

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**

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- 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

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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**

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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**

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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

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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**

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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

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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

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- 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

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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**

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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

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- 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

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- 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**

INTERNATIONAL ONLY RULES MMC Qs

International

1-8100D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) The International Rules of the Road apply

_____.

- A. to all waters
- B. to any waters inside the territorial waters of the U.S.
- C. only to waters where foreign vessels travel
- D. upon the high seas and connecting waters navigable by seagoing vessels

Constrained by Draft

2-8054A (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Which statement applies to a vessel "constrained by her draft"?

- A. She is severely restricted in her ability to change her course because of her draft in relation to the available depth of water.
- B. The term applies only to vessels in marked channels.
- C. She is designated as a "vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver".
- D. The vessel must be over 100 meters in length.

3-8062B (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) If you sighted three red lights in a vertical line on another vessel at night, it would be a vessel _____.

- A. aground
- B. constrained by her draft
- C. dredging
- D. moored over a wreck

4-8071D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Which vessel is NOT regarded as being "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?

- A. A vessel servicing an aid to navigation
- B. A vessel engaged in dredging
- C. A towing vessel with tow unable to deviate from its course
- D. A vessel constrained by her draft

5-8097B (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Which day-shape is prescribed for a vessel constrained by her draft?

- A. A black diamond
- B. A cylinder
- C. A black ball
- D. A black cone, apex upward

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6-8105B (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Your vessel is crossing a narrow channel. A vessel to port is within the channel and crossing your course. She is showing a black cylinder. You should _____.

- A. hold your course and speed
- B. not impede the other vessel
- C. exchange passing signals
- D. sound the danger signal

Narrow channels

7-8048D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) You are underway in a narrow channel, and you are being overtaken by a vessel astern. After the overtaking vessel sounds the proper signal indicating his intention to pass your vessel on your starboard side, you signal your agreement by sounding _____.

- A. one short blast
- B. two prolonged blasts
- C. two prolonged followed by two short blasts
- D. one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that order

8-8118B (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) A signal of intent must be sounded in international waters by _____.

- A. a vessel meeting another head-on
- B. a vessel overtaking another in a narrow channel
- C. a vessel crossing the course of another
- D. the give-way vessel in a crossing situation

Anchorage

9-4583D (BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND) An anchor ball need NOT be exhibited by an anchored vessel if she is _____.

- A. under 50 meters in length, and anchored in an anchorage
- B. over 150 meters in length
- C. rigged for sail
- D. less than 7 meters in length, and not in or near an area where other vessels normally navigate

INTERNATIONAL ONLY RULES MMC Qs

Danger signal

10-8060A (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) You are operating a vessel in a narrow channel. Your vessel must stay within the channel to be navigated safely. Another vessel is crossing your course from starboard to port, and you are in doubt as to his intentions. According to Rule 9, you _____.

- A. may sound the danger signal
- B. must sound one prolonged and two short blasts
- C. should sound one short blast to indicate that you are holding course and speed
- D. are required to back down

11-8104C (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Your vessel is constrained by her draft and operating in a narrow channel. Another vessel is crossing your course from starboard to port. You are in doubt as to her intentions. According to Rule 9, you _____.

- A. should sound one short blast to indicate that you are holding course and speed
- B. must sound one prolonged blast
- C. may sound the danger signal
- D. are required to back down

Lights & Day Shapes

12-8040A (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Which vessel may NOT exhibit two red lights in a vertical line?

- A. A vessel constrained by her draft
- B. A trawler fishing in close proximity to other trawlers
- C. A vessel aground
- D. A dredge

13-188A (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Yellow lights are NOT shown by _____.

- A. towing vessels pushing ahead
- B. air cushion vessels in a nondisplacement mode
- C. purse seiners
- D. U.S. submarines

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14-197A (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) A partially submerged object towed by a vessel must show during the day one _____.

- A. diamond shape when the length of the tow is 200 meters or less
- B. diamond shape when the length of the tow exceeds 200 meters in length
- C. black ball
- D. black ball only when the length of the tow exceeds 200 meters in length

15-206A (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) What lights are required for a single barge being towed alongside?

