

Safe Waters 100 Ton Master Independent Study Week 5

Assignment:

- Read sections on Rules of the Road-International and Certification and Documentation
- Answer the following questions

#1 - USCG 8100

INTERNATIONAL ONLY The International Rules of the Road apply _____.

- A. to all waters
- B. to any waters inside the territorial waters of the U.S.
- C. only to waters where foreign vessels travel
- D. upon the high seas and connecting waters navigable by seagoing vessels

#2 - 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.

#3 - USCG 8104

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Your vessel is constrained by her draft and operating in a narrow channel. Another vessel is crossing your course from starboard to port. You are in doubt as to her intentions. According to Rule 9, you _____.

- A. should sound one short blast to indicate that you are holding course and speed
- B. must sound one prolonged blast
- C. may sound the danger signal
- D. are required to back down

#4 - USCG 8105

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Your vessel is crossing a narrow channel. A vessel to port is within the channel and crossing your course. She is showing a black cylinder. You should _____.

- A. hold your course and speed
- B. not impede the other vessel
- C. exchange passing signals
- D. sound the danger signal

#5 - USCG 8113

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are approaching another vessel and will pass safely starboard to starboard without changing course. You should _____.

- A. hold course and sound no whistle signal
- B. hold course and sound a two blast whistle signal
- C. change course to starboard and sound one blast
- D. hold course and sound one blast

#6 - USCG 8115

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Of the vessels listed, which must keep out of the way of all the others?

- A. A vessel constrained by her draft
- B. A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
- C. A vessel pushing a barge
- D. A vessel engaged in fishing

#7 - USCG 188

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Yellow lights are NOT shown by _____.

- A. towing vessels pushing ahead
- B. air cushion vessels in a nondisplacement mode
- C. purse seiners
- D. U.S. submarines

#8 - USCG 8084

INTERNATIONAL ONLY While underway at night, a power-driven vessel of less than 7 meters in length, whose maximum speed which does not exceed 7 knots, may show _____.

- A. sidelights combined in a single lantern, only
- B. an all-round flashing yellow light, only
- C. one all-round white light, only
- D. a lantern showing a white light exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, only

#9 - USCG 8088

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A 20-meter power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside will display _____.

- A. two towing lights in a vertical line
- B. a towing light above the stern light
- C. two all-round red lights at the masthead
- D. two masthead lights in a vertical line

#10 - USCG 8096

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel constrained by her draft may display _____.

- A. three all-round red lights instead of the lights required for a power-driven vessel of her class
- B. the same lights as a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
- C. three all-round red lights in addition to the lights required for a power-driven vessel of her class
- D. the lights for a power-driven vessel which is not under command

#11 - USCG 8072

INTERNATIONAL ONLY When two vessels are in sight of one another and NOT in or near an area of restricted visibility, any of the following signals may be given EXCEPT _____.

- A. a light signal of at least five short and rapid flashes
- B. one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short whistle blasts
- C. four short whistle blasts
- D. two short whistle blasts

#12 - USCG 8075

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You intend to overtake a vessel in a narrow channel, and you intend to pass along the vessel's port side. How should you signal your intention?

- A. Two short blasts followed by two prolonged blasts
- B. Two prolonged followed by two short blasts
- C. Two prolonged blasts only
- D. Two short blasts only

#13 - USCG 8076

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are underway in a narrow channel, and you are being overtaken by a vessel astern. After the overtaking vessel sounds the proper signal indicating his intention to pass your vessel on your starboard side, you signal your agreement by sounding _____.

- A. two prolonged followed by two short blasts
- B. one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast
- C. one short blast
- D. two prolonged blasts

#14 - USCG 8078

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters as shown and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" _____. DIAGRAM 17

- A. need not sound any whistle signals
- B. should sound two short blasts
- C. should sound the danger signal
- D. should sound one long blast

#15 - USCG 8080

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which signal is sounded ONLY by a vessel in sight of another?

- A. One short blast on the whistle
- B. Four short blasts on the whistle
- C. One prolonged blast on the whistle
- D. One short, one prolonged, and one short blast on the whistle

#16 - USCG 8081

INTERNATIONAL ONLY The light which may be used with a vessel's whistle must be _____.

