut River?
   a. 12354
   b. 12375
   c. 12354 & 12375
   d. 12375 & 12377

3. The broken magenta line from Roanoke Point to Orient Point indicates _____
   a. ColRegs demarcation line
   b. submerged cable area
   c. fish trap area
   d. international date line

4. The Danger Area at Gardiners Point (north of Gardiners Island) should be avoided because_____
   a. it contains live explosives
   b. it is rocky
   c. it is shallow and generates breakers
   d. it is a practice torpedo area

5.At 1520, your GPS indicates a position of 41°13.1'N & 072°16.1'W. At 1630 another fix places your vessel at 41°17.5'N & 072°04.7'W. What was our true course and speed made good?
   a. 344° at 8.2 knots
   b. 077° at 9.5 knots
   c, 063° at 8.3 knots
   d. 056° at 8.1 knots

6. Your 2215 position is 41°05.4'N & 072°59.4'W. You are making turns for 15 knots. What is your ETA at Twenty-Eight Foot Shoal Lighted Bell Buoy "TE" (approx 41°09.3'N & 072°30.5'W)

a. 2338
b. 2343
c. 2349
d. 2354

7. You are on course 087° psc when you take the following bearings:

Falkner Island Light	022.0° psc
Horton Point Light	111.5° psc
Mt. Siani Breakwater Light	254.0° psc

What is your position?

a. 41°13.6'N 072°46.6'W
b. 41°10.5'N 072°40.5'W
c. 41°07.0'N 072°44.5'W
d. 41°06.8'N 072°40.7'W

8. At 1620 your position is 41°09.0'N & 072°40.0'W. You are on course 134° PSC at a speed of 10 knots. AT 1700 your position is 41°05.3'N & 072°33.7'W. What was the set and drift?

a. 067°T at 1.6 knots
b. 078°T at 1.1 knots
c. 245°T at 1.0 knots
d. 252°T at 1.5 knots

9. What is the true course to steer from a position 2 miles south of Branford Reef Light to Horton Point Lit if set and drift are 247°T at 3 knots. Engines are making turns for 10 knots.

a. 101°T
b. 078°T
c. 095°T
d. 087°T

10. If your engines are making turns for 8 knots, what is the true course to steer between Branford Reef Light and Falkner Island Light if the current is 220°T at 1.5 knots?

a. 087°T
b. 095°T
c. 102°T
d. 267°T

OUPV-Long Island Sound Plot- Test #1A

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. d
9. a
10. a

OUPV-Long Island Sound Plot- Test #2

Use Chart #12354 TR and supporting publications.

Deviation Table

Hdg. Mag.	Deviation	Hdg.Mag.	Deviation	Hdg. Mag.	Deviation
000°	2E	120°	1E	240°	3W
030°	3E	150°	1W	270°	1.5W
060°	4E	180°	2W	300°	0
090°	2E	210°	3.5W	330°	1.5E

Variation is 14°W for all problems

1. You are heading toward Gardiners Island from New Haven. When will you leave waters governed by Inland Rules of the Road?
   a. Townsend Ledge
   b. Plum Gut
   c. Six Mile Reef
   d. Orient Shoal

2. You plan to anchor in Orient Harbor at 41°07.9'N & 072°18.5'W. What type of bottom would you expect?
   a. sticky
   b. soft
   c. stiff
   d. streaky

3. The chart symbol depicted at 41°10.0'N & 072° 28.0'W indicates_____
   a. the exact position of a dangerous wreck
   b. the approximate position of a wreck dangerous to surface navigation
   c. a wreck cleared by a wire drag to a depth of 39 ft.
   d. a wreck not dangerous to surface navigation

4. Which chart would you use if you planned to continue eastward beyond the coverage of this chart?
   a. 13205
   b. 13212
   c. 13214
   d. 13216

5. At 1018 your GPS indicated a position of 41°14.4'N & 072°07.2'W. At 1036 another fix places your vessel at 41°13.1'N & 072°16.1'W. What was your true course and speed made good?
   a. 259° at 22.6 knots
   b. 245° at 23.1 knots
   c. 076° at 22.8 knots
   d. 065° at 25.5 knots

6. AT 1222 your position is 41°05.5'N & 072°47.3'W. You are making turns for 14.5 knots. What is your ETA at Twenty-Eight Foot Shoal Bell Buoy "TE"? (approx. pos: 41°09.3'N & 072°30.5'W)
   a. 1309
   b.1317
   c.1321
   d.1328

7. You are on course 083° PSC when you take the following bearings:
   Branford Reef Light 344.5° psc
   Falkner Island Light 053.5 psc
   Mattituck Inlet Light 141.5° psc
What is your position?
   a. 41°10.4'N 072°43.0'W
   b. 41°09.6'N 072°44.9'W
   c. 41°08.4'N 072°43.7'W
   d. 41°08.0'N 072°44.8'W

8. At 1645, your position is 41°09.2'N & 072° 36.9'W. You are steering course 262° PSC at a speed of 12 knots. At 1721 your position is 41°07.1'N & 072°44.9'W. What were the set and drift?
   a. 040° T at 0.8 knots
   b. 030° T at 1.5 knots
   c. 225° T at 0.9 knots
   d. 242° T at 1.1 knots

9. At 2245 you are at 41°01.7'N & 072°48.4'W. You're steering 086° PSC at a speed of 6 knots. At 2400 your position is 41°04.2'N & 072°38.8'W. What were the set and drift?
   a. 162 at 0.2 knot
   b. 180° at 0.4 knot
   c. 339° at 0.5 knot
   d. 360° at 0.3 knot

10. What is the course to steer between Port Jefferson approach buoy "PJ" and New Haven Light if your engine speed is 12 knots, the current is 093°T at 0.8 knots?
   a. 042°T
   b. 035°T
   c. 024°T
   d. 033°T

OUPV-Long Island Sound Plot- Test #2A

1. b
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. b
9. d
10. c

OUPV-Long Island Sound Plot- Test #3

Use Chart #12354 TR and supporting publications.