- A. Sidelights and a stern light
- B. Sidelights, a special flashing light, and a stern light
- C. Sidelights and a special flashing light
- D. Sidelights, a towing light, and a stern light

Maneuvering signals

16-8024A (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Which signal is required to be sounded by a power-driven vessel ONLY?

- A. A signal meaning, "I am altering my course to starboard."
- B. A signal meaning, "I intend to overtake you on your starboard side."
- C. A signal meaning that the vessel sounding it is in doubt as to the other vessel's actions.
- D. A signal sounded when approaching a bend.

17-8025D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) The light which may be used with a vessel's whistle is to be _____.

- A. used when the whistle is broken
- B. used prior to sounding the whistle
- C. used only at night
- D. a white light

18-8026D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) You are in sight of another vessel in a crossing situation, and the other vessel sounds one short blast. You are going to hold course and speed. You should _____.

- A. answer with one short blast
- B. answer with two short blasts
- C. sound the danger signal
- D. sound no whistle signal

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19-8027D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast on the whistle is a signal which could be sounded by a _____.

- A. fishing vessel
- B. vessel anchored
- C. mineclearing vessel
- D. vessel overtaking another in a narrow channel

20-8032B (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Under what circumstances would an overtaking vessel sound a whistle signal of two prolonged followed by one short blast?

- A. When overtaking in restricted visibility
- B. When overtaking in a narrow channel
- C. When overtaking on open waters
- D. When no other vessels are in the immediate area

21-8038B (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) In which case would an overtaking vessel sound a whistle signal of two prolonged followed by one short blast?

- A. When overtaking in restricted visibility
- B. When overtaking in a narrow channel
- C. When overtaking on open waters
- D. When no other vessels are in the immediate area

22-8039B (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) When vessels are in sight of one another, two short blasts from one of the vessels means _____.

- A. "I am altering my course to starboard"
- B. "I am altering my course to port"
- C. "I intend to change course to starboard"
- D. "I intend to change course to port"

23-8041D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" _____.

- A. should sound two short blasts
- B. should sound the danger signal
- C. should sound one long blast
- D. will not sound any whistle signals

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24-8045D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) You intend to overtake a vessel in a narrow channel, and you intend to pass along the vessel's port side. How should you signal your intention?

- A. No signal is necessary.
- B. Two prolonged blasts
- C. Two short blasts
- D. Two prolonged followed by two short blasts

25-8046C (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) A vessel sounds two short blasts. This signal indicates the vessel _____.

- A. intends to alter course to port
- B. intends to pass starboard to starboard
- C. is altering course to port
- D. will alter course to port

26-8047C (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) A vessel sounds one short blast. This signal indicates the vessel _____.

- A. intends to alter course to starboard
- B. intends to pass starboard to starboard
- C. is altering course to starboard
- D. intends to pass port to port

27-8048D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) You are underway in a narrow channel, and you are being overtaken by a vessel astern. After the overtaking vessel sounds the proper signal indicating his intention to pass your vessel on your starboard side, you signal your agreement by sounding _____.

- A. one short blast
- B. two prolonged blasts
- C. two prolonged followed by two short blasts
- D. one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that order

28-8050D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) A sailing vessel is overtaking a power-driven vessel in a narrow channel, so as to pass on the power-driven vessel's port side. The overtaken vessel will have to move to facilitate passage. The sailing vessel is the _____.

- A. stand-on vessel and would sound two short blasts
- B. give-way vessel and would sound no whistle signal
- C. stand-on vessel and would sound no whistle signal
- D. give-way vessel and would sound two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts

INTERNATIONAL ONLY RULES MMC Qs

29-8041D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" on open waters and will pass without changing course. Vessel "A" _____.

- A. should sound two short blasts
- B. should sound the danger signal
- C. should sound one long blast
- D. will not sound any whistle signals

Light signals

30-8092D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) A light used to signal passing intentions must be an _____.

- A. alternating red and yellow light
- B. alternating white and yellow light
- C. all-round white or yellow light
- D. all-round white light only

Radiotelephone

31-41BA (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Two vessels in a crossing situation have reached agreement by radiotelephone as to the intentions of the other. In this situation, whistle signals are _____.

- A. required
- B. not required, but may be sounded
- C. required if crossing within half a mile
- D. required when crossing within one mile

Leaving a dock or berth

32-8014D (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) A power-driven vessel leaving a quay or wharf must sound what signal?

