LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Économie

Version EN

Pleasure Craft Sea Licence

Multiple Choice Questionnaire

Edition 2026

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Correct answers are marked in red

A. Legislation - General Principles

A1. Who is responsible on a pleasure craft for complying with the maritime regulations?

☑ The skipper or the substitute.

The skipper and the substitute.

The skipper or any other responsible person.

The charter company.

A2. What must be done if it is not clear before departure who the skipper is?

☑ The responsible skipper must be designated.

The responsible skipper must be elected.

A holder of the offshore licence must take command.

A holder of the coastal licence must assume responsibility.

A3. What are the skipper's responsibilities regarding maritime regulations?

☑ Comply with the applicable navigation rules, including the Collision Regulations.

☑ Equip the vessel with navigation lights and a sound signalling device.

Every person on board is equally responsible.

☑ Ensure that all safety regulations are met on board.

A4. What fundamental rules are imposed on all skippers?

☑ Ensure the safety and ease of navigation.

☑ Do not cause harm to anyone, including those not on board.

☑ Do not expose anyone to any danger, or cause, as far as possible, any obstruction or inconvenience to navigation.

Shore stations must be informed of all meteorological changes.

A5. How must the skipper behave if he has consumed alcoholic drinks or other substances impairing safe navigation?

☑ The skipper must relinquish command of the vessel.

☑ Another person who is authorised to operate the vessel must be designated as the skipper.

Assistance must be requested by radio.

Another person on board must take command of the vessel.

A6. What does " a vessel underway" mean?

☑ Applies to any vessel that is neither at anchor, nor moored to the shore, nor aground.

Refers to a vessel that is not at anchor but may be moored to the shore or aground.

Refers to a vessel that is not moored to the shore but may be at anchor.

Refers to a vessel that is aground but not moored to the shore or at anchor.

A7. What safety measures must the skipper take before departure to ensure the protection and safety of all persons on board?

☑ Inform the crew and guests about the safety rules on board.

☑ Instruct them in the use of fire extinguishers and all other life-saving equipment.

☑ Advise them of measures to prevent falling overboard.

Teach them how to tie basic nautical knots.

A8. What is the duration of a short sound signal (●)?

☑ About 1 second.

About 2 seconds.

Less than 1 second.

Less than 4 seconds.

A9. What is the duration of a long sound signal (—)?

About 6 to 8 seconds.

About 2 to 6 seconds.

About 1 to 2 seconds.

☑ About 4 to 6 seconds.

A10. What is meant by the term “last-minute manoeuvre”?

Manoeuvre by the stand-on vessel to avoid collision when approaching from starboard.

☑ Evasive manoeuvre by the stand-on vessel that must be carried out as soon as it becomes clear that the give-way vessel is not taking the required action to avoid collision.

Evasive manoeuvre by the give-way vessel to avoid collision.

Sound signals must be given.

A11. When is a vessel considered to be the overtaking vessel?

☑ When it approaches another vessel from a direction more than 22.5° abaft that vessel’s beam, i.e. if it is positioned such as that, at night, it would be able to see only the stern light of that vessel and none of its side lights.

When it approaches another vessel from a direction more than 112.5° abaft its beam, i.e. within the sector of the sidelights.

☑ When it approaches another vessel from astern within a 135° sector.

Any vessel approaching on a directly opposite course.

A12. What is meant by “vessel not under command”?

☑ A vessel that is unable to manoeuvre as required, due to exceptional circumstances such as rudder or engine failure, and therefore cannot give way to another vessel.

A vessel that is restricted in its ability to manoeuvre and therefore cannot give way to another vessel, due to the nature of its operations, e.g. cable-laying vessel, buoy tender, etc.

A vessel with limited manoeuvrability due to fishing with nets, lines, trawls or other fishing gear.

A vessel that is severely restricted in its ability to deviate from its course, due to its draught in relation to the depth and width of the navigable water.

A13. What is meant by “vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre”?

☑ A vessel that is restricted in its ability to manoeuvre, due to the nature of its operations, and therefore cannot give way to another vessel.

A vessel that is unable to manoeuvre as required, due to exceptional circumstances such as rudder or engine failure, and therefore cannot give way to another vessel.

A vessel with limited manoeuvrability due to fishing with nets, lines, trawls or other fishing gear.

A vessel that is severely restricted in its ability to deviate from its course, due to its draught in relation to the depth and width of the navigable water.

A14. Give two examples of vessels restricted in their ability to manoeuvre.

☑ Buoy servicing vessel.

Vessel with engine failure.

☑ Minesweeper.

Trawler.

A15. What is meant by “restricted visibility”?

☑ Visibility reduced by fog.

☑ Visibility reduced by snow.

☑ Visibility reduced by heavy rain or sandstorm.

Visibility reduces by nightfall.

A16. What measures must be taken in case of restricted visibility?

☑ All vessels must proceed at a safe speed appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and the conditions of restricted visibility.

☑ Sound signals must be given in accordance with the regulations.

☑ The navigation lights required by the COLREGs must be switched on.

☑ A proper lookout must be kept, both visual and auditory.

A17. When is a sailing vessel considered to be a power-driven vessel?

☑ Any vessel proceeding under both sail and engine power.

When it is equipped with an engine.

☑ When it displays a cone, point downwards.

When it displays a black cylinder.

A18. What day shape must be displayed by a vessel under sail and power?

☑ A black cone, point downwards.

A black cone, point upwards.

A black cylinder.

Two black balls, one above the other.

A19. What is meant by “windward”?

☑ The expression is used to indicate that an object is located on the upwind side, i.e. on the side from which the wind is blowing, in relation to a reference object.

A vessel is windward when it proceeds under both sail and engine power.

A vessel A is windward of vessel B if the wind reaches vessel B first.

A vessel is windward when it is heading directly into the wind.

A20. What is meant by “leeward”?

☑ Vessel A is leeward of vessel B if the wind reaches vessel B first.

A sailing vessel is leeward when it proceeds under both sail and engine power.

Vessel A is leeward of vessel B if the wind reaches vessel A first.

A vessel is leeward when it is heading directly into the wind (course opposed to the wind direction).

A21. When and in what condition must navigation lights be carried on board?

☑ They must always be carried on board and ready for use.

They only need to be carried on board if the skipper intends to go more than 2 nautical miles from the coast.

They only need to be carried on board if the skipper intends to go more than 3 nautical miles from the coast.

Carrying navigation lights on board is recommended but not compulsory.

A22. When must the navigation lights of vessels be shown?

☑ From sunset to sunrise.

☑ From sunrise to sunset in case of restricted visibility.

From 18:00 and 06:00 and in restricted visibility.

As soon as the engine is started.

A23. What is meant by the term “by day”?

☑ The period between sunrise and sunset.

The period between sunset and sunrise.

The period between 06:00 and 20:00.

The period between 08:00 and 18:00.

A24. What is meant by the term “by night”?

☑ The period between sunset and sunrise.

The period between sunrise and sunset.

The period between 20:00 and 06:00.

The period between 18:00 and 08:00.

A25. What is meant by “in sight of one another”?

☑ Only when one vessel can be visually observed by the other.

When each skipper can be seen by the other.

When each vessel can be perceived acoustically by the other.

When each skipper can be perceived acoustically by the other, even in bad weather.

A26. What is meant by “safe speed”?

☑ A speed at which the vessel can take appropriate and effective action to avoid collision.

☑ A speed which allows stopping the vessel within a distance appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions.

Speed must be adjusted to traffic, situation, and wind conditions, in order to avoid excessive fuel consumption.

The speed that keeps the vessel manoeuvrable.

A27. At what speed should you generally navigate?

☑ Every vessel must permanently proceed at a “safe speed”.

☑ The vessel must be able to stop in accordance with the traffic situation, visibility and weather conditions.

At sea along the coast there is no safe speed to be observed.

☑ The speed must be adapted to traffic and permit stopping the vessel to avoid a collision.

A28. What must be considered when using lanterns and lights?

☑ Navigation lights must be displayed from sunset to sunrise, and during this time no other lights may be shown that might be mistaken for navigation lights, impair the distinctiveness of navigation lights, impair visibility or prevent a proper lookout.

They must be bi-coloured and mounted on port and starboard.

Their range must be at least 300m.

The masthead light must have a minimum range of 10 nautical miles.

A29. For what type of vessels and in which waters is the Luxembourg Sea Licence ("permis mer") valid?

☑ For pleasure craft ("navires de plaisance") of up to 24 metres in length in maritime waters without any restrictions on the navigation area.

For pleasure boats ("bateaux de plaisance") on inland waters.

For small craft ("menue embarcation") on inland waters and along the coast.

For pleasure craft ("navires de plaisance") up to 6 nautical miles from the coast.

A30. What is the competent authority for registering a vessel in the Luxembourg Pleasure Craft Register?

☑ Ministry of the Economy – Commissariat aux Affaires Maritimes.

Ministry of Home Affairs.

Ministry of Mobility and Public Works.

Waterways Navigation Service.

A31. What type of pleasure craft under the Luxembourg ensign is a person permitted to operate without holding a valid navigation licence?

