



### Selected Seamanship questions and answers

1. The stand-on vessel in a close approach situation must maintain its course and speed:
  - a. unless it becomes apparent that, by doing so, the risk of collision cannot be avoided.
  - b. under all situations with unlimited visibility.
  - c. under Inland Rules only.
  - d. under all situations with limited visibility.
2. The definition of a vessel engaged in fishing does not include a vessel:
  - a. dragging nets.
  - b. dragging trawls.
  - c. fishing with trolling lines.
  - d. engaged in seining.
3. A short whistle blast means a blast of approximately:
  - a. one second.
  - b. three seconds.
  - c. five seconds.
  - d. seven seconds.
4. When two sailing vessels are approaching each other with the wind on the same side:
  - a. the vessel to leeward must keep out of the way of the other vessel.
  - b. the vessel to windward must keep out of the way of the other vessel.
  - c. the smaller vessel must steer away from the larger vessel to avoid a collision.
  - d. both vessels must slow down and observe each other's actions.
5. When two power-driven vessels are crossing so as to involve the risk of collision, the vessel that has the other on her starboard bow must:
  - a. increase speed to pass in front of the other vessel.
  - b. maintain her course and speed to avoid a possible accident.
  - c. sound three blasts on her whistle to alert the other vessel.
  - d. take early and substantial action to keep well clear of the other.

6. Both the INLAND and INTERNATIONAL RULES require a vessel at anchor to exhibit an easily identified:
  - a. fixed yellow light.
  - b. all-around white light.
  - c. red, green and white combination light.
  - d. flashing white light.
7. If a vessel about to be overtaken by another doubts the safety of the proposed maneuver, she shall sound the “danger signal” which is:
  - a. one long blast on the whistle.
  - b. three long blasts on the whistle.
  - c. four long blasts on the whistle.
  - d. five or more short and rapid blasts on the whistle.
8. An important part of your preparation for a boat trip is:
  - a. filing a float plan.
  - b. having your float plan notarized.
  - c. informing the Coast Guard of your plans.
  - d. watering the lawn.
9. After the anchor is set, you must pay out proper scope. Ordinarily an adequate scope is:
  - a. 4:1
  - b. 7:1
  - c. 8:1
  - d. 12:1
10. If a person falls overboard from a boat under sail, you should use the Quick-stop maneuver to initiate recovery. To use the Quick-stop maneuver, you should:
  - a. turn immediately into the wind.
  - b. immediately ease the sheets.
  - c. immediately drop the mainsail.
  - d. start the engine and shift into reverse.
11. A MAYDAY call is used when:
  - a. there is no immediate danger, but assistance is required for safety reasons.
  - b. there is no immediate danger, but you are out of fuel.
  - c. there is an immediate threat to life or safety of the vessel.
  - d. a condition is observed that may threaten the safety of vessels in the area.
12. It is critical to seek immediate professional treatment for:
  - a. first degree burns.
  - b. second degree burns.
  - c. third degree burns.
  - d. chemical burns.

13. Early symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning include:
- profuse sweating.
  - headache with blue cast to fingernails and lips.
  - hot and dry skin.
  - uncontrolled shivering.
14. Approaching weather conditions are best indicated by measuring the:
- atmospheric pressure.
  - trend of air temperature over a three-hour period.
  - relative humidity.
  - trend of atmospheric pressure over a three-hour period.
15. One of the first actions you should take when you encounter fog is to:
- head immediately toward a harbor.
  - instruct the crew to go below for safety.
  - sound your fog horn to alert other boats to the fact that you are coming through.
  - reduce speed so the vessel can be stopped in half the distance of visibility.
16. A rectangular red flag with a diagonal white stripe denotes:
- a request for transportation.
  - a free swimming diver is below.
  - the Officer-in-Charge is aboard.
  - a diver is below who is attached to the boat.