Deviation Table

Hdg. Mag.	Deviation	Hdg.Mag.	Deviation	Hdg. Mag.	Deviation
000°	2E	120°	1E	240°	3W
030°	3E	150°	1W	270°	1.5W
060°	4E	180°	2W	300°	0
090°	2E	210°	3.5W	330°	1.5E

Variation is 14°W for all problems

1. At 0830 you wish to get the latest weather forecasts for the Falkner Island area. According to the Coast Pilot, on what frequency would you set your FM radio for this information?
   a. 2181 kcs
   b. 156.650 (ch.13)
   c. 156.800 (ch 16)
   d. 162.40

2. What is the height of Mount Misery between Mount Siani Harbor and Port Jefferson?
   a. 60'
   b.145'
   c. 200'
   d. 260'

3. The chart symbol shown at approximately 40°58.5'N & 072°43.3'W indicates _
   a. a wreck showing a portion of the hull above the sounding datum
   b. abandoned lighthouse
   c. light ship
   d. wreck with only its mast visible

4. Your vessel is disabled at position 41°12.1'N & 072°43.5'W. If you anchor at this position, how much anchor cable should you expect to put out?
   a. 80 to 190 ft.
   b. 190 to 240 ft.
   c. 245 to 343 ft.
   d. 345 to 420 ft.

5. At 1930 your GPS places your vessel at 41°00.5'N & 072°49.5'W. At 2018 a GPS fix places your vessel at 41°08.6'N & 072°41.6'W. What is your true course and speed made good?
   a. 219° T at 10.2 knots
   b. 214° T at 12.5 knots
   c. 036° T at 12.6 knots
   d. 043° T at 11.2 knots

6. Your present position is 41°05.5'N & 072°38.0'W. Assuming there is no set or drift, what course must you steer PSC to arrive at a position 5 miles due south of Saybrook Breakwater Light?
   a. 089° PSC
   b. 080° PSC
   c. 074° PSC
   d. 066° PSC

7. Your 2108 position is 41°10.0'N & 072°30.0'W. You are turning for 12.5 knots. What is your ETA at buoy "NH" (approx. pos.41°12.1'N & 072°53.8'W)
   a. 2133
   b. 2227
   c. 2235
   d. 2248

8. You are on course 062° PSC when you take the following bearings:

Branford Reef Light	060°
Stratford Point Light	272°
New Haven Light	324°

What is your position?
   a. 41°07.1'N & 072°53.4'W
   b. 41°10.5'N & 072°52.8'W
   c. 41°11.6'N & 072°50.0'W
   d. 41°13.3'N & 072°48.7'W

9. At 1300 a GPS fix places your position at 41°09.2'N & 072°36.9'W. You steer 291° PSC at 8 knots. At 1345 your position is 41°09.9'N & 072°46.1'W. Which is true with respect to effects of wind and current since 1300?
   a. there has been no set and drift
   b. set and drift are westerly at approximately 0.9 knots
   c. your speed over the bottom is approximately 9.2 knots
   d. set and drift are easterly at approximately 1 knot

10. What true course should you steer between Stratford Shoal Light and New Haven Light, if the set and drift of the current are 048°T at 2 knots? Your engines are making turns for 10 knots.
   a. 028° T
   b. 034°T
   c. 042°T
   d. 047°T

OUPV-Long Island Sound Plot- Test #3A

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. b
9. c
10. b

OUPV-Navigation General- Test #1

1. A mooring buoy, if lighted, shows which color light?
    a. yellow
    b. white
    c. blue
    d. any color except red or green

2. The light rhythm of Morse (A) is shown on _____
    a. preferred channel buoys
    b. starboard or port-side markers
    c. special marks
    d. safe water buoys

3. Variation information can be found on the on the chart in the_____
    a. center of the compass rose(s)
    b. indicated by isogonic lines
    c. found in notes on the chart
    d. all of the above

4. The lubber's line on a magnetic compass indicates _____
    a. compass north
    b. the direction of the vessel's heading
    c. magnetic north
    d. a relative bearing taken with an azimuth circle

5. The geographic range is the maximum distance a t which a light may be seen under
__
    a. existing visibility conditions, limited only by the curvature of the earth
    b. perfect visibility conditions, limited only by the curvature of the earth
    c. existing visibility conditions, limited only by the intensity of the light
    c. perfect visibility conditions, limited only by the interference
    from background lighting.

