

**Demo PDF file. This file includes questions: 10 from 880. 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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## **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.*

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### **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.*

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### **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.*

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### **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.*

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**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.*

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**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.*

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**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.*

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**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.*

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**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.*

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**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.*

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