INTERNATIONAL; RULE 1
International Rules of the Road apply to
  All the waters which are not inland waters.
  Only to waters outside the territorial waters of the U.S.
  Only to waters where foreign vessels travel.
  *Upon the high seas and connecting waters navigable by seagoing vessels.

BOTH; An authorized light to assist in the identification of submarines operating on the surface in a(n)
  *Amber (yellow).
  White.
  Blue.
  Red.

BOTH; What is a light signal authorized by the Secretary of the Navy as an additional navigational light
for a ship of war?
  Two yellow lights in a vertical line for a carrier launching aircraft.
  Green masthead and yardarm lights for a vessel engaged in mine clearing operations.
  *Flashing amber beacon for submarines.
  Yellow flares indicating torpedo firing exercises.

INTERNATIONAL; You are on a vessel that cannot comply with the spacing requirement for masthead
lights. What is required in this situation?
  The vessel must carry only the lights that comply with the rules; the others may be omitted.
  *The vessel’s light must comply as closely as possible, as determined by her government.
  The vessel must be altered to permit full compliance with the rules.
  An all round light should be substituted for the after masthead light and sternlight.

BOTH; The masthead light may be located at other than the fore and aft centerline on a vessel.
  Less than 50 meters in length.
  Less than 20 meters in length.
  *Of special construction.
  Engaged in trolling.

BOTH; RULE 2
Which situation would be a “special circumstance” under the Rules?
  Vessel at anchor.
  *More than 2 vessels meeting.
  Speed in fog.
  2 vessels crossing.

BOTH; There is a provision to depart from the Rules, if necessary, to avoid.
  A close-quarters situation.
  An overtaking situation.
  *Immediate danger.
  Any of the above.

BOTH; Complying with the Rules, of what must the mariner take due regard?
  Limited backing power of his vessel.
  Radar information about nearby vessels.
  The occupational of the other vessel, if known.
  *All of the above.

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your studying.
BOTH; RULE 3
Vessels engaged in fishing according to definitions in the Rules will have.
  Gear extending from the side or stern.
  *Gear that restricts maneuverability.
  Less than 50 percent trolling lines.
  None of the above.

BOTH;
To be considered “engaged in fishing” under the Rules, a vessel must be
  Power driven.
  Showing light or shapes for a vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver.
  Using nets.
  *Using fishing apparatus which restricts maneuverability.

BOTH; Nav Rules define a “vessel not under command” as a vessel which.
  *From the nature of her work is unable to keep out of the way of another vessel.
  Does not have a proper look-out.
  By taking action contrary to the Rules has created a special circumstance situation.
  Through some exceptional circumstance is unable to maneuver as required by the Rules.

BOTH; A vessel transferring cargo while underway is classified as.
  Not under command.
  In special circumstances.
  *Restricted in her ability to maneuver.
  Constrained by her draft.

BOTH; According to the Rules, which vessel is Not restricted in her ability to maneuver?
  A vessel servicing a navigation marker.
  *A sailing vessel.
  A vessel mineclearing.
  A vessel dredging.

INLAND; For the purpose of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term “Inland Waters” includes
  *The Western Rivers, extending out the COLREGS demarcation line.
  Harbors and rivers to the outermost aids to navigation.
  Waters along the coast of the U.S. to a distance of 2 miles offshore.
  None of the above.

INLAND; For the purpose of the Inland Navigation Rules, the term “Inland Waters” includes
  The waters surrounding any islands of the U.S.
  *The Great Lakes on the U.S. side of the boundary.
  The coastline of the U.S. out to 1 mile offshore.
  Any lakes within state boundaries.

INTERNATIONAL; which statement is true concerning a vessel “constrained by her draft”?
  *She must be a power driven vessel.
  She is not under command.
  She may be a vessel being towed.
  She is hampered because of her work.
BOTH; which vessel is “underway” within the meaning of the Rules?
A vessel at anchor with the engine turning.
A vessel tied to an offshore mooring buoy.
A vessel aground with the engine turning.
*A vessel drifting with the engine stopped.

BOTH; what does the word “breadth” mean?
*Greatest breadth.
Molded breadth.
Breadth on the main deck.
Breadth at the load waterline.

BOTH; RULE 6
A vessel shall slacken her speed, stop, or reverse her engines, if necessary to
Avoid collision.
Allow more time to assess the situation.
Be stopped in an appropriate distance.
*All of the above.

BOTH; the Rules state that certain factors are to be taken into account when determining safe speed. Those factors include.
*State of wind, sea, and current, and the proximity of navigational hazards.
Maximum attainable speed of your vessel.
Temperature.
Aids to navigation that are available.