☑ Pleasure craft with engine power up to 7.35 kW (10 HP) and length less than 7 metres in length, without a habitable cabin.

Pleasure craft with engine power up to 11.03 kW (15 HP).

Any pleasure craft, regardless of engine power.

Pleasure craft intended exclusively for water skiing.

A32. From what length does operating a vessel under the Luxembourg ensign require a professional qualification certificate according to the criteria of the STCW Convention?

☑ 24 metres.

15 metres.

7 metres.

30 metres.

A33. Why is the Luxembourg navigation licence an internationally recognised document?

☑ The licence is issued in accordance with the United Nations Resolution No. 40 (ICC).

Since regulated under the Schengen Agreement.

Thanks to the Constitution of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

False. The licence is only valid for the Moselle.

A34. What is the validity period of the Luxembourg navigation licence?

☑ Until the age of 60, then renewable every 10 years.

For life.

Until the age of 40.

Until the age of 70.

A35. Which individuals are eligible to register a vessel in the Luxembourg pleasure craft register?

There are no restrictions.

☑ The access to the register is limited to persons residing in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (natural or legal persons).

The access is limited to EU citizens.

The Luxembourg nationality is required.

A36. What documents and other papers must be carried on board a pleasure craft under the Luxembourg ensign and equipped with a radio installation?

The frequency assignment licence issued by the “Commissariat aux affaires maritimes”.

☑ The frequency assignment licence issued by the Luxembourg Institute of Regulation (ILR).

The radiotelephony user guide.

☑ The radio operator's certificate.

A37. Who is responsible on board for complying with the navigation regulations?

☑ The skipper, holding the appropriate navigation licence.

The skipper and the crew members.

All persons on board.

The owner of the vessel.

A38. What is the competent authority for navigation on the « Lac de la Haute-Sûre » (Esch-sur-Sûre)?

☑ Water Management Administration (“Administration de la gestion de l’eau”).

Maritime Affairs Commission (“Commissariat aux affaires maritimes”).

River Navigation Service (“Service de la navigation fluviale”).

Ministry of Tourism (“Ministère du Tourisme”).

A39. What are the basic rules for the “general duty of care” for navigation on maritime and inland waterways?

☑ Do not endanger human life and avoid causing injury to persons.

☑ Do not damage other vessels, floating equipment, banks, or waterway infrastructure.

☑ Do not create obstructions to navigation.

It all depends on the current.

A40. What are the external features that allow identifying a boat registered in the Luxembourg pleasure craft register?

☑ The Luxembourg maritime ensign.

☑ Its home port (Luxembourg) displayed on the hull.

Its registration number LG-xxxx.

Its registration number LX-xxxx.

A41. What is the minimum age required to operate a pleasure craft?

☑ 16 years.

15 years.

18 years.

21 years.

A42. What type of vessel does the Luxembourg Sea Licence (“permis mer”) permit you to operate and in which areas?

☑ Pleasure craft not exceeding 24 metres in maritime waters, with no restriction on the navigation area.

Pleasure craft not exceeding 20 metres in coastal waters, up to 6 nautical miles from the shore.

Pleasure boats on inland waterways.

Jet ski on the Moselle.

A43. What type of vessels may be operated with the Coastal Plus licence (“permis côtier plus”) and in which areas?

☑ Pleasure craft not exceeding 20 metres in coastal waters up to 6 nautical miles from the coast.

Pleasure craft on inland waterways.

Pleasure craft not exceeding 24 metres in maritime waters, up to 10 nautical miles from the coast.

Pleasure craft not exceeding 24 metres in maritime waters, with no restriction on navigation zone.

A44. What is generally prohibited for pleasure craft in special areas under the MARPOL Convention?

☑ Discharge of hydrocarbons and wastewater.

Carriage of hydrocarbons and wastewater.

☑ Discharge of garbage and other harmful substances.

Carriage of garbage and other harmful substances.

A45. What specific measures can be implemented to control maritime activities within a designated area such as a PSSA (Particularly Sensitive Sea Area)?

☑ Traffic management measures.

☑ Strict enforcement of MARPOL requirements regarding discharges and equipment applicable to vessels, particularly oil tankers.

☑ Installation of Vessel Traffic Services (VTS).

Introduction of a digital logbook.

A46. What type of vessels may be operated with the Coastal licence (“permis côtier ”) and in which areas?

☑ Pleasure craft of up to 7 metres in length, without a habitable cabin, in maritime waters up to 3 nautical miles from the coast.

Motorised watercraft (jet skis, etc.) up to 2 nautical miles from the coast.

Pleasure craft of up to 7 metres in length, without a habitable cabin, in maritime waters up to 5 nautical miles from the coast.

☑ Motorised watercraft (jet skis, etc.) up to 3 nautical miles from the coast.

B. COLREGs - Collision Regulations

B1. When does the risk of collision exist?

☑ If the distance to the other vessel decreases and the compass bearing is constant or nearly constant. In case of doubt, the risk must be assumed to exist.

If the compass bearing to the other vessel decreases.

If the distance to the other vessel decreases and the compass bearing changes.

If the compass bearing to the other vessel increases.

B2. Two sailing vessels are approaching each other in such a way that there is a risk of collision. They are receiving the wind from different sides. Which vessel must give way?

☑ The sailing vessel receiving the wind on its port side must give way.

The sailing vessel receiving the wind on its starboard side must give way.

The sailing vessel heading east must give way.

The sailing vessel heading west must give way.

B3. Two sailing vessels are approaching each other in such a way that there is a risk of collision. They are receiving the wind from the same side. Which vessel must give way?

☑ The windward vessel must give way to the leeward vessel.

The leeward vessel must give way to the windward vessel.

They must make contact by radio.

The slower vessel must give way to the faster one.

B4. Two sailing vessels are approaching each other in such a way that there is a risk of collision. The one receiving the wind on its port side sees the other vessel to windward but is not sure whether that other vessel is on port tack or starboard tack. How must the first vessel receiving the wind on its port side behave?

☑ It must give way.

They must make contact by radio.

A proper lookout should be kept.

It must reduce speed.

B5. To which vessels must a sailing vessel give way?

☑ To a vessel not under command.

☑ To a vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

To a power-driven recreational craft approaching from starboard.

☑ To a vessel engaged in fishing.

B6. How should two power-driven vessels, which are approaching each other head-on or nearly head-on, act to avoid collision?

☑ Each vessel must alter course to starboard so that each pass on the port side of the other.

Each vessel must alter course to port so that each pass on the starboard side of the other.

The leeward vessel must give way.

The windward vessel must give way.

B7. How must two power-driven vessels behave when their courses cross and there is a risk of collision?

☑ The vessel which has the other on its starboard side must give way. If possible, the other vessel should be passed astern.

The vessel which has the other on its port side must give way.

The leeward vessel must give way.

The windward vessel must give way.

B8. On the open sea and outside a traffic separation scheme, a power-driven vessel underway and a sailing vessel are in sight of one another, and there is a risk of collision. How must they behave?

☑ The power-driven vessel must give way to the sailing vessel.

The sailing vessel must give way to the power-driven vessel.

Both must alter course to starboard.

Both must alter course to port.

B9. How must a power-driven vessel underway behave when in sight of a vessel not under command and there is a risk of collision?

☑ The power-driven vessel must give way.

The power-driven vessel must stop and wait for instructions from the other vessel.

The power-driven vessel must always pass to starboard.

The power-driven vessel must always pass to port.

B10. How must a power-driven vessel underway behave when in sight of a vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre and there is a risk of collision?

☑ The power-driven vessel must give way.

The power-driven vessel must stop and wait for instructions from the other vessel.

The power-driven vessel must always pass to starboard.

The power-driven vessel must always pass to port.

B11. How must a power-driven vessel underway behave when in sight of a vessel engaged in fishing and there is a risk of collision?

☑ The power-driven vessel must give way.

The power-driven vessel must stop and wait for instructions from the other vessel.

The power-driven vessel must always pass to starboard.

Both vessels must alter course to avoid a collision.

B12. How must a sailing vessel underway behave when in sight of a vessel not under command and there is a risk of collision?

☑ The sailing vessel must give way.

The sailing vessel must always pass to starboard.

The sailing vessel must always pass to port.

Both vessels must alter course to avoid a collision.

B13. How must a sailing vessel underway behave when in sight of a vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre and there is a risk of collision?

☑ The sailing vessel must give way.

The sailing vessel must always pass to starboard.

The sailing vessel must always pass to port.

Both vessels must alter course to avoid a collision.

B14. How must a sailing vessel underway behave when in sight of a vessel engaged in fishing and there is a risk of collision?

☑ The sailing vessel must give way.

The fishing vessel must alter its course and give way to the sailing vessel.

The sailing vessel must always pass to starboard.

The sailing vessel must always pass to port.

B15. How must a vessel that is required to give way carry out its manoeuvre?

☑ Any vessel which is required to give way shall, as far as possible, take early and substantial action so as to keep well clear.

The vessel must perform a “last moment manoeuvre” so as not to impede other shipping.

The power-driven vessel must always pass to starboard.