6. What is TRUE concerning new editions of Light Lists?
    a. supplements to new editions are issued monthly by the U.S. Coast
    Guard
    b. new editions are published by the National Ocean Survey
    c. new editions are corrected through the date shown on the title page
    d. none of the above

7. On navigational aids, what does the light characteristic FL (2+1) mean?
   a. a flashing light combined with a fixed light of greater brightness
   b. light flashes combined in groups, with a different number of flashes in each group
   c. a light showing groups of two or more flashes at regular intervals
   d. a fixed light varied at regular intervals by groups of two or more flashes of greater brightness

8. A special purpose buoy shall be _____
   a. lighted with a white light
   b. striped black and red
   c. lighted with a red light
   d. yellow

9. To predict the actual depth of the water using the Tide Tables, the number obtained from the tables is _____
   a. the actual depth
   b. added to or subtracted from the charted depth
   c. multiplied by the charted depth
   d. divided by the charted depth

10. Information about the currents on the Atlantic Coast of the US. is found in the_____
   a. Nautical Almanac
   b. Tidal Current Tables
   c. Ocean Current Tables
   d. Tide Tables

11. As you enter a channel from seaward in a U.S. port, the numbers on the starboard side buoys_____
   a. decrease and the buoys are black
   b. increase and the buoys are green
   c. decrease and the buoys are red
   d. increase and the buoys are red

12. Stormy weather is usually associated with regions of _____
   a. low barometric pressure
   b. high barometric pressure
   c. steady barometric pressure
   d. changing barometric pressure

13. The cloud formation indicated by #9 in the diagram DO 39 NG is what type of cloud?
    a. stratocumulus
    b. cirrus
    c. cumulonimbus
    d. cumulous

14. Your vessel has been damaged and is taking on water, but you do not need immediate assistance. You would preface a message advising other vessels of your situation with_____
    a. mayday, mayday, mayday
    b. pan-pan, pan-pan, pan-pan
    c. security, security, security
    d. SOS, SOS, SOS

15. When communicating on the radiotelephone using plain English, what procedure work indicates the end of my transmission and that a response is not necessary?
    a. out
    b. over
    c. roger
    d. wilco

16. Buoys are marked with reflective material to assist in their detection by searchlight. Which statement is TRUE?
    a. all safe-water buoys will display red and white vertical stripes of reflective
    material
    b. all reflective material is white because it is the most visible at night
    c. a special purpose mark will display either red or green material to agree with its shape
    d. a preferred-channel buoy displays either red or green reflective material to agree with the top band of color

17. Information for updating nautical charts is primarily found in the _____
    a. Local Notice to Mariners
    b. Coast Pilots
    c. Nautical Chart Catalogue
    d. Sailing Directions

18. The datum used for sounding on charts of the east coast of the United States is_____
    a. mean low water springs
    b. mean low water
    c. mean lower low water
    d. half tide level

19. Mean high water is the reference plane used for _____
    a. all vertical measurements
    b. height above water of land features such as lights
    c. sounding on the east and west coasts
    d. water depths on the east coast only

20. The chart edition date is printed _____
    a. top center
    b. lower left corner
    c. part of the chart title
    d. any clear area around the neat line

OUPV-Navigation General-Test #1A

1. b

2. d

3. d

4. b

5. b

6. c

7. b

8. d

9. b

10. b

11. d

12. a

13. c

14. b

15. a

16. d

17. a

18. c

19. b

20. b

OUPV-Navigation General-Test #2

1. The chart's title block or legend is_____
    a. found in the lower left hand corner
    b. located conveniently away form important navigation information
    c. lower left-handed margin near the chart number and issue date
    d. upper right hand corner

2. Mean high water is used as the reference datum to measure _____
    a. as the reference for soundings on the Gulf Coast of the U.S.
    b. soundings of European waters
    c. heights of topographical features in the U. S.
    d. as the sounding datum for rivers lakes, etc. regulated by locks

3.On a Mercator chart, 1 nautical mile is equal to_____
    a. 1 minute of longitude
    b. 1 degree of longitude
    c. 1 minute of latitude
    d. 1 degree of latitude

4. In which source could you find the number of a chart for a certain geographic area?
    a. Chart #1
    b. Catalogue of Nautical Charts
    c. American Practical Navigator
    d. U.S. Coast Guard Light List

5. You are outbound in a buoyed channel on course 015°T. You sight a white light showing a Morse (A) characteristic bearing 359° relative. For safety you should_____
    a. change course to 359° T to pass near the buoy
    b. stay in the channel and leave the buoy to port
    c. alter course to 000°T and leave the buoy well clear to starboard
    d. check the chart to see where the marked danger lies in relation to the buoy

6. When communicating on the radiotelephone in plain English, what procedure would indicates your transmission has been received and understood?
    a. out
    b. over
    c. roger
    d. 10/4

7. A message giving warning of a hurricane should have which prefix when sent by radiotelephone?
   a. pan-pan (3 times)
   b. security (3 times)
   c. TTT-TTT-TTT
   d. no special prefix is required

8. After a cold front passes, the barometric pressure usually_____
   a. fluctuates
   b. remains the same
   c. remains the same, with clouds forming rapidly
   d. rises, often quite rapidly with clearing skies

9. Direction of the southeast trade winds is a result of the _____
   a. equatorial current
   b. humidity
   c. rotation of the earth
   d. changes of seasons

10. A white buoy marked with an orange rectangle indicates
   a. mid-channel
   b. a fish net area
   c. general information
   d. an anchorage area

11. A daymark used to indicate the safe water in a channel will have the shape indicated by which letter in illustration DO 45 NG?
   a. A
   b. B
   c. C
   d. D

12. The difference between magnetic heading and true is called_____
   a. deviation
   b. variation
   c. compass error
   d. drift