BOTH; RULE 7
Which procedure(s) shall be used to determine risk of collision?
Watching the compass bearing of an approaching vessel.
Systematic observation of objects detected by radar.
Long range radar scanning.
*All of the above.

BOTH; A stand on vessel to take action to avoid collision she shall, if possible NOT
Decrease speed.
Increase speed.
*Turn to port for a vessel on her port side.
Turn to starboard for a vessel on her port side.

BOTH; you are watching another vessel approach and her compass bearing is not changing. This means that.
You are the stand on vessel.
*A risk of collision exists.
A special circumstances situation exists.
The other vessel is dead in the water.

BOTH; RULE 8
When in sight of another vessel, any action taken to avoid collision must.
Be accompanied by sound signals.
*Not result in another close quarters situation.
Include a speed change.
The course change to starboard.
RULE 9
If you are in doubt of a vessel's intentions while crossing your path you may sound the danger signal. Do not impede the passage of a vessel showing a black cylinder. A sailing vessel proceeding in a narrow channel and can only operate safely in it. Approaches a vessel engaged in fishing in the narrow channel. Who must stay out of the way. FISHING VESSEL. No vessel shall impede the passage of a vessel which can only operate safely within the channel.

BOTH; when underway in a narrow channel, a vessel should stay.
In the middle of the channel.
*To the starboard side of the channel.
To the port side of the channel.
To the side of the channel that has the widest bends.

BOTH; RULE 10
A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall.
Only anchor in the separation zone.
Avoid crossing traffic lanes, but if obliged to do so, shall cross on a heading at as small an angle as practical.
*Avoid anchoring in areas near the termination of the scheme.
Use the separation zone for navigation through the scheme if she is hindering other traffic due to her slower speed.

BOTH; 2 Vessels which do not have to comply with the rule regarding traffic separation schemes because the nature of their work. 1) Servicing a navigation aid. 2) Servicing a submarine cable.

BOTH; RULE 12
If 2 sailing vessels are running free with the wind on the same side, which one must keep clear of the other?
The one with the wind closest abeam.
The one with the wind closest astern.
The one to leeward.
*The one to windward.

BOTH; If 2 sailing vessels are running free with the wind on the same side, which one must keep clear of the other?
The one with the wind closest abeam.
*The one to windward.
The one to leeward.
The one that sounds the first whistle signal.

BOTH RULE 13
A vessel is overtaking when she can see which lights of a vessel ahead?
*Only the sternlight of the vessel.
One sidelight and a masthead light of the vessel.
Only a sidelight of the vessel.
The masthead lights of the vessel.

BOTH: power driven vessels must keep out of the way of sailing vessels except.
In a crossing situation.
When they are making more speed that the power driven vessel.
*When the sailing vessel is overtaking.
On the inland waters of the U.S.

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BOTH: RULE 15
You are approaching another vessel, she is about 1 mile distant and is on your starboard bow. You believed she will cross ahead of you. She then sounds a whistle signal of 5 short blast. You should.
- Answer the signal and hold course and speed.
- Reduce speed slightly to make sure she will have room to pass.
- Make a large course change, and slow down if necessary.
- Wait for another whistle signal from the other vessel.

BOTH: When 2 power driven vessels are crossing, the vessel which has the other to starboard must keep out of the way if.
- She is the faster vessel.
- The situation involves risk of collision.
- The vessels will pass within half a mile of each other.
- Whistle signals have been sounded.

BOTH: You are DIW with a vessel approaching your starboard you are obligated to stay out of the way.

INLAND: A power driven vessel must keep out of the way of every vessel when crossing a river.

BOTH: RULE 17
In order for a stand on vessel to take action in a situation, she must determine that the other vessel.
- Is restricted in her ability to maneuver.
- Has sounded the danger signal.
- Is not taking appropriate action.
- Has not changed course since risk of collision was determined.

BOTH: RULE 18
A sailing vessel is not required to keep out of the way of a
- Power driven vessel.
- Vessel not under command.
- Vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
- Vessel engaged in fishing.

BOTH: of the vessels listed, which must keep out of the way of all the others?
- A sailing vessel.
- A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
- A vessel not under command.
- A vessel engaged in fishing.

BOTH: A sailing vessel shall keep out of the way of all of the following except.
- Not under command.
- Engaged on pilotage duty.
- Restricted in her ability to maneuver.
- Engaged in fishing.

