SAFE POWERBOAT HANDLING

REVIEW QUESTIONS

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START POWERBOATING RIGHT! (SPR) PAGE REFERENCES

Read each question carefully and select the best answer. There is one best answer for each question.

CHAPTER 1: THE POWERBOAT

1. Which type of hull moves through the water and has a maximum speed limited by its length?
   a. RIB
   b. Vee-bottom
   c. cathedral
   d. displacement
   Ref: SPR pg 4

2. Which type of hull is able to ride on top of the water once it has reached sufficient speed?
   a. displacement
   b. HPB
   c. planing
   d. trawler
   Ref: SPR pg 5

3. When does optimum fuel consumption (best miles per gallon) occur for a boat on a plane?
   a. when just comfortably on a plane
   b. at maximum engine rpm
   c. at the semi-displacement speed
   d. when the boat has a high bow-up trim.
   Ref: SPR pg 5

4. For best performance, which of the following apply to propellers on slow-speed boats?
   a. left-handed blade pattern
   b. right-handed blade pattern
   c. larger diameter and lower pitch
   d. smaller diameter and higher pitch
   Ref: SPR pp 9-10

5. For best performance, which of the following apply to propellers on high-speed boats?
   a. left-handed blade pattern
   b. right-handed blade pattern
   c. larger diameter and lower pitch
   d. smaller diameter and higher pitch
   Ref: SPR pp 9-10

6. How is thrust produced by jet drives used in a boat or personal watercraft (PWC)?
   a. a jet converter converting the engine's cooling water to a propulsive jet
   b. a gasoline jet engine producing cooling water as a propulsive jet
   c. a pump and nozzle accelerating water and producing a propulsive jet
   d. a high-speed generator producing a propulsive jet of water
   Ref: SPR pp 10, (Ch. 3) 26, (Ch. 18) 163

7. When changing gears, what should you do to avoid possible damage to the engine or transmission?
   a. pause briefly in neutral.
   b. shift at moderate rpm.
   c. depress the clutch before shifting.
   d. center the wheel before shifting.
   Ref: SPR pp 11, (Ch. 6) 55, 56, (Ch. 7) 63, 64

8. Which of the following identifies the forward end of a boat?
   a. transom
   b. stern
   c. garboard
   d. bow
   Ref: SPR pp 8, (Gloss.) 173

9. Which of the following identifies the back end of a boat?
   a. rearside
   b. stern
   c. bow
   d. strake
   Ref: SPR pp 8, (Gloss.) 176

10. What is the left side (when looking forward) of a boat called?
    a. port side
    b. starboard side
    c. gunwale side
    d. lee side
    Ref: SPR pp 8, (Gloss.) 175

11. What is the right side (when looking forward) of a boat called?
    a. port side
    b. starboard side
    c. gunwale side
    d. lee side
    Ref: SPR pp 8, (Gloss.) 176

12. What is the name for the sides of a boat above the surface of the water?
    a. buttocks
    b. sheersides
    c. topsides
    d. chines
    Ref: SPR pp 8, (Gloss.) 176

13. What fitting is a dock line tied to?
    a. tack
    b. pintle
    c. chine
    d. cleat
    Ref: SPR pp 8, (Ch. 4) 38, 39, (Gloss.) 173

CHAPTER 2: OUTBOARD MOTORS

14. What is an important difference between a two-stroke and four-stroke outboard motor?
    a. horsepower size
    b. where oil is added for lubrication.
    c. maximum speed
    d. propeller size
    Ref: SPR pp 14, 19

15. How are two-stroke outboard motors lubricated?
    a. oil in the crankcase
    b. oil mixed with the gasoline
    c. oil in the engine's waterways
    d. neoprene sleeves
    Ref: SPR pp 14, 19

16. How are four-stroke outboard motors lubricated?
    a. oil in the crankcase
    b. oil mixed with the gasoline
    c. oil in the engine's waterways
    d. neoprene sleeves
    Ref: SPR pp 14, 19

17. What is the purpose of a neoprene sleeve or shear pin?
    a. connects the drive shaft to the flywheel to reduce kickbacks when starting.
    b. insulates the galvanic anodes to prevent cavitation at high rpm.
    c. is part of the recoil starter mechanism to prevent excessive sparking.
    d. is a breakable link to protect an outboard motor if the propeller hits an object.
    Ref: SPR pg 17

18. If a neoprene sleeve breaks while underway, what should you do?
    a. display code flag "H" for help.
    b. make a Securite distress call.
    c. try motoring slowly to safety.
    d. move into a vessel lane for help.
    Ref: SPR pp 17, (Ch. 16) 154

19. Which should be part of the regular inspection before starting an engine?
    a. condition of the water pump impeller
    b. condition of the holding tank and fittings
    c. condition of the float switch in the bilge
    d. condition of fuel line and any fuel leaks
    Ref: SPR pp 17, (Ch. 3) 22, 24

20. What is the proper method of using a lanyard to activate the engine cut-off switch (ECOS)?
    a. attach one end to operator and other end to distributor.
    b. attach one end to operator and other end to switch.
    c. attach both ends to the engine cut-off switch.
    d. attach both ends to the key on the starting switch.
    Ref: SPR pp 18, (Ch. 18) 164

21. What should you do if there is no water flowing from the inspection outlet of your outboard motor?
    a. turn off the engine immediately.
    b. check the water level in the coolant header tank.
    c. wait until the engine warms up to check for water flow.
    d. increase the throttle setting to pump more cooling water.
    Ref: SPR pg 18

22. What is a safety concern when filling a gasoline tank in a boat?
    a. fueling causes a build up of alternating electricity and a ground wire is required.
    b. fueling causes exposure to a odorless and poisonous carbon monoxide gas vapor.
    c. gasoline vapor is heavier than air and can collect in the bilge and a spark can ignite it.
    d. gasoline vapor is lighter than air causing it to rise in the boat's cockpit and be ignited.
    Ref: SPR pp 20, (Ch. 3) 28

23. What safety precaution should you perform before filling a gasoline tank on your boat?
    a. close all hatches, windows and openings.
    b. close all air vents connected to the tank.
    c. run the engine to activate exhaust fans.
    d. open all hatches, windows and doors.
    Ref: SPR pp 20, (Ch. 3) 28

24. When filling a fuel tank, what should you do to prevent a buildup of static electricity that might cause a spark?
    a. connect a discharge anode to the tank or fill opening.
    b. use a rubber shield to insulate the hose nozzle.
    c. keep the hose nozzle in contact with tank or fill opening.
    d. use a non-static funnel approved by the USCG.
    Ref: SPR pg 20

CHAPTER 3: INBOARD ENGINE SYSTEMS

25. How long should the engine blower be on before starting a gasoline engine?
    a. no waiting is necessary.
    b. thirty seconds
    c. two minutes
    d. four minutes
    Ref: SPR pg 23

