

# Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

## Part A General

### Rule 1 Application

### Rule 2 Responsibilities

- 4) The Rules state that vessels may depart from the Rules when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) there are no other vessels around
  - B) operating in a narrow channel
  - C) the Master enters it in the ship's log
  - D) necessary to avoid immediate danger**
- 6) Which situation would be a "special circumstance" under the Rules?
- A) Vessel at anchor
  - B) More than two vessels meeting**
  - C) Speed in fog
  - D) Two vessels crossing

### Rule 3 General Definitions

- 7) The word "vessel", in the Rules, includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Tall ships
  - B) non-displacement and hovercraft
  - C) seaplanes and WIGs
  - D) All of the above**
- 11) In order for a vessel to be classified as a fishing vessel that is "engaged in fishing" she must be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) underway
  - B) using gear which extends more than 50 meters outboard
  - C) using a seine of some type
  - D) using gear which restricts her maneuverability**

## Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

- 15) Which vessel is "underway"?
- A) A vessel made fast to a single point mooring buoy
  - B) A purse seiner hauling her nets**
  - C) A pilot vessel at anchor
  - D) A vessel which has run aground
- 16) The term "restricted visibility" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) only fog
  - B) visibility of less than one-half of a mile
  - C) visibility where you cannot see shore
  - D) any condition where visibility is restricted**

### **Part B Steering and Sailing Rules**

#### **Subpart 1 Conduct of Vessels in Any Condition of Visibility**

##### **Rule 4 Application**

##### **Rule 5 Look-out**

- 17) When does the rule regarding look-outs apply?
- A) in restricted visibility
  - B) between dusk and dawn
  - C) in heavy traffic
  - D) All of the above**

##### **Rule 6 Safe Speed**

- 19) All vessels must proceed at a safe speed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) in restricted visibility
  - B) in congested waters
  - C) during darkness
  - D) at all times**
- 22) Every vessel should at all times proceed at a "safe speed". "Safe speed" is defined as that speed where \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) you can stop within your visibility range
  - B) you can take proper and effective action to avoid collision**
  - C) you are traveling slower than surrounding vessels
  - D) no wake comes from your vessel

## Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

### Rule 7 Risk of Collision

- 25) Which statement is true concerning a vessel equipped with operational radar?
- A) The Master of the vessel must be on the bridge when the radar is in use.
  - B) The radar equipment is only required to be used in restricted visibility.
  - C) The use of radar excuses a vessel from the need of a look-out.
  - D) This equipment must be used to obtain early warning of risk of collision.**
- 29) Risk of collision exists when an approaching vessel has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) constant bearing and decreasing range**
  - B) generally steady range and increasing bearing
  - C) increasing range and bearing
  - D) decreasing bearing only
- 30) You are approaching another vessel and are not sure whether risk of collision exists. You must assume \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) there is risk of collision**
  - B) you are the give way vessel
  - C) the other vessel is also in doubt
  - D) All of the above are correct.

### Rule 8 Action to Avoid Collision

- 31) When taking action to avoid collision, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) make the action in ample time**
  - B) not make any large course changes
  - C) not make any large speed changes
  - D) All of the above
- 33) You are on a power-driven vessel in fog. Your vessel is proceeding at a safe speed when you hear a fog signal ahead of you. The Rules require you to navigate with caution and, if danger of collision exists \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) slow to less than 2 knots
  - B) reduce to bare steerageway**
  - C) stop your engines
  - D) initiate a radar plot
- 35) A power-driven vessel shall slacken her speed, stop, or reverse her engines, if necessary, to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) avoid collision
  - B) allow more time to assess the situation
  - C) be stopped in an appropriate distance
  - D) All of the above**

# Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

## Rule 9 Narrow Channels

- 39) When inbound or outbound in a channel, you should keep to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) middle of the channel
  - B) starboard side of the channel**
  - C) port side of the channel
  - D) side of the channel that has the widest turns
- 40) You are approaching a narrow channel. You see a vessel that can only be navigated safely within the channel. You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) initiate an exchange of passing signals
  - B) not cross the channel if you might impede the other vessel**
  - C) sound the danger signal
  - D) hold your course and speed