BOTH: A vessel underway and fishing shall keep out of the way of a
- Power driven vessel underway.
- Vessel not under command.
- Vessel sailing.
- Vessel engaged on pilotage duty.

BOTH: Priority 1st. Overtaking, not under command, restricted in ability to maneuver, constrained by draft, fishing, sailing, power driven, seaplanes, wig crafts.

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BOTH: RULE 19
Which vessel is the stand on vessel when 2 vessels crossing in fog are not in sight of one another.
   The vessel which has the other on her own starboard side.
   The vessel which has the other on her own port side.
   The one which hears the other’s fog signal first.
   *Neither vessel is the stand on vessel.

BOTH: the steering and sailing rules for vessels in restricted visibility apply to vessels.
   In sight of one another in fog.
   *Navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility.
   Only if they are showing special purpose lights.
   Only if they have operational radar.

BOTH: You hear the fog signal of another vessel forward of your beam. Risk of collision may exist. You MUST
   Begin a radar plot.
   Stop your engines.
   *Take all way off, if necessary.
   All of the above.

BOTH: You are in restricted visibility and hear a fog signal forward of the beam. Nothing appears on your radar screen you must
   Stop your engines.
   Sound 2 prolonged blasts of the whistle
   Sound the danger signal.
   *Slow to bare steerageway.

BOTH: RULE 20
A vessel may exhibit lights other than those prescribed by the rules as long as the additional lights.
   *Do not interfere with the keeping of a proper look out.
   Are not the color of either sidelight.
   Have a lesser range than the prescribed lights.
   All of the above.

BOTH: RULE 21
A lantern combining a vessel’s navigation lights may be shown on a
   *15 meter sailing vessel.
   20 meter vessel engaged in fishing and making way
   25 meter power driven vessel trolling.
   25 meter pilot vessel.

BOTH: A “flashing light”, by the definition in the rules is a light that.
   Is red in color.
   Is visible over an arch of the horizon of 360 degrees.
   *Flashes at regular intervals at a frequency of 120 flashes or more per minute.
   All of the above.

INLAND: A “special flashing light” is a light that.
   It must be yellow in color.
   It must be placed far forward as possible.
   It must not show through an arc of no more than 225 degrees.
   All of the above.

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BOTH: RULE 24
A power driven vessel towing astern shall show.
  2 towing lights in a vertical line.
  *A towing light in a vertical line above the sternlight.
  2 towing lights in addition to the sternlight.
  A small white light in lieu of the sternlight.

BOTH: A power driven vessel or barge being towed astern will show.
  *Sidelights and a sternlight.
  Masthead lights.
  Sternlight only.
  A special flashing light.

INLAND: A single vessel being towed alongside shall exhibit.
  One all round white light.
  *Sidelights, stern light and a special flashing light.
  Only the outboard sidelight and a sternlight.
  A masthead light, sidelights, and a sternlight.

INTERNATIONAL: A single vessel being towed alongside shall exhibit.
  One all round white light.
  Sidelight, sternlight, and a special flashing light.
  Only the outboard sidelight and a sternlight.
  *Sidelights and a stern light.

BOTH: RULE 26
Which vessel may show identifying lights when not actually engaged in her occupation?
  A fishing vessel.
  A pilot vessel.
  A mineclearance vessel.
  *None of the above.

Green over white-trawling at night, Red over white-fishing at night.

BOTH: A vessel engaged in fishing, and at anchor, shall show.
  An anchor light.
  Sidelights and a sternlight.
  Three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest being red, and the middle being white.
  *None of the above.

BOTH: Which vessel, when anchored at night, is not required to show anchor lights?
  A power driven vessel.
  A vessel in survey operations.
  A vessel engaged on pilotage duty.
  *A vessel engaged in fishing.

BOTH: Which vessel must show an after mastshead light, if over 50 meters in length.
  A vessel engaged in fishing.
  A vessel at anchor.
  A vessel not under command.
  *A vessel trawling.

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BOTH: Which vessel is fishing is required to show sidelights and sternlight when fishing.
   Anchored.
   Underway.
   Dead in the water.
   *underway and making way.

BOTH: Which vessels shall turn off their sidelights?
   *All vessels that are not under command.
   All fishing vessels that are not making way.
   All sailing vessels which are becalmed.
   All vessels engaged in underwater operations.

BOTH: RULE 27
A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver shall.
   *Turn off her sidelights when not making way.
   When operating in restricted visibility, sound a whistle signal of 2 prolonged and 1 short blast.
   Show a dayshape of 2 diamonds in a vertical line.
   Keep out of the way of a vessel engaged in fishing.

