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Q100 - Rules of the Road: Inland and International

1. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which of the following is TRUE of a distress signal?

- Is used to indicate doubt about another vessel's intentions
- Consists of 5 or more short blasts of the fog signal apparatus
- Consists of the raising and lowering of a large white flag
- **May be used separately or with other distress signals**

Note:

Distress signals, as defined in Navigation Rules Annex IV, may be used independently or in conjunction with other signals to indicate a need for assistance.

2. How can you indicate that your vessel is in distress?

- Displaying a large red flag
- Displaying three black balls in a vertical line
- **Continuously sounding the fog whistle**
- Sounding five or more short and rapid blasts on the whistle

Note:

A continuous sounding of fog-signalling apparatus is a recognized distress signal according to Navigation Rules Annex IV. Other options are incorrect: a red flag is not a distress signal, three black balls indicate a vessel aground, and five rapid blasts signal danger or doubt.

3. Which is TRUE of a downbound power-driven vessel, when meeting an upbound vessel on the Western Rivers?

- She shall initiate the maneuvering signals.
- She shall propose the manner of passage.
- She has the right of way.
- **All of the above**

Note:

On the Western Rivers, a downbound power-driven vessel with a following current has the right of way, must propose the manner of passage, and must initiate maneuvering signals.

4. Which is TRUE on the Western Rivers when a vessel downbound with a following current is meeting an upbound vessel?

- **She has the right of way only if she is a power-driven vessel.**
- She must wait for a whistle signal from the upbound vessel.
- She has the right of way only if she has a tow.
- She does not have the right of way, since the other vessel is not crossing the river.

Note:

Inland Navigation Rule 14(d) grants right-of-way to a power-driven vessel proceeding downbound with a following current on the Western Rivers when meeting an upbound vessel; this privilege is conditional on the vessel being power-driven.

5. A vessel crossing a river on the Western Rivers, must keep out of the way of which power-driven vessel?

- A power-driven vessel ascending the river without a tow
- A power-driven vessel ascending the river with a tow
- A power-driven vessel descending the river with a tow
- **All of the above**

Note:

A vessel crossing the Western Rivers must yield to all power-driven vessels proceeding along the river's course, regardless of direction or tow status, due to specific Inland Navigation Rules prioritizing vessels following the river's general direction.

6. INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel crossing on the Western Rivers has the right of way over which vessels?

- All vessels ascending and descending the river
- Vessels descending the river
- Vessels ascending the river
- **None of the above**

Note:

Inland Navigation Rules do not grant a special right-of-way to a power-driven vessel crossing on the Western Rivers; standard crossing rules apply, meaning no vessel automatically has priority over others.

7. INLAND ONLY A power-driven vessel proceeding downstream in a narrow channel on the Western Rivers sights another power-driven vessel moving upstream. Which vessel has the right of way?

- The vessel located more towards the channel centerline
- The vessel sounding the first whistle signal
- The vessel moving upstream against the current
- **The vessel moving downstream with a following current**

Note:

Inland Navigation Rule 9(a)(ii) dictates that on the Western Rivers in a narrow channel, a power-driven vessel proceeding downstream with a following current has the right of way over a vessel moving upstream.

8. INLAND ONLY A 150 meter vessel is proceeding down the course of a narrow channel in the Great Lakes System. A 60-meter vessel is starting to cross the channel. Which statement is TRUE?

- **If the smaller vessel is engaged in fishing, she shall not impede the passage of the other vessel.**
- The vessel in the channel must slow to her steerageway.
- The crossing vessel has the right of way.
- The larger vessel is considered to be a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.

Note:

Inland Navigation Rules dictate that a vessel engaged in fishing within a narrow channel must not impede the passage of other vessels navigating within that channel.

9. INLAND ONLY You are aboard the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation. You sound a one blast whistle signal. The give-way vessel answers with a two blast whistle signal. You are in doubt as to the other vessel's intentions, what action should you take after sounding five short and rapid blasts of the whistle?

- Maintain course and speed as you are the stand-on vessel
- Take precautionary action until a safe passing agreement is made
- Come around sharply to port
- Maneuver around the stern of the other vessel

Note:

After sounding the danger signal due to disagreement on intentions, the stand-on vessel must take precautionary action until a safe passing agreement is reached, as maintaining course and speed is insufficient when collision risk exists.

10. INLAND ONLY You are approaching a sharp bend in a river. You have sounded a prolonged blast and it has been answered by a vessel on the other side of the bend. Which statement is TRUE?

- If power-driven, both vessels must exchange passing signals when in sight and passing within half mile of each other.
- Both vessels must immediately sound passing signals whether or not they are in sight of each other.
- No further whistle signals are necessary.
- The vessel downriver must stop her engines and navigate with caution.

Note:

Once vessels are in sight of each other and will pass within half a mile, power-driven vessels must exchange passing signals as required by Inland Navigation Rule 34.