## Rule 10 Traffic Separation Schemes

- 49) A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) only anchor in the separation zone
  - B) cross a traffic lane at as small an angle as possible
  - C) avoid anchoring in areas near the termination of the scheme**
  - D) utilize the separation zone for navigating through the scheme if she is impeding other traffic due to her slower speed

## Subpart 2 Application (Vessels in sight of one another)

### Rule 11 Application

### Rule 12 Sailing Vessels

- 50) If two sailing vessels are running downwind with the wind on the same side, which one must keep clear of the other?
- A) The one with the wind closest abeam
  - B) The one with the wind closest astern
  - C) The one to leeward
  - D) The one to windward**

# Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

## Rule 13 Overtaking

- 56) Under the Rules, which statement concerning an overtaking situation is correct?
- A) The overtaking vessel is the stand-on vessel.
  - B) Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel.
  - C) The overtaking vessel must maintain course and speed.
  - D) The overtaking vessel must keep out of the way of the other.**
- 57) A vessel overtaking another vessel is relieved of her duty to keep clear when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) she is forward of the other vessel's beam
  - B) the overtaking situation becomes a crossing situation
  - C) she is past and clear of the other vessel**
  - D) the other vessel is no longer in sight

## Rule 14 Head-on Situation

- 59) Two power-driven vessels meeting in a "head-on" situation are directed by the Rules to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) alter course to starboard and pass port to port**
  - B) alter course to port and pass starboard to starboard
  - C) decide on which side the passage will occur by matching whistle signals
  - D) slow to bare steerageway
- 64) In which situation do the Rules require both vessels to change course?
- A) Two power-driven vessels meeting head-on**
  - B) Two power-driven vessels crossing when it is apparent to the stand-on vessel that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action
  - C) Two sailing vessels crossing with the wind on the same side
  - D) All of the above

## Rule 15 Crossing Situation

- 70) Every vessel that is to keep out of the way of another vessel must take positive early action to comply with this obligation and must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) avoid crossing ahead of the other vessel**
  - B) avoid passing astern of the other vessel
  - C) sound one prolonged blast to indicate compliance
  - D) alter course to port for a vessel on her port side

## Rule 16 Action by the Give-way Vessel

## Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

### Rule 17 Action by the Stand-on Vessel

75) In order for a stand-on vessel to take action in a situation, she must determine that the other vessel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is restricted in her ability to maneuver
- B) has sounded the danger signal
- C) is not taking appropriate action**
- D) has not changed course since risk of collision was determined

77) When shall the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation take action to avoid the other vessel?

- A) When a risk of collision exists
- B) When action by the give-way vessel alone will not prevent a collision**
- C) When the bearing to give-way vessel becomes steady
- D) When the vessels become less than 1/2 mile apart

82) In a crossing situation, the stand-on vessel should normally \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) take action to cross ahead of the other vessel
- B) take action to pass astern of the other vessel
- C) maintain course and speed**
- D) change course and increase speed

### Rule 18 Responsibilities between Vessels

86) At night, a power-driven vessel underway shall keep out of the way of a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) not under command
- B) restricted in her ability to maneuver
- C) engaged in fishing
- D) All of the above**

### Rule 19 Conduct of Vessels in Restricted Visibility

95) You are in restricted visibility and hear a fog signal forward of the beam. Nothing appears on your radar screen. You must \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) stop your engines
- B) sound two prolonged blasts of the whistle
- C) sound the danger signal
- D) slow to bare steerageway**

# Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

## Part C Lights and Shapes

### Rule 20 Application

99) The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise. The lights \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) shall be displayed in restricted visibility during daylight hours
- B) need not be displayed when no other vessels are in the area
- C) shall be set at low power when used during daylight hours
- D) need not be displayed by unmanned vessels

101) Day-shapes are shown \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) during daylight hours
- B) during daylight hours except in restricted visibility
- C) ONLY between 8 AM and 4 PM daily
- D) between sunset and sunrise

### Rule 21 Definitions

### Rule 22 Visibilities of Lights – Not tested in OUPV or 100 Ton

### Rule 23 Power-driven Vessels Underway

111) The minimum length of a power-driven vessel that must show forward and after masthead lights is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 30 meters
- B) 50 meters
- C) 75 meters
- D) 100 meters

### Rule 24 Towing and Pushing

129) What lights must be shown on an object being towed astern at night?