CHAPTER 4: PREPARATION & OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

26. Which is one of the reasons to wear a life jacket when on a boat?
    a. it is part of the life jacket count procedure to ensure everyone has a proper life jacket.
    b. if you fall overboard it is difficult to put on a life jacket before you can be rescued.
    c. state regulations require life jackets be worn whenever a person is on a boat.
    d. USCG regulations require life jackets be worn whenever a person is on a boat.
    Ref: SPR pp 30, (Ch. 18) 167

27. What VHF radio channel(s) provides continuous local marine weather forecasts?
    a. WX1, WX2, WX3, WX4
    b. 1013
    c. 16
    d. 68, 69 or 71
    Ref: SPR pp 32, (Ch. 11) 103

28. Where can weather information be obtained?
    a. Vessel Safety Check provider
    b. VHF radio, smartphone
    c. tidal prediction tables
    d. Local Notices to Mariners
    Ref: SPR pp 32, (Ch. 12) 110

29. What is the definition of tide?
    a. same as tidal current
    b. flow of current caused by tidal changes
    c. horizontal flow of water
    d. vertical rise and fall of water
    Ref: SPR pp 32, (Ch. 12) 114

30. What is the definition of current?
    a. only occurs in coastal waters.
    b. only occurs on tidal rivers.
    c. is the horizontal flow of water.
    d. is the vertical rise and fall of water.
    Ref: SPR pp 32, (Ch. 12) 115

31. How can you determine the direction that current is flowing?
    a. how water moves around a fixed buoy.
    b. how water moves around a drifting object.
    c. how wind streaks are moving on the water.
    d. the way ducks are headed in the water.
    Ref: SPR pg 33

32. What information is contained in Local Notice to Mariners?
    a. times of high and low tides and currents
    b. missing navigation marks, bridge closures
    c. marine forecasts and hazardous weather
    d. ship departures and hazardous weather
    Ref: SPR pg 33

33. What is the primary purpose of a float plan?
    a. to inform people of your planned arrival in case you need to be rescued by the USCG.
    b. to verify that your boat meets the federal flotation standards for a boat of that size.
    c. is a detailed plan of action to follow if your boat starts to fill with water and may sink.
    d. is a calculation of flotation to determine the safe maximum fuel and water capacities.
    Ref: SPR pp 33-34

34. Which of the following should be included in a float plan?
    a. safe maximum fuel and water capacities, number of berths, trailer license plate
    b. maximum boat capacities, types of life jackets, number and type of batteries
    c. type of navigation lights and sound signals, type of chart plotter, type of flotation
    d. time and place of departure and destination, description of boat, number of people
    Ref: SPR pp 33-34

35. Who should be given your float plan?
    a. a harbormaster
    b. U.S. Coast Guard
    c. marine patrol office
    d. a friend or relative
    Ref: SPR pg 33

36. If you have filed a float plan, who should you inform upon your arrival?
    a. U.S. Coast Guard
    b. person who is holding it
    c. marine patrol office
    d. harbormaster
    Ref: SPR pg 33

37. Which of the following should you do before departing for a day on the water with your guests?
    a. notify the harbormaster.
    b. get marina's approval.
    c. give three horn blasts.
    d. conduct a crew briefing.
    Ref: SPR pp 35, 37

38. What information is on the capacity plate of a boat?
    a. maximum capacity of boat's fuel tank
    b. maximum capacity and weight of fuel tanks
    c. maximum number and weight of occupants
    d. state registration numbers of the boat
    Ref: SPR pp 36, (Ch. 10) 89

39. What information is on the capacity plate of a boat?
    a. maximum weight of people, engine, and gear
    b. maximum weight of total amount of fuel, oil and water
    c. maximum capacity of boat's fuel and water tanks
    d. maximum capacity and weight of fuel and water
    Ref: SPR pp 36, (Ch. 10) 89

40. Which of the following applies to an operator's responsibility to comply with the Navigation Rules?
    a. nothing in the Rules exonerates you from your failure to follow the Rules if you have an accident or cause an accident.
    b. your responsibility is to always comply with the Rules even if this would result in an immediate danger.
    c. you are not responsible for an accident if the give-way vessel in the collision did not comply with the Rules.
    d. you are not responsible if an accident results from neglect of maintenance of the equipment on your boat.
    Ref: SPR pp 36, (Ch. 13) 116

41. Which of the following should be included in the pre-departure crew briefing?
    a. location of choke and air vent on fuel tank
    b. location of fire extinguishers and life jackets
    c. operation of the GPS and chart plotter
    d. operation of the 12-volt circuit breakers
    Ref: SPR pg 37

42. Why is nylon recommended for dock lines and anchor lines?
    a. it floats.
    b. it doesn't tangle or knot.
    c. it doesn't stretch.
    d. it stretches.
    Ref: SPR pg 37

43. What knot is used to tie fenders to a rail or stanchion?
    a. round turn and two half-hitches
    b. sheet bend
    c. square knot
    d. bowline
    Ref: SPR pg 38

44. What knot has a non-slipping loop?
    a. round turn and two half-hitches
    b. sheet bend
    c. square knot
    d. bowline
    Ref: SPR pg 38

45. What knot is used to tie two lines together?
    a. round turn and two half-hitches
    b. sheet bend
    c. clove hitch
    d. bowline
    Ref: SPR pg 39

CHAPTER 5: BOAT-HANDLING CONCEPTS

46. What affects the distance a boat takes to coast to a stop?
    a. location of the pivot point
    b. location of the balance point
    c. wind direction and boat size
    d. prop walk and boat trim
    Ref: SPR pg 43

47. What is the minimum control speed of a boat?
    a. the slowest speed it can operate and still maintain steering control.
    b. the speed of 5 miles per hour while still maintaining steering control.
    c. the speed a boat achieves while operating in the semi-displacement mode.
    d. the speed a boat reaches as it slows to displacement control mode.
    Ref: SPR pg 49

48. How is a boat steered at minimum control speed?
    a. turn wheel to desired direction while in gear and advance throttle to 2500 rpm.
    b. turn wheel not more than 5 degrees and apply strong pulses of power.
    c. turn wheel to desired direction while in neutral, then shift into gear.
    d. turn wheel while operating at minimum control speed of 5 mph.
    Ref: SPR pg 49

49. What method is used to hold position with the bow pointed into the wind?
    a. back and fill repeatedly to keep the bow headed into the wind.
    b. creep slowly ahead using small steering adjustments.
    c. use a combination of prop walk and windage.
    d. shift intermittently into forward with small steering adjustments.
    Ref: SPR pg 50

50. What happens if an outboard motor is trimmed up too much?
    a. allows a boat to plane sooner.
    b. produces bow-up trim.
    c. produces bow-down trim.
    d. increases steering control.
    Ref: SPR pg 51