- A. Three short blasts
- B. A long blast
- C. A prolonged blast
- D. No signal is required.

33-8057A (INTERNATIONAL ONLY) Your vessel is backing out of a slip in a harbor and you can see that other vessels are approaching. You should sound _____.

- A. three short blasts when leaving the slip
- B. one prolonged blast followed by three short blasts when the last line is taken aboard
- C. one prolonged blast only
- D. the danger signal

INLAND ONLY RULES MMC Qs

Inland

1-16D (INLAND ONLY) For the purpose of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term "Inland Waters" includes _____.

- A. the Western Rivers
- B. the Great Lakes on the United States side of the International Boundary
- C. harbors and rivers shoreward of the COLREGS demarcation lines
- D. All of the above

Great Lakes or Western Rivers

2-19D (INLAND ONLY) A power-driven vessel operating in a narrow channel with a following current on the Great Lakes or Western Rivers is meeting an upbound vessel. Which statement is TRUE?

- A. The downbound vessel has the right-of-way.
- B. The downbound vessel must initiate the required maneuvering signals.
- C. The downbound vessel must propose the manner and place of passage.
- D. All of the above

3-84D (INLAND ONLY) You are in charge of a power-driven vessel crossing a river on the Western Rivers. You must keep out of the way of a _____.

- A. sail vessel descending the river
- B. power-driven vessel ascending the river
- C. sail vessel ascending the river
- D. All of the above

Narrow channels

4-9B (INLAND ONLY) Which statement is TRUE concerning narrow channels?

- A. You should keep to that side of the channel which is on your port side.
- B. You should avoid anchoring in a narrow channel.
- C. A vessel having a following current will propose the manner of passage in any case where two vessels are meeting.
- D. All of the above

INLAND ONLY RULES MMC Qs

Anchorage

5-63B (INLAND ONLY) A vessel of less than 20 meters in length at anchor at night in a "special anchorage area designated by the Secretary" _____.

- A. must show one white light
- B. need not show any lights
- C. must show two white lights
- D. need show a light only on the approach of another vessel

6-48A (INLAND ONLY) Which statement is TRUE concerning the fog signal of a vessel 15 meters in length, anchored in a "special anchorage area" approved by the Secretary?

- A. The vessel is not required to sound a fog signal.
- B. The vessel shall ring a bell for 5 seconds every minute.
- C. The vessel shall sound one blast of the foghorn every 2 minutes.
- D. The vessel shall sound three blasts on the whistle every 2 minutes

Danger signal

7-131B (INLAND ONLY) You are navigating in a narrow channel and must remain in the channel for safe operation. Another vessel is crossing the channel ahead of you from your starboard. You are doubtful of intention of the crossing vessel. You MUST _____.

- A. stop your vessel, since the other vessel has the right of way
- B. sound the danger signal
- C. contact him on the radiotelephone to make a passing agreement
- D. stop your engines until you have slowed to bare steerageway

8-3B (INLAND ONLY) In a narrow channel, you are underway on vessel "A" and desire to overtake vessel "B". After you sound two short blasts on your whistle, vessel "B" sounds five short and rapid blasts on the whistle. You should _____.

- A. pass with caution on the port side of vessel "B"
- B. hold your relative position, and then sound another signal after the situation has stabilized
- C. answer the five short blast signal then stop your vessel until the other vessel initiates a signal
- D. slow or stop and expect radical maneuvers from "B"

INLAND ONLY RULES MMC Qs

9-98C (INLAND ONLY) You are aboard the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation. You sound a one blast whistle signal. The give-way vessel answers with a two blast whistle signal. You should sound the danger signal and _____.

- A. maintain course and speed as you are the stand-on vessel
- B. come around sharply to port
- C. take precautionary action until a safe passing agreement is made
- D. maneuver around the stern of the other vessel

Lights & Day Shapes

10-68D (INLAND ONLY) Which is CORRECT regarding a "special flashing light"?

- A. It must be yellow in color.
- B. It must be placed as far forward as possible.
- C. It must not show through an arc of more than 225°.
- D. All of the above.

11-80C (INLAND ONLY) While underway at night, you see two yellow lights displayed in a vertical line. This should indicate to you a(n) _____.