- A. used when the whistle is broken
- B. a white light
- C. used only at night
- D. used prior to sounding the whistle

#17 - USCG 8082

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning light signals?

- A. The time between flashes shall be about five seconds.
- B. The light signals are to be used when not using sound signals.
- C. The time between successive signals shall be not less than ten seconds.
- D. All of the above

#18 - USCG 8111

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Your vessel is backing out of a slip in a harbor. Visibility is restricted. You should sound _____.

- A. one prolonged blast only
- B. one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts when the last line is taken aboard
- C. one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts when leaving the slip
- D. the danger signal

#19 - USCG 8118

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A signal of intent must be sounded in international waters by _____.

- A. a vessel meeting another head-on
- B. a vessel overtaking another in a narrow channel
- C. a vessel crossing the course of another
- D. the give-way vessel in a crossing situation

#20 - USCG 408

INTERNATIONAL ONLY What statement is TRUE when operating in fog and other vessels are detected by radar?

- A. You should make an ample change to port for a vessel crossing on the starboard bow.
- B. You should maneuver in accordance with the steering and sailing rules.

- C. You should determine the course and speed of all radar contacts at six minute intervals.
- D. You should make a series of small course alterations when maneuvering in order to continually assess the situation.

#21 - USCG 198

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on a vessel that cannot comply with the spacing requirement for masthead lights. What is required in this situation?

- A. The vessel must carry only the lights that comply with the rules; the others may be omitted.
- B. The vessel's lights must comply as closely as possible, as determined by her government.
- C. The vessel must be altered to permit full compliance with the rules.
- D. An all-round light should be substituted for the after masthead light and the stern light.

#22 - USCG 8006

INTERNATIONAL ONLY The International Rules of the Road apply _____.

- A. to all waters which are not inland waters
- B. only to waters outside the territorial waters of the United States
- C. only to waters where foreign vessels travel
- D. upon the high seas and connecting waters navigable by seagoing vessels

#23 - USCG 8054

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which statement applies to a vessel "constrained by her draft"?

- A. She is severely restricted in her ability to change her course because of her draft in relation to the available depth of water.
- B. The term applies only to vessels in marked channels.
- C. She is designated as a "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver".
- D. The vessel must be over 100 meters in length.

#24 - USCG 8021

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Your vessel is crossing a narrow channel. A vessel to port is within the channel and crossing your course. She is showing a black cylinder. What is your responsibility?

- A. Hold your course and speed.
- B. Sound the danger signal.
- C. Begin an exchange of passing signals.
- D. Do not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel.

#25 - USCG 8060

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are operating a vessel in a narrow channel. Your vessel must stay within the channel to be navigated safely. Another vessel is crossing your course from starboard to port, and you are in doubt as to his intentions. According to Rule 9, you _____.

- A. may sound the danger signal
- B. must sound one prolonged and two short blasts
- C. should sound one short blast to indicate that you are holding course and speed
- D. are required to back down

#26 - USCG 204

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are in a crossing situation on the high seas as shown. Vessel "B" sounds one short blast. What is the proper action for vessel "A" to take?

DIAGRAM 14

- A. Answer with one blast and hold course and speed
- B. Hold course and speed
- C. Answer with one blast and keep clear of vessel "B"
- D. Sound danger signal

#27 - USCG 8022

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are approaching another vessel and will pass starboard to starboard without danger if no course changes are made. You should _____.

- A. hold course and sound a two blast whistle signal
- B. hold course and sound no whistle signal
- C. change course to the right and sound one blast
- D. hold course and sound two prolonged and two short blasts

#28 - USCG 8058

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel is to keep out of the way of the others?

- A. A vessel constrained by her draft
- B. A vessel engaged in underwater operations
- C. A vessel engaged in trawling
- D. A vessel not under command

#29 - USCG 4533

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In which situation do the Rules require both vessels to change course?

- A. Two power-driven vessels meeting head-on
- B. Two power-driven vessels crossing when it is apparent to the stand-on vessel that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action
- C. Two sailing vessels crossing with the wind on the same side
- D. All of the above

#30 - USCG 206

INTERNATIONAL ONLY What lights are required for a single barge being towed alongside?

