Chapter 1 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. __j__ Stanchion a. Toward the back of the boat
2. ___i_ Starboard b. Stern cross section of a square-stern boat
3. ___a_ Aft c. A runabout with seats in the front
4. ___g_ Head d. It transports people and gear
5. ___b_ Transom e. It rises up on top of the water when it has enough speed
6. ___e_ Planing hull f. A personal watercraft
7. ___h__ Outboard g. A marine toilet
8. ___d_ Tender h. Its engine is mounted on the transom
9. ___c__ Bowrider i. The right side of a boat, looking forward
10. _f__ PWC j. It holds up a rail

Multiple Choice Items

In the following items, choose the best response.

1. The shortest distance from the waterline to the top of a vessel's sides or transom is its
   a. Freeboard
   b. Gunnwale
   c. Deadrise
   d. Draft
2. Select your boat to suit your
   a. local waters
   b. pocketbook
   c. needs
   d. desires

3. A vessel is anything used on the water for
   a. skiing
   b. transportation
   c. fishing
   d. cruising

4. The part of a stern-drive engine that is outside the vessel is called the
   a. outboard
   b. propeller
   c. upper unit
   d. outdrive

5. If a boat weighs more than the water it displaces, it
   a. sinks
   b. floats
   c. is sluggish
   d. handles easily

6. Skiffs, jon-boats, houseboats, and pontoon boats should be used only
   a. in sheltered waters
   b. for pleasure
   c. in fresh water
   d. for fishing

7. The primary responsibility for the safety of all persons on board a boat whether rented or privately owned belongs to
   a. the boat manufacturer
   b. the insurance company
   c. the boat operator
   d. the rental agency
8. The means of propulsion often used in rocky shallow water where propellers are easily damaged is

   a. an inboard  
   b. an outboard  
   c. an I/O  
   d. **a jet drive**

9. You can get information about product recalls and possible safety defects in vessels by calling

   a. **the Coast Guard Customer Infoline**  
   b. the nearest marine dealer  
   c. the Marine Patrol  
   d. the Coast Guard Auxiliary

10. If you are buying a used boat, have it examined for possible defects by

    a. the Coast Guard  
    b. a reliable dealer  
    c. a friend  
    d. **a marine surveyor**

11. The forward part of a vessel is called the

    a. **bow**  
    b. transom  
    c. hull  
    d. stern

12. Fiberglass is a popular boatbuilding material because it is

    a. strong and heavy  
    b. easily molded  
    c. easily repaired  
    d. **all of the above**

13. From the Norse, we got the term “steering board,” which eventually became

    a. **starboard**  
    b. port  
    c. larboard  
    d. forward
14. The keel and the planks of a boat together make the

   a. stringers
   b. **hull**
   c. bilges
   d. deck

15. Which of the following is a vessel?

   a. a raft
   b. an inflatable
   c. a PWC
   d. *all of the above*

16. A bass boat can become dangerous in rough water because of

   a. *its low freeboard*
   b. its heavy gunwales
   c. its heavy stern
   d. its large V-shaped hull

17. A planing hulled vessel

   a. is usually round on its bottom
   b. is characteristically slow
   c. *rides on top of the water at cruising speeds*
   d. pushes its way thru the water when underway

18. The flat, vertical surface on the aft portion of boats is called the

   a. steering board
   b. loading board
   c. **transom**
   d. cross member

19. The top speed of a displacement hulled vessel depends primarily on its

   a. draft
   b. *length*
   c. weight
   d. freeboard
20. In the water, and especially when it is rough, the easiest type of engine to work on is

a. a stern-drive  

b. an outboard  

c. a magnetic drive  

d. a pulse drive
Chapter 2 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. ___h_ Vessel Safety Check               a. Type IV life jacket
2. ___f_ Not inherently buoyant            b. flares, for example
3. ___c__Sound signal                      c. all vessels must have means to make
4. ___b__ marine sanitation device         d. it’s on the transom
5. ___J_ Throwable PFD                     e. type II life jacket
6. ___a_ VDS                               f. an inflatable life jacket
7. ___d__HIN                               g. national registration
8. ___g__ near-shore buoyant vest          h. free: made by the Coast Guard Auxiliary
9. ___i_ off shore life jacket              i. type I Life jacket
10. ___f_ documentation                    j required on installed toilets that do not have holding tanks

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items, choose the best response.

1. A boat's length is measured in a straight line from its bow to its stern and includes
   a. bowsprits
   b. boomkims
   c. pulpits
   d. **none of the above**
2. You must register your powerboat in
   a. the state where you keep it
   b. the state of principal use
   c. either the state where you keep it or the state of principal use
   d. registration is not required

3. The registration number of a boat
   a. may be transferred to a new replacement boat
   b. may not be transferred to a new boat owner
   c. will stay with the boat unless the principal state of use is changed
   d. may be changed if the number on the boat is damaged

4. When purchasing a USCG-approved PFD you should select it based on
   a. cost and style
   b. use, type and size
   c. the swimming ability of the user
   d. color and flexibility

5. The letters and numbers you use to put your registration number on the bow of your vessel must
   a. be at least 3 inches high
   b. contrast in color with the hull
   c. be plain block letters
   d. all of the above

6. Many boats display a capacity plate where it is clearly visible to the operator. It specifies the recommended
   a. maximum speed
   b. maximum fuel capacity
   c. maximum weight carrying capacity among other things
   d. minimum engine oil capacity

7. As their active extinguishing agent, marine type fire extinguishers usually have
   a. water
   b. dry chemical
   c. carbon tetrachloride
   d. soda acid
8. Most powerboats in use on federal waters must be
   a. seaworthy
   b. properly equipped with an anchor
   c. registered or documented
   d. operated by licensed skippers

9. A class B fire involves
   a. paper or wood
   b. gasoline oil or grease
   c. any combustible
   d. electrical

10. One serious disadvantage of aerial flares is that they
    a. are so bright they can blind the operator
    b. can be seen from a long distance
    c. have an expiration date
    d. can only be seen for a short time

11. In order to meet federal boating law requirements, life jackets must be approved by the
    a. American Red Cross
    b. Underwriters Laboratories
    c. U.S. Coast Guard
    d. Marine Underwriters

12. At least one approved life jacket must be aboard each vessel for each
    a. person on board
    b. available seat
    c. paying customer
    d. occupied bunk or berth

13. Even if your flares are within their dates of expiration, they may not function if they have been
    a. wet
    b. stored in an airtight container
    c. previously used
    d. kept aboard in case of emergency
14. Which of the following equipment is not required by law but is recommended by the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary
   a. life jackets
   b. a backfire flame arrestor
   c. a sound producing device
   d. an anchor

15. Exhaust and supply ducts must be above
   a. the gunwales
   b. the bilge
   c. the usual level of water in the bilge
   d. the engine

16. Halon extinguishers
   a. require an indicator in the engine compartment
   b. are no longer manufactured
   c. are environmentally friendly
   d. have a disagreeable odor

17. How may minutes should you operate your ventilation blower before starting your engine?
   a. 2
   b. 4
   c. 6
   d. 7