- A. opening in a pipeline
- B. vessel broken down
- C. vessel pushing ahead
- D. vessel fishing

12-44B (INLAND ONLY) What lights are required for a barge being pushed ahead, not being part of a composite unit?

- A. Sidelights and a stern light
- B. Sidelights and a special flashing light
- C. Sidelights, a towing light, and a stern light
- D. Sidelights, a special flashing light, and a stern light

13-209D (INLAND ONLY) A single vessel being towed alongside shall show _____.

- A. one all-round white light
- B. sidelights and a stern light
- C. only the outboard sidelight and a stern light
- D. a special flashing light, sidelights, and a stern light

INLAND ONLY RULES MMC Qs

14-39D (INLAND ONLY) Which indicates the presence of a partly submerged object being towed?

- A. A diamond shape on the towed object
- B. An all-round light at each end of the towed object
- C. A searchlight beamed from the towing vessel in the direction of the tow
- D. All of the above

15-137C (INLAND ONLY) A vessel displaying an alternating red and yellow light is _____.

- A. in distress
- B. enforcing the law
- C. engaged in public safety activities
- D. restricted in its ability to maneuver

16-140A (INLAND ONLY) You are the stand-on vessel in a crossing situation. The other vessel is showing an alternating red and yellow light. Which action should you take?

- A. Stand on.
- B. Heave to.
- C. Alter course to assist.
- D. Yield the right-of-way.

17-111A (INLAND ONLY) Which light display marks the opening in a pipeline where vessels could pass through?

- A. Two red lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening
- B. Three red lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening
- C. Two yellow lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening
- D. Three white lights in a vertical line on each side of the opening

18-370D (INLAND ONLY) If a towing vessel and her tow are severely restricted in their ability to deviate from their course, lights in addition to the towing identification lights must be shown. These additional lights shall be shown if the tow is _____.

- A. pushed ahead
- B. towed alongside
- C. towed astern
- D. All of the above

INLAND ONLY RULES MMC Qs

19-47A (INLAND ONLY) A flashing blue light is used to identify _____.

- A. law enforcement vessels
- B. U.S. submarines
- C. air-cushion vessels in the nondisplacement mode
- D. dredge pipelines on trestles

Maneuvering signals

20-727C (INLAND ONLY) Maneuvering signals shall be sounded on inland waters by _____.

- A. all vessels when meeting, crossing, or overtaking and in sight of one another
- B. all vessels meeting or crossing at a distance within half a mile of each other and not in sight of one another
- C. power-driven vessels overtaking and in sight of one another
- D. power-driven vessels crossing at a distance within half a mile of each other and NOT in sight of one another

21-23C (INLAND ONLY) Passing signals shall be sounded on inland waters by _____.

- A. all vessels upon sighting another vessel rounding a bend in the channel
- B. towing vessel when meeting another towing vessel on a clear day with a 0.6 mile CPA (Closest Point of Approach)
- C. a power-driven vessel when crossing less than half a mile ahead of another power-driven vessel
- D. All of the above

22-262A (INLAND ONLY) When power-driven vessels are in sight of one another, passing signals shall be sounded when _____.

- A. meeting or crossing within half a mile of each other
- B. meeting within one mile of each other
- C. meeting or crossing at any distance
- D. crossing within one mile of each other

23-7A (INLAND ONLY) When power-driven vessels are crossing, a signal of one short blast by either vessel means _____.

- A. "I intend to leave you on my port side"
- B. "I intend to hold course and speed"
- C. "I intend to change course to starboard"
- D. "I request a departure from the Rules"

INLAND ONLY RULES MMC Qs

24-219C (INLAND ONLY) You are proceeding up a channel in Chesapeake Bay and are meeting an outbound vessel. There is no current. You MUST _____.

- A. keep to that side of the channel which is on your vessel's port side
- B. stop your vessel, letting the outbound vessel sound the signals for meeting and passing
- C. propose or answer one- or two-blast whistle signals given by the other vessel if passing within 1/2 mile
- D. give the outbound vessel the right-of-way

25-27B (INLAND ONLY) Your vessel is meeting another vessel head-on. To comply with the rules, you should exchange _____.

