Demo PDF file. This file includes questions: 10 from 269. Full version of file looks the same as demo, but full version includes all questions. You may download file with all questions by link on bottom of this page

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Q191 - Navigation General: Oceans

1. As a vessel changes course to starboard, which is TRUE concerning the compass card in a magnetic compass?

- The card also turns to starboard
- It first turns to starboard then counterclockwise to port
- The card turns counterclockwise to port
- **The card remains aligned with compass north**

Note:
The magnetic compass card remains aligned with magnetic north as the vessel changes course; the ship rotates around the card.

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2. At 0000 you fix your position and plot a new DR track line. At 0200 you again fix your position, and it is 0.5 mile east of your DR. Which statement is TRUE?

- The current is westerly at 0.5 knot.
- The current cannot be determined.
- **The drift is 0.25 knot.**
- You must increase speed to compensate for the current.

Note:
The drift is calculated by dividing the distance between the DR and fix by the elapsed time: 0.5 nautical miles in 2 hours equals 0.25 knots.

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3. On 6 July, at 1000 zone time, you cross the 180th meridian steaming westward. What is your local time?

- It is 2200, 7 July.
- It is 1000, 6 July.
- It is 1000, 5 July.
- **It is 1000, 7 July.**

Note:
Crossing the 180th meridian westward maintains the clock time while advancing the calendar date by one day; therefore, the local time becomes 1000 on 7 July.

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4. When adjusting a magnetic compass for error, which is TRUE concerning the deviation table?

- Construct the deviation table before the quadrantal correctors are placed on the compass
- Construct the deviation table after correcting for variation
- **Construct the table after adjusting the fore-and-aft permanent magnets**
- Construct the deviation table before correcting for any deviation

Note:
The deviation table is created after adjusting the fore-and-aft permanent magnets to accurately record the remaining deviation after mechanical adjustments.

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5. Which aid is NOT marked on a chart with a magenta circle?

- Radar transponder beacon
- Radio beacon
- Radar station
- **Aero light**

Note:
Aero lights are not marked with a magenta circle on nautical charts; this symbol is reserved for radio and radar-based aids to navigation such as radar transponder beacons, radio beacons, and radar stations.

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6. When is an air mass termed "warm"?

- If it originated in a high-pressure area
- **If the ground over which it moves is cooler than the air**
- If it originated in a low-pressure area
- If the mass is above 70°F

Note:
An air mass is classified as warm when its temperature is higher than that of the surface it traverses, a distinction based on relative temperature rather than origin or absolute temperature.

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7. How are altocumulus clouds defined?

- Low clouds
- Vertical development clouds
- High clouds
- **Middle clouds**

Note:
Altocumulus clouds are classified as middle clouds due to their formation at mid-level altitudes, between low and high cloud levels. The prefix 'alto-' denotes middle-level clouds, typically found between 6,500 and 20,000 feet, distinguishing them from low, high, or vertically developed cloud types.

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8. Which term is the angle measured eastward from the vernal equinox along the celestial equator often expressed in time units?

- Local sidereal time
- **Right ascension**
- Sidereal hour angle
- Greenwich sidereal time

Note:
Right ascension is defined as the angle eastward from the vernal equinox along the celestial equator, typically expressed in time units.

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9. What is the approximate geographic range of Point Judith Light, Rhode Island, if your height of eye is 62 feet (18.9 meters)? Refer to "Reprints from the LIGHT LISTS AND COAST PILOTS". (use charted range of 20 miles as nominal range)

- 9.6nm
- 16.5nm
- **18.6nm**
- 20.7nm

Note:
The geographic range of a light is determined by adding the horizon distances for the observer and the light, limited by the nominal range. Using the provided formula and heights of eye (62 ft) and light (65 ft), the geographic range is calculated to be approximately 18.6 nautical miles, which is less than the nominal range of 20 nautical miles; therefore, the visible range is 18.6 nm.

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10. Which term is given to the arc of an hour circle between the celestial equator and a point on the celestial sphere, measured northward or southward through 90°?

- Altitude
- Azimuth angle
- **Declination**
- Latitude

Note:
Declination is the angular distance of a celestial body north or south of the celestial equator, measured along its hour circle to a maximum of 90.

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