- A) A white light at each corner
- B) A white light fore and aft
- C) Sidelights and a stern light
- D) A stern light only

133) You are towing two barges astern. The length of the tow from the stern of the tug to the stern of the last barge is 150 meters. How many white towing identification lights should be displayed on the tugboat at night?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3

## Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

D) 4

145) A vessel that is not equipped with towing lights should show that it has a vessel in tow by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) continuously sounding its horn
- B) sounding one prolonged followed by two short blasts at intervals of not more than two minutes
- C) shining a searchlight on the towline of the towed vessel**
- D) None of the above; a vessel shall not engage in towing at night without proper navigation lights

### Rule 25 Sailing Vessels Underway and Vessels Under Oars

151) A sailing vessel underway may exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a red light over a green light at the masthead**
- B) a green light over a red light at the masthead
- C) two white lights in a vertical line at the stern
- D) an all-round white light at the bow

160) At night you sight a vessel displaying one green light. This light could indicate a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) vessel drifting
- B) vessel at anchor
- C) power driven vessel underway
- D) sailboat underway**

### Rule 26 Fishing Vessels

161) A vessel trawling will display a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) red light over a white light
- B) green light over a white light**
- C) yellow light over a red light
- D) white light over a green light

162) A vessel engaged in fishing must display what color light in the direction of any gear that extends outward more than 150 meters?

- A) white**
- B) green
- C) red
- D) yellow

166) At night, which lights would you see on a vessel engaged in fishing, other than trawling?

- A) Two red lights, one over the other
- B) A green light over a red light
- C) A red light over a white light**
- D) A white light over a red light



## Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

- 167) If a vessel is engaged in fishing according to the definitions in the Rules, it will have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) gear extending from the side or stern
  - B) gear that restricts maneuverability**
  - C) less than 50 percent trolling lines
  - D) None of the above

### Rule 27 Vessels Not Under Command or Vessels Restricted in Their Ability to Maneuver

- 173) During the day, a dredge will indicate the side on which it is safe to pass by displaying \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) two balls in a vertical line
  - B) two diamonds in a vertical line**
  - C) a single black ball
  - D) no shape is shown during the day

- 174) Which vessel would have no white lights visible when meeting her head-on?
- A) A vessel trawling
  - B) A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver
  - C) A vessel mine clearing
  - D) A vessel not under command**

- 175) A vessel which is "restricted in her ability to maneuver" under the Rules, is a vessel which is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Engaged in under water operations**
  - B) engaged in fishing
  - C) at anchor
  - D) not under command

- 176) Two all-round red lights displayed in a vertical line are shown by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) being towed
  - B) pushing a barge ahead
  - C) at anchor
  - D) not under command**

- 179) A vessel which is unable to maneuver due to some exceptional circumstance shall show two red lights in a vertical line and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) during the day, three balls in a vertical line
  - B) during the day, three shapes, the highest and lowest being balls and the middle being a diamond
  - C) when making way at night, sidelights and a stern light**
  - D) when making way at night, masthead lights, sidelights, and a stern light

- 185) Which vessel would show 3 day-shapes in a vertical line, the highest and lowest being balls and the middle shape being a diamond?
- A) Vessel not under command
  - B) Vessel constrained by her draft
  - C) Vessel minesweeping

## Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

### **D) Vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver**

- 191) A rigid replica of the International Code flag "A" may be shown by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) pulling a submarine cable
  - B) engaged in diving operations**
  - C) engaged in underway replenishment
  - D) transferring explosives

### **Rule 28 Vessels Constrained by Their Draft**

### **Rule 29 Pilot Vessels**

### **Rule 30 Anchored Vessels and Vessels Aground**

- 197) When anchoring a 25-meter vessel at night, you must show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) one all-round white light**
  - B) two all-round white lights
  - C) one all-round white light and the sidelights
  - D) the sidelights and a stern light

- 199) A vessel aground would display a day-shape consisting of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a cylinder
  - B) one black ball
  - C) two black balls in a vertical line
  - D) three black balls in a vertical line**

- 202) A vessel aground at night is required to show two red lights in a vertical line as well as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) not under command lights
  - B) restricted in her ability to maneuver lights
  - C) anchor lights**
  - D) sidelights and a stern light