- A. one short blast, alter course to port, and pass starboard to starboard
- B. one short blast, alter course to starboard, and pass port to port
- C. two short blasts, alter course to port, and pass starboard to starboard
- D. two short blasts, alter course to starboard, and pass port to port

26-216B (INLAND ONLY) Signals shall be sounded by a power-driven vessel intending to overtake _____.

- A. any vessel when within half a mile of that vessel
- B. another power-driven vessel when both power-driven vessels are in sight of one another
- C. any vessel when both are in sight of one another
- D. another power-driven vessel only when within half a mile of that power-driven vessel

27-28B (INLAND ONLY) A vessel overtaking another in a narrow channel, and wishing to pass on the other vessel's port side, would sound a whistle signal of _____.

- A. one short blast
- B. two short blasts
- C. two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast
- D. two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts

28-8A (INLAND ONLY) If you were coming up on another power-driven vessel from dead astern and desired to overtake on the other vessel's starboard side, which whistle signal would you sound?

- A. One short blast
- B. One prolonged blast
- C. Two short blasts
- D. Two prolonged blasts

INLAND ONLY RULES MMC Qs

29-42A (INLAND ONLY) You are underway in a narrow channel, and are being overtaken by another power-driven vessel. The overtaking vessel sounds the signal indicating his intention to pass you on your starboard side. You signal your agreement by sounding _____.

- A. one short blast
- B. two prolonged blasts
- C. two prolonged followed by two short blasts
- D. one prolonged, one short, one prolonged, and one short blast in that order

30-96A (INLAND ONLY) You are approaching a sharp bend in a river. You have sounded a prolonged blast and it has been answered by a vessel on the other side of the bend. Which statement is TRUE?

- A. Both vessels must exchange passing signals when in sight and passing within one-half mile of each other.
- B. No further whistle signals are necessary.
- C. The vessel downriver must stop her engines and navigate with caution.
- D. Both vessels must immediately sound passing signals whether or not they are in sight of each other.

Light signals

31-31D (INLAND ONLY) At night, a light signal consisting of two flashes by a vessel indicates _____.

- A. an intention to communicate over radiotelephone
- B. that the vessel is in distress
- C. an intention to leave another vessel to port
- D. an intention to leave another vessel to starboard

32-87D (INLAND ONLY) Which statement is TRUE concerning the light used for maneuvering signals?

- A. It must be synchronized with the whistle.
- B. It may be white or yellow.
- C. It must be an all-round light.
- D. All of the above

INLAND ONLY RULES MMC Qs

Radiotelephone

33-32B (INLAND ONLY) You are overtaking a power-driven vessel in a narrow channel and wish to leave her on your starboard side. You may _____.

- A. proceed to overtake her without sounding whistle signals
- B. attempt to contact her on the radiotelephone to arrange for the passage
- C. sound four short blasts
- D. Any of the above

34-41B (INLAND ONLY) Two vessels in a crossing situation have reached agreement by radiotelephone as to the intentions of the other. In this situation, whistle signals are _____.

- A. required
- B. not required, but may be sounded
- C. required if crossing within half a mile
- D. required when crossing within one mile

Leaving a dock or berth

35-82B (INLAND ONLY) A vessel leaving a dock or berth must sound a prolonged blast of the whistle only if _____.

- A. other vessels can be seen approaching
- B. she is a power-driven vessel
- C. visibility is restricted
- D. her engines are going astern

36-30C (INLAND ONLY) Which signal must a power-driven vessel give, in addition to one prolonged blast, when backing out of a berth with another vessel in sight?