BOTH: A vessel will NOT show sidelights when
   Underway but not making way.
   Making way, not under command.
   *Not under command, not making way.
   Trolling underway.

BOTH: Which vessel, when anchored at night is NOT required to show anchor lights?
   A power driven vessel.
   A vessel engaged on pilotage duty.
   *A vessel dredging.
   A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.

BOTH: A vessel servicing a pipeline during day shapes shall display.
   *3 black shapes in a vertical line; the highest and lowest are balls, and the middle 1 a diamond.
   3 shapes in a vertical line the highest and lowest are red balls and the middle 1 is a white diamond.
   3 black balls in a vertical line.
   2 black balls in a vertical line.

BOTH: You are approaching a vessel dredging during the day and see 2 balls in a vertical line on the port side of the dredge. These shapes mean that.
   You should pass on the port side of the dredge.
   *There is an obstruction on the port side of the dredge.
   The dredge is not under command.
   The dredge is moored.

BOTH: Which vessel, when anchored at night, would not be required to show anchor lights?
   A power driven vessel.
   A vessel on pilotage duty.
   *A vessel dredging.
   A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.

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BOTH: Which vessel when anchored at night, would not be required to show anchor lights?
*A vessel engaged in underwater operations.
A vessel engaged in mine clearance.
A vessel engaged on pilotage duty.
A vessel engaged in survey operations.

BOTH: RULE 30
Working lights shall be used to illuminate the decks of a vessel.
*Over 100 meters at anchor.
Not under command.
Constrained by her draft.
Any of the above.

BOTH: When anchoring a 25 meter vessel at night, you must show.
*One all round white light.
Two all round lights.
One all round white light and the sidelights.
The sidelights and a sternlight.

BOTH: What is the minimum length of vessels required to show two anchor lights?
40 meters.
*50 meters.
60 meters.
70 meters.

INLAND: A barge more than 50 meters long, at anchor in a “special anchorage area designated by the Secretary”, is required to show how many white lights?
One.
None.
One, on the near approach of another vessel.
*Two.

A vessel less than 12 meters may have any sounding apparatus.
A vessel 12-99 meters must have a whistle and bell.
A vessel 100 meters + must have a whistle, bell, and a gong.

INTERNATIONAL: RULE 34-35
When moving from a berth alongside a quay(warf) a vessel must sound.
3 short blasts.
A long blast
A prolonged blast.
*No signal is required.

INTERNATIONAL: What whistle signal, if any, would be sounded when 2 vessels are meeting, but will pass clear starboard to starboard?
One short blast.
Two short blasts.
Five or more short blast.
*No signal is required.

INTERNATIONAL: Which whistle signal may be sounded by one of two vessels in sight of each other?
4 short blasts.
1 prolonged blast.
*1 short blast.
1 short 1 prolonged, and 1 short blast.

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INLAND: Whistle signals shall be exchanged by vessels in sight of one another when.
*They are passing within half a mile of each other.
Passing agreements have been made by radio.
Course changes are necessary to pass.
Doubt exists as to which side the vessels will pass on.

INLAND: 2 Vessels are in a starboard to starboard meeting situation and will pass well clear approximately ¼ mile apart. Which action should each vessel take?
  Sound 1 blast whistle signal and turn to starboard.
  Maintain course and sound no signal.
  *sound a 2 blast whistle signal and maintain course.
  Sound a 3 blast whistle signal and turn to port.

INTERNATIONAL: Your vessel is backing out of a slip in a harbor and you can see that other vessels are approaching.
  *You should sound 3 short blasts when leaving the slip.
  1 prolonged blast followed by 3 short blasts when the last line is taken aboard.
  1 prolonged blast only.
  The danger signal.

INTERNATIONAL: Which signal is sounded ONLY by a vessel in sight of another?
  *1 short blast on the whistle.
  4 short blasts on the whistle.
  1 prolonged blast on the whistle.
  1 short, 1 prolonged, 1 short blast on the whistle.

INLAND: While underway and in sight of another vessel a mile ahead you put your engines on astern propulsion. Which statement concerning whistle signal is true?
  You must sound three short blasts on the whistle.
  You must sound one blast if backing to starboard.
  You must sound whistle signals only if the vessels are meeting.
  *You need not sound any whistle signal.

INTERNATIONAL: uses a all round white light for passing signals.

INLAND: Uses a all round white or yellow light for passing signals.

BOTH: Which statement is TRUE concerning the light used with whistle signals?
  Use of such a light is required.
  The light shall have the same characteristics as a masthead light.
  *It is only used to supplement short blasts of the whistle.
  All of the above.

