

ANSA Annual Skipper Review and Refresher

INLAND RULES OF THE ROAD EXAM--2010

1. Your vessel is proceeding down a channel under power, and can navigate safely only within the channel. Another vessel is crossing your bow from port to starboard in a manner that would impede your passage, and you are in doubt as to her intentions. Which statement is true?
 - a. The sounding of the danger signal is optional.
 - b. The sounding of the danger signal is mandatory.
 - c. You should sound two short blasts.
 - d. You should sound one prolonged and two short blasts.

2. A vessel “not under command” is a vessel which _____
 - a. from the nature of her work is unable to keep out of the way of another vessel.
 - b. through some exceptional circumstance is unable to maneuver as required by the rules.
 - c. by taking action contrary to the rules has created a special circumstance situation.
 - d. is moored, aground or anchored in a fairway.

3. A towing light _____
 - a. is yellow in color.
 - b. has the same characteristics as a stern light.
 - c. is only shown on the stern of the vessel.
 - d. All of the above.

4. How many lights are required on a 50 meter barge anchored in a “Special Anchorage Area” designated by the Secretary?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. None, it is in a “Special Anchorage Area.”

5. Which statement is true concerning seaplanes on the water?
 - a. A seaplane must show appropriate lights but need not exhibit shapes.
 - b. A seaplane should exhibit the lights for a vessel constrained by her draft.
 - c. In situations where a risk of collision exists, a seaplane should always give way.
 - d. A seaplane on the water shall, in general, keep well clear of all vessels.

6. What is considered a “Special Circumstance”?
 - a. A vessel disabled and unable to maneuver according to the Rules.
 - b. A vessel towing alongside where her ability to maneuver is hampered by the tow.
 - c. More than two vessels meeting.
 - d. More than three vessels meeting.

7. A vessel is being propelled by both sail and by engines. Under the Rules the vessel is _____
- a “special circumstance” vessel not covered under any category.
 - a sail vessel.
 - a power-driven vessel.
8. Which statement is true concerning a vessel equipped with operational radar?
- She must use this equipment to obtain early warning of risk of collision.
 - The radar equipment is only required to be used in restricted visibility.
 - The use of a radar excuses a vessel from the need of a lookout.
 - The safe speed of such a vessel will likely be greater than that of vessels without radar.
9. The rule regarding lookouts applies _____
- in restricted visibility.
 - between dusk and dawn.
 - in heavy traffic.
 - All of the above.
10. There are two classes of vessels that are exempt from the regulations regarding separation schemes to the extent necessary to carry out their work. One of these vessels is _____
- fishing with trawls.
 - engaged in underwater operations
 - servicing an aid to navigation.
 - a non-displacement craft operating in displacement mode.
11. An overtaking situation begins with the overtaking vessel more than 22.5 degrees abaft the beam of the vessel being overtaken, and ends when the overtaking vessel _____
- crosses forward of the line 22.5 degrees abaft the beam of the vessel being overtaken.
 - crosses forward of the beam of the vessel being overtaken.
 - goes past the bow of the vessel being overtaken.
 - becomes past and clear of the vessel being overtaken.
12. Two sailing vessels are in clear open waters and are approaching each other. In a crossing situation, the two vessels must follow Rule 12 (. . . port tack vessel must keep out of the way of starboard tack vessel, etc. . . .). In a head-on situation, _____
- one of the two must turn to starboard.
 - EACH vessel must turn to starboard.
 - EACH vessel must turn to starboard and then apply Rule 12.
 - the two vessels must apply Rule 12.
13. Two power-driven vessels are in clear open waters and are approaching each other. In a crossing situation, the two vessels must follow Rule 15 (. . . the vessel to the starboard is the stand-on vessel and the other must give way, etc. . . .). In a head-on situation _____
- one of the two vessels must turn to starboard.
 - EACH vessel must turn to starboard.
 - one of the two vessels must turn to port.
 - EACH vessel must turn to port.