18. The most usual means of preventing fires and explosions from backfires is a Coast Guard-approved
   a. fire extinguisher
   b. life jacket
   c. gasoline vapor detector
   d. backfire flame arrestor

19. Never test your extinguisher by
   a. filling it
   b. weighing it
   c. firing it
   d. shaking it
20. Which type of life jacket affords the greatest protection for it’s wearer?

   a. *Type I*
   b. Type II
   c. Type III
   d. Type V

21. Inboard motorboats less than 26 feet long must have at least

   a. one semi-portable class B extinguisher
   b. *at least one approved hand held extinguisher*
   c. at least one soda-acid extinguisher
   d. at least 2 approved hand-portable Type B-1 extinguishers

22. Type III life jackets are designed for

   a. *calm, inland waters*
   b. offshore use
   c. near-shore use
   d. vessels carrying paid passengers

23. Although not legally required, the Coast Guard Auxiliary recommends that you have which of the following equipment aboard in addition to other equipment?

   a. a second means of propulsion
   b. a first aid kit
   c. an anchor
   d. *all of the above*

24. When using a fire extinguisher, you should first remove the pin or loop and

   a. shake the container
   b. position yourself directly in front of the flames
   c. *point the nozzle at the base of the flames*
   d. work from the top of the flames to the base of the fire

25. It is important to maintain and regularly inspect PFDs for

   a. ripped and badly faded fabric
   b. straps and hardware that cannot be secured
   c. air that leaks out when the PFD is squeezed
   d. *all of the above*
Chapter 3 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. ___f__ surge brakes a. secure your boat to it’s trailer
2. ___e_ Bearing Buddy b. on a boat’s transom
3. ___c_ seize c. bearings immersed in salt water
4. ___b_ lifting rings d. less than 5% of weight on the tongue
5. ___J__ Bumper hitch e. wheel bearing protector
6. ___a_ tie-downs f. automatically applied when the towing vehicle stops
7. ___d_ fishtails g. circulates water
8. ___g__ impeller h. controls turn signals
9. ___i_ float plan i. completed prior to cruising
10. ___h_ flasher j. usually illegal

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items, choose the best response.

1. The widest boat you can trailer on most roads is
   a. 6 feet
   b. 7 feet
   c. 8 feet
   d. 9 feet

2. The safety chains of your trailer, under the hitch, should always be
   a. Crossed
   b. Of open link construction
   c. Attached to the towing vehicle’s bumper
   d. Short
3. A bumper hitch is
   a. recommended
   b. legal in most states
   c. the best available
   d. illegal in most states

4. The ball of a trailer hitch and the coupler on the trailer must
   a. be free of grease
   b. be matched for size
   c. be insulated from each other
   d. be made of the same material

5. You should have brakes on your trailer if it is designed for a gross weight of
   a. 1,500 pounds or more
   b. 2,000 pounds or more
   c. 2,500 pounds or more
   d. 3,000 pounds or more

6. Many state require that boat trailers have
   a. safety chains
   b. licenses
   c. lights and turn signals
   d. all of the above

7. Trailer light failures can be reduced by
   a. using waterproof lights
   b. mounting lights on a high bracket board
   c. unplugging the electrical system before launching or recovering the boat
   d. all of the above

8. Which brakes work from the trailer’s momentum?
   a. compressed air
   b. surge
   c. electric
   d. none of the above
9. When trailering always take along
   
a. an inflated spare  
b. a jack  
c. spare bearings  
d. all of the above

10. How much load should be on the hitch to prevent fishtailing?
   
a. 2% to 4%  
b. 5% to 7%  
c. 10% to 15%  
d. 12% to 14%

11. Small trailer tires
   
a. cost more  
b. turn faster and need more air pressure  
c. are made with solid cores  
d. turn slower and need less air pressure

12. Winch lines for retrieving boats are made of
   
a. steel  
b. polypropylene  
c. webbing  
d. all of the above

13. Dry rot forms most often in
   
a. salt water  
b. fresh water  
c. brackish water  
d. potable water

14. It is easier to back a trailer if you place your hand on the bottom of the steering wheel and then move your hand
   
a. in the direction you want the trailer to go  
b. in the opposite direction of where you want the trailer to go  
c. clockwise so the trailer will go to the right  
d. counterclockwise so the trailer will go to the left
15. You can increase the life of your trailer’s lights if you
   a. mount them on a removable board
   b. keep them out of the water
   c. disconnect them before immersing them in water
   d. all of the above

16. Before you step the mast of a sailboat
   a. launch the boat
   b. check to see what is overhead
   c. take it to the launching ramp
   d. moor it securely

17. Before leaving the dock
   a. check to see that you have enough bait
   b. file a float plan with a friend or relative
   c. be sure that you have enough ice
   d. make certain you have the water skis

18. If you have too much weight on the hitch, it will cause
   a. the front end of your automobile to lift up
   b. you to lose steering control
   c. the automobile’s rear end to squat
   d. all of the above

19. An advantage of tilt trailers is
   a. they are cheaper
   b. they can carry a heavier load
   c. you can usually keep the trailer’s wheels out of the water
   d. it’s easier to balance a load on them

20. When you buy a boat
   a. buy an expensive one
   b. keep launching problems in mind
   c. remember how much trouble it is to maintain it
   d. buy a trailer
21. A flat bottomed boat fits best on

   a. a roller supported trailer  
   b. a tilt trailer  
   c. **a skid-type trailer**  
   d. a float on trailer.

22. While launching a boat

   a. have someone stay in it to guide you  
   b. put the transmission in Park to ensure that your car does not roll down the ramp  
   c. *if at all possible, stay in your car with your foot on the brake*  
   d. set the hand brake to ensure that your car does not roll down the ramp

23. Zebra mussels have been found in

   a. the Great Lakes  
   b. the Mississippi River  
   c. the Hudson River  
   d. **all of the above**

24. When filing a float plan, you should

   a. take it with you on the boat  
   b. **file your plan with a friend, relative or neighbor**  
   c. send a copy to the Coast Guard  
   d. file it with the local police
Chapter 4 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. __g__ propeller  a. place where fumes are most likely to accumulate
2. ___e_ ground tackle  b. post or piling
3. ___a_ bilge  c. device to which an anchor line is secured
4. __d__ headway  d. forward motion thru the water
5. ___b_ bollard  e. anchoring equipment
6. ___i_ cavitation  f. turn end over end
7. __c__bitt  g. diameter and pitch
8. __J__ shackle  h. swing from side to side about a vertical axis
9. __h__yaw  i. rapid boiling of water
10. __f_ pitchpole  j. device for attaching a rode to an anchor

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items. Choose the best response.