The power-driven vessel must always pass to port.

B16. How must an overtaking vessel behave?

☑ The overtaking vessel must give way to the vessel being overtaken.

☑ The overtaking vessel must keep clear of the vessel being overtaken until it has clearly passed it.

The overtaking vessel must give the prescribed sound signals.

The vessel being overtaken must reduce speed to allow the overtaking vessel to pass.

B17. Another vessel must give way to you. What are your obligations under COLREG?

☑ The stand-on vessel shall maintain its course and speed.

☑ The stand-on vessel may take action to avoid a collision as soon as it becomes apparent that the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action required by the rules.

☑ If the stand-on vessel finds itself so close to the give-way vessel that a collision cannot be avoided by the action of the give-way vessel alone, it must take such action as will best aid to avoid collision.

As the stand-on vessel, I need not concern myself with the vessel that has no right of way.

B18. How must a vessel behave when it hears the fog signal of another vessel apparently forward of the beam and there is a risk of collision?

☑ It must also give the prescribed sound signals.

☑ It must reduce its speed to the minimum at which the vessel can be kept on its course.

☑ If necessary, it must stop its headway.

☑ It must in any event navigate with caution until the risk of collision is over.

B19. How must a stand-on vessel behave if it becomes apparent that a give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action and a collision is imminent?

☑ It sounds at least five short and rapid blasts.

☑ It must take action that will best aid in avoiding a collision.

☑ If possible, it avoids turning to port when the other vessel is on its port side.

It must turn to port if the other vessel is on its port side.

B20. What is the meaning of the term "traffic separation scheme" (TSS)?

☑ TSS is a regulated system for organising maritime traffic, aimed at separating opposing traffic flows by establishing traffic lanes.

☑ These schemes are adopted by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and are recommended for all ships. In some areas, the use of the TSS is mandatory.

The traffic separation scheme is a military training area.

The COLREG do not apply in traffic separation schemes.

B21. How must vessels navigate within a traffic separation scheme?

☑ Proceed in the appropriate one-way lane in the general direction of traffic flow.

☑ Keep so far as practicable clear of the traffic separation line or separation zone.

☑ The vessel must enter or leave at the termination of the lane, or if it enters or leaves from the side, this must be done as nearly as practicable at a small angle to the general direction of traffic flow.

When crossing a traffic separation scheme, one should always avoid crossing at right angles to the direction of traffic.

B22. How should you behave when you need to cross a traffic separation scheme?

☑ Crossing traffic separation schemes should be avoided so far as practicable. If necessary, the crossing must be done on a heading of 90° to the general direction of traffic.

Vessels must take wind and current into account when plotting their course.

Vessels must avoid crossing at right angles to the traffic lane.

Vessels must give three short sound signals (● ● ●) before crossing.

B23. As a power-driven vessel in a one-way traffic lane, how should you behave toward a power-driven vessel crossing the lane from starboard, if there is a risk of collision?

☑ I must give way.

I keep my course and speed as I have right of way.

☑ If necessary, I perform a last moment manoeuvre.

Vessels under 20 metres in length may not use the traffic separation scheme.

B24. As a sailing vessel crossing a traffic separation scheme, how should you behave toward a power-driven vessel proceeding in the general direction of traffic flow in a traffic lane?

☑ I must give way.

I keep my course and speed as I have right of way.

A sailing vessel always has right of way when under sail.

A sailing vessel may not cross a traffic separation scheme.

B25. How must vessels under 20 metres in length or sailing vessels underway behave within a traffic separation scheme?

☑ Vessels under 20 metres in length and sailing vessels must not impede the safe passage of power-driven vessels following a traffic lane.

Power-driven vessels under 20 metres in length may not use the traffic separation scheme.

Sailing vessels under 20 metres in length under sail may not use the traffic separation scheme.

No powered or sailing vessel under 20 metres in length may use the traffic separation scheme.

B26. What does the following sound signal emitted by a power-driven vessel mean: one short blast ()?

☑ I am altering my course to starboard.

I am altering my course to port.

I am going astern.

I am going to turn around.

B27. What does the following sound signal emitted by a power-driven vessel mean: two short blasts ( )?

I am altering my course to starboard.

☑ I am altering my course to port.

I am going astern.

Vessel is turning.

B28. What does the following sound signal emitted by a power-driven vessel mean: three short blasts ( )?

I am altering my course to starboard.

I am altering my course to port.

☑ I am going astern.

Vessel is turning.

B29. What does the following sound signal emitted by a power-driven vessel mean: short blast, long blast, short blast (—), in restricted visibility?

☑ Warning signal of an anchored vessel on the approach of another vessel, to draw attention to its position.

I am going astern.

Reduce speed to avoid creating a wash.

A vessel constrained by its draught.

B30. What does the following sound signal mean: a series of at least five short blasts ( )?

☑ When two vessels are approaching one another and one of them is unsure about the other's intentions, the vessel in doubt shall sound a rapid series of at least five short blasts.

I am going astern.

Reduce speed to avoid creating a wash.

A vessel constrained by its draught.

B31. In restricted visibility, you hear every two minutes a long blast (—). Which vessels give this signal?

☑ A power-driven vessel making way.

A power-driven vessel underway but stopped and not making way.

A vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

A vessel constrained by its draught.

B32. In restricted visibility, you hear every two minutes two consecutive long blasts (— —). Which vessels give this signal?

A power-driven vessel making way.

☑ A power-driven vessel underway but stopped and not making way.

A vessel not under command.

A vessel constrained by its draught.

B33. In restricted visibility, you hear every two minutes three consecutive blasts: long, short, short (—). Which vessels give this signal?

☑ A sailing vessel.

A power-driven vessel that has stopped and is not making way.

☑ A vessel not under command.

☑ A vessel constrained by its draught.

B34. In restricted visibility, you hear every two minutes three consecutive blasts: long, short, short (—). Which vessels give this signal?

☑ A vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

A power-driven vessel making way.

☑ A vessel not under command.

☑ A fishing vessel.

B35. In restricted visibility, you hear at intervals of no more than two minutes three consecutive blasts: long, short, short (—), and then four consecutive blasts: long, short, short, short (—). Which vessel is sounding this signal?

An anchored vessel of more than 100 metres in length.

A vessel constrained by its draught.

A vessel underway not making way.

☑ A towed vessel, or if more than one towed vessel, the last crewed vessel in the tow.

B36. What sound signal must a sailing vessel of 12 metres or more in length give in restricted visibility?

☑ Three consecutive blasts: long, short, short (—), at least every two minutes.

Two separate long blasts, about two seconds apart (— —).

Four consecutive blasts: long, short, short, short (—).

Rapid ringing of a bell for about 5 seconds.

B37. What sound signal must a vessel of less than 12 metres in length give in restricted visibility if it cannot give the prescribed signals for vessels longer than 12 metres?

☑ At least every two minutes a loud sound signal.

Two long blasts, about two seconds apart (— —).

Four consecutive blasts: long, short, short, short (—).

Rapid ringing of a bell for about 5 seconds.

B38. In restricted visibility, you hear every minute rapid ringing of a bell for 5 seconds. Which vessel gives this signal?

☑ An anchored vessel of less than 100 metres in length.

A towed vessel.

A tug or pusher.

An anchored vessel of more than 100 metres in length.

B39. In restricted visibility, you hear every minute the following sound signal: first a bell for 5 seconds, then a gong for 5 seconds. Which vessel gives this signal?

An anchored vessel of less than 100 metres in length.

A towed vessel.

A tug or pusher.

☑ An anchored vessel of more than 100 metres in length.

B40. What additional sound signal may any anchored vessel give in restricted visibility to indicate its position to an approaching vessel?

☑ One short, one long, one short blast (—), to indicate its position and warn an approaching vessel of the risk of collision.

Rapid ringing of a bell followed by three single bell strikes.

Four consecutive blasts: long, short, short, short (—).

Three consecutive blasts: long, short, short (—).

B41. What measures must you take in restricted visibility?

☑ The prescribed fog sound signals must be given.

☑ The prescribed navigation lights must be switched on.

☑ Unless it has been established that there is no risk of collision, every vessel must reduce its speed to the minimum necessary to maintain its course

☑ Navigate with utmost caution until the risk of collision is over.

B42. What navigation lights must a towed vessel display , when clearly visible and not partially submerged?

☑ Two sidelights, red and green, and a white stern light.

Two sidelights, red and green, and two white, vertically aligned stern lights.

Two sidelights, red and green, yellow over white stern light.

Two sidelights, red and green, two white, vertically aligned masthead lights.

B43. What day shape must a sailing vessel display when it is also under engine power?

☑ A black cone, point downwards.

A diamond (biconical mark).

A black cone, point upwards.

A cylinder.

B44. What does it mean if every vessel in a towing convoy displays a black diamond?

☑ Tow with a length of more than 200 metres.

Tow with a length of more than 100 and less than 200 metres.

Tow with a length of more than 50 and less than 100 metres.

Tow is constrained by its draught.

B45. What day shapes must you display if your vessel of 12 metres or more in length is not under command?

☑ Two balls or similar marks, one above the other.

