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Q357 - Navigation General: Great Lakes and Inland

1. What does the command "Hard right rudder" mean?

- **Put the rudder over to the right all the way**
- Meet a swing to the right, then return to amidships
- Jam the rudder against the stops
- Put the rudder over quickly to 15° right rudder

Note:

"Hard right rudder" requires the rudder to be moved to its maximum starboard angle. This command directs the rudder angle, not the ship's subsequent turning behavior or rate of turn. The term "hard" signifies full rudder, indicating the maximum operating angle within the steering gear's design limits, and does not imply forcing the rudder or specifying a particular angle like 15 degrees.

2. What is a CORRECT reply to a pilot's request, "How's your head"?

- "Checked"
- **"Passing 50°"**
- "Steady"
- "Eased to 10° rudder"

Note:

The question requests the vessel's heading. A correct response provides the heading in degrees, such as "Passing 50", directly addressing the inquiry.

3. While on duty as a look-out, which other duty may you perform?

- Sweep down the fo'c'sle
- Paint any area near your station
- Overhaul a block, as long as it is at your look-out station
- **None of the above**

Note:

A proper lookout must dedicate full attention to observing for hazards; therefore, no other duties, such as sweeping, painting, or maintenance, are permissible while on lookout duty. Navigation Rule 5 mandates a continuous watch by sight and hearing, and any task diverting attention from this responsibility is incompatible.

4. You are on watch at night in clear visibility and the vessel has just been anchored. What is the first thing that you should do after the anchor has been let go?

- Lower the accommodation ladder and illuminate it
- Turn off the running lights and turn on the anchor lights
- **Take bearings to obtain ship's position**
- Stop the engines

Note:

Immediately after anchoring, the priority is to determine the vessel's position to monitor for dragging and ensure a safe location. Taking bearings provides this essential position fix.

5. On 27 April 1983, at 1105 DST (ZD +4), what will be the predicted height of tide at Falkner Island, CT?

- **5.3 feet (1.6 m)**
- 5.6 feet (1.7 m)
- 6.2 feet (1.9 m)
- 6.8 feet (2.7 m)

Note:

The predicted tide height at Falkner Island on 27 April 1983 at 1105 DST is 5.3 feet (1.6 m). This requires converting the time to Local Standard Time, using the 1983 Tide Tables, applying subordinate station corrections, and interpolating using the Height of Tide Table.

6. According to Buys Ballot's law, when an observer in the Northern Hemisphere experiences a northwest wind, where is the center of low pressure located?

- **Northeast of the observer**
- Northwest of the observer
- South-southeast of the observer
- West-southwest of the observer

Note:

According to Buys Ballot's law in the Northern Hemisphere, a northwest wind indicates the low-pressure center is located northeast of the observer; this is because facing the wind's direction (southeast) places the low-pressure center to the observer's left.

7. Which action should be taken prior to assuming the Deck Watch while the vessel is in port?

- **Ensure that the vessel's moorings are adequate**
- Make a security call on VHF channel 16
- Visually inspect and test operation of the blue mooring light
- Ensure that all crew members are onboard

Note:

The primary responsibility before assuming the deck watch in port is to verify the adequacy of the vessel's moorings to ensure its safety and security alongside.

8. Advection fog is most commonly caused by _____.

- **warm moist air being blown over a colder surface**
- saturation of cold air by rain
- air being warmed above the dew point
- a rapid cooling of the air near the surface of the Earth at night

Note:

Advection fog occurs when warm, moist air moves horizontally over a colder surface, cooling the air to its dew point and causing condensation. This process, defined by the term 'advection,' distinguishes it from fog formed by rain saturation, warming above the dew point, or nighttime radiational cooling.

9. Which agency maintains federal aids to navigation?

- Corps of Engineers
- Maritime Administration
- National Ocean Service
- **Coast Guard**

Note:

The U.S. Coast Guard maintains federal aids to navigation; this responsibility is defined by regulations and distinguishes it from agencies focused on navigation projects, maritime commerce, or hydrographic surveys.

10. Which agency publishes the Light Lists?

- Oceanographic Office
- National Ocean Service
- Army Corps of Engineers
- **United States Coast Guard**

Note:

The United States Coast Guard publishes the Light Lists as the federal agency responsible for U.S. aids to navigation.