1. An exhaust blower should be run for 4 minutes before starting an engine to
   a. warm up the engine
   b. remove carbon dioxide fumes
   c. remove fuel vapors
   d. remove debris from the bilge

2. The propellers of small outboard motors are protected from damage by a
   a. their warranties
   b. shear pins
   c. shrouds
   d. slip hubs
3. Check gasoline fuel lines for leaks
   a. during the winter
   b. before each use of the boat
   c. in the morning
   d. every June

4. While fueling a boat with a built in tank
   a. close cabin doors, hatches and vents before you begin
   b. shut off the fuel tank air vent
   c. run the blower
   d. open all compartments

5. After fueling the boat you should always
   a. check for fumes in the engine and tank compartments
   b. clean up any spills and put the rags in the bilge
   c. wash the deck to remove spilled fuel
   d. fill the fuel tank to the air vent level

6. When you start your outboard motor, check to see that water is coming out of
   a. the tattletale
   b. the telltale
   c. the vent pipe
   d. the propeller shaft

7. When you refuel a portable tank
   a. do it quickly and don’t hold up the other people at the fueling dock
   b. use the best grade of gasoline available
   c. close off all compartments
   d. do it with the tank on the fueling dock

8. When loading your boat consider
   a. sea state and weather
   b. the activity you expect to engage in
   c. the weight of the equipment, fuel, food and other gear
   d. all of the above

9. The best way to go thru shallow water with a stern drive or outboard is to
   a. raise your motor or lower unit slightly and proceed at idle speed
   b. lower your motor or lower unit
   c. raise your motor or lower unit an increase speed
   d. lower your motor or lower unit and go thru at idle speed
10. If you tuck your outboard or outdrive in too much, your boat may
   a. cavitate
   b. be stern-heavy
   c. bounce
   d. plow

11. When viewed from aft, most boat propellers
   a. are left-handed
   b. are right-handed
   c. turn counterclockwise
   d. are counter-balanced

12. When the pressure on the flat side of a propeller's blades is reduced, the water boils and may damage your propeller. This is called
   a. transmission
   b. plowing
   c. cavitation
   d. surging

13. An outboard or a stern drive tilts up or down to adjust its
   a. steering ability
   b. direction of thrust
   c. tendency to steer to port or starboard
   d. turning ability

14. When leaving a pier in a boat with an outboard or stern-drive engine with a wind or current pushing you toward the pier
   a. it is usually easier to back out slowly until you are far enough away from a pier to turn and go forward
   b. turn your helm as far away from the pier as possible and go forward
   c. release all lines and allow the wind to move the boat
   d. Run a stern line from your boat around a bollard and back to your boat and then back out

15. If you are turning in a narrow channel and have a strong wind at your stern
   a. hug the right side of the channel, turn your helm all the way to starboard and go forward
   b. hug the right side of the channel and make a sharp turn to port
   c. hug the left side of the channel and go forward
   d. hug the left side of the channel, turn your helm all the way to port, and back around
16. For normal scope, the length of the anchor rode should be
   a. two times the depth of the water
   b. three times the depth of the water
   c. \textit{five times the depth of the water}
   d. seven times the depth of the water

17. To minimize the violent pitching motion when running into a heavy sea, point your bow
   a. directly into the waves
   b. about 20 degrees to either side of the direction from which the waves are coming
   c. \textit{about 45 degrees to either side of the direction from which the waves are coming}
   d. directly away from the direction of the waves

18. When caught in severe weather, you should
   a. head toward the storm
   b. increase speed and run parallel to the waves
   c. \textit{reduce speed and head to the nearest shore}
   d. tie up to the closet navigational aid

19. If your vessel runs aground you should
   a. \textit{check for leaks}
   b. call the Coast Guard
   c. gun the engines in reverse
   d. check the depth of the water

20. The size of a propeller is
   a. the diameter of the circle it makes when it turns
   b. the theoretical distance it moves forward in one turn
   c. \textit{its pitch and diameter}
   d. none of the above

21. To improve the efficiency and speed of your outboard or stern-drive in smooth water
   a. use a high grade lubricating oil
   b. use the highest grade of gasoline available
   c. lower your outboard or outdrive
   d. \textit{raise your outboard or outdrive slightly}

22. Deep draft boats are affected most by
   a. the wind
   b. the size of their engines
   c. \textit{the current}
   d. the size of their superstructures
23. The primary responsibility for informing crew or passengers about the location and use of safety equipment such as PFDs, fire extinguishers, and dock-lines belongs to

a. the marina owner
b. USCG personnel
c. the insurance agent
d. *the boat owner or operator*
Chapter 5 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. __i__ daymark    a. mark midchannel
2. __e_ lateral marks   b. even numbers
3. __b__ red markers and buoys  c. blinks off
4. __a_ safe water marks   d. on from sunset to sunrise
5. __c__ occulting light  e. mark sides of navigable channels
6. __d__ fixed light    f. odd numbers
7. ____f_ green markers and buoys. Cylindrical buoy
8. __J__ nun         h. flashes on
9. __g__ can        i. has a geometrical shape
10. __h_ flashing light j. red bouy, conical top

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items. Choose the best response.

1. To be useful to a boater, landmarks must b visible and
   a. **appear on a chart of the area**
   b. well known
   c. blend with the background
   d. historical in nature

2. You are “returning from sea” when going
   a. counterclockwise around the United States
   b. **clockwise around the United States**
   c. downstream on a river
   d. east on Lake Erie
3. Spherical buoys mark fairways and the middle of navigable channels and are
   a. green above red
   b. all black
   c. red above green
   d. red and white striped

4. The red buoys used to mark the right side of a channel
   a. have white lights
   b. have green lights
   c. have even numbers
   d. are can shaped

5. Lighted safe water buoys have
   a. white lights
   b. red lights
   c. green lights
   d. yellow lights

6. Going from Manasquan Inlet in New Jersey on the ICW, down the East Coast, up the West Coast of Florida, and west across the Gulf of Mexico is considered
   a. returning from sea
   b. going to sea
   c. cruising
   d. going counterclockwise

7. A preferred channel marker has
   a. green and red lights
   b. green and red horizontal bands
   c. white lights
   d. vertical red and white stripes

8. In the US ATON system a can is
   a. white
   b. red
   c. black
   d. green

9. A nun buoy has
   a. a flat top
   b. a conical shaped top
   c. no letter or number
   d. an odd number
10. A square daymark with an odd number is the same as

   a. a green buoy **Daymarks have NO lateral significance**
   b. a red lateral marker
   c. a no-wake zone marker
   d. a mid-channel marker

11. The following special markings are used in the ICW system:

   a. yellow triangles
   b. numbers
   c. yellow bands
   d. **all of the above**

12. Daymarks on the sides of channels usually have

   a. letters
   b. yellow triangles or squares
   c. **numbers** _Not in Western Rivers_
   d. neither letters or numbers

13. An occulting light is

   a. **on more than off**
   b. yellow
   d. off more than on
   d. on at all times

14. On a chart you can tell if an ATON is a buoy from its

   a. gothic type
   b. _italic (slanting) type_
   c. bold faced type
   d. large print

15. You can find a brief description of each lighthouse in

   a. Local notice to Mariners
   b. Chart No. 1
   c. **Light List**
   d. Notice to Mariners

16. A fixed light is one that

   a. **is on from dusk to dawn**
   b. has been repaired
   c. shines brightly
   d. is on from sunrise to sunset.
17. The centerline of a navigable channel under a fixed bridge is marked by
   a. amber lights
   b. red lights
   c. **green lights**
   d. red and green lights

18. Red daymarks have
   a. three sides and odd numbers
   b. four sides and even numbers
   c. diamond shapes
   d. **three sides and even numbers**