- A. Sidelights and a stern light
- B. Sidelights, a special flashing light, and a stern light
- C. Sidelights and a special flashing light
- D. Sidelights, a towing light, and a stern light

#31 - USCG 255

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. Which light on vessel "B" will you see if you are on vessel "A"?

DIAGRAM 41

- A. special flashing yellow light
- B. flashing blue light
- C. two yellow towing lights
- D. None of the above

#32 - USCG 371

INTERNATIONAL ONLY If a towing vessel and her tow are severely restricted in their ability to deviate from their course, the towing vessel shall show lights in addition to her towing identification lights. These additional lights shall be shown if the tow is _____.

- A. pushed ahead
- B. towed alongside
- C. towed astern
- D. All of the above

#33 - USCG 8007

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A towing light is _____.

- A. shown at the bow
- B. white in color
- C. shown in addition to the stern light
- D. an all-round light

#34 - USCG 8011

INTERNATIONAL ONLY At night, a power-driven vessel underway of less than 7 meters in length where its maximum speed does not exceed 7 knots may show, as a minimum, _____.

- A. sidelights and a stern light
- B. the lights required for a vessel more than 7 meters in length
- C. sidelights only
- D. one all-round white light

#35 - USCG 8051

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel constrained by her draft may display _____.

- A. three all-round red lights
- B. two 225° red lights
- C. three all-round blue lights
- D. two 225° blue lights

#36 - USCG 8053

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A 20-meter power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside will display _____.

- A. a single white light forward
- B. two masthead lights in a vertical line
- C. two towing lights in a vertical line
- D. two all-round red lights where they can best be seen

#37 - USCG 205

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which whistle signal may be sounded by one of two vessels in sight of each other?

- A. Four short blasts
- B. One prolonged blast
- C. One short blast
- D. One short, one prolonged, and one short blast

#38 - USCG 243

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. not answer the whistle signal from vessel "B"
- C. sound two short blasts and maintain course and speed
- D. sound one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blasts

#39 - USCG 264

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in the situation as shown. One short blast from either vessel means _____ . DIAGRAM 37

- A. "I am altering my course to starboard."
- B. "I intend to leave you on my port side."
- C. "I intend to hold course and speed."
- D. "I am altering my course to port."

#40 - USCG 265

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on a power-driven vessel "I" as shown. Vessel "II" is a vessel engaged in fishing. The vessels will pass within 1/2 mile of each other. Which action should you take? DIAGRAM 36

- A. Hold course and speed without giving a signal.
- B. Sound the danger signal and slow to moderate speed.
- C. Sound one short blast, turn to starboard.
- D. Sound one short blast and hold course and speed.

#41 - USCG 347

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within one half mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast of the whistle. Vessel "B" should _____.

DIAGRAM 42

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

#42 - USCG 8012

INTERNATIONAL ONLY In a narrow channel, a signal of intent which must be answered by the other vessel, is sounded by a vessel _____.

- A. meeting another head-on
- B. crossing the course of another
- C. overtaking another
- D. All of the above

#43 - USCG 8013

INTERNATIONAL ONLY When two vessels are in sight of one another, all of the following signals may be given EXCEPT _____.

- A. a light signal of at least five short and rapid flashes
- B. four short whistle blasts
- C. one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short whistle blasts
- D. two short whistle blasts

#44 - USCG 8024

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which signal is required to be sounded by a power-driven vessel ONLY?

- A. A signal meaning, "I am altering my course to starboard."
- B. A signal meaning, "I intend to overtake you on your starboard side."
- C. A signal meaning that the vessel sounding it is in doubt as to the other vessel's actions.
- D. A signal sounded when approaching a bend.

#45 - USCG 8025

INTERNATIONAL ONLY The light which may be used with a vessel's whistle is to be _____.

- A. used when the whistle is broken
- B. used prior to sounding the whistle
- C. used only at night
- D. a white light

#46 - USCG 8031

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which statement(s) is(are) TRUE concerning light signals?

