

Section 3. Rules to Live By - Review

1. An aid to navigation is any object external to the boat that: 1) helps a boater pilot a boat safely, 2) aids a boater in finding position and 3) _____
 - a. marks the best fishing holes.
 - b. provides a place to tie to.
 - c. warns a boater of danger.
 - d. marks an area with water depths of at least 50 feet.

2. Navigational marks can be identified at night by their _____ and sound characteristics.
 - a. height
 - b. shape
 - c. width
 - d. light

3. When returning from sea in U.S. waters, solid red starboard side-of-channel marks will have:
 - a. no numbers or letters.
 - b. odd numbers decreasing in value.
 - c. letters only appearing in alphabetical order.
 - d. even numbers increasing in value.

4. In the U.S. system, lighted navigation marks showing the port side of a channel when returning from sea have:
 - a. green lights.
 - b. yellow lights.
 - c. red lights.
 - d. white lights.

5. You are returning from sea and want to stay safely in the preferred channel. On what side of your boat would you keep a red and green horizontally-banded mark if the top band is red?
 - a. either side would be appropriate.
 - b. port
 - c. you would stop and turn around (you are in an exclusion area).
 - d. starboard

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6. In the Uniform State Waterway Marking System, regulatory marks with orange circles and black lettering indicate:
 - a. controlled areas.
 - b. dangerous areas.
 - c. exclusion areas where boats should keep out.
 - d. general information for the area.

7. According to the Navigation Rules, who is responsible for complying with the rules?
 - a. only the boat owner.
 - b. only the operators of power boats.
 - c. the owner, master, and crew.
 - d. the boat's navigator.

8. The General Rule of Responsibility:
 - a. is only applicable in International Waters.
 - b. provides that you may break the Navigation Rules to avoid immediate danger.
 - c. prescribes the insurance you must carry on your boat.
 - d. describes who is responsible for equipping vessels with proper lights.

9. The vessel that according to the Navigation Rules must stay out of another vessel's way and take early and substantial action to do so by altering course and/or speed is called the _____ vessel.
 - a. stand-on
 - b. in-danger
 - c. give-way
 - d. high priority

10. A sailing vessel with sails raised, engine running, and propeller engaged is a:
 - a. vessel not under command.
 - b. vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
 - c. fast vessel.
 - d. power-driven vessel.

11. The "doubt" or "danger" signal used to express disagreement with an intended maneuver is:
 - a. 1 short blast of the whistle.
 - b. 5 or more short and rapid blasts of the whistle.
 - c. shouting "danger!" as loudly as possible.
 - d. rapid and constant waving of the arms.

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12. While operating in a thick fog, you hear 1 prolonged blast every 2 minutes. You proceed slowly and watch for a _____
- vessel not under command.
 - vessel engaged in fishing.
 - sailing vessel underway.
 - powerboat underway.
13. You are required to proceed at a safe speed and maintain a lookout at all times when underway. A proper lookout is a major factor in:
- finding lines of demarcation.
 - measuring water temperature to determine the calmest waters.
 - determining the accuracy of the compass heading.
 - preventing collisions.
14. When two powerboats meet bow-to-bow, which boat must stay out of the way of the other?
- the boat closest to the wind.
 - both boats are give-way vessels.
 - the boat closest to a northerly heading.
 - the boat last to sound its maneuvering signal.
15. When operating in a narrow channel, you must keep your vessel:
- as close to the center of the channel as is safe and practicable.
 - as close to the outer limit of the channel that lies to your port side as is safe and practicable.
 - as close to the outer limit of the channel that lies to your starboard side as is safe and practicable.
 - with the wind and current on your stern for best control.
16. A powerboat observing another vessel crossing its course from off its starboard side must:
- speed up to pass ahead of the other vessel.
 - maintain course and speed.
 - take early action to keep clear.
 - signal five short blasts on its whistle.
17. If you see a red square-shaped flag with a white diagonal stripe you will know that it indicates the location of:
- a sunken fishing reef.
 - free-swimming divers.
 - a spoils dumping ground.
 - a water ski area.