19. On a chart, a magenta disk means
   a. a buoy
   b. **a lighted aid to navigation**
   c. a triangular daymark
   d. a square daymark

20. A special-purpose mark, such as a yellow buoy, is used to designate
   a. **an anchorage**
   b. a dredge pipeline
   c. a triangular daymark
   d. a square daymark

21. If you see a white buoy with an orange diamond, two orange horizontal stripes, and a white center, you should
   a. keep the buoy to your starboard
   b. keep the buoy to your port
   c. **keep a safe distance away**
   d. slow your speed
Chapter 6 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. __g__ head on situation       a. has an arc of visibility of 135º
2. __c__ lookout                b. black conical shape, apex down
3. __f__ overtaking             c. applies to all boaters at all hours
4. __e__ stay clear of diver    d. at night you see a red or green light
5. __a__ sternlight             e. red flag with a white diagonal stripe
6. __h__ stand-on vessel        f. you see another vessel’s stern light
7. __i__ navigation lights      g. at night you see both sidelights
8. __d__ sailing vessel         h. maintains course and speed
     underway at night
9. __b__ sailing vessel operating propelling machinery    i. all vessels must display between sunset and sunrise and in restricted visibility
10._J__ danger zone             j. dead ahead to 22.5º abaft the starboard beam

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items, choose the best response.

1. The give-way vessel is responsible
   a. to maintain course and speed
   b. to keep astern of all other vessels
   c. to take early and substantial action to keep clear of the stand-on vessel
   d. to use hand signals when ready to pass
2. The primary purpose of the Navigation Rules is
   a. To establish racing rules
   b. To reduce the number of personal injury suits
   c. To prevent collisions between vessels
   d. To tell you how your boat should be equipped

3. You may depart from the Navigation Rules when
   a. you are in a marina
   b. you are being overtaken by another vessel
   c. you do not see any other boats
   d. it is necessary to prevent a collision

4. When underway, every vessel must proceed at a safe speed and maintain a
   a. proper lookout
   b. constant engine watch
   c. straight course
   d. all of the above

5. When you act to avoid a collision, make your changes in course and speed
   a. at right angles to the course you are steering
   b. to port
   c. to starboard
   d. large enough that they are readily seen

6. The single white light on a vessel means you are seeing
   a. it's stern light
   b. power driven vessel less than 12 meters
   c. a vessel under oars
   d. any of the above

7. Which vessel is stand on to all others?
   a. a crossing vessel
   b. an overtaken vessel
   c. an overtaking vessel
   d. none of the above
8. Lines that mark the boundaries between waters governed by the International Rules and those governed by Inland Rules are
   a. lines of position
   b. demarcation lines
   c. pickup lines
   d. shorelines

9. In an overtaking situation under Inland Rules, you would never expect the other vessel to sound
   a. one short blast
   b. two short blasts
   c. 5 short blasts
   d. One prolonged blast

10. When in a congested area, you should watch your wake because
    a. it should not be more than 3 feet high
    b. it could cause personal injury or damage
    c. it may be used to estimate speed
    d. it can be used to judge clearance from other boats

11. The sidelight on the starboard side of a vessel is
    a. red
    b. yellow
    c. green
    d. white

12. The color of a stern light is always
    a. red
    b. yellow
    c. green
    d. white

13. To be environmentally responsible and courteous to other boaters you should
    a. run your boat at slow speeds when close to shore
    b. top off the fuel tank to the air vents
    c. clean the hull with phosphates
    d. empty marine sanitation devices in deep water
14. Five or more short blasts of the horn is a signal for
   a. operating astern propulsion
   b. anchoring
   c. danger
   d. a drawbridge

15. The appropriate signal for you to give in a head-on, crossing, or overtaking situation when you pass another boat on your port side is almost always
   a. one short blast
   b. two short blasts
   c. one prolonged blast
   d. two prolonged blasts

16. If you are at anchor in restricted visibility and in open water, ring your bell rapidly for about 5 seconds at intervals of no more than
   a. 1 minute
   b. 2 minutes
   c. 3 minutes
   d. Whenever you think of it

17. The basic configuration of lights for power vessels less than 20 meters is
   a. sidedlights and a stern-light
   b. masthead light and a stern-light
   c. sidedlights, stern-light, and masthead light
   d. combination lantern at the masthead

18. In the Navigation rules, the term, “right of way” applies only to the vessel that is
   a. being overtaken on coastal waters
   b. overtaking another on international waters
   c. crossing ahead of your vessel from right to left in the Gulf of Mexico
   d. down bound in a narrow channel or fairway with a following current
19. If you are overtaking another vessel, you remain an overtaking vessel until

   a. you are abreast of the other vessel
   b. it is obvious that you must change course
   c. you are past and clear of the other vessel
   d. until the other vessel signals that you are clear

20. If you see both sidelights of another vessel assume that you are in

   a. a crossing situation
   b. a head-on or meeting situation
   c. an overtaking situation
   d. none of the above

21. Inland meeting sound signals announce

   a. action you are taking
   b. action you have taken
   c. action you intend to take
   d. to the other vessel that you are near

22. When boating in an unfamiliar channel you should

   a. maintain speed and stay on plane
   b. keep to the port side of the channel
   c. stay in the middle of the channel
   d. obtain local knowledge

23. In a crossing situation, the give-way vessel

   a. alters course to pass in front of the other vessel
   b. increases speed
   c. sounds the danger signal
   d. turns to starboard and passes astern of the stand-on vessel

24. In a narrow channel at the entrance to a harbor, which vessel has priority?

   a. a deep draft freighter
   b. a kayak
   c. 30 foot sailing vessel
   d. A commercial fishing vessel
Chapter 7 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. ___e_ navigable waterways a. left descending bank
   2. __a__ left bank b. triangle or square
   3. ___f_ Western Rivers c. marks the channel
   4. ___i_ buoys d. direct the current into the channel
   5. ___g__ revetment e. includes the navigable rivers, the Great Lakes and the ICW
   6. ___d_ wing dams f. The Mississippi and it’s tributaries
   7. __J__ tailrace g. facing of stone or concrete
   8. __c__ sailing line h. diamond
   9. ___b_ passing daymark i. not usually on river charts
   10. __h_ crossing daymark j. whitewater below a dam

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items, choose the best response.