51. What speed range produces excessive bow-up trim and a higher risk of collision?
    a. unbalanced speeds
    b. idle speeds
    c. planing speeds
    d. semi-displacement speeds
    Ref: SPR pp 51, (Ch. 1) 5

52. What is the name of a dock line running aft from the boat's bow cleat to a cleat on a dock near the stern?
    a. after spring line
    b. forward spring line
    c. stern breast line
    d. bow breast line
    Ref: SPR pp 53, (Ch. 4) 41

53. When leaving a dock, how would you use a spring line to rotate the stern away from the dock?
    a. motor against the amidships line tied to the stern cleat.
    b. motor against the stern line tied to the stern cleat.
    c. motor against the after spring line tied to the bow cleat.
    d. motor against the forward spring line tied to the stern cleat.
    Ref: SPR pg 53

CHAPTER 6: BOATHANDLING – DIRECTED THRUST

54. When departing from a dock, what method is used to avoid swinging the stern of a boat into the dock?
    a. have a person hold off the stern.
    b. back away from the dock.
    c. use forward gear with turned helm.
    d. use the back-and-fill method.
    Ref: SPR pg 55

55. When using a straight-ahead departure from a dock, what should you do?
    a. back and fill the boat to clear the dock.
    b. first back the boat to clear the dock.
    c. steer a straight course until clear of dock.
    d. use a spring line to clear the dock.
    Ref: SPR pg 56

56. When backing with a single outboard motor, what should you do?
    a. open throttle for reduced prop performance.
    b. use large steering adjustments for control.
    c. use small steering adjustments for control.
    d. increase prop walk to back in a straight line.
    Ref: SPR pg 57

57. What is the type of turn frequently used in confined spaces to turn a boat within one or two boat lengths?
    a. in-place turn
    b. pivot turn
    c. forward-reverse turn
    d. backing turn
    Ref: SPR pg 57

58. When making a tight turn at high speed and suddenly the rpm increases and prop power decreases, what should you do?
    a. reduce the throttle.
    b. increase the throttle.
    c. trim up the outboard or stern drive.
    d. turn off the engine immediately.
    Ref: SPR pg 58

59. What should you do before turning a powerboat or PWC (personal watercraft)?
    a. do a clearing turn.
    b. trim the steering tab.
    c. look all around.
    d. signal the direction.
    Ref: SPR pp 58, (Ch. 18) 165

CHAPTER 6: BOATHANDLING – DIRECTED THRUST AND CHAPTER 7: BOATHANDLING – SINGLE-SCREW WITH RUDDER

60. When docking a boat and there is no current, how should you make your approach?
    a. bow pointing into the wind
    b. bow pointing downwind
    c. wind blowing on the beam
    d. wind blowing on the stern
    Ref: SPR pp (Ch. 6) 59, (Ch. 7) 67

61. When returning to a dock, how would you use a spring line to bring and hold the boat alongside the dock?
    a. motor against the after spring cleat tied to the bow cleat.
    b. motor against the forward spring line tied to the stern cleat.
    c. motor against the after spring line tied amidships on the boat.
    d. motor against the breast line tied amidships on the boat.
    Ref: SPR pp (Ch. 6) 60, (Ch. 7) 67, 68

CHAPTER 9: ADVANCED BOATHANDLING

62. What is the definition of scope?
    a. anchor and its ground tackle
    b. distance between the boat's hull and the bottom
    c. length of anchor line between the boat and the bottom
    d. ratio of the rode length to water depth plus freeboard
    Ref: SPR pp 77, 78

63. What is the suggested scope to use when anchoring for a brief stop in a sheltered place during the day?
    a. 1:1
    b. 2:1
    c. 3:1
    d. 5:1
    Ref: SPR pg 78

64. When anchoring a powerboat with a 4-foot freeboard in a water depth of 16 feet and tide is not a factor, how much anchor line should you let out for a scope of 5:1?
    a. 100 feet
    b. 80 feet
    c. 50 feet
    d. 32 feet
    Ref: SPR pg 78

65. When anchoring, how should you lower the anchor?
    a. at the bow and back vigorously into the wind.
    b. at the bow and let the boat drift or slowly back downwind.
    c. at the stern and drive forward at moderate speed.
    d. at the side of the pivot point and back vigorously.
    Ref: SPR pg 79

66. When retrieving an anchor, how should you break it free from the bottom?
    a. pulling directly upward on the anchor line
    b. cycling the windlass switch repeatedly
    c. cleating the line and motoring in reverse
    d. circling the boat around the anchor
    Ref: SPR pg 81

67. When picking up a mooring buoy and there is no current, how should you make your approach?
    a. bow pointing downwind
    b. bow pointing into the wind
    c. wind blowing on the stern
    d. wind blowing on the beam
    Ref: SPR pg 82

68. When may you be unable to enter a channel or inlet (narrow opening on the coastline) when returning from the sea or open water?
    a. the inlet is designated as a restricted IMO security channel.
    b. the inlet is designated as a Homeland Security channel.
    c. large waves resulting from ebbing current and onshore wind
    d. large dangerous waves resulting from long entrance jetties
    Ref: SPR pg 85

CHAPTER 10: EQUIPMENT & REQUIREMENTS

69. What is the requirement to register a powerboat?
    a. in the state in which it was purchased
    b. in the state of its principal use
    c. within 1 weeks of moving to a new state
    d. in the state of the owner's principal residence
    Ref: SPR pg 88

70. Which of the following is responsible for the registration and titling of recreational boats?
    a. states
    b. U.S. Coast Guard
    c. Homeland Security
    d. local authorities
    Ref: SPR pg 89

71. What is a requirement for a boat's state registration certificate (or certificate of number)?
    a. it must be displayed visible to the operator.
    b. it must be displayed on transom's port side.
    c. it must remain aboard the boat at all times.
    d. it must be aboard when the boat is in use.
    Ref: SPR pg 88

72. What is a required of a federally documented boat?
    a. display boat's name on the stern.
    b. display numbers on the stern.
    c. display hailing port on the stern.
    d display hailing port on the bow.
    Ref: SPR pg 88

73. How many life jackets are required to be on board a boat?
    a. only required for non-swimmers
    b. only for children under 10 years
    c. only for non-swimmers and children
    d. for everyone on board the boat
    Ref: SPR pp 89, 95

74. There are 5 people aboard a powerboat, one of which is a child. What wearable life jackets are required to be on board?
    a. four adult life jackets and one child life jacket
    b. five adult life jackets and one child life jacket
    c. five adult life jackets
    d. six adult life jackets
    Ref: SPR pp 89, 95

75. Under federal regulations, at what age must a child wear a U.S. Coast Guard approved life jacket while underway and above deck on a boat?
    a. under 11 years
    b. under 13 years
    c. under 15 years
    d. under 17 years
    Ref: SPR pg 89