14. The restricted visibility (fog) signal for a single manned vessel being towed is _____
- one prolonged blast every minute.
 - one prolonged blast every two minutes.
 - one prolonged and three short blasts every two minutes.
 - one prolonged and two short blasts every minute.
15. The term “power-driven vessel” refers to any vessel _____
- with propelling machinery on-board, whether in use or not
 - making way against the current.
 - with propelling machinery in use.
 - traveling at a speed greater than that of the current
16. Which of the following vessels is “making way”?
- A vessel moving through the water as a result of its own propulsion.
 - A vessel which has stopped its engines but is drifting with the wind.
 - A vessel which has stopped its engines but is being carried by the current.
 - All of the above.
17. The term “restricted visibility” as used in the Rules refers _____
- only to fog.
 - only to visibility of less than one-half of a mile.
 - to visibility where you cannot see the shore.
 - to any condition where visibility is restricted.
18. You are on watch in fog. Which of the following vessels is in sight?
- A vessel that you can see from your helm station.
 - A radar target of which you have determined the course and speed.
 - A vessel from which you can hear a fog signal.
 - All of the above.
19. Fog signals for vessels not underway shall be sounded at intervals of not more than _____
- 15 minutes.
 - 5 minutes.
 - 2 minutes.
 - 1 minute.
20. While underway in fog, you hear a vessel ahead sound two short blasts on a whistle. You should _____
- sound two short blasts and change course to the left.
 - sound whistle signals only if you change course.
 - sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted.
 - not sound any whistle signals until the other vessel is sighted.
21. Which vessel is to sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?
- A vessel not under command.
 - A sailing vessel, underway.
 - A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.

- d. All of the above.
22. While underway at night you are coming up on a vessel from astern. What lights would you expect to see?
- a. Red and green sidelights.
 - b. Two white lights.
 - c. One white light and red and green sidelights.
 - d. One white light.
23. Dayshapes shall be shown _____
- a. during daylight hours.
 - b. during daylight hours in restricted visibility.
 - c. between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M.
 - d. between sunset and sunrise.
24. A sailing vessel of 12 or more meters in length, when also being propelled by machinery, shall during daylight hours show a _____
- a. black diamond.
 - b. black cone, apex downward.
 - c. black ball.
 - d. basket.
25. Which vessel must exhibit three white masthead lights in a vertical line?
- a. Any vessel towing astern.
 - b. A vessel whose tow exceeds 200 meters astern.
 - c. A vessel not under command, at anchor.
 - d. A vessel being towed.
26. A power-driven vessel, when towing another vessel astern, shall show _____
- a. two towing lights in a vertical line.
 - b. a towing light above the sternlight.
 - c. a towing light below the sternlight.
 - d. only a sternlight at the stern.

27. A vessel being towed at night must show _____
- a white all-round light.
 - sidelights and a sternlight.
 - a flashing yellow light.
 - forward and after masthead lights.
28. A vessel not under command shall display _____
- two red lights at night and two black balls during the day.
 - two red lights at night and three black balls during daylight.
 - three red lights at night and two black balls during daylight.
 - three red lights at night and three black balls during daylight.
29. By day, when it is impractical for a small vessel engaged in diving operations to display the shapes for a vessel engaged in underwater operations, it shall display _____
- three black balls in a vertical line.
 - two red balls in a vertical line.
 - a black cylinder.
 - a rigid replica of the International Code flag “A” not less than 1 meter in height.
30. The lights required by the Rules must be shown _____
- from sunset to sunrise and in restricted visibility.
 - at all times.
 - only from sunset to sunrise.
 - whenever a lookout is posted.
31. A sailing vessel underway shall exhibit what lights?
- Sidelights and a sternlight.
 - For a sailing vessel of less than 20 meters, sidelights and a sternlight may be combined in one lantern carried at or near the top of the mast.
 - Sidelights and a sternlight plus optional red over green all-round lights near the top of the mast.
 - Any one of the choices above.
32. You are approaching another vessel at night. You can see both red and green sidelights and, above the level of the sidelights, three white lights in a vertical line. The vessel may be _____
- not under command.
 - towing a tow more than 200 meters astern.
 - trawling.
 - underway and dredging.
33. A vessel showing a yellow light over a white light at night is a vessel _____
- engaged in piloting.
 - towing astern.
 - engaged in fishing.
 - in distress.