1. Navigable waterways include
   a. local lakes
   b. the navigable rivers, Great Lakes and ICW
   c. all canals and rivers
   d. all inland waterways

2. Which Navigation Rules are in force on the navigable waterways?
   a. U.S. ATON System
   b. COLREGS
   c. USWMS
   d. Inland Navigation Rules
3. What is the color of the ATONs on the right descending bank of a river?

   a. red
   b. green
   c. yellow
   d. white

4. River buoys are

   a. easily located
   b. lighted
   c. black
   d. usually not shown on river charts

5. The flow of a river’s current is often directed by

   a. revetments
   b. dams
   c. locks
   d. wing dams

6. At night you know which side of a dredge the pipeline is on by

   a. two red lights
   b. two green lights
   c. a white and a green light
   d. a white and a red light

7. Regulatory marks are of two types

   a. signs and buoys
   b. nuns and cans
   c. dolphins and spherical buoys
   d. spar buoys

8. River charts have

   a. many details of landmarks
   b. charted water depths
   c. location of buoys
   d. information about bridges

9. Lakes include bodies of water that are

   a. natural
   b. impounded
   c. made by damming rivers
   d. all of the above
10. Which set of ATONs is used on the Western rivers?
   a. U.S. ATON System
   b. USWMS
   c. ICW
   d. None of the above

11. Crossing daymarks are
   a. diamond shaped
   b. square
   c. triangular
   d. rectangular

12. When entering a lock, a red traffic signal means
   a. do not approach
   b. proceed with caution
   c. enter lock
   d. high-priority vessels can enter lock

13. Maintenance of the federal, navigable, Inland Waterways is the responsibility of
   a. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
   b. The U.S. Coast Guard
   c. state authorities
   d. local authorities

14. Dredge pipelines are marked by what color lights at night??
   a. blue
   b. green
   c. yellow
   d. white

15. In locking thru, which vessels have the highest priority?
   a. commercial
   b. government
   c. recreational
   d. yachts
16. Most river charts are made by

   a. the U.S. Coast Guard
   b. the U.S. Army Corps of engineers
   c. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
   d. National Ocean Service

17. When communicating with commercial river traffic

   a. call on channel 16
   b. change to a working channel when you have contact
   c. be sure you know which vessel you are talking to
   d. all of the above

18. Your speed should be reduced in canals because

   a. they are small and dangerous
   b. you need to watch out for other vessels
   c. your wake will erode the banks
   d. you will miss scenery

19. As you travel upstream, which bank is on your port side?

   a. Right descending bank  Answer key is incorrect
   b. left
   c. First National
   d. Left descending bank

20. Crossing daymarks mean

   a. Cross over at the next ATON
   b. The river channel continues along the same bank
   c. Nothing to you since your vessel is very small
   d. The river channel is on the side with the daymark

21. Danger areas in the Western Rivers and U.S ATON System are marked with

   a. Open diamonds
   b. Diamonds with cross marks
   c. Circles
   d. Rectangles

22. On the inside of a river bend

   a. The current scourcs the channel
   b. Currents are in one direction at the surface and in the opposite direction below the surface
   c. The current moves faster
   d. Siltting and shoaling may occur
23. Wing dams and dikes
   a. *appear as solid or dotted lines on charts*
   b. are usually not shown on charts
   c. cause silting
   d. provide excellent anchorages

24. What structures have been described as “efficient, self-operating drowning machines”?
   a. wing dams
   b. high-rise dams
   c. dikes
   d. *low-head dams*

25. Call the lockmaster on your VHF-FM radio using
   a. channel 13
   b. channel 6
   c. channel 22
   d. *channel 16*

26. River charts seldom show
   a. *the characteristics of navigation lights*
   b. locations of passing daymarks
   c. locations of crossing daymarks
   d. locations of navigation lights
Chapter 8 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. __e__ carbon monoxide   a.  power driven vessel
2.__a__ PWC    b.  main cause of boating accidents
3.__d__ hypothermia   c.  best defense against drowning
4.__h__ safety lanyard   d.  reduction of body's core temperature below where normal biological functions can occur
5.__c_ wearing a life jacket  e.  formed by incomplete combustion of fuel
6.__i__riding aboard a PWC  f. gooseflesh
7.__J_ center of gravity   g.  center of mass of water a boat displaces
8.__f_ a first sign of hypothermia  h.  shuts off engine if rider falls overboard
9.__b__ human error   i.  each person must wear a life jacket
10.__g_ center of buoyancy  j.  center of mass

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items, choose the best response.

1. A major cause of small boat fatalities is
   a.  being run over by large boats
   b.  being swamped by waves
   c.  loading too many people onboard
   d.  **falling overboard and drowning**

2. A boat is less stable and more likely to capsize when it
   a.  is empty
   b.  **is overloaded**
   c.  has an evenly distributed load
   d.  is in deep water.
3. PWC operators and riders should wear
   a. life jackets
   b. goggles or wrap around eye shields
   c. wet suits in cold weather
   d. all of the above

4. Which of the following fabrics will protect you most from hypothermia when they are wet?
   a. synthetic fibers such as nylon
   b. cotton
   c. wool
   d. rayon

5. The best thing you can do for a hypothermic person is
   a. get immediate medical help
   b. treat the person yourself
   c. give a small drink of whiskey
   d. help the person to get up and move around and warm up

6. Motorboats are often disruptive of sailboats when
   a. the sailboats are mooring
   b. there is little wind
   c. they block the wind
   d. all of the above

7. Which of the following is correct?
   a. about half the boating fatalities occur on lakes, ponds, and reservoirs and not on navigable waterways
   b. over half the boating fatalities occur on weekend afternoons
   c. about half of all boating fatalities occur in calm weather and full daylight
   d. all of the above

8. Standing in a boat raises its
   a. center of gravity
   b. center of buoyancy
   c. blind spot
   d. freeboard

9. Dangerous loss of steering ability on a PWC results from
   a. releasing the throttle
   b. standing on the PWC
   c. overcorrecting after a turn
   d. not using the safety lanyard
10. Which of the following is true?
   
   a. hypothermia occurs more rapidly if you are wet than if you are dry  
   b. hypothermia occurs more rapidly in women than men  
   c. hypothermia can occur in a strong wind even if you are dry  
   d. all of the above

11. The best thing you can do to ward off hypothermia if you find yourself in cold water is
   
   a. start swimming to shore  
   b. keep moving  
   c. assume the HELP position  
   d. eat a good meal before you go

12. A hazard can be created in jet-drive boats by
   
   a. hull vibration  
   b. debris caught in the intake  
   c. corrosion  
   d. slow reaction time cause by jet propulsion

13. The best way to prevent carbon monoxide poising is to
   
   a. install a smoke alarm  
   b. Burn clean fuel in your engine  
   c. Keep air flowing thru the vessel  
   d. Stay in the stern area of the boat

14. What percentage of people who drown in boating accidents are able to swim?
   
   a. 60  
   b. 70  
   c. 80  
   d. 90

15. Small motorboats (less than 20 feet long) have
   
   a. oarlocks  
   b. capacity plates  
   c. loading instructions  
   d. all of the above

16. If your boat capsizes
   
   a. have someone swim to shore for help  
   b. have someone stay in the boat  
   c. have everyone stay in the water and hold on to the boat  
   d. climb up on the boat and out of the water is possible
17. Which of the following is correct?

a. the skipper is responsible for anything that happens to or on a PWC
b. the skipper is responsible for any damage caused by a PWC
c. the skipper is responsible for seeing that a PWC is operated legally
d. *all of the above*

18. In comparison to cold air, cold water robs the body of heat

a. *much faster than air*
b. slower than air
c. depends on the humidity of the air
d. at the same rate as air

19. Under which of the following conditions will you lose heat more rapidly in cold water?

a. *swimming*
b. treading water
c. wearing a life jacket
d. using the HELP position

20. Sailboats can sail toward the wind by

a. *tacking*
b. running before the wind
c. jibing
d. maneuvering

21. Carbon monoxide is

a. colorless
b. odorless
c. poisonous
d. *all of the above*
Chapter 9 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. ___f__ datum       a. nautical mile
2. ___d__ longitude line   b. compass error caused by earth’s magnetic field
3. ___a_ 1 minute of latitude  c. make adjustments for effects of variation and deviation
4. ___J_ Mercator projection d. meridian
5. ___g__ latitude line    e. 1.15 statute miles
6. ___b__ variation       f. benchmark
7. ___i__ knot            g. parallel
8. ___c__ correct a compass heading h. magnetic north
9. ___h__ direction a compass points i. 1 nautical mile per hour
10. ___e_ nautical mile   j. used in most nautical charts

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items, choose the best response.