76. Where should life jackets be stowed on a boat?
    a. in a locked life jacket locker
    b. in sealed bags in a secure locker
    c. in limited access place below deck
    d. in a readily accessible place
    Ref: SPR pg 89

77. What type of boats are required to carry one throwable (flotation) device?
    a. only powerboats 16 feet or over in length
    b. only powerboats under 16 feet in length
    c. any boat 16 feet or over in length
    d. any boat under 16 feet in length
    Ref: SPR pp 89, 95

78. Which of the following is a requirement for your life jacket?
    a. is NASBLA approved in all states.
    b. is U.S. Coast Guard approved.
    c. fits both adults and children.
    d. includes a federal GPS beacon.
    Ref: SPR pp 89, 95

79. When is a life jacket unacceptable for use and must be replaced?
    a. its Coast Guard registration has expired.
    b. it has permanent stains on both sides.
    c. the zipper is plastic instead of metal.
    d. it has a rip or tear or a broken zipper.
    Ref: SPR pg 89

80. Which of the following applies to a flotation aid (Level 70/Type III)?
    a. exceeds the standards for Level 150/Type I and Level 70/Type II life jackets.
    b. exceeds the standards for Level 70/Type IV and Level 100 inflatable life jackets.
    c. is not designed to turn unconscious wearers face-up.
    d. is designed to be used as a throwable device.
    Ref: SPR pg 90

81. Which of the following can be found on the official approval label on a life jacket?
    a. expiration date of life jacket
    b. user weight and chest size
    c. Homeland Security approval
    d. user weight and height
    Ref: SPR pp 89, 90

82. On what types of waters must boats carry visual distress signals?
    a. U.S. coastal waters
    b. inland lakes and ponds
    c. inlets less than two miles across
    d. non-navigable waters
    Ref: 2025 Supplement to SPR pg 1

83. Which of the following boats must have visual distress signals for both day and night when on federal waters?
    b. sailboats of all types and sizes
    c. kayaks, canoes, and rowing shells
    a. powerboats 16 feet or more in length
    d. powerboats less than 16 feet in length
    Ref: SPR pg 95 & 2025 Supplement to SPR pg 1

84. What are the requirements for orange smoke visual distress signals?
    a. can be used for both day and night.
    b. can be used for only night use.
    c. need to be replaced every six months.
    d. must not exceed their service life.
    Ref: SPR pg 91

85. What are the requirements for orange smoke visual distress signals?
    a. can be used for both day and night.
    ☑ b. can be used for only day use.
    c. need to be registered annually.
    d. need to be replaced every six months.
    Ref: SPR pg 92

86. What is a signal to indicate a vessel is in distress and requires assistance?
    a. continuously sounding a fog horn
    b. firing blue and green parachute flares
    c. displaying Code Flag “H” for help
    d. displaying Code Flag “D” for distress
    Ref: SPR pg 92

87. What is a signal to indicate a vessel is in distress and requires assistance?
    a. displaying Code Flag “A” for assistance
    b. displaying Code Flag “E” for emergency
    c. raising and lowering arms repeatedly
    d. shooting blue rocket transmitter flares
    Ref: SPR pg 92

88. What equipment is a powerboat less than 39.4 feet (12 meters) long required to have on board?
    a. towline
    b. sound-producing device
    c. drogue
    d. VHF radio
    Ref: SPR pp 92, 95

89. When does U.S. federal law require navigation lights to be displayed?
    a. only on boats over 19 feet and during limited visibility
    b. only on boats using an engine and during nighttime and poor visibility
    c. only from dusk to dawn and during times of poor visibility
    d. from sunset to sunrise and during times of restricted visibility
    Ref: SPR pp 92, (Ch. 13) 117

90. What equipment is required by federal regulations for a boat to operate from sunset to sunrise?
    a. appropriate navigation lights
    b. orange smoke signals
    c. anchor and ground tackle
    d. depth sounder and charts
    Ref: SPR pp 92, (Ch. 13) 117

91. What do the letters and numbers on a fire extinguisher indicate?
    a. type of nozzle and pressure capacity
    b. UL product safety certification
    c. type and size of fire it can be used for
    d. U.S. Coast Guard approval numbers
    Ref: SPR pg 92 & 2025 Supplement to SPR pg 1

92. What does the letter “B” on a fire extinguisher indicate?
    a. it will put out fires of flammable liquids such as gasoline, diesel and oil.
    b. it will put out fires of combustible solids such as wood, paper and cloth.
    c. it will put out fires resulting from live electrical sources such as shorts.
    d. it will put out all fires burning below deck or in an enclosed compartment.
    Ref: SPR pp 92, (Ch. 16) 156

93. Which of the following determines the minimum number of hand portable fire extinguishers required on a recreational boat?
    a. whether the fuel is gasoline or diesel
    b. whether the boat is used on inland waters
    c. overall length of the boat
    d. displacement of the boat
    Ref: SPR pp 93

94. How many and what type of fire extinguishers are required on boats under 26 feet?
    a. two 5-B
    b. one 5-B
    c. two 20-B
    d. one 20-B
    Ref: 2025 Supplement to SPR pg 1

95. Which of the following is a requirement that applies to a carburetor backfire flame arrestor?
    a. required to be inspected and maintained on a weekly basis.
    b. required on boats with inboard gasoline and diesel engines.
    c. required on outboard motors or engines exceeding 100 hp.
    d. required on all boats with inboard gasoline engines.
    Ref: SPR pg 94

96. Which of the following is illegal to dump in U.S. waters?
    a. water from the galley sink
    b. engine cooling system water
    c. garbage, plastic and oil
    d. deck wash down water
    Ref: SPR pp 95-96

97. Which of the following applies to the U.S. federal laws governing oil pollution?
    a. prohibits a discharge that causes a film or discoloration of the water's surface.
    b. prohibits the discharge of more than 16 ounces of oil in one 24-hour day.
    c. allows vessels to discharge oil if they possess appropriate permits.
    d. allows vessels with permits to discharge oil after notifying DEP in advance.
    Ref: SPR pg 96

98. Which of the following applies to a no-discharge zone?
    a. allows the discharge of sewage if no pumpout stations are available.
    b. only applies to the discharge of untreated sewage in inland waters.
    c. only is valid for inland freshwater lakes and reservoirs.
    d. prohibits the discharge of any treated and untreated sewage.
    Ref: SPR pg 96

99. Which of the following is a negligent or grossly negligent operation of a boat?
    a. passing on the incorrect side of a safe water mark
    b. operating a boat in a designated swimming area
    c. not filing a float plan with the U.S. Coast Guard
    d. operating in a channel restricted to ICW traffic
    Ref: SPR pg 97

100. Which of the following is a negligent or grossly negligent operation of a boat?
    a. operating a waterski boat with an unlicensed observer
    b. driving above 5 mph in an unrestricted channel
    c. operating under the influence of alcohol or drugs
    d. not filing a navigation plan with the U.S. Coast Guard
    Ref: SPR pg 97