Three balls or similar marks, one above the other.

A black cone, point upwards.

A black ball.

B46. What day shapes must you display if your vessel of 12 metres or more in length is restricted in its ability to manoeuvre?

☑ Ball–diamond–ball, vertically aligned.

Three balls or similar marks, vertically aligned.

A black cone, point upwards.

A black ball.

B47. Which vessels display only red and green sidelights and a white stern light?

☑ A sailing vessel under sail alone.

☑ A towed vessel not using its own power to make way.

A minesweeper.

A trawler.

B48. What navigation lights may a rowing boat display?

☑ A rowing boat may display the lights prescribed for sailing vessels.

☑ To prevent a collision, it may show an electric lamp or a lantern with a white light.

A rowing boat displays only red and green sidelights.

A rowing boat does not need to display any lights.

B49. What navigation lights must a power-driven vessel underway of less than 7 metres in length and with a maximum speed not exceeding 7 knots, at least display?

☑ A white all-round light (360°), if practicable also red and green sidelights.

Only the stern light.

Only the sidelights.

Two all-round lights, one above the other.

B50. At what minimum height above the sidelights must a power-driven vessel of less than 12 metres in length display the masthead light?

☑ At least 1 metre above the sidelights.

At least 0.5 metre above the sidelights.

At least 1.5 metres above the sidelights.

At least 2 metres above the sidelights.

B51. What navigation lights may a power-driven vessel of less than 7 metres in length and with a maximum speed not exceeding 7 knots, display?

☑ The sidelights, the masthead light and the stern light.

☑ A white all-round light (360°); if practicable also red and green sidelights.

A yellow all-round light (360°).

A yellow flashing light.

B52. What navigation lights must you display if your vessel of 12 metres or more in length is not under command?

☑ When making way, two red all-round lights in a vertical line, as well as the sidelights and the stern light.

☑ When not making way, two red all-round lights in a vertical line.

Two red all-round lights in a vertical line, the masthead light as well as the sidelights and the stern light.

Ony the sidelights, the masthead light and the stern light.

B53. What navigation lights may a power-driven vessel underway of less than 12 metres in length display?

☑ Masthead light white 225°, sidelights red and green 112.5°, stern light white 135°.

Masthead light white 325°, sidelights red and green 112.5°, stern light white 135°.

Masthead light white 225°, as well as sidelights red and green 112.5°, vertically aligned on the mast, stern light white 135°.

All-round yellow light (360°).

B54. What navigation lights must a power-driven vessel underway of less than 12 metres in length display at a minimum?

☑ The sidelights red and green and a white all-round light at least 1 metre above the sidelights.

☑ The sidelights red and green combined in a bicolour lantern in the vessel's longitudinal axis, and a white all-round light at least 1 metre above the sidelights.

A white masthead light (225°) and a stern light (135°).

A white all-round light (360°).

B55. What day shape must a vessel at anchor display?

☑ One black ball in the fore part of the vessel where it can best be seen.

A red pennant in the fore part of the vessel, where it can best be seen.

Two black balls in the fore part of the vessel, where they can best be seen.

A black ball at fore and at stern, as well as the illuminated bridge.

B56. What navigation lights must a vessel at anchor of less than 50 metres display?

☑ One white all-round light where it can best be seen.

A red pennant in the fore part of the vessel, where it can best be seen.

Two black balls in the fore part of the vessel, where they can best be seen.

A black ball at fore and at stern, as well as the illuminated bridge.

B57. How is a vessel constrained by its draught marked during daylight hours?

☑ A vertical cylinder.

Displaying the shape is optional.

Black ball, black diamond, black ball, vertically aligned.

Three black balls vertically aligned.

B58. What lights must a vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre display when at anchor?

☑ Three all-round lights “Red – White – Red” in a vertical line, in addition to the prescribed anchor lights.

Three all-round lights “Red – White – Red” in a vertical line and a cylinder.

Three all-round lights “Red – White – Red” in a vertical line and three black balls vertically aligned.

Three all-round lights “Red – White – Red” horizontally aligned and one or two anchor lights.

B59. What lights must a sailing vessel display, when it is under sail while simultaneously using its engine for propulsion?

☑ The same lights as a power-driven vessel of the same length.

The sidelights and the stern light.

☑ The sidelights, the masthead light and the stern light.

The sidelights, “Red – Green”, the stern light and the all-round light “Green over Red”.

B60. At night, a 9-metre-long power-driven vessel not under command sights a large ship heading directly towards it. What precautions must the small vessel take?

☑ Indicate by any available means that it is not under command, e.g., via VHF radio or by giving sound or light signals, long, short, short.

☑ If the other vessel continues to approach, shine a strong torch at it to attract attention.

☑ Fire a signal “white star” or “flash-bang”.

Send a Mayday.

B61. What does the COLREG stipulate about lookouts?

☑ Every vessel must keep at all times a proper outlook, using sight, hearing, and also all available means, appropriate to the circumstances and conditions, so as to enable a full assessment of the situation and the risk of collision.

From sunrise to sunset, a proper watch must be kept by sight and hearing and by all available means, to fully assess the situation and the risk of collision.

From sunset to sunrise, a proper watch must be kept by sight and hearing and by all available means, to fully assess the situation and the risk of collision.

This rule applies only to power-driven vessels over 7 metres in length and over 7 knots in speed.

B62. To which vessels must a sailing vessel give way?

☑ To a vessel not under command.

☑ To a vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

☑ To a vessel constrained by its draught.

☑ To a vessel engaged in fishing.

B63. To which vessels must a power-driven vessel give way?

☑ To a vessel not under command.

☑ To a vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

☑ To a vessel constrained by its draught.

☑ To a vessel navigating under sail only.

B64. What lights must a vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre , not making way, display?

Vertically arranged red-white-red lights and anchor light(s).

Vertically arranged red-white-red lights and a cylinder.

Vertically arranged red-white-red lights and three balls arranged vertically.

☑ Vertically arranged red-white-red lights.

B65. What lights must a vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre, not making way, display?

☑ Vertically arranged red-white-red lights.

Vertically arranged red-white-red lights and a stern light.

Vertically arranged red-white-red lights and a masthead light.

Horizontally arranged red-white-red lights and anchor light(s).

C. Coastal Navigation, Buoyage and Lights

C1. How many types of marks does the buoyage system include?

2

3

4

☑ 5

C2. Name the types of buoyage marks in coastal waters.

☑ Lateral marks, special marks

☑ Cardinal marks

☑ Safe water marks

☑ Isolated danger marks

C3. What is meant by "conventional direction"?

☑ It is the general direction followed by a vessel arriving from the open sea when approaching a port, river, estuary, or other waterway.

☑ The conventional direction must be indicated in the relevant nautical documents.

The direction followed by a vessel leaving port heading to sea.

Crossing another vessel.

C4. What do lateral marks indicate?

☑ Lateral marks, whose use is associated with a “conventional direction” of buoyage, are generally employed for delimiting navigable channels. They indicate the starboard and port sides of the route to be followed.

There are no shoals around them.

They mark isolated dangers of small extent.

They indicate the main and secondary directions.

C5. What numbers or letters do starboard lateral marks bear?

Even numbers.

☑ Odd numbers.

No numbers.

No letters.

C6. What numbers or letters do port lateral marks bear?

☑ Even numbers.

Odd numbers.

No numbering.

No letters.

C7. In system A, what light and flashing rhythm do starboard marks display at night?

Red light of any rhythm, though not a specific one.

☑ Green light of any rhythm, though not a specific one.

Green light, two flashes.

Red light, two flashes.

C8. What characteristics are used to identify a coastal light?

☑ The colour, the duration, the rhythm.

The shape, the range, the brightness.

The rhythm, the colour, the range.

The direction, the range, the rhythm.

C9. What do you need to have at hand in order to identify a light?

☑ The “List of Lights and Signals” for the area you are in.

The tide table.

The nautical chart of the area.

The logbook.

C10. In System A, when approaching the coast from the sea, which buoy should you leave to port?

The green conical buoy.

☑ The red cylindrical buoy.

The red conical buoy.

The green cylindrical buoy.

C11. In System A, when approaching the coast from the sea, which buoy should you leave to starboard?

☑ The green conical buoy.

The red cylindrical buoy.

The red conical buoy.

The green cylindrical buoy.

C12. In System A, when leaving the harbour for the sea, which buoy should you leave to port?

☑ The green conical buoy.

The red cylindrical buoy.

The red conical buoy.

The green cylindrical buoy.

C13. In System A, when leaving the harbour for the sea, which buoy should you leave to starboard?

The green conical buoy.

☑ The red cylindrical buoy.

The red conical buoy.

The green cylindrical buoy.

C14. What do safe water marks indicate?

☑ There are no shoals around it.

☑ It marks the middle and axis of a channel. It may serve as a navigation mark when approaching a river or harbour entrance from the open sea.

An isolated danger of small extent.

Port and starboard sides of the channel.

C15. What may special marks indicate?

☑ They may mark special areas described in relevant nautical publications, such as charts and pilot books.

☑ They may indicate traffic separation where conventional marking might be unclear.