1. The best binocular for use on a recreational vessel is
   a. 50 x 7
   b. 15 x 35
   c. 7 x 50
   d. 7 x 35

2. For overall planning on a long cruise navigators should choose a chart with
   a. a small scale that shows a large area
   b. a large amount of landmass shown
   c. a large scale
   d. an unknown date of revision
3. 1 minute of latitude equals
   a. 1 statute mile
   b. 1 nautical mile
   c. 60 nautical mile
   d. 60 statute miles

4. Charts are being revised to use only the following datum for soundings:
   a. mean low water
   b. low water
   c. lower low water
   d. mean lower low water

5. Which of the following measures distances north or south of the equator?
   a. a great circle
   b. latitude
   c. longitude
   d. the prime meridian

6. Which scale of chart should never be used for measuring distances
   a. longitude scale
   b. latitude scale
   c. the chart’s distance scale
   d. none of the above

7. The direction of a course is the angle it makes with a
   a. line of position
   b. the equator
   c. line of latitude
   d. meridian

8. You can find the amount of variation in your boating area by
   a. finding the difference between the direction a magnetic compass points and the direction it should point
   b. looking at the compass rose on the chart of the area
   c. looking in the chart catalog
   d. looking at Chart No. 1

9. If you measure the direction of a course line from a chart meridian, you have a
   a. magnetic direction
   b. compass direction
   c. true direction
   d. line of position
10. Variation is the difference between
   a. your course heading and your intended heading
   b. magnetic north and the direction your compass needle points
   c. *true north and magnetic north*
   d. a vessel’s heading and it’s course direction

11. Deviation is a compass error caused by
   a. the earth’s magnetic field at your position
   b. a cheap compass
   c. proximity to the north geographic pole
   d. *magnetic influences aboard your vessel*

12. The technical term for the benchmark from a marine chart’s vertical and horizontal measurements are made is
   a. latitude
   b. longitude
   c. fathom
   d. *datum*

13. Direction can be determined on a Mercator chart by using the
   a. direction scale
   b. variation
   c. *compass rose*
   d. chart block

14. A speed table is used to
   a. determine speed from a tachometer reading
   b. measure distances
c. calibrate your speedometer
d. tell you what the maximum legal speeds are

15. The vertical datum of a chart
   a. helps you know how far apart two points are
   b. is the North American 1983 datum
   c. helps you know where you are
   d. *helps you know how much clearance you have under a bridge*

16. To correct a compass reading
   a. *add easterly variations*
b. add magnetic deviations
c. add westerly variations
d. add westerly deviations
17. Mercator projections are made by projecting the earth's surface onto a
   a. cone
   b. cylinder
   c. chart
   d. map

18. On a chart, shallow water is
   a. white
   b. light green
   c. light blue
   d. light yellow

19. If you travel at a speed of 12 knots for 10 minutes you will have gone how far?
   a. 2.0 miles
   b. 2.0 nautical miles
   c. 3.0 miles
   d. 3.0 nautical miles

20. In an area with a variation of 12° E, your heading is 130° by your compass. The deviation for this heading is 3° W. What is your true heading?
   a. 121°
   b. 145°
   c. 115°
   d. 139°

21. A position determined by the intersection of two LOPs is
   a. an estimated position
   b. a range line position
   c. a fix
   d. an advanced line of position

22. A fix is labeled with
   a. a dot and a circle
   b. an X
   c. a square
   d. a half circle

23. How long will it take you to go 3 miles at a speed of 20 knots?
   a. 60 minutes
   b. 6.67 minutes
   c. 9 minutes
   d. 12 minutes
24. How fast do you have to go to cover 6 nautical miles in 20 minutes?

a. 6.67 knots
b. **18 knots**
c. 3 knots
d. 6 knots
Chapter 10 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. __g__ crankcase   a. is built into flywheel
2.__b__ fuel injection  b. is replacing carburetors
3.___h_ diesel fuel   c. stabilize your gasoline
4.__i__ induction system  d. most common water pump on marine engines
5.__a_ magneto  e. may destroy some fuel tanks
6.__e_ gasohol  f. loosen negative terminal first
7.__f__ removing battery  g. contains the lubricating oil
8.__J__ zinc  h. gels at low temperatures
9.__e__ prevent gum formation i. brings fuel to engine
10__d_ impeller  j. sacrificial metal

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items. Choose the best response.

1. Diesel engines ignite their fuel
   a. by a spark
   b. by an ignition system
   c. the same way as in a gasoline engine
   d. by heat of compression

2. Diesel fuel has a safety advantage over gasoline because it is
   a. less likely to explode
   b. more efficient
   c. cheaper to use
   d. less odorous
3. One advantage of a stern-drive engine over an outboard motor is that it
   a. weighs less, horsepower for horsepower
   b. cost less
   c. **uses fuel more efficiently**
   d. is easier to replace

4. Marine engines can be classified by
   a. how they are installed
   b. the number of operating cycles
   c. the type of fuel they use
   d. **all of the above**

5. The easiest way to approach the problem of corrosion on battery terminals is to
   a. tighten the terminals
   b. spray them with a mixture of water and baking soda
   c. turn off the switch when the battery is not in use
   d. **coat them with grease**

6. Inboards, stern-drives, and outboards get their name from
   a. **how they are installed**
   b. the fuel they use
   c. the type of ignition they have
   d. none of the above

7. Which of the following is a cooling system in current use?
   a. air
   b. open
   c. dual
   d. **all of the above**

8. If you have two batteries you should have
   a. no battery failure problems
   b. **a battery isolation switch**
   c. a hygrometer
   d. a voltage regulator

9. If your engine has points and you change them, you always change your
   a. distributor
   b. carburetor
   c. **condenser**
   d. oil
10. An explosion thru the air intake of a carburetor is a
   a. power stroke
   b. **backfire**
   c. misfire
   d. disaster

11. To protect your battery from accidental short circuits, the terminals should be
   a. disconnected whenever the battery is not in use
   b. smeared with marine grease
   c. **protected by a cover**
   d. allowed to build up a deposit of salts

12. One feature you will find on a four-cycle engine that you will never find on a two cycle motor is/are
   a. **a crankcase with oil**
   b. a condenser
   c. points
   d. a carburetor

13. Modern outboard engines require
   a. leaded gasoline
   b. a lead substitute in the gasoline
   c. less lead than a stern-drive engine
   d. **no lead in the gasoline**

14. Proper lubrication in a two-stroke gasoline outboard engine is provided by
   a. **oil mixed with the gasoline or injected with the gasoline**
   b. marine grease packed in the bearings
   c. oil pumped throughout the engine
   d. oil in a crankcase