101. Which of the following is a negligent or grossly negligent operation of a boat?
    a. operating a boat with people sitting on bow or transom or seatback
    b. operating a waterski boat with an observer who has no driver license
    c. operating a boat above 5 mph in an unrestricted IMO channel
    d. not filing a float plan with the U.S. Coast Guard before departure
    Ref: SPR pg 97

102. Which of the following is covered in the definition for safe speed under Navigation Rule 6?
    a. where the speed of the give-way vessel is not greater than 5 miles per hour or the no-wake speed of the boat.
    b. where proper and effective action can be taken to avoid collision and be stopped within appropriate distance.
    c. where the speed is slow enough for everyone aboard the boat to move about with no risk of falling overboard.
    d. where the relative speed between two boats at risk of collision is not greater than 10 miles per hour.
    Ref: SPR pp 97, (Ch. 13) 116

103. Under what conditions does the Termination of Use Act allow the U.S. Coast Guard to board your boat?
    a. only after issuing a two-hour notice and with your permission
    b. only with a search warrant valid for the waters of operation
    c. only if there are controlled substances or drugs on board
    d. at any time without your permission or a warrant
    Ref: SPR pg 97

104. When must immediate notification be made of a boating accident?
    a. if the value of damage is more than $500.
    b. if the value of damage is more than $1,000.
    c. if a person dies or is lost during an accident.
    d. if an injury required first aid treatment.
    Ref: SPR pg 98

105. Under what circumstances must a boating accident report be submitted according to federal regulations?
    a. if more than $2,000 damage or loss of boat.
    b. if more than $1,000 damage resulted.
    c. if more than $250 damage resulted.
    d. if an injury required only first aid.
    Ref: SPR pg 98

106. What are the effects of alcohol use on boaters?
    a. improves sense and awareness.
    b. reduces fatigue effects of noise.
    c. impairs vision and judgment.
    d. reduces heat loss for two hours.
    Ref: SPR pg 98

107. Which of the following results from using alcohol while boating?
    a. it improves boathandling skills and judgment.
    b. it improves the odds of survival if you fall overboard.
    c. it reduces the effects of hypothermia and seasickness.
    d. it increases the adverse effect of sun and fatigue.
    Ref: SPR pg 98

108. How does alcohol affect a person in the water?
    a. it enhances the resistance of the body to hypothermia.
    b. it warms the body and increases survival time in the water.
    c. it hastens heat loss and shortens survival time in the water.
    d. it reduces the adverse effects of cold water exposure.
    Ref: SPR pg 98

109. Which of the following is prohibited under the Homeland Security measures?
    a. tying up to a blue and white buoy
    b. passing under interstate bridges
    c. using interstate channels for barges
    d. stopping or anchoring under bridges
    Ref: SPR pg 99

110. If a person or boat is in danger at sea, what does U.S. law require you to do?
    a. render assistance without endangering your vessel or passengers.
    b. render assistance even if it endangers your vessel and passengers.
    c. call the U.S. Coast Guard on VHF radio channel 1016 to make the rescue.
    d. call the local marina on VHF radio channel 1022 to render assistance.
    Ref: SPR pg 99

111. What is the stay-away zone around a U.S. Naval vessel?
    a. 50 yards
    b. 100 yards
    c. 500 yards
    d. 1,000 yards
    Ref: SPR pg 99

CHAPTER 11: ON-BOARD SYSTEMS

112. What is the type of electrical system most powerboats use for starting an engine and powering instruments, pumps and navigation lights?
    a. 12-volt DC
    b. 6-volt DC
    c. 220-volt AC
    d. 120-volt AC
    Ref: SPR pg 100

113. Except for distress and safety calls, what is the preferred channel to use to communicate with the U.S. Coast Guard on a marine VHF radio?
    a. 16
    b. 1022 (or 22A)
    c. 25
    d. 71
    Ref: SPR pg 103

114. What is the VHF radio channel used for imminent life-threatening distress calls?
    a. Channel 1
    b. Channel 9
    c. Channel 16
    d. Channel 30
    Ref: SPR pp 103, 104

115. What distress signal is used to indicate a grave and imminent life-threatening danger?
    a. displaying Code Flag “D”
    b. calling 911 on the marine radio
    c. making a VHF Securite call
    d. making a VHF Mayday call
    Ref: SPR pg 104

CHAPTER 12: THE ENVIRONMENT

116. In North America, what direction does weather generally move?
    a. east to west
    b. west to east
    c. north to south
    d. south to north
    Ref: SPR pg 110

117. What weather is associated with a low pressure system?
    a. rain and no wind
    b. rain and stronger winds
    c. sun and no wind
    d. sun and gale winds
    Ref: SPR pg 110

118. How can you tell if you are on a collision course with an approaching thunderstorm?
    a. if the two sides of the thundercloud are moving in opposite directions.
    b. if both sides of the thundercloud are moving to the right of your boat.
    c. if the anvil top of the thundercloud is rapidly increasing in height.
    d. if the bottom of the thundercloud becomes darker and closer to the water.
    Ref: SPR pg 112

119. What direction do winds flow around a low pressure system?
    a. northerly
    b. southerly
    c. clockwise
    d. counterclockwise
    Ref: SPR pg 113

120. What direction do winds flow around a high pressure system?
    a. northerly
    b. southerly
    c. clockwise
    d. counterclockwise
    Ref: SPR pg 113

121. At what time of the day do sea breezes or onshore winds generally occur?
    a. night
    b. morning
    c. noon
    d. afternoon
    Ref: SPR pg 113

CHAPTER 13: NAVIGATION RULES

122. Which of the following is required for a proper lookout by the Navigation Rules?
    a. maintain it only when radar is not in use.
    b. maintain it at all times by sight and hearing.
    c. post a lookout 18 years of age or older.
    d. post a lookout only at nighttime and in fog.
    Ref: SPR pg 116

123. Which of the following affect safe speed as defined by the Navigation Rules?
    a. traffic density, visibility, maneuverability of the vessel, wind and sea conditions
    b. water depth, and temperature and salinity of the water at the bottom of the keel
    c. number of people on board and their boating experience and knowledge
    d. number of people on board, and the relative position of your boat to other vessels
    Ref: SPR pg 116

124. Where should you operate a boat in a channel?
    a. in the center of the channel
    b. exactly on the edge of the channel
    c. near the starboard side of the channel
    d. on the port side when meeting a ship
    Ref: SPR pg 117

125. When operating in a channel with adequate water depth outside the channel for your boat, what should you do if you meet a ship?
    a. don't impede its way, move out of channel.
    b. move toward the middle of the channel.
    c. move toward the port side of the channel.
    d. maintain right of way and make it give way.
    Ref: SPR pg 117