13. The lubber line on a magnetic compass
   a. always shows true north direction
   b. indicates the vessel's heading
   c. is always parallel to the vessels transom
   d. is located on the compass card

14. The nominal range of a light is _____
    a. distance a light can be seen in 10 mile visibility
    b. distance a light can be seen in unlimited visibility
    c. distance a light can be seen under current conditions
    d. none of the above

15. The Light List indicates that a dayboard is type NB. You should___
    a. see a black triangle
    b. look for another daymark forming a range
    c. expect a daymark of no lateral significance
    d. check to enter the correct channel at the junction daymark

16. A light characteristic of composite group flashing indicates that there is a(n) _____
    a. sharp turn in the channel
    b. narrowing in the channel at that point
    c. junction in the channel
    d. obstruction that must be left to port

17. A survey mark (special purpose mark) _____
    a. must be lighted
    b. may have a flashing red light
    c. may have a fixed white light
    d. none of the above

18. The range of tide is the _____
    a. distance the tide moves out from the shore
    b. duration of time between high and low tide
    c. difference between the heights of high and low tide
    d. maximum depth of the water at high tide

19. Current refers to the _____
    a. horizontal movement of the water
    b. vertical movement of the water
    c. density changes of the water
    d,. none of the above

20. Buoys which only mark the left or right side of the channel will never exhibit a light with which characteristic?
    a. flashing
    b. quick flashing
    c. composite group flashing
    d. equal interval (isophase)

OUPV-Navigation General Test #2A

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. d
9. c
10. c
11. c
12. b
13. b
14. a
15. c
16. c
17. d
18. c
19. a
20. c

OUPV-Navigation General Test #3

1. Which information is found in the chart title?
    a. chart number
    b. chart sounding datum
    c. revision and edition date
    d. variation information

2. Elevations of rocks, hills, lighthouses, and other topographical and manmade features are generally expressed in_____
    a. feet above mean low water (MLW)
    b. feet above the highest high tide ever recorded
    c. feet above mean high water (MHW)
    d. feet above mean sea level (MSL)

3. The only cylindrical chart projection widely used for navigation is the _____
    a. Lambert conformal
    b. Mercator
    c. Azimuthal
    d. Gnomonic

4. What agency of the U.S. Government issues charts of the U.S. waters and Coast Pilots?
    a. National Ocean Service (NOS)
    b. Defense Mapping Agency
    c. USCG
    d. U.S. Naval Observatory

5. When outbound from a U.S. port, a buoy displaying a flashing red light indicates _____
    a. a junction with the preferred channel to the left
    b. a sharp turn in the channel to the right
    c. the port side of the channel
    d. a wreck to be left on the vessel's starboard side

6. When communication on the radiotelephone using plain English, what procedure word indicates the end of my transmission and that a response is necessary?
    a. out
    b. over
    c. roger
    d. wilco

7. A Coast Guard radio telephone message about an aid to navigation that is off station is preceded by the word _____
   a. pan-pan (3 times)
   b. mayday (3 times)
   c. security (3 times)
   d. SOS

8. Isobars on a chart are useful in predicting_____
   a. temperature
   b. dew point
   c. wind velocity
   d. relative humidity

9. Little or no change in the barometric reading over a twelve hour period indicates_____
   a. stormy weather is imminent
   b. that present weather conditions will continue
   c. a defect in the barometer
   d. increasing wind strength

10. A lighted buoy to be left to starboard when entering a U.S. port from seaward shall have a _____
   a. white light
   b. red light
   c. green light
   c. light characteristic of Morse (A)

11. In a river subject to tidal currents, the best time to dock a ship without the assistance of tugs is
   a. at slack water
   b. at flood tide
   c. when there is a following current
   d. at high water

12. What does the term "tide" refer to?
   a. horizontal movement of the water
   b. vertical movement of the water
   c. mixing tendency of the water
   d. salinity content of the water

13. Which light characteristic can be used on a special purpose mark?
    a. fixed
    b. occulting
    c. equal interval
    d. quick flashing

14. Preferred channel buoys indicate the preferred channel to transit by _____
    a. odd or even numbers
    b. the color of their top band
    c. the location of the buoy in the channel junction
    d. the characteristic of the buoys light

15. Some lights used as aids to marine navigation have a red sector to indicate a danger area. How are the limits of a colored sector light listed in the Light List?
    a. geographical positions outlining the area of the sector
    b. true bearings as observed from the light toward a vessel
    c. true bearings as observed from a vessel toward the light
    d. bearing given in the Light List are always magnetic

16.Luminous range is the distance a light can be seen under_____
    a. existing visibility conditions
    b. ten mile visibility
    c. perfect visibility conditions
    d. none of the above

17. The lubbers line on a magnetic compass is _____
    a. always indicates true direction
    b. is aligned parallel with the keel
    c. is located on the compass card
    d. indicates relative bearings

18. Variation is the angular measurement between_____
    a. compass north and magnetic north
    b. compass north and true north
    c. magnetic north and the geographic north
    d. your vessel's heading and the magnetic meridian

19. Under the U.S. Aids to Navigation System, a lighted buoy with a single spherical topmark indicates_____
        a. the position of underwater cables
        b. a hazard to Navigation
        c. the port side of the channel
        d. safe water

20. A white diamond daymark with an orange border is a(n)_____
    a. special mark
    b. information or regulatory mark
    c. lateral aid on the intracoastal
    d. safe water mark