- A. The time between flashes shall be about five seconds.
- B. The time between successive signals shall be not less than ten seconds.
- C. The light signals are to be used when not using sound signals.
- D. All of the above

#47 - USCG 8050

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A sailing vessel is overtaking a power-driven vessel in a narrow channel, so as to pass on the powerdriven vessel's port side. The overtaken vessel will have to move to facilitate passage. The sailing vessel is the _____.

- A. stand-on vessel and would sound two short blasts
- B. give-way vessel and would sound no whistle signal
- C. stand-on vessel and would sound no whistle signal
- D. give-way vessel and would sound two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts

#48 - USCG 8056

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A whistle signal of one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blast, is sounded by a vessel _____.

- A. at anchor
- B. towing a submerged object
- C. being overtaken in a narrow channel
- D. in distress

#49 - USCG 8057

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Your vessel is backing out of a slip in a harbor and you can see that other vessels are approaching. You should sound _____.

- A. three short blasts when leaving the slip
- B. one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts when the last line is taken aboard
- C. one prolonged blast only
- D. the danger signal

#50 - USCG 8059

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are in sight of a power-driven vessel that sounds two short blasts of the whistle. This signal means that the vessel _____.

- A. is altering course to port
- B. is altering course to starboard
- C. intends to leave you on her port side
- D. intends to leave you on her starboard side

#51 - 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

#52 - USCG 8063

INTERNATIONAL ONLY On open water two vessels are in an overtaking situation. The overtaking vessel has just sounded one short blast on the whistle. What is the meaning of this whistle signal?

- A. "I request permission to pass you on my port side."
- B. "I will maintain course and speed and pass you on your starboard side."
- C. "On which side should I pass?"
- D. "I am changing course to starboard."

#53 - USCG 82

INLAND ONLY A vessel leaving a dock or berth must sound a prolonged blast of the whistle only if _____.

- A. other vessels can be seen approaching
- B. she is a power-driven vessel
- C. visibility is restricted
- D. her engines are going astern

#54 - USCG 87

INLAND ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning the light used for maneuvering signals?

- A. It must be synchronized with the whistle.
- B. It may be white or yellow.
- C. It must be an all-round light.
- D. All of the above

#55 - USCG 90

INLAND ONLY Two vessels are in a starboard to starboard meeting situation and will pass well clear approximately 1/4 mile apart. Which action should each vessel take?

- A. Sound a one blast whistle signal and turn to starboard.
- B. Maintain course and sound no signal.
- C. Sound a two blast whistle signal and maintain course.
- D. Sound a three blast whistle signal and turn to port.

#56 - USCG 94

INLAND ONLY You are overtaking another power-driven vessel and sound a whistle signal indicating that you intend to pass the vessel along her starboard side. If the other vessel answers your signal with five short and rapid blasts, you should _____.

- A. not overtake the other vessel until both vessels exchange the same passing signal
- B. not overtake the other vessel until she sounds another five short and rapid blast signal
- C. pass the other vessel along her starboard side
- D. sound five short and rapid blasts and pass along her starboard side

#57 - USCG 95

INLAND ONLY You are meeting another vessel in inland waters, and she sounds one short blast on the whistle. This means that she _____.

- A. is changing course to starboard
- B. is changing course to port
- C. intends to leave you on her port side
- D. desires to depart from the Rules

#58 - USCG 97

INLAND ONLY Which statement is TRUE concerning a passing agreement made by radiotelephone?

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

#59 - USCG 8064

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are underway in fog and hear a fog signal consisting of one prolonged and two short blasts. It could be any of the following EXCEPT a vessel _____.

- A. engaged in mineclearance
- B. engaged in fishing
- C. constrained by her draft
- D. being towed

#60 - USCG 236

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters as shown and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" should sound _____. DIAGRAM 17

- A. one short blast
- B. two short blasts
- C. one prolonged blast
- D. no whistle signal

#61 - USCG 8002

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which statement is true concerning a vessel "constrained by her draft"?

- A. She must be a power-driven vessel.
- B. She is not under command.
- C. She may be a vessel being towed.
- D. She is hampered because of her work.

#62 - 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 blasts
- 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.

#63 - USCG 8042

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Of the vessels listed, which must keep out of the way of all the others?