126. If your powerboat is less than 39.4 feet (12 meters) long and you are underway at night, what lights are you required to display?
    a. red and green sidelights
    b. two red and green all-round lights and a white masthead light
    c. red and green sidelights and an all-round white light
    d. a combined red, green and white tri-color masthead light
    Ref: SPR pp 117, 170

127. What do five short blasts of a horn signal?
    a. danger
    b. turning to port
    c. turning to starboard
    d. engine in reverse
    Ref: SPR pp 117, 170

128. What is an operator required to do to determine if a risk of collision exists?
    a. shall use automatic positioning.
    b. shall use all available means.
    c. only sight is required.
    d. only sight and hearing are required.
    Ref: SPR pg 118

129. If there is any doubt if a risk of collision exists, what should you do?
    a. take no further action.
    b. reassess the situation.
    c. assume that it doesn't exist.
    d. assume that it exists.
    Ref: SPR pg 118

130. Which of the following indicates a risk of collisions exists?
    a. relative speeds of boats change significantly during the elapsed time of the incident.
    b. relative speeds of boats remain unchanged during the elapsed time of the incident.
    c. bearing of other boat remains unchanged and distance between the boats is decreasing.
    d. bearing of other boat remains unchanged and distance between the boats is increasing.
    Ref: SPR pg 118

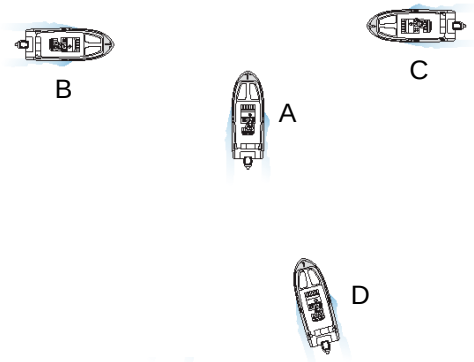
131. When a risk of collision exists, what is the name of the boat that is required to keep out of the way of the other vessel?
    a. privileged vessel
    b. burdened vessel
    c. stand-on vessel
    d. give-way vessel
    Ref: SPR pg 118

132. When there is a risk of collision, what is the name of the boat that is required to maintain course and speed?
    a. give-way vessel
    b. stand-on vessel
    c. burdened vessel
    d. privileged vessel
    Ref: SPR pg 118

133. What is required of a give-way vessel when keeping clear of a stand-on vessel?
    a. it shall alter course in ample time with an obvious change of course and/or speed.
    b. it shall alter course to maintain a constant bearing to avoid a risk of collision.
    c. it shall sound three shorts blasts and alter course enough to avoid a collision.
    d. it shall hail the other vessel and sound five short blasts before altering course.
    Ref: SPR pg 118

134. If your powerboat is in a crossing situation with another boat under power and a risk of collision exists, when is your powerboat the give-way vessel and must stay clear?
    a. if the other boat is on your port side.
    b. if the other boat is on your starboard side.
    c. if the other boat is a larger powerboat.
    d. if the other boat is a sailboat under power.
    Ref: SPR pg 119

135. If you are boat B, which boat(s) are you required to keep clear of as the give-way vessel?
    a. none; B is the stand-on vessel.
    b. only boat A
    c. only boat C
    d. boats A & D



Ref: SPR pg 119

136. If two powerboats are approaching on a head-on collision course, what should be done to avoid the collision?
    a. the upwind boat should turn away.
    b. the upcurrent boat should turn away.
    c. both boats should turn to starboard.
    d. the smaller boat should turn away.
    Ref: SPR pg 119

137. If you are boat A, what are you required to do?
    a. maintain your course and speed.
    b. keep out of the way of boat B.
    c. alter your course and slow down.
    d. maintain course and slow down.

Ref: SPR pg 120

138. Boat D is overtaking boat A, which boat must give-way to the other?
    a. whichever boat has better control.
    b. boat D
    c. boat A
    d. boat A if it is smaller.
    Ref: SPR pg 120

139. What is required while operating in restricted visibility and fog?
    a. operate at a safe speed for the conditions.
    b. run at normal speed and sound five blasts.
    c. immediately anchor and maintain a lookout.
    d. use an expanding square pattern for safety.
    Ref: SPR pg 120

140. If you are operating a powerboat in fog and you hear a sound signal of another boat forward of your boat's beam, what action should you take?
    a. sound three blasts and proceed at half speed or five knots.
    b. sound three blasts and turn to port while maintaining speed.
    c. response and maintain normal cruising speed and course.
    d. slow down to minimum control speed and be prepared to stop.
    Ref: SPR pg 120

141. What is the sound signal for a powerboat in fog?
    a. one short blast every two minutes
    b. one prolonged blast every two minutes
    c. one prolonged blast and one short blast every two minutes
    d. one prolonged blast and two short blasts every two minutes
    Ref: SPR pp 120, (App.) 170

142. What is the sound signal for a boat under sail in fog?
    a. one short blast every two minutes
    b. one prolonged blast every two minutes
    c. one prolonged blast and one short blast every two minutes
    d. one prolonged blast and two short blasts every two minutes
    Ref: SPR pp 120, (App.) 170

143. What is one of the combinations of lights that a sailboat displays when sailing in fog or at night?
    a. red and green sidelights
    b. red and green sidelights and an all-round white light
    c. red and green sidelights and a sternlight
    d. red and green sidelights and a combined masthead light
    Ref: SPR pp 120, (App.) 170

144. If you have anchored your boat, what light(s) are you required to display at night?
    a. red and green sidelights and an all-round white light
    b. a combined red, green and white tri-color masthead light
    c. an all-round white light
    d. no navigation lights at all
    Ref: SPR pp 120, (App.) 170

145. When is your powerboat the give-way vessel?
    a. when crossing a sailboat that is not using its engine
    b. when crossing a powerboat that is on your port side
    c. when being overtaken by a larger and faster powerboat
    d. when being overtaken by a sailboat that is not using its engine
    Ref: SPR pg 121

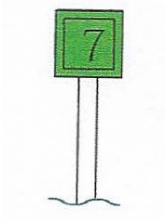
CHAPTER 14: BASIC NAVIGATION & PILOTING CONCEPTS

146. Where can you find the type of measurement units (i.e., feet, meters, fathoms) used on a paper or raster chart?
    a. title block on chart
    b. note on edge of chart
    c. prefix next to measurement
    d. Chart No. 1 list
    Ref: SPR pg 124

147. What do the small numbers scattered on the water areas of a chart indicate?
    a. water depths below mean high tide
    b. water depths at mean lower low water
    c. soundings in nautical mile distances
    d. NOAA chart survey datum locations
    Ref: SPR pg 124

148. Which item placed near a magnetic compass would affect its accuracy?
    a. aluminum soda can
    b. brass fitting
    c. plastic mug
    d. knife
    Ref: SPR pg 129