☑ They may mark fishing prohibition areas or marine farming zones.

☑ They may indicate the presence of submarine cables or pipelines.

C16. What do isolated danger marks indicate?

☑ Localised danger of limited extent, around which the water is safe.

Port and starboard sides of the channel.

Deep water danger. Waters are safe all around them.

Various zones shown on charts.

C17. What is the colour and characteristic of the light of a safe water mark?

Orange isophase light or orange occulting light.

☑ White isophase light or white occulting light.

Green isophase light or green occulting light.

Red isophase light or red occulting light.

C18. What light do isolated danger marks display at night, and what is their flashing rhythm?

☑ White, two grouped flashes with a period of 5 or 10 seconds

White, one flash with a period of 5 or 10 seconds.

Red, one flash with a period of 5 or 10 seconds.

Red, two grouped flashes with a period of 5 or 10 seconds.

C19. What do cardinal marks indicate?

☑ A cardinal mark indicates the direction (north, east, south or west) in which the safest water lies. The direction is named by the mark itself.

☑ The side to pass and the course to follow to avoid the danger.

Isolated dangers of limited extent.

Waters are safe all around them.

C20. You see this buoy. Which type of buoy is it?

☑ Starboard lateral mark.

Port lateral mark.

Safe water mark.

North cardinal mark.

C21. You see this buoy. Which type of buoy is it?

Starboard lateral mark.

☑ Port lateral mark.

Safe water mark.

North cardinal mark.

C22. You see this buoy. Which type of buoy is it?

Lateral mark, main direction to the left.

☑ Safe water mark.

North cardinal mark.

Special mark.

C23. You see this buoy. Which type of buoy is it?

Lateral mark, main direction to the left.

Safe water mark, centre of the fairway.

☑ Isolated danger mark.

Special mark.

C24. You see this buoy. Which type of buoy is it?

Lateral mark, main direction to the left.

Safe water mark, centre of the fairway.

Isolated danger mark.

☑ Special mark.

C25. What does this navigation mark mean? How should you proceed when passing?

☑ East cardinal mark, pass to the east.

West cardinal mark, pass to the west.

South cardinal mark, pass to the south.

North cardinal mark, pass to the north.

C26. What does this navigation mark mean? How should you proceed when passing?

East cardinal mark, pass to the east.

West cardinal mark, pass to the west.

South cardinal mark, pass to the south.

☑ North cardinal mark, pass to the north.

C27. What does this navigation mark mean? How should you proceed when passing?

East cardinal mark, pass to the east.

☑ West cardinal mark, pass to the west.

South cardinal mark, pass to the south.

North cardinal mark, pass to the north.

C28. What does this navigation mark mean? How should you proceed when passing?

East cardinal mark, pass to the east.

West cardinal mark, pass to the west.

☑ South cardinal mark, pass to the south.

North cardinal mark, pass to the north.

C29. You see this double mark. What does it mean? How should you proceed?

☑ Two south cardinals indicating a new danger. You must pass to the south as the danger lies to the north.

Two south cardinals indicating a new danger. You must pass to the north as the danger lies to the south.

Two north cardinals indicating a new danger. You must pass to the south as the danger lies to the north.

Two north cardinals indicating a new danger. You must pass to the north as the danger lies to the south.

C30. What light does a north cardinal mark have at night?

☑ White, continuous quick flashing Q or continuous very quick flashing VQ.

White, quick flashing Q(3), repeated every 10 s or very quick flashing VQ(3), repeated every 5 s.

White, quick flashing Q(6) + one long flash, repeated every 15 s or very quick flashing VQ(6), + one long flash, repeated every 10 s.

White, quick flashing Q(9), repeated every 15 s or very quick flashing VQ(9), repeated every 10 s.

C31. What light does an east cardinal mark have at night?

White, continuous quick flashing Q or continuous very quick flashing VQ.

☑ White, quick flashing Q(3), repeated every 10 s or very quick flashing VQ(3), repeated every 5 s.

White, quick flashing Q(6) + one long flash, repeated every 15 s or very quick flashing VQ(6), + one long flash, repeated every 10 s.

White, quick flashing Q(9), repeated every 15 s or very quick flashing VQ(9), repeated every 10 s.

C32. What light does a south cardinal mark have at night?

White, continuous quick flashing Q or continuous very quick flashing VQ.

White, quick flashing Q(3), repeated every 10 s or very quick flashing VQ(3), repeated every 5 s.

☑ White, quick flashing Q(6) + one long flash, repeated every 15 s or very quick flashing VQ(6), + one long flash, repeated every 10 s.

White, quick flashing Q(9), repeated every 15 s or very quick flashing VQ(9), repeated every 10 s.

C33. What light does a west cardinal mark have at night?

White, continuous quick flashing Q or continuous very quick flashing VQ.

White, quick flashing Q(3), repeated every 10 s or very quick flashing VQ(3), repeated every 5 s.

White, quick flashing Q(6) + one long flash, repeated every 15 s or very quick flashing VQ(6), + one long flash, repeated every 10 s.

☑ White, quick flashing Q(9), repeated every 15 s or very quick flashing VQ(9), repeated every 10 s.

C34. You see the light of a mark: white, continuously very quick flashing VQ. What type of mark is it and how should you proceed?

East cardinal mark, I am passing to the east.

West cardinal mark, I am passing to the west.

South cardinal mark, I am passing to the south.

☑ North cardinal mark, I am passing to the north.

C35. You see the light of a mark: white, 6 grouped quick flashes + long flash - Q(6)+ L.Fl - repeated every 15 seconds. What mark is it and how should you proceed?

East cardinal mark, I am passing to the east.

West cardinal mark, I am passing to the west.

☑ South cardinal mark, I am passing to the south.

North cardinal mark, I am pass to the north.

C36. You see the light of a mark: white, 3 grouped quick flashes Q(3) repeated every 10 seconds. What mark is it and how should you proceed?

☑ East cardinal mark, I am passing to the east.

West cardinal mark, I am passing to the west.

South cardinal mark, I am passing to the south.

North cardinal mark, I am passing to the north.

C37. You see the light of a mark: white, 9 grouped quick flashes Q(9) repeated every 15 seconds. What mark is it and how should you proceed?

East cardinal mark, I am passing to the east.

☑ West cardinal mark, I am passing to the west.

South cardinal mark, I am passing to the south.

North cardinal mark, I am passing to the north.

C38. How can you determine on which side to pass a cardinal mark?

By knowing the direction of the current.

☑ By using a compass.

By knowing the port and starboard sides of the vessel.

By taking a compass bearing.

C39. What are the characteristic colour and flashing rhythm of a starboard lateral mark?

Red flashing light at any rhythm

☑ Green flashing light at any rhythm

Green flashing light: Fl(2+1)

Red flashing light: Fl(2+1)

C40. What does the following abbreviation mean? Oc. WRG. 12 M

☑ Occulting light with white, red and green sectors

☑ Nominal range of 12 nautical miles

Height of 12 metres

Flashing light with white, red and green sectors

C41. What do you understand by a quick flashing light?

The periods of light are always longer than the periods of darkness.

☑ The periods of light are always shorter than the periods of darkness.

☑ A quick flash lasts for less than 2 seconds

A quick flash lasts for more than 2 seconds

C42. What do the following abbreviations mean? Bell, Dir. WRG

☑ Buoy or beacon equipped with a bell .

Whistle.

Isophase light.

☑ Directional light / sectored light.

C43. What does the following abbreviation mean: Fl(2) G.10 s

☑ Starboard lateral mark, green flashing light with groups of 2 flashes

Starboard lateral mark, isophase light

Port lateral mark, long flashing light

Isolated danger mark

C44. What is the characteristic of a flashing light?

The period of light is shorter than the period of darkness

The period of light is equal to the period of darkness

☑ the flashes occur at a rate of 50 to 79 flashes per minute

100 to 120 flashes per minute

C45. You see a white light on a buoy with the characteristic Fl(2) 5s 6M. What does this light mean and how should you proceed?

☑ Isolated danger mark

Dangerous area

☑ The danger can be passed on any side

The danger cannot be passed on any side

C46. What do you understand by leading lights and how do you navigate by them?

☑ The leading lights consist of a rear light (aft and higher) and a front light (forward and lower).

It is a sector light.

☑ I keep the front and rear lights vertically aligned, and navigate in the direction of traffic, staying slightly to the right of the alignment axis.

I must navigate so that the front and rear lights are vertically aligned. I travel in the direction of traffic, in the centre of the leading line.

C47. What do you understand by the period of a light?

The time between a light appearance and darkness.

☑ The time interval from the beginning of one light sequence to the beginning of the next identical sequence.

At least two similar lights in a sea area.

The period between sunset and sunrise.

C48. What labels do port-hand lateral marks carry?

Consecutive even numbers, starting from the land or in the designated direction, possibly with a lowercase letter added.

Consecutive odd numbers, starting from the land or in the designated direction, possibly with a lowercase letter added.

☑ If lateral marks on the port side of the channel are identified by numbers or letters, the sequence of numbers (even on port side) or letters follows the conventional direction of buoyage.