- A. 2 short blasts
- B. 1 blast
- C. 3 short blasts
- D. 4 blasts

Navigation General MMC Qs

- 1-812D You are informed of changes in navigation aids by _____.
- A. Local Notice to Mariners
 - B. Weekly Notice to Mariners
 - C. Marine broadcasts
 - D. All of the above
- 3-1108B Preferred channel buoys indicate the preferred channel by _____.
- A. odd or even numbers
 - B. the color of their top band
 - C. the location of the buoy in the channel junction
 - D. the buoy's light rhythms
- 7-239D As you enter a U.S. port from seaward, the numbers on the starboard side buoys _____.
- A. decrease and the buoys are black
 - B. increase and the buoys are green
 - C. decrease and the buoys are red
 - D. increase and the buoys are red
- 8-351B Which buoy may be odd numbered?
- A. A spherical buoy
 - B. An unlighted can buoy
 - C. A red buoy
 - D. A yellow buoy
- 9-38B A unlighted nun buoy will _____.
- A. be green in color
 - B. have an even number
 - C. be left to port when entering from seaward
 - D. be cylindrical in shape
- 12-2969B A red triangular daymark marks _____.
- A. the centerline of a navigable channel
 - B. the starboard side of a channel
 - C. a prominent object of navigational interest that has no lateral significance
 - D. an area of a channel where passing another vessel is permitted
- 14-121D A safe water mark may be _____.
- A. vertically striped
 - B. spherical
 - C. showing a white light
 - D. All of the above

Navigation General MMC Qs

- 23-291A A buoy marking a wreck will show a(n) _____.
- A. white light FL (2) and a topmark of 2 black spheres
 - B. occulting green light and may be lettered
 - C. yellow light and will be numbered
 - D. continuous quick white light and may be numbered
- 24-641A Buoys which mark isolated dangers are painted with alternating _____.
- A. red and black bands
 - B. green and black bands
 - C. red and white stripes
 - D. green and white bands
- 30-751D Under the IALA Buoyage Systems, a yellow buoy may mark _____.
- A. fish net areas
 - B. spoil areas
 - C. military exercise zones
 - D. All of the above
- 32-2672A When you are steering on a pair of range markers and find the upper marker is in line above the lower marker, you should _____.
- A. continue on the present course
 - B. come left
 - C. come right
 - D. wait until the lights are no longer in a vertical line
- 36-2140D The visible range marked on charts for lights is the _____.
- A. minimum distance at which the light may be seen with infinite visibility
 - B. minimum distance at which the light may be seen based on a 12 mile distance to visible horizon
 - C. maximum distance the light may be seen restricted by the height of the light and the curvature of the earth
 - D. maximum distance at which a light may be seen in clear weather with 10 miles visibility
- 40-503D You are approaching a light fitted with a RACON. The light may be identified on the radar by _____.
- A. a dashed line running from the center of the scope to the light
 - B. an audible signal when the sweep crosses the light
 - C. a circle appearing on the scope surrounding the light
 - D. a coded signal appearing on the same bearing at a greater range than the light

Navigation General MMC Qs

45-1611D What indicates a dual purpose buoy?

- A. Red buoy with a horizontal yellow band
- B. Red and white vertically-striped buoy with a vertical yellow stripe
- C. Red and white vertically-striped buoy with a red spherical topmark
- D. Green buoy with a yellow square

51-1540C You are sailing south on the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) when you sight a green can buoy with a yellow square painted on it. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. You should pass the buoy close aboard on either side.
- B. The buoy marks the end of the ICW in that area.
- C. You should leave the buoy to port.
- D. The yellow square is retroreflective material used to assist in sighting the buoy at night.

Radio Communications Renewal MMC Qs

- 1-377B The regulations governing the frequencies of the bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone are issued by the _____.
- A. Department of Transportation
 - B. Federal Communications Commission
 - C. U.S. Coast Guard
 - D. Department of Defense
- 3-517A The VHF radiotelephone calling/safety/distress frequency is _____.
- A. 156.8 MHz (channel 16)
 - B. 156.7 MHz (channel 14)
 - C. 156.65 MHz (channel 13)
 - D. 156.6 MHz (channel 12)
- 4-537B What frequency has the FCC designated for the use of bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone communications?
- A. 156.275 MHz channel 65
 - B. 156.650 MHz channel 13
 - C. 157.000 MHz channel 28
 - D. 157.000 MHz channel 20
- 9-707D If your bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone ceases to operate, you must_____.
- A. immediately anchor your vessel and arrange for repairs to the system
 - B. moor your vessel at the nearest dock available and arrange for repairs to the system
 - C. arrange for the repair of the system to be completed within 48 hours
 - D. exercise due diligence to restore the system at the earliest practicable time
- 15-7355D When do you use your FCC call sign when transmitting on channel 16?
- A. Only at the beginning of a transmission
 - B. Only in an emergency
 - C. Only if asked by the U.S. Coast Guard
 - D. Always at the beginning and ending of a transmission
- 16-7427A What is the expected range of a VHF radio transmission from a vessel to a shore station?
- A. about 20 miles
 - B. 50 - 100 miles
 - C. 100 - 150 miles
 - D. 150 - 200 miles

Radio Communications Renewal MMC Qs

18-504C The 'preface word' used for the safety of navigation transmissions is ____.