OUPV-Navigation General Test #3A

1. b

2. c

3. b

4. a

5. c

6. b

7. c

8. c

9. b

10. b

11. a

12. b

13. a

14. b

15. c

16. a

17. b

18. c

19. d

20. c

OUPV-Rules Test- #1

#1 - USCG 4095
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When underway in a channel, you should keep to the _____.
A. middle of the channel
B. starboard side of the channel
C. port side of the channel
D. side of the channel that has the widest turns

#2 - USCG 4229
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are crossing a narrow channel in a 15-meter vessel when you sight a tankship off your port bow coming up the channel. Which statement is TRUE?
A. Yours is the give-way vessel because it is less than 30 meters long.
B. You shall not impede the safe passage of the tankship.
C. The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is to port of your vessel.
D. The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is the larger of the two vessels.

#3 - USCG 4379
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & 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 always exists when two vessels pass within one mile of each other.
C. Risk of collision always exists when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel changes appreciably.
D. Risk of collision may exist when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel is changing appreciably.

#4 - USCG 4435
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which procedure(s) shall be used to determine risk of collision?
A. Watching the compass bearing of an approaching vessel
B. Systematic observation of objects detected by radar
C. Long-range radar scanning
D. All of the above

#5 - USCG 4677
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on vessel "A", as shown and hear vessel "B" sound a signal indicating his intention to overtake you. You feel it is not safe for vessel "B" to overtake you at the present time. You should _____. DIAGRAM 32
A. sound two short blasts
B. sound five or more short and rapid blasts
C. not answer the whistle signal from vessel "B"
D. sound three blasts of the whistle

#6 - USCG 4609
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In determining "safe speed", all of the following must be taken into account EXCEPT the _____.
A. maximum horsepower of your vessel
B. presence of background lights at night
C. draft of your vessel
D. maneuverability of your vessel

#7 - USCG 4619
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is NOT to impede the passage of a vessel which can only navigate safely within a narrow channel?
A. Any vessel less than 20 meters in length
B. Any sailing vessel
C. A vessel engaged in fishing
D. All of the above

#8 - USCG 5300
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A traffic separation zone is that part of a traffic separation scheme which _____.
A. is located between the scheme and the nearest land
B. separates traffic proceeding in one direction from traffic proceeding in the opposite direction
C. is designated as an anchorage area
D. contains all the traffic moving in the same direction

#9 - USCG 189
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on vessel "A" towing a barge alongside and meeting vessel "B" as shown. Which action should you take? DIAGRAM 39
A. Alter course to port
B. Alter course to starboard
C. Back down to reduce the strain on the lines
D. Maintain course and speed

#10 - USCG 217
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown. Vessel "A" is the _____. DIAGRAM 17
A. give-way vessel
B. stand-on vessel
C. overtaken vessel
D. None of the above

#11 - USCG 248
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessels "I" and "II" are power-driven vessels. You are on vessel "I" as shown. You are the _____. DIAGRAM 36
A. give-way vessel
B. stand-on vessel
C. overtaking vessel
D. None of the above

#12 - USCG 367
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If your vessel is underway in fog and you hear one prolonged and three short blasts, this is a _____
A. vessel not under command
B. sailing vessel
C. vessel in distress
D. vessel being towed

#13 - USCG 4187
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND According to the Navigation Rules, you may depart from the Rules when_____
A. you do so to avoid immediate danger
B. no vessels are visible on radar
C. you are in a close quarters situation
D. out of sight of land

#14 - USCG 4228
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When is a stand-on vessel FIRST allowed by the Rules to take action in order to avoid collision?
A. When the two vessels are less than half a mile from each other.
B. When the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action to avoid collision.
C. When collision is imminent.
D. The stand-on vessel is never allowed to take action.

#15 - USCG 4397
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a crossing situation, a vessel fishing must keep out of the way of a vessel which is_____.
A. under sail
B. towing
C. restricted in her ability to maneuver
D. engaged in pilotage duty

#16 - USCG 4627
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway you sight a vessel displaying the day-shapes shown. You should_____. DIAGRAM 6
A. contact the vessel on VHF radiotelephone
B. provide assistance, the other vessel is in distress
C. stay clear, the other vessel cannot get out of the way
D. stop your vessel and sound passing signals

#17 - USCG 4629
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND For a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision she shall, if possible, NOT_____.
A. decrease speed
B. increase speed
C. turn to port for a vessel on her port side
D. turn to starboard for a vessel on her port side

#18 - USCG 1000
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

#19 - USCG 4621
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The steering and sailing rules for vessels in restricted visibility apply to vessels _____.
A. in sight of one another in fog
B. navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility
C. only if they are showing special purpose lights
D. only if they have operational radar

#20 - USCG 4733
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A distress signal _____.
A. consists of 5 or more short blasts of the fog signal apparatus
B. consists of the raising and lowering of a large white flag
C. may be used separately or with other distress signals
D. is used to indicate doubt about another vessel's intentions

#21 - USCG 254
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

#22 - USCG 4565
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are approaching a bend in a river where, due to the bank, you cannot see around the other side. A vessel on the other side of the bend sounds one prolonged blast. You should _____.
A. sound passing signals
B. not sound any signal until you sight the other vessel
C. sound a prolonged blast
D. sound the danger signal