149. What does this green mark with an odd number depict when returning from seaward (from the sea) in U.S. waters?
    a. left side of a channel
    b. centerline of a channel
    c. right side of a channel
    d. speed limit in a channel



Ref: SPR pp 130-131, (App.) 171

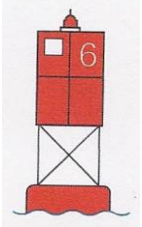
150. On which side of your boat should you leave green marks with odd numbers to stay in a channel when entering a U.S. harbor from the sea?
    a. windward
    b. starboard
    c. leeward
    d. port

Ref: SPR pp 130-131, (App.) 171

151. On which side of your boat should you leave red marks with even numbers to stay in a channel when entering a U.S. harbor from the sea?
    a. windward
    b. starboard
    c. leeward
    d. port

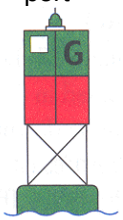
Ref: SPR pp 130-131, (App.) 171

152. What does this red buoy with an even number depict when returning from the sea in U.S. waters?
    a. left side of a channel
    b. centerline of a channel
    c. right side of a channel
    d. speed limit in a channel



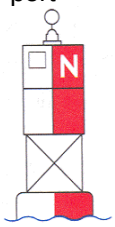
Ref: SPR pp 130-131, (App.) 171

153. On which side of your boat should you leave this green-over-red-over-green banded buoy to stay in the preferred channel when returning from seaward (from the sea) in U.S. waters?
    a. land side
    b. seaward side
    c. starboard
    d. port



Ref: SPR pp 132, (App.) 171

154. On which side of your boat should you leave this red and white buoy when returning from seaward (from the sea) in U.S. waters?
    a. neither, it marks a danger area.
    b. either side
    c. starboard
    d. port



Ref: SPR pp 132, (App.) 171

155. What does an orange diamond symbol on a white can buoy (below) indicate?
    a. make a 45-degree left or right turn.
    b. construction area with rock barge
    c. rock located in middle of channel
    d. a danger such as a rock or shoal

Ref: SPR pp 133, (App.) 172

156. What does an orange circle symbol on a white can buoy (below) indicate?
   a. controlled area limiting boat speed
   b. boat exclusion area ahead; use caution
   c. isolated danger in middle of channel
   d. an area where anchoring is prohibited

Ref: SPR pp 133, (App.) 172

157. How can you identify marks of the Intracoastal Waterway?
   a. diamond-shaped, black and white crossing boards
   b. the shapes and colors of the marks
   c. a yellow triangle or square on the marks
   d. special lights and sounds on the marks

Ref: SPR pg 134

158. What does the yellow triangle on the red navigation aid indicate?
   a. channel has an uncertain depth near it.
   b. mainland side of the Intracoastal Waterway
   c. seaward side of the Intracoastal Waterway
   d. buoy has a reflector for nighttime visibility.

Ref: SPR pg 134

159. What does the yellow square on the green navigation aid indicate?
   a. channel has an uncertain depth near it.
   b. mainland side of the Intracoastal Waterway
   c. seaward side of the Intracoastal Waterway
   d. buoy has a reflector for nighttime visibility.

Ref: SPR pg 134

160. How is information about a navigation buoy or beacon found on a vector chart?
   a. by the symbols depicted next to it.
   b. place the cursor over it and click.
   c. zoom in to get information.
   d. zoom out to get information.

Ref: SPR pp 123, 124, 131

161. When zoomed out on a vector chart, what may happen?
   a. stitching between the charts will not be visible.
   b. detailed information on navigation aids will be depicted.
   c. dangers or important information will be depicted.
   d. dangers or important information may not be visible.

Ref: SPR pp 123, (Ch. 15) 136

CHAPTER 16: HEALTH, SAFETY & EMERGENCIES

162. If a person falls into cold water, what is the expected instant reaction?
   a. dizziness, nausea and headache of hyperthermia
   b. uncontrolled shivering and nausea of hypothermia
   c. reflex gasping and hyperventilation of cold shock response
   d. shivering, nausea and severe headache of hypoxia

Ref: SPR pg 147

163. What is usually the first sign of hypothermia?
   a. confusion
   b. shivering
   c. loss of dexterity
   d. blurred vision

Ref: SPR pg 148

164. When treating someone suffering from hypothermia, what should be done after removing wet clothing?
   a. warm them gradually.
   b. submerge them in hot water.
   c. offer them a hot drink.
   d. encourage them to sleep.

Ref: SPR pg 148

165. Which of the following are symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning?
   a. sweating, hot skin, numbness
   b. shivering and glassy stare
   c. shivering and sweaty skin
   d. headache, nausea, dizziness

Ref: SPR 150

166. Where could you be in danger of poisonous carbon monoxide gas?
    a. when upwind of filling a tank with gasoline
    b. if swimming near the bilge pump outlet
    c. near engine exhaust outlets when turned on
    d. near boat's electric stove when turned on
    Ref: SPR pg 150

167. What is a danger of low-head dams?
    a. its backflow can capsize or swamp your boat.
    b. your boat can be sucked into its circulation pumps.
    c. a risk of electric shock if your boat touches a pump.
    d. running aground if you get too close to the dam.
    Ref: SPR pg 150

168. When is a boat more likely to capsize?
    a. returning to shore in offshore winds
    b. motoring along in choppy waters
    c. overpowered or improperly loaded
    d. headed into adverse tides or currents
    Ref: SPR pg 151

169. When is a boat more likely to capsize?
    a. returning to shore during nighttime hours
    b. returning to shore against ebbing currents
    c. operating at planing speeds or higher
    d. operating with improper weight distribution
    Ref: SPR pg 151

170. If your boat capsizes, what should you do in most situations?
    a. rig a line for swimmers to tow the boat.
    b. have someone swim to find help.
    c. have everyone to swim to safety.
    d. have everyone stay with the boat.
    Ref: 2025 Supplement to SPR pg 2

171. When a person has fallen overboard in the water (PIW), what is a critical safety measure?
    a. always maintaining sight of the PIW
    b. putting a person in the water to help
    c. making the final approach stern first
    d. making the final approach upwind of PIW
    Ref: SPR pp 151, 152, 153

172. When rescuing a person in the water (PIW), how should you make your approach?
    a. bow first heading downwind
    b. bow first heading into the wind
    c. backing stern first into the wind
    d. backing stern first abeam of the wind
    Ref: SPR pg 152

173. Once you are near enough to a person in the water (PIW) to make contact, what should you do until the person is on board the boat?
    a. immediately turn off the engine.
    b. put engine in idle and leave it on.
    c. put a person in the water to help.
    d. anchor boat to keep it in position.
    Ref: SPR pp 151, 152, 153, (Ch. 18) 166