Consecutive odd numbers, starting from the sea or in the designated direction, possibly with a lowercase letter added.

C49. What labels do starboard-hand lateral marks carry?

Consecutive even numbers, starting from the land or in the designated direction, possibly with a lowercase letter added.

Consecutive odd numbers, starting from the land or in the designated direction, possibly with a lowercase letter added.

Consecutive even numbers, starting from the sea or in the designated direction, possibly with a lowercase letter added.

☑ If lateral marks on the starboard side of the channel are identified by numbers or letters, the sequence of numbers (odd on starboard side) or letters follows the conventional direction of buoyage.

C50. What do the following abbreviations mean? Oc(2) R Horn(1) 15s Whis

☑ Red light buoy with double occultations and a foghorn emitting a single sound every 15 seconds, associated with a whistle produced by the swell.

Occulting red light with a maximum visible range of 2 nautical miles.

Long flashing light with single flashes.

Whistling buoy with two sounds every 15 seconds.

C51. How do you navigate using a sectored light?

I do not need to use the sectored light, there are other means for safe navigation.

☑ I need to consult the nautical charts and the accompanying nautical publications

I must navigate my vessel on the left side of the fairway marked by the white leading sector.

I must navigate my vessel in the centre of the fairway marked by the white leading sector.

C52. What is the purpose of tide tables?

☑ They allow you to determine the predicted water depth at a specific location and time.

☑ They provide the predicted times of low and high tide.

The times are indicated in Universal Time (UT) plus one hour, corresponding to Central European summer time (CEST).

The times are indicated in Universal Time (UT), corresponding to Central European winter time (CET).

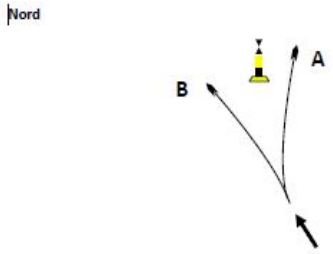
C53. In the following situation, which route should you take to pass the buoy safely?

Route A.

It does not matter; the danger is beneath the buoy.

☑ Route B.

I check in my logbook.



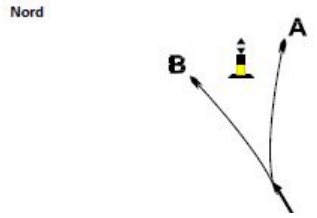
C54. What buoy is this and which route should you take?

☑ East cardinal mark, route A.

West cardinal mark, route A.

East cardinal mark, route B.

West cardinal mark, route B.



C55. What is the maximum speed in the 300-metre zone near the beach?

4 knots.

☑ 5 knots.

6 knots.

5 km/h.

C56. There is a speed limit of 5 knots up to a certain distance from the shore. How wide is this area?

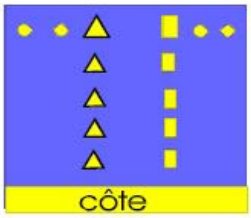
200 metres.

☑ 300 metres.

400 metres.

250 metres.

C57. What is the meaning of these marks towards the shore?



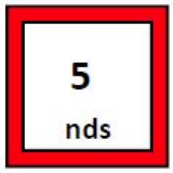
Main fairway.

☑ Access channel to the shore.

Secondary fairway.

Bathing area.

C58. What does this sign mean?



☑ Maximum speed permitted: 5 knots.

Maximum speed permitted: 5 km/h.

Minimum speed: 5 knots.

Minimum speed: 5 km/h.

C59. What do three vertically aligned flashing red lights at a harbour entrance mean?

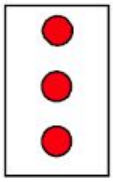
Entry permitted.

Entry by instruction.

☑ Critical emergency, entry is prohibited. Depending on the circumstances, it may be necessary to wait or divert to another port. Please strictly adhere to the instructions issued by the harbour authorities.

Approaching storm. Special precautions required.

C60. What does this signal at a harbour entrance mean?



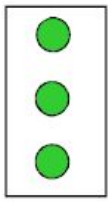
☑ Vessels must not pass through.

Entry by instruction.

Entry and exit permitted.

Passage permitted, special caution required.

C61. What does this signal at a harbour entrance mean?



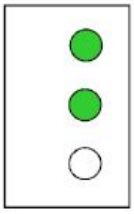
☑ Entry permitted; one-way traffic.

Entry by instruction.

Entry and exit permitted.

Entry only by instruction.

C62. What does this signal at a harbour entrance mean?



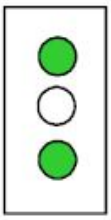
Entry prohibited, exit permitted.

Entry by instruction.

☑ Entry permitted; two-way traffic.

☑ Entry permitted, special caution required.

C63. What does this signal at a harbour entrance mean?



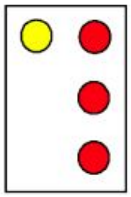
Entry in this direction prohibited, opposite direction permitted.

☑ Entry is only authorised upon permission given by the port authorities.

Entry and exit permitted.

Entry permitted, special caution required.

C64. What does this signal near a port mean?



Entry in this direction prohibited, opposite direction permitted.

Entry by instruction.

☑ Entry is prohibited, except vessels outside the main fairway.

Passage permitted, special attention required.

C65. What is the maximum speed permitted for jet-skis within the 300 m zone near the beach?

4 knots.

☑ 5 knots.

6 knots.

5 km/h.

C66. How many people must be on board a boat towing a water-skier?

1 person.

☑ 2 persons.

3 persons.

Not relevant.

C67. You see this signal during the day. What does it mean?

Minesweeper at work.

☑ Diver in the water. Keep your distance and proceed slowly.

Customs control.

Area reserved for water-skiers.

C68. What are the colours of the navigation lights of a power-driven vessel underway?

☑ Masthead light: white.

Masthead light: yellow.

☑ Starboard light: green.

Starboard light: red.

C69. What are the colours of the navigation lights of a power-driven vessel underway>?

☑ Stern light: white.

Stern light: yellow.

Port light: green.

☑ Port light: red.

C70. What are the angles of visibility of the navigation lights of a power-driven vessel underway?

Masthead light: 180°.

☑ Masthead light: 225°.

Sidelight: 112°.

☑ Sidelight: 112.5°.

C71. What are the angles of visibility of the navigation lights of a power-driven vessel underway?

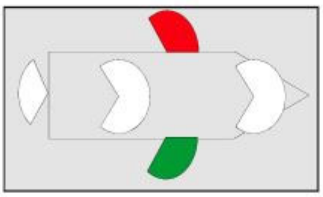
Stern light: 125°.

☑ Stern light: 135°.

Sidelight: 112°.

☑ Sidelight: 112.5°.

C72. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



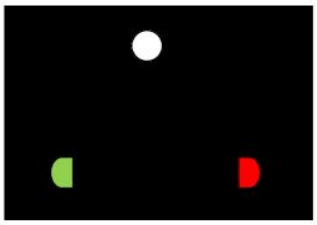
Sailing vessel under sail.

Power-driven vessel, less than 50 m in length.

☑ Power-driven vessel, 50 m or more in length.

Fishing vessel engaged in fishing.

C73. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



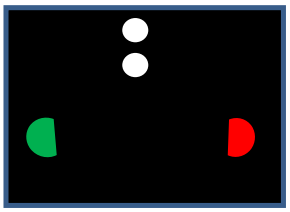
Sailing vessel under sail.

☑ Power-driven vessel, less than 50 m in length.

Power-driven vessel, 50 m or more in length.

☑ Vessel, less than 12 m in length.

C74. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



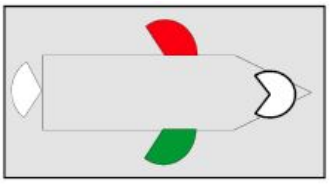
Sailing vessel under sail.

Power-driven vessel, less than 50 m in length.

☑ Power-driven vessel, 50 m or more in length.

☑ Towing convoy making way, up to 200 metres in length.

C75. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



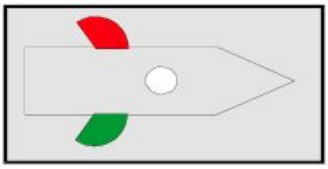
Sailing vessel under sail.

☑ Power-driven vessel, less than 50 m in length.

Power-driven vessel, 50 m or more in length.

☑ Power-driven vessel, less than 12 m in length.

C76. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



Sailing vessel under sail.

Power-driven vessel, less than 50 m in length.

Power-driven vessel, 50 m or more in length.

☑ Power-driven vessel, less than 12 m in length.

C77. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?

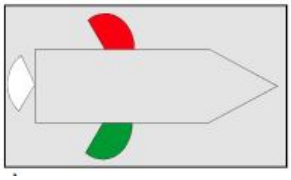
Sailing vessel under sail.

☑ Power-driven vessel, up to 20 m in length.

Power-driven vessel, restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

Power-driven vessel, over 50 m in length.

C78. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



☑ Sailing vessel under sail.

Power-driven vessel, less than 12 m in length.

Power-driven vessel, less than 20 m in length.

Power-driven vessel, less than 50 m in length.