#23 - USCG 4561
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Your vessel is aground in fog. In addition to the regular anchor signals, you will be sounding _____.
A. three strokes of the gong before and after the rapid ringing of the gong
B. a blast on the whistle
C. three strokes of the bell before and after the rapid ringing of the bell
D. no additional signals

#24- USCG 4570
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which signal may at some time be exhibited by a vessel trawling?
A. Two white lights in a vertical line
B. A white light over a red light in a vertical line
C. Two red lights in a vertical line
D. All of the above

#25 - USCG 10
INLAND ONLY Which term is NOT defined in the Inland Navigation Rules?
A. Seaplane
B. Restricted visibility
C. Underway
D. Vessel constrained by her draft

#26 - USCG 4440
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which craft would be considered a "power-driven vessel" under the Rules of the Road?
A. An auxiliary sail vessel, using her engine
B. A canoe being propelled by a small outboard motor
C. A tug powered by a diesel engine
D. All of the above

#27 - USCG 53
INLAND ONLY You are on power driven vessel "A" and power driven vessel "B" desires to overtake you on the starboard side as shown. After the vessels have exchanged one blast signals you should _____. DIAGRAM 38
A. alter course to the left
B. slow your vessel until vessel "B" has passed
C. hold course and speed
D. alter course to the left or right to give vessel "B" more sea room

#28 - USCG 4510
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are approaching a vessel dredging during the day and see two balls in a vertical line on the port side of the dredge. These shapes mean that _____.
A. you should pass on the port side of the dredge
B. there is an obstruction on the port side of the dredge
C. the dredge is not under command
D. the dredge is moored

#29 - USCG 245
INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on vessel "A" as shown. Vessel "B" sounds two short blasts. You should _____. DIAGRAM 32
A. sound two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts
B. sound two short blasts
C. maintain course and speed
D. None of the above

#30 - USCG 8071
INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel is NOT regarded as being "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?
A. A vessel servicing an aid to navigation
B. A vessel engaged in dredging
C. A towing vessel with tow unable to deviate from its course
D. A vessel constrained by her draft

OUPV-Rules Test- #1A

1. b
2. b
3. d
4. d
5. b
6. a
7. d
8. b
9. b
10. a
11. b
12. d
13. a
14. b
15. c
16. c
17. c
18. d
19. c
20. c
21. c
22. c
23. c
24. d
25. d
26. d
27. c
28. b
29. c
30. d

Diagram 32
Diagram 38
Diagram 41
Diagram 6
Diagram 36
Diagram 17
Diagram 39

OUPV-Rules of the Road-Test #2

#1 - USCG 330
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Diagram "B" shows the arc of visibility of a _. DIAGRAM 23
A. white masthead light
B. green sidelight
C. red sidelight
D. stern light

#2 - USCG 4378
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While you are underway, navigation lights must be displayed on your vessel _____.
A. during all periods of restricted 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

#3 - USCG 4427
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A towing light, according to the Rules, is a _.
A. white light
B. red light
C. yellow light
D. blue light

#4 - USCG 4013
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A vessel displaying the day-shapes shown is _____. DIAGRAM 11
A. towing
B. conducting underwater operations
C. drifting
D. aground

#5 - USCG 4126
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND By day, when it is impracticable for a small vessel engaged in diving operations to display the shapes for a vessel engaged in underwater operations, she shall display _____.
A. three black balls in a vertical line
B. two red balls in a vertical line
C. a black cylinder
D. a rigid replica of the International Code flag "A"

#6 - USCG 4139
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What type of vessel or operation is indicated by a vessel displaying two cones with the apexes together?
A. Sailing
B. Trawling
C. Minesweeping
D. Dredging

#7 - USCG 4180
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel, when towing astern, shall show ___..
A. two towing lights in a vertical line
B. a towing light in a vertical line above the stern light
C. two towing lights in addition to the stern light
D. a small white light in lieu of the stern light

#8 - USCG 4256
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Traffic separation schemes established by the International Maritime Organization _____.
A. provide inbound and outbound lanes to promote the safe flow of vessel traffic
B. provide vessel reporting systems to assist in search and rescue in the event of a vessel casualty
C. provide routing and vessel scheduling procedures to reduce shipping delays
D. prohibit vessels carrying hazardous cargos from entering waters that are environmentally sensitive

#9 - USCG 4476
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND At night you sight a vessel displaying one green light. This light could indicate a_____.
A. vessel drifting
B. vessel at anchor
C. small motorboat underway
D. sailboat underway

#10 - USCG 4607
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What is the minimum length of vessels required to show two anchor lights?
A. 40 meters
B. 50 meters
C. 60 meters
D. 70 meters

#11 - USCG 8101
INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which statement applies to a vessel "constrained by her draft"?
A. The term only applies to vessels in narrow channels.
B. She is severely restricted in her ability to change her course because of her draft in relation to the available depth and width of navigable water.
C. She is designated as a "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver".
D. The vessel must be over 100 meters in length.