### **Rule 31 Sea Planes**

### **Part D Sound and Light Signals**

### **Rule 32 Definitions**

- 205) Each prolonged blast on whistle signals used by a power-driven vessel in fog, whether making way or underway but not making way, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) about one second
  - B) two to four seconds
  - C) four to six seconds**

## Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

D) eight to ten seconds

206) The duration of a "short blast" on the whistle or flash on the signal light is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) **1 second**
- B) 4 to 6 seconds
- C) 8 to 12 seconds
- D) 12 to 15 seconds

### Rule 33 Equipment for Sound Signals

### Rule 34 Maneuvering and Warning Signals

209) Your vessel is approaching a bend. You hear a prolonged blast from around the bend. You should \_.

- A) back your engines
- B) stop your engines and drift
- C) **answer with one prolonged blast**
- D) sound the danger signal

210) If you do NOT understand the course or intention of an approaching vessel you should sound \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) one short blast
- B) one prolonged blast
- C) **five or more short blasts**
- D) not less than five prolonged blasts

218) The use of the danger signal \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) replaces directional signals
- B) makes the other vessel the stand-on vessel
- C) **indicates doubt as to another vessels actions**
- D) is the same as a "MAYDAY" signal

221) What is the whistle signal for a power-driven vessel operating astern propulsion?

- A) one long blast
- B) one prolonged blast
- C) **three short blasts**
- D) four or more short blasts

222) What signal indicates doubt that sufficient action is being taken by another vessel to avoid collision?

- A) **Five short and rapid blasts of the whistle**
- B) Three long blasts of the whistle
- C) Three short and rapid blasts of the whistle
- D) One prolonged blast followed by three short blasts of the whistle

## Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

- 224) Which vessel may use the danger signal?
- A) The vessel to starboard when two power-driven vessels are crossing
  - B) A vessel engaged in fishing, crossing the course of a sailing vessel
  - C) Either of two power-driven vessels meeting head-on
  - D) All of the above**

- 228) In a crossing situation, which vessel may sound the danger signal?
- A) Give-way vessel
  - B) Stand-on vessel
  - C) Any vessel**
  - D) Neither vessel

### Rule 35 Sound Signals in Restricted Visibility

- 229) While underway in fog, you hear a prolonged blast from another vessel. This signal indicates a \_\_\_\_.
- A) sailboat underway
  - B) vessel underway, towing
  - C) power-driven vessel underway, making way**
  - D) vessel being towed

- 231) A power-driven vessel underway in fog making NO way must sound what signal?
- A) One long blast
  - B) Two prolonged blasts**
  - C) One prolonged blast
  - D) One prolonged and two short blasts

- 227) You are at anchor in fog on a 120-meter power-driven vessel. You hear the fog signal of a vessel approaching off your port bow. You may sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) one prolonged, one short and one prolonged
  - B) two short blasts
  - C) one short, one prolonged, and one short blast**
  - D) one prolonged blast

- 233) Which vessel is required to sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?
- A) A vessel not under command
  - B) A sailing vessel, underway
  - C) A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor
  - D) All of the above**

- 243) While underway in a fog you hear a signal of three strokes of a bell, a rapid ringing of the bell, and three more strokes of the bell. This signal is made by a vessel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) at anchor and giving warning
  - B) aground**
  - C) at anchor and greater than 100 meters in length

## Navigational Rules International – Inland MMC Qs

- D) not under command and at anchor
- 245) Which vessel is to sound a fog signal of one prolonged followed by two short blasts?
- A) A vessel not under command
  - B) A sailing vessel underway
  - C) A vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, at anchor
  - D) All of the above**
- 259) What is the minimum sound signaling equipment required aboard a vessel 10 meters in length?
- A) A bell only
  - B) A whistle only
  - C) A bell and a whistle
  - D) Any means of making an efficient sound signal**

### Rule 36 Signals to Attract Attention

### Rule 37 Distress Signals

- 274) A continuous sounding of a fog-signal apparatus indicates \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the vessel is in distress**
  - B) the vessel has completed loading dangerous cargo
  - C) it is safe to pass
  - D) the vessel is anchored
- 275) Distress signals may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) red flares
  - B) smoke signals
  - C) sound signals
  - D) Any of the above**