- A. A vessel constrained by her draft
- B. A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
- C. A vessel on pilotage duty
- D. A vessel engaged in fishing

#64 - 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

#65 - USCG 208

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A single vessel being towed alongside shall show _____.

- A. one all-round white light
- B. sidelights and a stern light
- C. only the outboard sidelight and a stern light
- D. a masthead light, sidelights, and a stern light

#66 - USCG 256

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. If you are on vessel "A", in addition to the sidelight, which other light(s) will you see on vessel "B"? DIAGRAM 41

- A. special flashing yellow light
- B. two white masthead lights in a vertical line
- C. two yellow towing lights
- D. None of the above

#67 - USCG 8001

INTERNATIONAL ONLY In addition to other required lights, a power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside displays _____.

- A. two all-round red lights in a vertical line
- B. two yellow towing lights in a vertical line
- C. two white masthead lights in a vertical line
- D. two lights on the stern, one yellow and one white

#68 - USCG 8040

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel may NOT exhibit two red lights in a vertical line?

- A. A vessel constrained by her draft
- B. A trawler fishing in close proximity to other trawlers
- C. A vessel aground
- D. A dredge

#69 - USCG 8085

INTERNATIONAL ONLY At night, a power-driven vessel less than 7 meters in length, with a maximum speed which does not exceed 7 knots, MUST show when underway at least _____.

- A. one white 360° light
- B. a white light on the near approach of another vessel

- C. sidelights and a stern light
- D. the lights required of a vessel less than 12 meters in length

#70 - USCG 8087

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Lighting requirements in inland waters are different from those for international waters for _____.

- A. barges being pushed ahead
- B. vessels restricted in their ability to maneuver
- C. vessels towing astern
- D. barges being towed astern

#71 - 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

#72 - USCG 252

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. Which action should the vessels take? DIAGRAM 41

- A. The vessels should continue on course and pass without sounding any whistle signals.
- B. The vessels should exchange two blast whistle signals and pass starboard to starboard.
- C. The vessels should exchange one blast whistle signals and pass starboard to starboard.
- D. The vessel with the tow should initiate the whistle signals.

#73 - USCG 267

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting in the situation as shown. Two short blasts from either vessel means _____. DIAGRAM 37

- A. "I am altering my course to starboard."
- B. "I intend to leave you on my port side."
- C. "I am altering my course to port."
- D. "I am operating astern propulsion."

#74 - USCG 348

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within one half mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast of the whistle. Vessel "B" should _____.
DIAGRAM 42

- A. maintain course and speed
- B. alter course to the right or slowdown
- C. sound one short blast and maintain course and speed
- D. sound the danger signal and slow to moderate speed

#75 - USCG 8004

INTERNATIONAL ONLY When moving from a berth alongside a quay (wharf), a vessel must sound _____.

- A. three short blasts
- B. a long blast
- C. a prolonged blast
- D. No signal is required.

#76 - USCG 8041

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" _____.

- A. should sound two short blasts
- B. should sound the danger signal
- C. should sound one long blast
- D. will not sound any whistle signals

#77 - USCG 8045

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You intend to overtake a vessel in a narrow channel, and you intend to pass along the vessel's port side. How should you signal your intention?

- A. No signal is necessary.
- B. Two prolonged blasts
- C. Two short blasts
- D. Two prolonged followed by two short blasts

#78 - USCG 8047

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel sounds one short blast. This signal indicates the vessel _____.

- A. intends to alter course to starboard
- B. intends to pass starboard to starboard
- C. is altering course to starboard
- D. intends to pass port to port

#79 - USCG 8052

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are meeting. A two blast whistle signal by either vessel means _____.

- A. "I intend to alter course to port"
- B. "I desire to pass starboard to starboard"
- C. "I desire to pass port to port"
- D. "I am altering course to port"

#80 - USCG 8068

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A signal of one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast, in that order is given by a vessel _____.

- A. engaged on pilotage duty
- B. in distress
- C. at anchor
- D. being overtaken in a narrow channel

#81 - USCG 8069

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which signal is sounded ONLY by a vessel in sight of another and NOT in or near an area of restricted visibility?