34. What lights, if any, would you exhibit at night if your vessel was broken down and being towed by another vessel?
- None.
 - Same lights as for a power-driven vessel underway.
 - A white light forward and a white light aft.
 - The colored sidelights and a white sternlight.
35. By night, you see the lights of a vessel engaged in underwater operations. If an obstruction exists on the port side of the vessel, in addition to other lights required it will be marked by _____
- a floodlight.
 - two red lights in a vertical line on the port side.
 - a single red light on the port side.
 - any visible lights.
36. What dayshape would a vessel aground show during daylight?
- One black ball.
 - Two black balls.
 - Three black balls.
 - Four black balls.
37. A vessel displaying a flashing blue light is _____
- transferring dangerous cargo.
 - a law enforcement vessel.
 - a work boat.
 - engaged in a race.
38. The duration of each blast of whistle signals used in meeting and crossing situations is _____
- about 1 second.
 - 2 to 4 seconds.
 - 4 to 6 seconds.
 - 8 to 10 seconds.
39. Three short blasts of the whistle means _____
- “Danger”
 - “I am in distress,”
 - “My vessel is towing.”
 - “I am operating astern propulsion.”
40. You are meeting another vessel in inland waters and she sounds one short blast on the whistle. This means that _____
- she is changing course to starboard.
 - she is changing course to port.
 - she intends to leave you on her port side.
 - she desires to depart from the Rules.

41. Your power driven vessel is meeting another power driven vessel head to head. To comply with the Rules, you should:
- exchange one short blast, alter course to the left, and pass starboard to starboard.
 - exchange one short blast, alter course to the right, and pass port to port.
 - exchange two short blasts, alter course to the left, and pass starboard to starboard.
 - exchange two short blasts, alter course to the right, and pass port to port.
42. You are in a meeting situation with another vessel and blow a one short blast signal. The other vessel answers with two blasts. What should be your next action?
- Pass on the other vessel's starboard side.
 - Blow the danger signal.
 - Pass astern of the other vessel.
 - Hold course and speed.
43. In a crossing situation, the stand on vessel should normally _____
- take action to cross ahead of the other vessel.
 - take action to pass astern of the other vessel
 - maintain course and speed.
 - change course and increase speed.
44. In order for a stand on vessel to take action in a situation, she must determine that _____
- the other vessel is restricted in her ability to maneuver.
 - the other vessel has sounded the danger signal.
 - the other vessel is not taking appropriate action.
 - the other vessel has not changed course since risk of collision was determined.
45. Which vessel is the stand on vessel when two vessels on a crossing course in fog are not in sight of one another?
- The vessel which has the other on her own starboard side.
 - The vessel which has the other on her own port side.
 - The one which hears the other's fog signal first.
 - Neither is the stand on vessel.
46. Sailing vessels have the right of way over power-driven vessels, with several exceptions such as vessels not under command, vessels restricted in their ability to maneuver, vessels engaged in fishing, and _____
- in a crossing situation.
 - in a meeting situation.
 - when the sailboat is the overtaking vessel.
 - on the inland waters of the U.S.

47. When two sailing vessels are approaching one another _____
- the vessel which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the vessel which has the wind on the starboard side.
 - if both sailing vessels are on the same tack, the windward vessel shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward.
 - the windward side is deemed to be the side opposite to that on which the mainsail is carried.
 - All of the above.
48. When two power-driven vessels are meeting head-on and there is risk of collision, each shall _____
- stop her engines.
 - alter course to starboard.
 - sound the danger signal.
 - back down.
49. If your vessel is the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation _____
- you must keep your course and speed.
 - you may change course and speed and the other vessel must keep clear.
 - the other vessel must keep course and speed.
 - both vessels must keep course and speed.
50. When two power-driven vessels are in a crossing situation, the vessel which has the other on her starboard side shall keep out of the way, and circumstances permitting, avoid _____
- crossing ahead of the other.
 - crossing astern of the other.
 - passing port to port.
 - passing starboard to starboard.
51. When approaching a bend in a channel where you cannot see around the other side because of the height of the bank, you should _____
- stop engines and navigate with caution.
 - stay in the middle of the channel.
 - sound passing signals to any other vessel that may be on the other side of the bend.
 - sound a whistle blast of at least 4 to 6 seconds duration.
52. According to the Navigation Rules, you may depart from the Rules when _____
- no vessels are in sight visually.
 - no vessels are visible on radar.
 - you are in immediate danger.
 - out of sight of land.
53. Which of the following is the danger signal?
- A continuous sounding of the fog horn.
 - Firing a gun every minute.
 - Five or more short, rapid blasts on the whistle.
 - One long blast on the whistle.