INTERNATIONAL: In a narrow channel, an overtaking vessel which intends to pass on the other vessel’s port side would sound.
  1 prolonged followed by 2 short blasts.
  1 short blast.
  2 short blasts.
  *2 prolonged followed by 2 short blast.
INTERNATIONAL: If you agree to being overtaken in a narrow channel you would sound.
  *1 prolonged blast, 1 short, 1 prolonged, 1 short.
  3 blasts.
  4 blasts.
  2 prolonged blasts.

BOTH: Which vessel may sound the danger signal.
  Either vessel in a meeting situation.
  The give way vessel in a crossing situation.
  A vessel at anchor.
  *All of the above.

INLAND: What is the whistle signal for a power driven vessel leaving a dock or berth?
  1 short blast.
  *1 prolonged blast.
  2 short blasts.
  2 prolonged blasts.

BOTH: Fog signals, required under the Rules for vessels underway, shall be sounded.
  Only on the approach of another vessel.
  Only when vessels are in sight of each other.
  At intervals of not more than 1 minute.
  *At intervals of not more than two minutes.

BOTH: You hear a vessel ahead sound two short blasts on the whistle. You should.
  Sound two blasts and change course to the left.
  Sound whistle signals only if you change course.
  *Sound only fog signals until the other vessel is sighted.
  Not sound any whistle signal until the other vessel is sighted.

BOTH: You are in charge of a power driven vessel making way in dense fog. You observe what appears to be another vessel on radar half a mile distant on your port bow and closing. You must
  Sound the danger signal.
  Exchange passing signals.
  *Sound one prolonged blast.
  Sound one short, one prolonged and one short blast.

BOTH: A power driven vessel towing in fog shall sound.
  One prolongs blast every one minute.
  Two prolonged blasts every two minutes.
  *One prolonged and two short blasts every two minutes.
  One prolonged blast every two minutes.

BOTH: In restricted visibility, a vessel fishing with nets shall sound at intervals of two minutes.
  One prolonged blast.
  *One prolonged followed by two short blasts.
  One prolonged followed by three short blasts.
  Two prolonged blasts in succession.
BOTH: in reduced visibility, you hear two prolonged blasts of a whistle. This signal is sounded by a
*Power driven vessel dead in the water.
Sailing vessel on the port tack.
Vessel not under command.
Vessel fishing with nets.

BOTH: Your vessel is 75 meters in length and restricted in her ability to maneuver. Visibility is restricted. What signal do you sound if you are carrying out your work at anchor?
5 seconds ringing of a bell at intervals of not more than 1 minute.
*1 prolonged blast followed by 2 short blasts on the whistle at intervals no greater than 2 minutes.
5 seconds ringing of a bell and 5 second sounding of a gong at intervals no greater than 1 minute.
4 short blasts on the whistle at intervals of not more than 2 minutes.

BOTH: A sailing vessel with the wind abaft the beam is navigation in fog. She should sound
3 short blasts.
1 prolonged blast.
*1 prolonged and 2 short blasts.
2 prolonged blasts.

BOTH: A tug is towing 3 manned barges in line in fog. The first vessel of the tow should sound.
*No fog signal.
One short blast.
One prolonged and three short blasts.
One prolonged, one short, and one prolonged blast.

BOTH: A fog signal of 1 short, 1 prolonged, 1 short blast may be sounded by a
*Vessel at anchor.
Vessel not under command.
Vessel towing.
All of the above.

BOTH: Fog signal for vessels at anchor or aground shall be sounded at intervals of not more than.
15 minutes.
5 minutes.
2 minutes.
*1 minutes.

BOTH: A vessel 50 meters in length at anchor must sound which fog signal?
*5 second ringing of a bell every minute.
5 second ringing of a bell every two minutes.
6 second sounding of a gong every minute.
5 second sounding of both a bell and gong every two minutes.

BOTH: You are underway in fog when you hear the rapid ringing of a bell for five seconds followed by the sounding of a gong for five seconds. This is a vessel.
Aground
*More than 100 meters in length, at anchor.
Fishing while making no way through the water.
Fishing in company with another vessel.

BOTH: A 95-meter vessel aground sounds this fog signal. A rapid ringing of 5 seconds preceded and followed by 3 separate and distinct strokes on the bell.

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BOTH: A bell is used to sound a fog signal for a.
Power driven vessel underway.
*Sailing vessel at anchor.
Vessel engaged in fishing.
Vessel not under command.