#12 – 0000 BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The rule regarding lookouts applies_____
A. In restricted visibility
B. Between dusk and dawn
C. In heavy traffic
D. All of the above

#13 - USCG 4565
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are approaching a bend in a river where, due to the bank, you cannot see around the other side. A vessel on the other side of the bend sounds one prolonged blast. You should _____.
A. Sound passing signals
B. Not sound any signal until you sight the other vessel
C. Sound a prolonged blast
D. Sound the danger signal

#14 - USCG 4666
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel must have a gong, or other equipment which will make the sound of a gong?
A. A sailing vessel
B. Any vessel over 50 meters
C. A power driven vessel over 75 meters
D. Any vessel over 100 meters

15 - USCG 4675
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a meeting situation, which vessel may sound the danger signal?
A. Stand-on vessel
B. Give-way vessel
C. Either vessel
D. Neither vessel

#16 - USCG 17
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

#17 - USCG 4078
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

#18 - USCG 4621
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The steering and sailing rules for vessels in restricted visibility apply to vessels _____.
A. in sight of one another in fog
B. navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility
C. only if they are showing special purpose lights
D. only if they have operational radar

#19 - USCG 4657
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

#20 - USCG 8061
INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters as shown and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" _____. DIAGRAM 17
A. should sound two short blasts
B. should sound the danger signal
C. should sound one long blast
D. need not sound any whistle signals

#21 - USCG 4479
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND What signal indicates doubt that sufficient action is being taken by another vessel to avoid collision?
A. Five short and rapid blasts of the whistle
B. Three long blasts of the whistle
C. Three short and rapid blasts of the whistle
D. One prolonged blast followed by three short blasts of the whistle

#22 - USCG 8005
INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are in charge of a 250-meter freight vessel constrained by her draft proceeding down a narrow channel. There is a vessel engaged in fishing on your starboard bow half a mile away. According to Rule 9, which statement is TRUE?
A. You are not to impede the fishing vessel.
B. If you are in doubt as to the fishing vessel's intentions you may sound at least five short and rapid blasts on the whistle.
C. You are to slow to bare steerageway until clear of the fishing vessel.
D. You must sound one prolonged blast to alert the fishing vessel.

#23 - USCG 8044
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

#24 - USCG 4018
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which is a distress signal?
A. A triangular flag above or below a ball
B. The International Code Signal of distress indicated by "JV"
C. A green smoke signal
D. Flames on the vessel as from a burning tar barrel

#25 - USCG 4425
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A power-driven vessel exhibits the same lights as a _____.
A. vessel towing, when not underway
B. vessel towing astern
C. sailing vessel
D. pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed, when they are in a composite unit

#26 - USCG 8043
INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel would NOT sound a fog signal of one prolonged and two short blasts?
A. A vessel not under command
B. A vessel constrained by her draft
C. A vessel being towed
D. A vessel sailing

#27 - USCG 16
INLAND ONLY For the purpose of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term "Inland Waters" includes
A. the Western Rivers
B. the Great Lakes on the United States side of the International Boundary
C. harbors and rivers shoreward of the COLREGS demarcation lines
D. All of the above

#28 - USCG 4629
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND For a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision she shall, if possible, NOT_____.
A. decrease speed
B. increase speed
C. turn to port for a vessel on her port side
D. turn to starboard for a vessel on her port side

#29 - USCG 224
INLAND ONLY A barge more than 50 meters long, at anchor in a "special anchorage area designated by the Secretary", is required to show how many white anchor lights?
A. None
B. Two
C. One
D. One, on the near approach of another vessel

#30 - USCG 4233
BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway in fog, you hear the fog signal of another vessel ahead. If a risk of collision exists, you must _____.
A. slow to bare steerageway and navigate with caution
B. sound three short blasts and back your engines
C. stop your engines and navigate with caution
D. continue on your course and speed until the other vessel is sighted

OUPV-Rules of the Road-Test #2A

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. d
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. d
10. b
11. b
12. d
13. c
14. d
15. c
16. d
17. d
18. b
19. c
20. d
21. a
22. b
23. b
24. d
25. d
26. c
27. d
28. c
29. b
30. a

OUPV-Rules of the Road-Test #3

1. Inland Only Your vessel is meeting another vessel head to head. To comply with the rules you should exchange_____

a. one short blast, alter course to port, and pass starboard to starboard
b. one short blast, alter course to starboard, and pass port to port
c. two short blasts, alter course to port, and pass port to port
d. two short blasts, alter course to starboard, and pass port to port

2. Inland Only A barge more than 50 meters long is required to show how many white anchor lights when anchored in a Secretary of Transportation approved "special anchorage" area?

a. none
b. one
c. two
d. on, or near approach of another vessel

3. Inland & International 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. at any time you feel it is appropriate
b. only when you have reached "in extremis"
c. when you determine that your present course will cross ahead of the other vessel
d. when it becomes apparent to you that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action

4. Inland & International Which factor is listed in the Rules as one which must be taken into account when determining safe speed?

a. the construction of the vessel
b. maneuverability of the vessel
c. the experience of the personnel
d. all of the above must be taken into account

5. Inland & International All of the following are distress signals EXCEPT_____

a. the continuous sounding of any fog signal apparatus
b. giving five or more short and rapid blasts of the whistle
c. firing a gun at intervals of about a minute
d. a barrel with burning oil in it, on deck

6. Inland & International 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
d. all of the above

7. Inland & International Vessels I and II are underway as shown in Diagram 33. Vessel I is a sailing vessel with the wind dead aft. Vessel II is a power-driven vessel trawling. Which statement is true?

a. vessel I is to keep clear because the other vessel is fishing
b. vessel II is to keep clear because she is a power-driven vessel
c. vessel II is to keep clear because the other vessel is to its starboard
d. both vessels are to take action to stay clear of each other