- A. Mayday
- B. Pan-pan
- C. Securite
- D. Safety

19-524B The radiotelephone safety message urgently concerned with safety of a person would be prefixed by the word _____.

- A. Mayday
- B. Pan-Pan
- C. Safety
- D. Interco

24-7353A The height of a VHF radio antenna is most important factor because ____.

- A. VHF communications are basically "line of sight"
- B. the air is more dense the higher you go
- C. salt water is a poor conductor of sound
- D. sea water absorbs the radiated energy

Fire Fighting Renewal MMC Qs

- 1-9606C You are fighting a Class B fire with a portable dry chemical extinguisher. The discharge should be directed _____.
- A. over the top of the fire
 - B. to bank off a bulkhead onto the fire
 - C. at the seat of the fire, starting at the near edge
 - D. at the main body of the fire
- 6-41D Before using a fixed CO2 system to fight a machinery space fire, you must _____.
- A. secure the engine room ventilation
 - B. secure the machinery in the engine room
 - C. evacuate all engine room personnel
 - D. All of the above
- 7-49C You are fighting a fire in the electrical switchboard in the engine room. You should secure the power, then _____.
- A. use a portable foam extinguisher
 - B. use a low-velocity fog adapter with the fire hose
 - C. use a portable CO2 extinguisher
 - D. determine the cause of the fire
- 13-85D To prevent the spread of fire by convection you should _____.
- A. shut off all electrical power
 - B. remove combustibles from direct exposure
 - C. cool the bulkhead around the fire
 - D. close all openings to the area and block small holes
- 15-139D When fighting a fire in an enclosed space, the hose team should crouch as low as possible to _____.
- A. protect themselves from smoke
 - B. obtain the best available air
 - C. allow the heat and steam to pass overhead
 - D. All of the above
- 18-9327B Oily rags should be _____.
- A. kept in nonmetal containers
 - B. discarded as soon as possible
 - C. cleaned thoroughly for reuse
 - D. kept in the paint locker

Fire Fighting Renewal MMC Qs

19-9333B After extinguishing a fire with CO₂, it is advisable to _____.

- A. use all CO₂ available to cool the surrounding area
- B. stand by with water or other agents
- C. thoroughly ventilate the space of CO₂
- D. jettison all burning materials

25-1983B What is required in addition to the heat, fuel, and oxygen of the fire triangle to have a fire?

- A. Electricity
- B. Chain reaction
- C. Pressure
- D. Smoke

CFR, Regulations and Pollution Renewal MMC Qs

- 2-156D The Coast Guard determines how many passengers are permitted on a "T-Boat" by applying the _____.
- A. "Length of Rail" criteria, allowing 30 inches of rail space along the vessel's sides and transom for each passenger
 - B. "Deck Area" criteria that permits one passenger for every 10 square feet of deck space available for passenger use
 - C. "Fixed Seating" criteria that allocates 18 inches of space for each passenger to rest his/her buttocks upon
 - D. Any or a combination of the above criteria
- 3-2789D As appropriate for the voyage, all vessels must carry adequate and up-to-date _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
- A. charts
 - B. Coast Pilots
 - C. Light Lists
 - D. All of the above
- 4-1265D The Master of a small passenger vessel must conduct sufficient drills and give sufficient instruction _____.
- A. At each crew change
 - B. Every week
 - C. Every month
 - D. To ensure that all crew members are familiar with their duties during emergencies
- 6-3066B Prior to getting underway for the day's operations, every small passenger vessel shall have its steering gear tested by _____.
- A. the Mate on watch
 - B. the Master
 - C. a Mate or Designated Duty Engineer
 - D. a licensed Engineer
- 7-2786C Certain equipment aboard vessels, inspected under the small passenger vessel regulations, is required to be marked with the vessel's name. This includes _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
- A. bunks, silverware, china, and glassware
 - B. anchors, line, paint cans, and fuel drums
 - C. life jackets, life floats and paddles
 - D. whistles, searchlights, navigation lights, and ship's bell
- 8-3202B Which of these approved lifesaving devices must a small passenger vessel carrying passengers for hire carry for each person on board? (small passenger vessel regulations)
- A. Buoyant cushion

CFR, Regulations and Pollution Renewal MMC Qs

- B. Life jacket
- C. Ring buoy
- D. Buoyant vest

9-3082B On small passenger vessels, life jackets shall be _____.