C79. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?

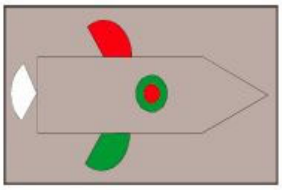
☑ Sailing vessel under sail.

Power-driven vessel, less than 12 m in length.

Power-driven vessel, less than 20 m in length.

Power-driven vessel, less than 50 m in length.

C80. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



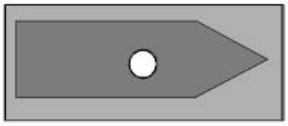
☑ Sailing vessel under sail.

Power-driven vessel, less than 12 m in length.

Power-driven vessel, less than 20 m in length.

Power-driven vessel, less than 50 m in length.

C81. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



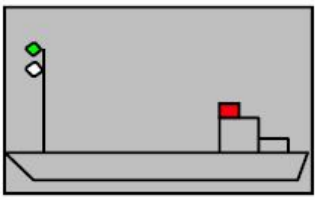
Sailing vessel under sail.

Power-driven vessel, less than 12 m in length.

Power-driven vessel, less than 20 m in length.

☑ Power-driven vessel, less than 7 m in length with a maximum speed of 7 knots.

C82. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



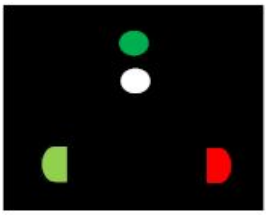
Fishing vessel.

Sailing vessel under sail.

☑ Trawler, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Vessel not under command.

C83. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



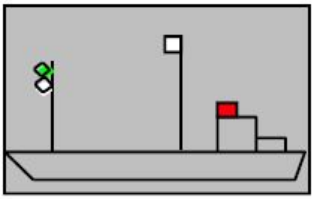
Fishing vessel.

Sailing vessel under sail.

☑ Trawler, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Trawler, less than 50 m in length, not making way.

C84. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



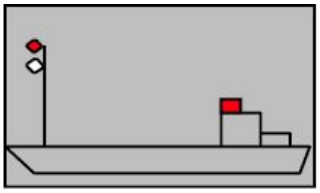
Fishing vessel.

Sailing vessel under sail.

☑ Trawler, over 50 m in length, making way.

Trawler, less than 50 m in length, making way.

C85. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



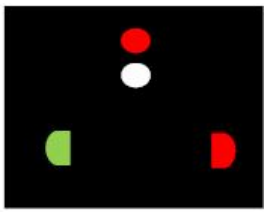
☑ Fishing vessel, not engaged in trawling, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Sailing vessel under sail.

Trawler, over 50 m in length, making way.

Trawler, less than 50 m in length, making way.

C86. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



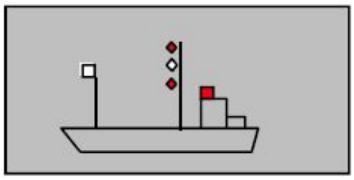
☑ Fishing vessel, not engaged in trawling, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Sailing vessel under sail.

Trawler, over 50 m in length, making way.

Trawler, less than 50 m in length, making way.

C87. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



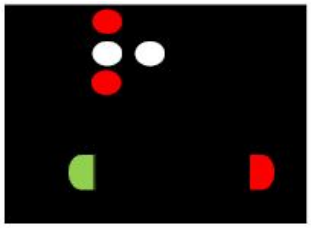
Fishing vessel, less than 50 m in length, making way.

☑ Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Trawler, over 50 m in length, making way.

Vessel constrained by its draught, less than 50 m in length, making way.

C88. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



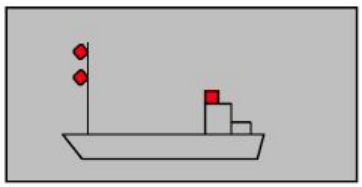
Fishing vessel, less than 50 m in length, making way.

☑ Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Trawler, over 50 m in length, making way.

Vessel constrained by its draught, less than 50 m in length, making way.

C89. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



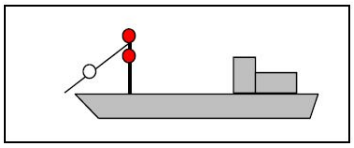
☑ Vessel not under command, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Trawler, over 50 m in length, making way.

Vessel constrained by its draught, less than 50 m in length, making way.

C90. At night, you see a vessel underway, displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



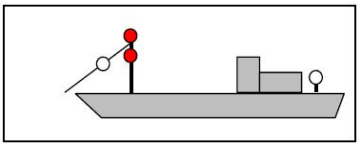
Vessel not under command, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre, less than 50 m in length, making way.

☑ Vessel aground, less than 50 m in length.

Vessel constrained by its draught, less than 50 m in length, making way.

C91. At night, you see a vessel underway displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



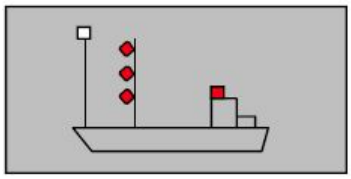
Vessel not under command, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre, less than 50 m in length, making way.

☑ Vessel aground, more than 50 m in length.

Vessel constrained by its draught, less than 50 m in length, making way.

C92. At night, you see a vessel underway displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



Vessel not under command, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Vessel aground, more than 50 m in length.

☑ Vessel constrained by its draught, less than 50 m in length, making way.

C93. What type of lights must a tug display at night astern (at its rear), when engaged in towing?

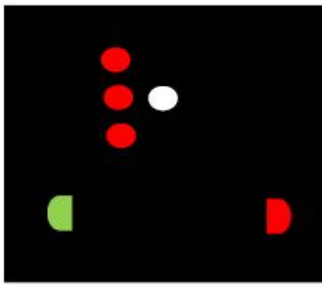
☑ A white stern light.

☑ A towing stern light (yellow), vertically above the stern light.

A yellow all-round light.

A towing stern light (yellow), vertically below the stern light.

C94. At night, you see a vessel underway displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



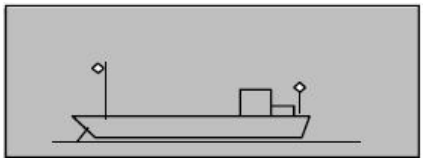
Vessel not under command, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre, less than 50 m in length, making way.

Vessel aground, over 50 m in length.

☑ Vessel constrained by its draught, less than 50 m in length, making way.

C95. At night, you see a vessel displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



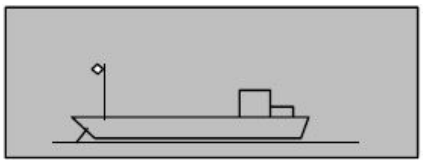
Vessel at anchor, less than 50 m in length.

☑ Vessel at anchor, between 50 m and 100 m in length.

Vessel carrying dangerous goods, between 50 m and 100 m in length.

Vessel at anchor, over 100 m in length.

C96. At night, you see a vessel displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



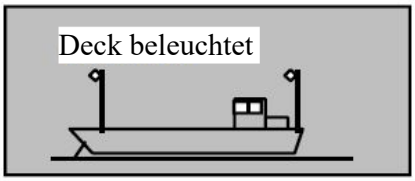
☑ Vessel at anchor, less than 50 m in length.

Vessel at anchor, between 50 m and 100 m in length.

Vessel carrying dangerous goods, between 50 m and 100 m in length.

Vessel at anchor, over 100 m in length.

C97. At night, you see a vessel displaying the following lights. What type of vessel is it?



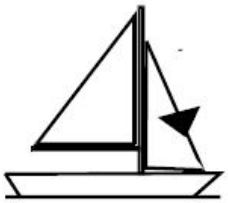
Vessel at anchor, less than 50 m in length.

Vessel at anchor, between 50 m and 100 m in length.

Vessel carrying dangerous goods, between 50 m and 100 m in length.

☑ Vessel at anchor, over 100 m in length.

C98. By day, you see a sailing boat displaying the following additional sign. What does it indicate?



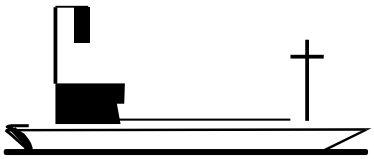
Sailing boat engaged in fishing.

Sailing boat under sail.

☑ Sailing boat under sail and engine.

Sailing boat aground.

C99. By day, you see a vessel displaying the following additional sign. What does it indicate?



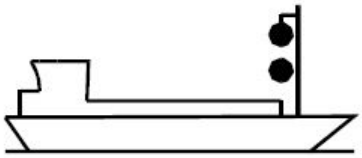
Vessel not under command.

☑ Vessel constrained by its draught.

Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

Vessel aground.

C100. By day, you see a vessel displaying the following additional sign. What does it indicate?



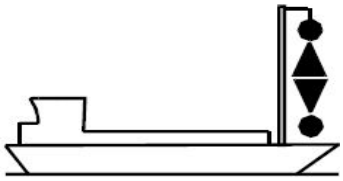
☑ Vessel not under command.

Vessel constrained by its draught.

Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

Vessel aground.

C101. By day, you see a vessel displaying the following additional sign. What does it indicate?