174. When you are rescuing a person in the water (PIW) and have maneuvered the boat close enough to make contact with a boathook or paddle, what is the next stage in the rescue procedure?
    a. deploy a drogue to recover the PIW.
    b. attach the PIW to the boat with a line.
    c. go in the water to help the PIW.
    d. anchor the boat to stay near the PIW.
    Ref: SPR pp 151-152

175. What is a purpose of the Williamson turn?
    a. it is used to pick up a mooring in confined areas.
    b. it is used to approach a slip in confined spaces.
    c. it is used to return back along the track of your boat.
    d. it is used to put a boat on a perpendicular track.
    Ref: SPR pg 153

176. If you are firmly aground with no injuries or damage to the boat and the tide is rising, what action plan should you take?
    a. ask another boat to try to tow your boat off the bottom.
    b. set an anchor and wait for the tide to float the boat off.
    c. request a Coast Guard rescue using a Mayday call.
    d. power off with engine in reverse and throttle at high speed.
    Ref: SPR pg 154

177. If you have hit some rocks and water is flooding into the boat, what is the first thing you should do?
    a. put the engine in reverse and back off.
    b. collect buckets and have everyone bail.
    c. call 911 on the VHF radio for a rescue.
    d. immediately check for any injuries.
    Ref: SPR pg 154 & 2025 Supplement to SPR pg 2

178. While underway a fire has started and can't be put out, what action should you take?
    a. run the boat at high speed and attempt to run it aground.
    b. maneuver the boat to keep the smoke upwind of the people.
    c. get everyone on deck upwind of fire in life jackets and alert rescuers.
    d. immediately order everyone to jump overboard and swim.
    Ref: SPR pg 156

179. How should a fire extinguisher be used to put out a fire?
    a. sweep its discharge up and down the flames.
    b. sweep its discharge across the top of the flames.
    c. sweep its discharge across the middle of the flames.
    d. sweep its discharge across the base of the flames.
    Ref: SPR pg 156

CHAPTER 17: LAUNCHING & TRAILERING

180. Which should be part of the regular inspection before launching a boat from a ramp?
    a. make sure drain plugs are secured.
    b. check all tie-downs are securely fastened.
    c. close all the windows of the vehicle.
    d. remove the winch cable at top of the ramp.
    Ref: SPR pg 160

181. Which should be part of the regular inspection before launching a boat from a ramp?
    a. remove all drain plugs and stow securely.
    b. remove all tie-downs before launching.
    c. remove portable fuel tanks to dock.
    d. remove the winch cable at top of the ramp.
    Ref: SPR pg 160

182. What should you do to prevent the spread of aquatic nuisance species from one body of water to another?
    a. allow five days of drying before trailering to another body of water.
    b. wipe down boat and trailer with a phosphate-based cleaner.
    c. spray outboard motor with strong disinfectant before trailering.
    d. wash boat, motor, gear and trailer with fresh water after hauling out.
    Ref: SPR pg 161

CHAPTER 18: OTHER BOATING ACTIVITIES

183. When do boats powered by a water jet drive have reduced or no steering?
    a. running at high speeds
    b. increasing speed rapidly
    c. reducing speed rapidly
    d. making turns greater than15 mph
    Ref: SPR pp 163, 165, (Ch. 1) 7, (Ch. 3) 26

184. How can you determine the maximum number of people and/or weight for a personal watercraft (PWC)?
    a. owner's manual or manufacturer's decal
    b. U.S. Coast Guard maximum capacities label
    c. Code of Federal Regulations capacities label
    d. HIN specifications located on the transom
    Ref: SPR pg 164

185. Which of the following will stop a PWC if the operator falls off it?
    a. electrical over-ride
    b. emergency fuel switch
    c. engine cut-off switch
    d. emergency gear switch
    Ref: SPR pg 164

186. When is there an increased risk of capsizing a personal watercraft (PWC) or dangerously affecting its performance?
    a. operating above its capacity limit
    a. operating below its capacity limit
    b. making wide turns at high speed
    d. towing a person on a surfboard
    Ref: SPR pg 164

187. Which of the following apply to personal watercraft (PWCs)?
    a. observe all navigation aids and regulations while operating during the day and night.
    b. comply with the same equipment requirements as boats of the same size.
    c. must carry a paddle, anchor and anchor line, flashlight, and orange smoke signal.
    d. be fitted with running lights and have them turned on while operating at night.
    Ref: SPR pg 165

188. Which of the following apply to personal watercraft (PWC)?
    a. are required to carry a sound signal device and fire extinguisher.
    b. are required to carry an anchor, anchor line, flashlight and flares.
    c. are required to be equipped with navigation lights for night operation.
    d. observe all navigation aids and rules while operating during day and night.

    Ref: SPR pp 165, (Ch. 10) 92, 93, 95 & 2025 Supplement to SPR pp 1, 2

189. What is required equipment for anyone using or riding on a personal watercraft (PWC)?
    a. display a red square PWC flag.
    b. carry a VHF/DSC marine radio.
    c. wear a high-impact helmet.
    d. wear USCG-approved life jacket.

    Ref: SPR pg 165

190. What is required for a waterskier when waterskiing on U.S. waters?
    a. be at least 16 years of age or older.
    b. have a current state boating driver's license.
    c. wear USCG-approved high-impact life jacket.
    d. use a certified towline at least 175 feet long.

    Ref: SPR pg 165

191. Under U.S. federal regulations (33 CFR 3.12) when are you allowed to waterski in federal designated waters?
    a. ½ hour before sunrise until ½ hour after sunset
    b. sunrise until sunset
    c. dawn until 1 hour after sunset
    d. 6:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m.

    Ref: 2025 Supplement to SPR pg 2

192. What does this blue and white flag indicate?
    a. a boat is engaged in diving operations and has restricted ability to maneuver.
    b. a helicopter rescue is underway and the boat has restricted maneuverability.
    c. a boat is holding position for inspection by the USCG or U.S. Customs.
    d. a waterskier has fallen and/or is in the water and you must stay clear.

    Ref: SPR pg 166

193. What signal or mark is used to indicate that a diver is in the water and boats need to stay clear?
    a. white can buoy with an orange circle
    b. white can buoy with a red diamond shape
    c. blue and white flag with swallow tail
    d. red square flag with a white diagonal stripe

    Ref: SPR pp 166-167

194. According to the U.S. Coast Guard, what are the leading causes of recreational boating fatalities when fishing or hunting?
    a. running out of fuel and water
    b. falls overboard and capsizes
    c. collisions with buoys and dams
    d. accidents between boats

    Ref: SPR pg 167

195. Which of the following needs to be considered by a powerboat operator when near a kayak?
    a. boat wake could capsize the kayak.
    b. there is a 5 mph legal speed limit.
    c. the kayak may be drifting downwind.
    d. kayaks have a 100-foot standoff zone.

    Ref: SPR pp 168, (Ch. 4) 37