8. Inland & International A vessel nearing a bend or an area of a channel or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction shall sound_____

a. one long blast
b. one prolonged blast
c. the danger signal
d. two short blasts

9. Inland & International 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 & International The steering and sailing rules for vessels in restricted visibility apply to vessels_____

a. in sight of one another in fog
b. only if they are showing special purpose lights
c. navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility
d. only if they have operational radar

11. Inland & International In which situation would you consider a risk of collision to exist?

a. a vessel is one point on your starboard bow, range increasing, bearing changing slightly to the right
b. a vessel broad on your starboard beam, range decreasing bearing changing rapidly to the right
c. a vessel is two points abaft your port beam, range decreasing, bearing constant
d. a vessel is on your starboard quarter, range increasing, bearing is constant

12. Inland & International A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall ____
    a. only anchor in the separation zone
    b. avoid crossing traffic lanes, but if obliged to do so, shall cross on a heading at as small an angle as is practical
    c. avoid anchoring in areas near the termination of the scheme
    d. use the separation zone for navigation through the scheme if she is hindering other traffic due to her slower speed

13. Inland & International A towing light is_____
    a. shown at the bow
    b. white in color
    c. an all-round light
    d. shown in addition to the stern light

14. Inland & International Your vessel is crossing a narrow channel. A vessel to port is within the channel and crossing our 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

15. Inland & International What day shape is prescribed for a vessel constrained by her draft?
    a. a black cone, apex upward
    b. a black cone, apex downward
    c. two vertical black balls
    d. a cylinder

16. 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
    b. slow your vessel until vessel "B" has passed
    c. hold course and speed
    d. alter course to the left to give vessel "B" more sea room

17. Inland & International The lights shown in Diagram 44 would be shown by a vessel which is _____
    a. aground
    b. not under command and is dead in the water
    c. not under command and is making way
    d. laying or picking up navigation marks

18. Inland & International A vessel being towed astern shall show at night_____
    a. the light required for a power-driven vessel underway
    b. only the required masthead lights
    c. a stern light only
    d. sidelights and a stern light

19. Inland & International While underway in fog you hear a rapid ringing of a bell ahead. This bell indicates a _____
    a. vessel at anchor
    b. vessel in distress
    c. sailboat underway
    d. vessel backing out of a berth

20. Inland & International The arc of visibility for sidelights is from right ahead to ___
    a. abeam
    b. 22.5 degrees abaft the beam
    c. 22.5 degrees forward of the beam
    d. 135 degrees abaft the beam

21. Inland & International Which vessel would show 3 dayshapes in a vertical line, the highest and lowest being balls, and the middle being a diamond?
    a. vessel not under command
    b. vessel constrained by her draft
    c. vessel minesweep0ing
    d. vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver

22. Inland & International A power-driven vessel is underway in fog. What is the required fog signal?
    a. one prolonged blast at not more than one minute intervals
    b. one prolonged blast at not more than two minute intervals
    c. two prolonged blasts at not more than one minute intervals
    d. two prolonged blasts at not more than two minute intervals

23. Inland Only Which light display would mark the opening in a pipeline where vessels could pass through?
    a. three red lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening
    b. two red lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening
    c. three white lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening
    d. two white lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening

24. Inland & International Which situation would be a "special circumstance" under the rules?
    a. vessel at anchor
    b. more than two vessels meeting
    c. speed in fog
    d. two vessels crossing

25. Inland & International The rule regarding lookouts applies_____
    a. in restricted visibility
    b. between dusk and dawn
    c. in heavy traffic
    d. all of the above

26. Inland & International Any change of course and or speed to avoid a collision should be _____
    a. large enough to be readily apparent by eye and by radar to observers on the other vessel
    b. made in ample time and not result in a close quarters situation
    c. substantial
    d. all of the above

27. Inland Only On the Western Rivers a power-driven vessel crossing the river must_____
    a. only keep out of the way of a power-driven vessel descending the river
    b. keep out of the way of any vessel descending the river
    c. keep out of the way of a power-driven vessel ascending or descending the river
    d. keep out of the way of any vessel ascending or descending the river

28. Inland & International A vessel is "engaged in fishing" when_____
    a. her gear extends more than 100 meters from the vessel
    b. she is using any type of gear, other than lines
    c. she is using fishing apparatus which restricts her maneuverability
    d. she has any fishing gear on board

29. Inland Only Which lights are required for a barge, not part of a composite unit, being pushed ahead?
    a. sidelights and stern light
    b. sidelights, a special flashing light, and stern light
    c. sidelights and special flashing light
    d. sidelights, a towing light, and stern light

30. Inland & International A short blast of the whistle has a duration of _____
    a. one (1) second
    b. 4 to 6 seconds
    c. 8-12 seconds
    d. 12-15 seconds

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1. b
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. b
6. d
7. a
8. b
9. b
10. c
11. c
12. c
13. d
14. d
15. d
16. c
17. a
18. d
19. a
20. b
21. d
22. b
23. b
24. b
25. d
26. d
27. c
28. c
29. c
30. a

Diagram 33
Diagram 44

Appendix C

Safe Waters Maritime Training

Certifies that

John Q. Public

Has successfully completed the following course

OUPV

During the period of January X-X, XXXX

The above individual has successfully completed training in OUPV and satisfies the requirements found in 46 CFR 00.000

Issued by Safe Waters Maritime Training Huntington Station, NY on this third day of January, 2011

Director_____