

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

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