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18. If you see two white lights in a vertical line, you should be prepared to take action because you are meeting a:
- surfaced submarine.
 - large sport fisherman.
 - vessel towing or pushing ahead.
 - night-time sail race.
19. You are fishing for bluefish by trolling a lure behind your slow-moving boat. According to the rules you have:
- special privileges, providing you show the lights of a vessel engaged in fishing.
 - priority of movement over all other vessels.
 - no special rights or privileges.
 - special privileges, for you are restricted in maneuverability.
20. To avoid running out of fuel, determine the usable capacity of your fuel tank and your boat's rate of fuel consumption, and then:
- bring extra fuel in easy-to-pour containers such as plastic milk jugs.
 - plan to use 1/3 of the tank to reach your destination, 1/3 to get home, and 1/3 for emergencies.
 - plan on enough fuel to get to the next fuel dock.
 - plan on 1/2 of the tank to reach your destination and 1/2 of the tank to get home.
21. If you run aground, your first action should be to:
- put your boat in reverse gear and back off at high speed.
 - quickly jump overboard and push your boat into deeper water.
 - check the condition of your hull.
 - move all passengers to the forward deck and try to back off.
22. When towing, never tie to an improperly mounted cleat. Cleats used for towing should always be:
- screwed to the boat with long, heavy screws.
 - both cemented and screwed to the boat.
 - attached to the deck with strong water-proof glue.
 - through-bolted with a backing block.
23. If a person falls overboard, one of your first actions should be to:
- stop the boat and immediately set off a visual distress flare.
 - stop forward motion and back up quickly to retrieve the person from the water.
 - shout "Man Overboard" so that your helmsman hears you.
 - approach from the direction of the wind and current, come close by, and toss the victim a line.

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24. When encountering restricted visibility of any kind, your first reaction should be to:
- reduce speed so that you will be able to stop in one-half the distance you can see.
 - put on foul weather gear to keep from getting cold and wet.
 - ring your ship's bell one short ring every second to advise other vessels of your presence.
 - use your hailer every three minutes to announce that you are underway and ask all other vessels to keep clear.
25. If your boat swamps or capsizes, the primary rule to remember is:
- immediately send someone over the side to swim for help.
 - always stay with the boat.
 - swim some distance from the boat to avoid oil slicks.
 - fasten a line to the boat and ask all to help pull it ashore.
26. If involved in a collision your first action is to:
- get the name, address, and insurance company of the operator of the other boat.
 - check your VHF radio to see if it is damaged.
 - place fenders between the two boats to eliminate further damage.
 - account for and check the condition of your crew and the occupants of the other boat.
27. If fire breaks out on your boat, immediately notify your crew, have them put on life preservers, and:
- empty the contents of your fire extinguisher in the general area of the flame.
 - instruct your crew to move to the unaffected portion of the boat.
 - stay with the boat, even if the fire cannot be extinguished.
 - turn the boat so that the wind will fan the fire and help put it out.
28. Hypothermia is:
- excessive perspiration and thirst resulting from exposure to the sun for a long period of time.
 - the abnormal lowering of the body's internal temperature due to exposure to cold air, wind, or water.
 - a hallucinating reaction resulting from excessive loss of moisture in brain tissue.
 - an abnormal raising of the body's internal temperature due to exposure to warm air, wind, or water.
29. Carbon monoxide poisoning is most frequently caused by exposure to:
- fumes from an overloaded holding tank.
 - oil vapors emitted from a crankcase ventilation valve.
 - exhaust from engines, generators, cabin heaters, and galley stoves.
 - fumes from stale bait deteriorating in the bait well.

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30. The use of a marine radiotelephone on a recreational boat is restricted to:
- a. distress, safety, operational, and public correspondence communications on permitted channels.
 - b. trivial chatter on channels 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 78.
 - c. calling the Coast Guard on Ch 68 for a radio check.
 - d. obtaining weather broadcasts on channels 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88.
31. An emergency distress signal on Channel 16 that requests immediate assistance for a vessel threatened with serious and immediate danger to life or property is a _____ emergency call.
- a. Security
 - b. Mayday
 - c. Help
 - d. Pan-Pan
32. Calling channels for recreational vessels to contact other vessels or shore stations are:
- a. 8 & 7.
 - b. 11 & 9.
 - c. 16 & 9.
 - d. 17 & 14.
33. The following type of call is a felony and incurs stiff penalties:
- a. a Security call.
 - b. request for a radio check.
 - c. hoax Mayday call.
 - d. Pan-Pan call.