15. The first thing to check if your fully charged battery will not crank your engine is
   a. your battery isolation switch
   b. **your battery terminals**
   c. the level of fluid in the battery
   d. the voltage of the battery

16. Maintenance procedures include
   a. routine
   b. winterizing
   c. springtime fitting out
   d. **all of the above**
17. Sacrificial metals are used to keep other metals from eroding. They are made of
   a. stainless steel
   b. magnesium
   c. zinc
   d. copper

18. To prevent explosions from backfires, stern-drive and inboard engines are equipped with
   a. marine parts
   b. backfire flame arrestors
   c. sealed distributors
   d. vapor locks

19. To protect against gasoline gum when your engine is not in use for a long period of time
   a. flush it out with water
   b. run the fuel out of the engine
   c. fill your tank with diesel fuel
   d. buy a high grade of gasoline that does not have gum in it

20. Most marine engines will start only in
   a. forward
   b. reverse
   c. neutral
   d. idle speed

21. The newest engines available use what kind of ignition system?
   a. electronic
   b. magneto
   c. distributor
   d. closed

22. Which of the following is an advantage of an outboard over a stern-drive?
   a. weighs more
   b. uses fuel more efficiently
   c. is easier to replace
   d. is quieter

23. The principal reason for covering a battery is to
   a. prevent dirt accumulation
   b. create a thermal barrier
   c. prevent accidental short circuits
   d. retard evaporation of fluid
24. To check the oil level in the gears of an outboard or stern-drive lower unit

   a. remove the upper screw cap
   b. remove the lower screw cap
   c. remove both screw caps
   d. see if you can add additional oil
Chapter 11 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. __b__ nylon  a. polypropylene
2. ___a_ ski rope  b. fisherman’s bend
3. ___d_ standing part  c. polyester
4. ___c__ Dacron  d. main part of a line
5. ___J_ turn  e. forms a temporary loop
6. ___i_ hitch  f. will slip if not under tension
7. ___g_ bend  g. ties one line to another
8. ___b_ anchor bend  h. elastic
9. ___e_ bowline  i. line attached to an object
10. ___f_ clove hitch  j. bight around an object

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items, choose the best response

1. Which of the following types of line will float?
   a. polypropylene
   b. polyester (Dacron)
   c. nylon
   d. all of the above

2. Most boat owners prefer ropes made from
   a. natural fiber
   b. wire
   c. synthetic fiber
   d. a mixture of synthetic and natural fibers
3. Which of the following types of line stretches the most?

   a. manila
   b. polypropylene
   c. nylon
   d. polyester

4. Whipping a line is done to

   a. make it easier to manage
   b. reduce stretching
   c. cover a damaged spot
   d. keep it from unraveling

5. Wrap your mooring and anchor lines with canvas or leather to prevent

   a. chafing
   b. soiling
   c. bleaching from the sun
   d. whipping

6. A square knot is useful

   a. for most purposes
   b. When you are in a hurry
   c. if it is not subject to a heavy load or critical load
   d. for mooring a boat

7. A bowline is useful when you want

   a. a temporary fixed size loop in the end of a line
   b. to tie two lines together
   c. to tie a line to a cleat
   d. to tie up to a mooring

8. The “king of knots” is the

   a. square knot
   b. half hitch
   c. clove hitch
   d. bowline

9. Protect synthetic and natural fiber lines from

   a. kinks,
   b. mildew
   c. dirt
   d. all of the above
10. The best knot for tying different sized lines together is
   a. *sheet bend or becket bend*
b. square knot
c. bowline
d. clove hitch

11. Make an eye splice in a manner similar to a
   a. *short splice*
b. back splice
c. long splice
d. dual splice

12. One of the most secure knots for attaching a line to an object is
   a. a weaver’s knot
   b. sheet bend
c. clove hitch
d. *anchor bend*

13. Pulleys on a boat are called
   a. *blocks*
b. sheets
c. winches
d. hitches

14. A horn cleat is
   a. used to hold up a boat’s rail
   b. a device thru which a line is passed
c. means of warning nearby vessels
d. *a anvil shaped fitting*

15. Which of the following is used to moor a vessel?
   a. a cleat
   b. a bitt
c. a Samson post
d. *all of the above*

16. Lead lines are used to
   a. to pass a line from one boat to another
   b. where strength is important
c. *to measure the depth of the water*
d. all of the above
17. The half hitch you use as the last step in securing a line to a cleat is called a
   a. clove hitch
   b. weather hitch
   c. anchor bend
   d. wedding hitch

18. If you tie a line to itself, it is called a
   a. bend
   b. hitch
   c. knot
   d. reef

19. The tool used in working rope is called
   a. splicer
   b. awl
   c. pick
   d. fid

20. The best type of line to use for anchoring and mooring is
   a. nylon
   b. Orlon
   c. Dacron
   d. polypropylene

21. The end of a line tied to a vessel is the
   a. working end
   b. standing end
   c. bitter end
   d. whipped end

22. to make a clove hitch secure, finish tying it by adding a
   a. half hitch
   b. square knot
   c. reef knot
   d. bowline
Chapter 12 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. __e__ high     a.  small cumulus clouds
2.__d__ front     b.  rain clouds
3.__h__ dew point  c.  alto-
4.__a__ fair weather clouds   d.  zone between two air masses
5.__i__ cirrus clouds  e.  cool or cold, dry air
6.__b__ nimbus clouds  f.  waves that have traveled a long way
7.__f__ swells     g.  cumulonimbus
8.__g__ thunderstorm  h.  water vapor condenses
9.__c__ mid level clouds i.  ice crystals

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items, choose the best response.

1. A condition favoring fog formation is
   a.  a cold front
   b.  moisture laden air
   c.  non-frontal weather
   d.  air moving over warm water

2. The temperature behind a cold front is
   a.  higher than that in front of it
   b.  lower than that in front of it
   c.  about the same at that in front of it
   d.  none of the above
3. The air pressure behind a cold front is
   a. *higher than that in front of it*
   b. lower than that in front of it
   c. about the same as that if front of it
   d. none of the above

4. The majority of weather systems in the United States come from a(n)
   a. easterly direction
   b. southerly direction
   c. *westerly direction*
   d. northerly direction

5. Which of the following is the best source of marine boating weather information?
   a. *National Weather Service*
   b. TV Broadcasts
   c. Newspapers
   d. Telephone

6. In the northern hemisphere, winds flow around and into a low in what direction??
   a. westerly
   b. easterly
   c. clockwise
   d. *counterclockwise*

7. Warm air
   a. rises
   b. falls
   c. is very dry
   d. is present in high pressure areas

8. Warm moist air, in comparison with dry, cool air is
   a. heavier
   b. *lighter*
   c. higher pressure
   d. about the same weight

9. Stand with your back to the surface wind and then turn 45º to your right. A low-pressure area will be
   a. in front of you
   b. behind you
   c. to your right
   d. *to your left*
10. A high pressure mass is characterized by
   a. warm, moist air
   b. counterclockwise rotation
   c. calm winds
   d. cool, dry air

11. The fastest moving fronts are usually
   a. warm fronts
   b. stationary fronts
   c. cold fronts
   d. occluded fronts