- A. kept locked up at all times when underway
- B. stored in convenient places throughout the accommodation spaces
- C. inaccessible to passengers
- D. on the topmost deck of the vessel at all times

10-3284B Unless the COI is endorsed for adults only, there shall be provided a number of approved life jackets suitable for children equal to at least _____ (small passenger vessel regulations)

- A. 20% of the passengers carried
- B. 10% of the total number of persons carried
- C. 10% of the passengers carried
- D. 20% of the total number of persons carried

13-315A The maximum number of passengers a "T-Boat" may carry _____.

- A. is stated on the vessel's Certificate of Inspection
- B. is the number authorized in the Navigation Rules
- C. depends on the number of lifejackets you carry
- D. is the number authorized by your license

14-291D A Certificate of Inspection issued to a small passenger vessel describes _____.

- A. the minimum fire extinguishing equipment, lifejackets, survival and rescue craft she must carry
- B. the name of the managing operator
- C. any special conditions or restrictions on her operation
- D. All the above

15-2768C Small passenger vessels of less than 100 gross registered tons must be inspected by the Coast Guard when they carry more than _____.

- A. 149 passengers
- B. 49 passengers
- C. 6 passengers
- D. 1 passenger

17-1854C How is the crew informed of the regulations concerning the discharging of garbage overboard?

- A. Give each crewmember a copy of ANNEX V of MARPOL.
- B. Call an all hands meeting before sailing.
- C. Keep placards prominently posted.
- D. Have each person read and sign a copy of the regulations.

CFR, Regulations and Pollution Renewal MMC Qs

- 18-9528D You are in Inland Waters of the United States. What materials may you discharge overboard _____.
- A. Bottles
 - B. metal
 - C. dunnage
 - D. None of the above
- 19-293A Which statement is TRUE concerning life jackets which are severely damaged?
- A. They should be replaced.
 - B. They must be tested for buoyancy before being continued in use.
 - C. They can be repaired by a reliable seamstress.
 - D. They can be used for children.
- 20-1940C Life jackets should be stowed in _____.
- A. survival craft
 - B. messrooms
 - C. readily accessible locations
 - D. locked watertight containers
- 22-2972D Approved buoyant work vests _____.
- A. may not be carried on inspected vessels
 - B. may be substituted for 10% of the required life jackets
 - C. shall be stowed in a place inaccessible to passengers
 - D. shall be stowed separately from the required life jackets
- 24-567A On small passenger vessels if an item of lifesaving equipment is carried but not required _____.
- A. the equipment must be approved by the Commandant
 - B. it must be removed from the vessel as excess equipment
 - C. it may remain aboard the vessel as excess equipment regardless of its condition
 - D. it must be destroyed in the presence of a marine inspector
- 25-3028C While serving as Master on board your small passenger vessel, your Merchant Mariner Credential must be _____.
- A. displayed in the company office on shore
 - B. displayed in your home
 - C. in your possession on board the vessel
 - D. kept in the Coast Guard office where you sat for your license

CFR, Regulations and Pollution Renewal MMC Qs

- 28-704D Which radiotelephone transmission may be sent over channel 16?
- A. Distress signal MAYDAY
 - B. Call to a particular station
 - C. A meteorological warning
 - D. All of the above
- 29-40C When in a U.S. port, all significant oil spills must be reported to _____
- A. Environmental Protection Agency
 - B. Minerals Management Service
 - C. National Response Center (USCG)
 - D. All of the Above
- 30-205D When the oil pollution laws are violated, who may be held responsible?
- A. Master only
 - B. Owners only
 - C. Licensed officers only
 - D. Any individual connected with the vessel involved in the operation
- 31-2908C How long after its expiration date may a Coast Guard license be renewed without retaking the complete exam(s)?
- A. 1 month
 - B. 6 months
 - C. 1 year
 - D. 2 years