- A. Four short blasts on the whistle
- B. One prolonged blast on the whistle
- C. One short blast on the whistle
- D. One short, one prolonged, and one short blast on the whistle

#82 - USCG 8092

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A light used to signal passing intentions must be an _____.

- A. alternating red and yellow light
- B. alternating white and yellow light
- C. all-round white or yellow light
- D. all-round white light only

#83 - 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

#84 - USCG 263

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on a power-driven vessel "I" as shown. Vessel "II" is a vessel engaged in fishing within 1/2 a mile of your vessel. Which action should you take? DIAGRAM 36

- A. Hold course and speed without giving a signal.
- B. Change course or speed to avoid vessel "II".
- C. Sound one short blast, and await a response.
- D. Sound two short blasts, and await a response.

#85 - USCG 237

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters as shown and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" should sound _____. DIAGRAM 17

- A. no whistle signal
- B. two short blasts
- C. two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts
- D. at least five short and rapid blasts

#86 - USCG 409

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel should NOT impede the navigation of a power-driven vessel?

- A. A vessel not under command
- B. A vessel engaged in fishing
- C. A sailing vessel
- D. A wing in ground craft when taking off or landing

#87 - 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

#88 - USCG 8067

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel shall avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draft?

- A. A vessel not under command
- B. A fishing vessel
- C. A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
- D. All of the above

#89 - USCG 211

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A single vessel being towed alongside shall exhibit _____.

- A. one all-round white light
- B. sidelights, stern light and a special flashing light
- C. only the outboard sidelight and a stern light
- D. sidelights and a stern light

#90 - USCG 8029

INTERNATIONAL ONLY 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

#91 - USCG 8136

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A power-driven vessel pushing ahead or towing alongside will show sidelights, a stern light, and _____.

- A. an all-round red light where it can best be seen
- B. two yellow masthead lights in a vertical line
- C. two masthead lights in a vertical line
- D. a single white light forward

#92 - USCG 349

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Two power-driven vessels are crossing within one half mile of each other as shown. Vessel "A" sounds one short blast of the whistle. Vessel "B" should sound _____.

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- A. one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blasts
- B. one short blast
- C. two short blasts
- D. None of the above

#93 - USCG 8014

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A power-driven vessel leaving a quay or wharf must sound what signal?

- A. Three short blasts
- B. A long blast
- C. A prolonged blast
- D. No signal is required.

#94 - USCG 8026

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are in sight of another vessel in a crossing situation, and the other vessel sounds one short blast. You are going to hold course and speed. You should _____.

- A. answer with one short blast
- B. answer with two short blasts
- C. sound the danger signal
- D. sound no whistle signal

#95 - USCG 8028

INTERNATIONAL ONLY In a crossing situation on international waters, a short blast by the give-way vessel indicates that the vessel _____.

- A. is holding course and speed
- B. is turning to starboard
- C. intends to pass port to port
- D. will keep out of the way of the stand-on vessel

#96 - USCG 8038

INTERNATIONAL ONLY In which case would an overtaking vessel sound a whistle signal of two prolonged followed by one short blast?

- A. When overtaking in restricted visibility
- B. When overtaking in a narrow channel
- C. When overtaking on open waters
- D. When no other vessels are in the immediate area

#97 - USCG 8046

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel sounds two short blasts. This signal indicates the vessel _____.

- A. intends to alter course to port
- B. intends to pass starboard to starboard
- C. is altering course to port
- D. will alter course to port

#98 - USCG 8048

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are underway in a narrow channel, and you are being overtaken by a vessel astern. After the overtaking vessel sounds the proper signal indicating his intention to pass your vessel on your starboard side, you signal your agreement by sounding _____.

- A. one short blast
- B. two prolonged blasts
- C. two prolonged followed by two short blasts
- D. one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that order

#99 - USCG 8120

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A light used to signal passing intentions must be an _____.

- A. all-round yellow light only
- B. all-round white light only
- C. all-round blue light only
- D. alternating red and yellow light

#100 - USCG 8030

INTERNATIONAL ONLY A vessel not under command sounds the same fog signal as a vessel

_____.

- A. engaged in towing
- B. constrained by her draft
- C. under sail
- D. All of the above