

Section 2. What's Needed - Review

1. In addition to federal regulations described in this course, you must be familiar with:
 - a. the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1764.
 - b. state and local regulations.
 - c. laws of the Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc.
 - d. liability insurance regulations.

2. Regulations require that all recreational boats have:
 - a. USCG-approved wearable life preserver for each person on board.
 - b. an anchor and rode to securely anchor the vessel under any conditions.
 - c. a compass, charts, dock lines, and fenders.
 - d. a radiotelephone.

3. The wearable life preserver that provides the most support and protection is a:
 - a. Type V (Special Use Device).
 - b. Type IV (Tbrowable Device).
 - c. Type I (Offshore Life Jacket).
 - d. Type III (Flotation Aid).

4. Navigation lights required on powerboats less than 65.6 feet are the same as those for sailing vessels except that a _____ is required on powerboats.
 - a. yellow all-round light
 - b. red strobe light
 - c. white masthead light
 - d. flashing blue light

5. Navigation lights most frequently found on sailing vessels under 65.6 feet include a white sternlight and:
 - a. red and green sidelights.
 - b. a white masthead light.
 - c. a blue anchor light.
 - d. a yellow sternlight.

6. The best fire extinguisher for a recreational boat is one that is Coast Guard-approved and that will put out:
 - a. halon fires.
 - b. A and C fires.
 - c. A, B, and C fires.
 - d. carbon dioxide fires.

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7. Fire extinguishers should be mounted in strategic locations. Recommended locations are near the galley, engine compartment, helm, and:
 - a. flying bridge.
 - b. sleeping quarters.
 - c. anchor storage locker.
 - d. head.

8. In addition to keeping your flame arrestor free of damage, it is important to:
 - a. grease it regularly.
 - b. install a new element periodically.
 - c. replace the screening annually.
 - d. keep it clean.

9. Visual distress signals:
 - a. are useful only at night.
 - b. are not dangerous to handle.
 - c. help you attract attention and get help when needed.
 - d. last indefinitely if you do not use them.

10. Vessel equipment required by law:
 - a. is only part of that needed for safe and comfortable operation.
 - b. covers all of your needs for the safe operation of your vessel.
 - c. includes charts and other navigational equipment.
 - d. does not include visual distress signals and fire extinguishers.

11. Your boat has a yellow hull. After registering it with the state and receiving a boat number, you purchase:
 - a. a black plastic plate with 2 inch script letters and numbers to hang over the side.
 - b. 3 inch black vertical block letters and numerals for both sides of the forward hull.
 - c. lighter yellow letters and numbers for both sides of the forward hull.
 - d. light gray 2-1/2 inch italic letters and numbers for the starboard upper transom.

12. A hull identification number not only identifies your boat but:
 - a. is the registration number on the forward part of the hull.
 - b. prescribes the maximum horsepower engine for which the boat is rated.
 - c. identifies the materials of construction of that boat.
 - d. allows the owner to check and see if his boat is one that has a defect or is involved in a recall.

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13. The most important information on a boat's Maximum Capacities Label is the:
- boat's registration number.
 - seating capacity of the boat.
 - maximum total weight of occupants of the boat.
 - maximum combined weight of persons, motor, and gear.
14. A condition that could result in the termination of the use of your boat is:
- the display of navigation lights in daylight.
 - running with your fenders hanging from the sides of your boat.
 - overloading beyond the manufacturer's recommended safe loading capacity.
 - failure to carry charts of your cruising area.
15. What condition affects a person's judgment, keeps the person from thinking clearly, reduces a boater's ability to survive in the water, and accounts for 50% of all boating fatalities?
- indigestion.
 - seasickness.
 - heat exhaustion.
 - the use of alcohol and drugs.
16. The condition that slows reaction time after several hours on the water almost as much as if you were legally drunk is called:
- hypothermia.
 - saint vitus dance.
 - sea leg fever.
 - boater's fatigue.
17. If involved in a boating accident, all operators should:
- file a written report within 90 days of any accident involving damage in excess of \$3000.
 - file an accident report with the local Motor Vehicle Department within 30 days.
 - notify the Coast Guard Auxiliary immediately if your boat sinks or anyone needs first aid.
 - report all accidents involving death, disappearance, or serious injury of a person, or property damage over \$500.

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18. The skipper of a boat is obligated by law to provide assistance to any individual in danger at sea providing that the:
- a. recipient is adequately insured.
 - b. assistance can be provided safely without endangering his own boat or crew.
 - c. person in need agrees to financial remuneration.
 - d. assistance cannot be provided by someone else.
19. When you rent a boat, the person responsible for having all legally required equipment aboard is the:
- a. dock hand who turns the boat over to you.
 - b. boat's manufacturer.
 - c. person who rents the boat; you.
 - d. rental agent.
20. Federal law prohibits:
- a. depositing garbage at a marina or on shore.
 - b. using a marine sanitation device that utilizes disinfecting chemicals.
 - c. using incinerating marine sanitation devices.
 - d. throwing, discharging, or depositing oil, garbage, sewage, or other pollutants into U.S. waters.