12. A hurricane is a tropical storm with sustained winds
   a. greater than 50 knots
   b. less than 64 knots
   c. 64 knots or greater
   d. Blowing from the south

13. A tropical cyclone is
   a. a whirling funnel shaped wind
   b. a low pressure area over warm, tropical waters
   c. a local storm
   d. a thunderstorm over the Caribbean

14. Clouds from which rain is falling are called
   a. stratus
   b. cirrus
   c. nimbus
   d. cumulus

15. The main problem in thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical storms, etc. is
   a. heavy rain
   b. wind
   c. lightening
   d. reduced visibility

16. Which of the following poses the most serious problem for boaters?
   a. fog
   b. wind
   c. rain
   d. sleet
17. The height of wind created waves depends on
   a. how long the wind has been blowing
   b. the extent of the fetch
   c. the strength of the wind
   d. all of the above

18. Fog occurs most often near a
   a. warm dry, surface
   b. cold front
   c. large body of cold water
   d. warm front

19. A particular dangerous phenomenon that can occur several miles away from a
    thunderstorm or squall line is
   a. willy nilly
   b. microburst
   c. cyclone
   d. fetch

20. Fronts are named for the kind of air that is
   a. in front of them
   b. behind them
   c. being displaced
   d. being cooled

21. Thunderstorms form ahead of
   a. cold fronts
   b. Warm fronts
   c. Stationary fronts
   d. occluded fronts

22. On a colored weather map warm fronts are
   a. blue
   b. red and blue
   c. red
   d. orange

23. Weather is caused by
   a. wind
   b. rain
   c. heat
   d. all of the above
24. Thunderstorms are produced by
   a. cumulus clouds
   b. stratus clouds
   c. cirrus clouds
   d. *cumulonimbus clouds*

25. The clouds in front of a warm front are
   a. cumulus
   b. stratus and cirrus
   c. nimbus
   d. *cumulonimbus*
Chapter 13 Quiz Answers

IMPORTANT BOATING TERMS
In the following exercise, match the words in the column on the left with the definitions in the column on the right. In the blank space to the left of each term, write the letter of the item that best matches it. Do not use an item in the right hand column more than once.

1. ___g__ distress signal a.  Securite`
2. ___h_ VHF-FM   b.  I am thru but I expect a response
3. ___d_ urgency signal  c.  I am thru and I do not expect a response
4. ___a_ safety signal  d.  Pan-Pan
5. ___J_ Public correspondence  e.  message received, will comply
    channels                                    f. distress, urgency, and safety
6. ___c_ Out                                               g.  Mayday
7. ___i__ I spell                                           h.  Most commonly used marine radio
8. ___f__ Channel 16                                      i.  use phonetic alphabet
9. ___e_ Wilco                                              j.  Public telephone system
10. ___b_ Over

Multiple Choice Items
In the following items. Choose the best response.

1. VHF-FM licenses are issued by the
   a.  Coast Guard
   b.  State in which you live
   c.  FCC
   d.  Marine patrol

2. You will need an operator’s license for your VHF-FM if you
   a.  broadcast on your station
   b.  plan to dock in a foreign port
   c.  want to communicate with the Coast Guard
   d.  all of the above
3. If a VHF-FM channel number has the letter A attached to it, that means the channel is
   a. an alternate one  
   b. already in use  
   c. available  
   d. **USA only**  

4. Before you transmit
   a. **listen to see if someone else is using the channel**  
   b. write out what you want to say  
   c. review the correct procedure  
   d. give your station call letters  

5. At the beginning and end of each message, you must
   a. **state your name**  
   b. give your call sign  
   c. turn your radio on and off  
   d. tell who you are calling  

6. The most important purpose of a marine radiotelephone is
   a. to arrange for boat repairs  
   b. to contact other skippers to find out where the fish are biting  
   c. to keep in touch with home so they will know everything is OK  
   d. **safety**  

7. Radios equipped with digital selective calling (DSC)
   a. **use channel 70 to transmit its digital information**  
   b. have a seven-digit MMSI number  
   c. can transmit location data without using any external equipment  
   d. are designed to have your voice communication on the same channel as digital data  

8. If you set your squelch control too low you will
   a. **reduce your ability to receive signals**  
   b. lower your transmission power  
   c. interfere with weaker stations  
   d. receive too many stations
9. The distress signal that is used to indicate grave and imminent danger and to request immediate assistance is
   a. Pan-Pan (said three times)
   b. Securite’ (said three times)
   c. **Mayday (said three times)**
   d. Radio check

10. Which channel is the Coast Guard liaison channel?
    a. 6
    b. 16
    c. **22A**
    d. 83

11. When you have completed your radiotelephone communication and do not require a reply use the proword(s)
    a. over and out
    b. over
    c. wilco
    d. **out**

12. If you hear “Seelonce Mayday” on your marine radio, you know that
    a. a Mayday is in progress
    b. you are not supposed to use your radio
    c. radio silence is requested
    d. **all of the above**

13. The range of your VHF-FM depends on
    a. the height of your antenna
    b. the height of the receiving antenna
    c. the gain of your antenna
    d. **all of the above**

14. Keep a watch on the calling channel at all times except when
    a. **you are communicating with another channel or when your radiotelephone is not turned on**
    b. you are underway
    c. no one is using the calling channel
    d. you are maintaining a watch on another channel
15. A radio message concerning weather or the safety of navigation is preceded by the word(s)
   a. Mayday
   b. Pan-Pan
   c. Now here this
   d. Securite

16. Do not call a Coast Guard Station on Channel 16 to request
   a. a radio check
   b. assistance
   c. tow
   d. a message to be relayed

17. Although you may install your VHF-FM radio, any repairs or internal adjustments must be made by
   a. a Coast Guard Communications Specialist
   b. a qualified electrician
   c. a shortwave ham
   d. an FCC licensed general class commercial operator

18. Although a CB radio may be useful, it should not be seen as a means of
   a. getting fishing information
   b. contacting the Coast Guard
   c. chitchat with other operators
   d. calling home

19. When calling another vessel, the preliminary call must not exceed
   a. 10 seconds
   b. 30 seconds
   c. 1 minute
   d. 2 minutes

20. If you can't reach a limited coast station on its working channel, call it on
   a. channel 6
   b. the local calling channel
   c. channel 16
   d. channel 22A
21. If another station answers your call, and you identify yourself, then
   a. wait 10 seconds before talking
   b. ask the other station to identify itself
   c. request that it switch to a working channel
   d. give your message

22. If you do not get a reply to your call to another station wait
   a. at least 1 minute before trying again
   b. at least 2 minutes before trying again
   c. at least 3 minutes before trying again
   d. at least 5 minutes before trying again

23. After you have tried three times to call another station, wait at least
   a. 10 minutes before calling again
   b. 15 minutes before calling again
   c. 20 minutes before calling again
   d. 30 minutes before calling again

24. An urgency message is preceded by the urgency signal
   a. Securite`
   b. Mayday
   c. Pan-Pan
   d. All of the above

25. If you willfully or repeated violate the communications act or FCC rules you may
   a. have your license revoked, if you have one
   b. be fined
   c. be sent to prison
   d. any of the above