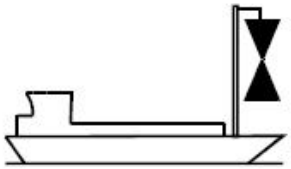
Vessel not under command.

Vessel constrained by its draught.

☑ Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

Trawler engaged in fishing.

C102. By day, you see a vessel displaying the following additional sign. What does it indicate?



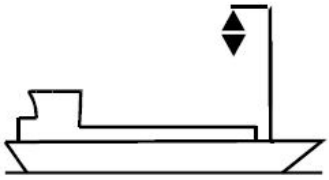
Vessel not under command.

☑ Trawler engaged in fishing.

Tug engaged in towing.

Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

C103. By day, you see a vessel displaying the following additional sign. What does it indicate?



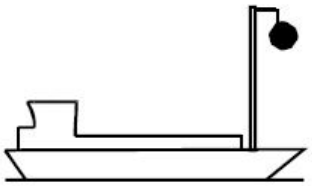
Vessel not under command.

Trawler engaged in fishing.

☑ Tow in operation, over 200 m in length.

Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

C104. By day, you see a vessel displaying the following additional sign. What does it indicate?



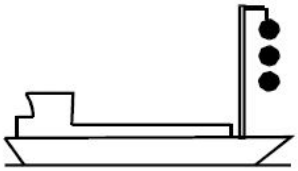
Vessel not under command.

Vessel constrained by its draught.

☑ Vessel at anchor, less than 50 m in length.

Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

C105. By day, you see a vessel displaying the following additional sign. What does it indicate?



Vessel not under command.

Vessel constrained by draught.

☑ Vessel aground.

Vessel restricted in ability to manoeuvre.

C106. What is the significance of the Greenwich Meridian?

Starting from this line, the longitudes are measured in degrees 90°N and 90°S.

☑ It is the 'prime meridian', i.e. the meridian on which longitude is defined as 0°. From here, the longitudes are measured in degrees from 0° to 180°E (East) and from 0° to 180°W (West).

Starting from this line, the latitudes are measured in degrees 90°N and 90°S.

Starting from this line, the latitudes are measured in degrees 180°E and 180°W.

C107. On a power-driven vessel, you are navigating on a heading of 270° and notice another power-driven vessel heading 180°. What should you do when there is a risk of collision?

I stay on my course, as I have right of way.

☑ I give way and let the other vessel pass.

I try to come to an agreement with the other vessel.

The other vessel is approaching from starboard, so it must give way.

C108. You are steering a compass course of 0°. In which cardinal direction are you heading?

☑ North.

East.

South.

West.

C109. You are steering a compass course of 90°. In which cardinal direction are you heading?

North.

☑ East.

South.

West.

C110. You are steering a compass course of 180°. In which cardinal direction are you heading?

North.

East.

☑ South.

West.

C111. You are steering a compass course of 270°. In which cardinal direction are you heading?

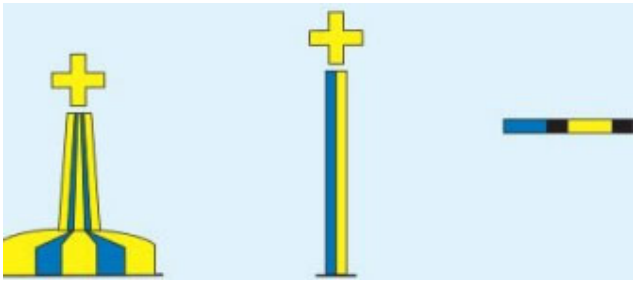
North.

East.

South.

☑ West.

C112. You see this mark. What is it about?



☑ Wreck buoy in case of emergency.

☑ This buoy is intended to provide visual and radio assistance to navigation. It is placed as close as possible to the wreck, or arranged around it, within the perimeter of any other marks that may be placed later.

Safe water mark.

Isolated danger mark.

D. Offshore Navigation

D1. What should you check before using a nautical chart?

That the chart is not older than 5 years.

☑ That the chart has been updated to the latest corrections.

That the chart is in English.

That the chart is available in electronic/digital format.

D2. How can you tell if the nautical chart has been updated to the latest corrections?

By the date on the compass rose used for correcting magnetic variation, which must not be more than 5 years prior to the current date.

By the date on the compass rose used for correcting magnetic variation, which must not be more than 3 years prior to the current date.

☑ By the last official correction date, usually found on the left side of the lower chart border.

Nautical charts generally do not need to be corrected.

D3. What does the "legend" (chart key) of a nautical chart contain? The legend of a nautical chart contains general information about:

☑ The scale and type of projection.

Heights, depths and their reference points.

The validity date.

☑ Other important notes.

D4. What units of measurement are used for depths on German and French nautical charts?

Feet and inches.

Metres and centimetres.

☑ Metres and decimetres.

Centimetres and decimetres.

D5. Where can you find information about symbols and abbreviations used on German and French nautical charts?

☑ On “Karte 1” of the German Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency ("Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie" BSH).

☑ In “Ouvrage 1D” of the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of the Navy (“Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine” SHOM).

In the logbook.

☑ In the Hydrographic Organisation INT1 publication.

D6. Which official nautical publications and services provide information needed for the area of navigation?

☑ Nautical charts and lists of lights.

☑ Pilot books and tide tables.

☑ Maritime radio services and maritime safety information.

☑ Notices to Mariners and tidal stream atlases.

D7. What is the "chart datum" (CD), i.e. the reference level for depths, in nautical charts of German territorial waters?

In non-tidal waters, the lowest water level.

☑ In non-tidal waters, the mean water level.

☑ In tidal waters, the lowest possible water level which can be expected under average meteorological conditions (lowest astronomical tide).

In tidal waters, the highest possible water level which can be expected under average meteorological conditions (highest astronomical tide).

D8. What do the depth values on nautical charts refer to?

To the mean spring low-water level.

☑ To the chart datum.

To the mean water level.

To the lowest possible tidal water level.

D9. What is the charted depth?

The water depth referenced to the mean spring low water level.

☑ The water depth referenced to the chart datum.

The water depth referenced to the mean water level.

The water depth referenced to the lowest possible low-water level.

D10. What is the chart datum (CD)?

The chart datum is the water depth referenced to the lowest possible low-water level.

☑ The chart datum is the reference level for depth values on a nautical chart. The CD is described on the respective charts.

☑ In non-tidal waters, CD usually corresponds to the mean water level. In tidal waters, CD often corresponds to the mean spring low water level.

☑ In the English Channel and southwestern area of the North Sea, CD corresponds to the lowest possible tidal water level

D11. What is the significance of “neap tide” and “spring tide” for tidal streams?

During spring tide, tidal streams are sometimes considerably weaker than during neap tide.

During spring tide, tidal streams are sometimes equally strong as during neap tide.

☑ During spring tide, tidal streams are sometimes considerably stronger than during neap tide.

Tidal streams are independent of spring and neap tides.

D12. Where can you find information about tides and tidal streams in coastal waters?

☑ In tidal stream atlases.

☑ In pilot books.

☑ In nautical almanacs.

☑ On nautical charts and tide tables.

D13. On a nautical chart you find the depth indication 2.3 underlined (2.3) near a coastline. What does this mean?

☑ The location of the number is 2.3 m above chart datum.

The location of the number is 2.3 m below chart datum.

☑ The area may dry out.

The area cannot dry out.

D14. What is the relationship between charted depth (CD), water depth (WD) and height of tide (H)?

☑ WD = CD + H.

WD = CD – H.

☑ CD = WD – H.

CD = WD + H.

D15. What is a tide gauge?

A scale indicating the air pressure.

A scale indicating the horizontal water position.

A scale indicating the vertical water position.

☑ A scale indicating the water level.

D16. What information is contained in the list of lights?

☑ Description of lights and their geographical location.

☑ Description of lightships and their geographical location.

Description of harbours and their geographical location.

☑ Description of major buoys and their geographical location.

D17. Where can you find information on maritime affairs, particularly about maritime regulations of countries, their coastal areas, ports and natural conditions?

☑ In pilot books.

In local newspapers.

☑ In harbour guides.

From the harbour master.

D18. What are leading lights?

Leading lights are single lights which, through sectors of different colours or characteristics (leading or warning sectors), generally indicate a channel, harbour entrance or safe waters between shoals.

Leading light means sector lights that illuminate the course to steer. They indicate, with a central sector, the area in which a course change is to be made. The outer sectors usually announce the upcoming course change with a different characteristic.

☑ Leading lights consist of a front light (lower) and a rear light (higher) forming an alignment axis that indicates, for example, a course to be taken in a fairway into the harbour, or through safe waters between shoals.

Leading light means a sector light that shines along the course. It indicates, for example, a course through a channel, a harbour entrance or safe waters between shoals.

D19. When are you on a leading line?

A vessel is on the leading line when the front and rear lights are clearly visible.

☑ A vessel is on the leading line when the front and rear lights appear vertically aligned.

A vessel is on the leading line when the front light is seen exactly ahead.

A vessel is on the leading line when the front light is seen exactly abeam.

D20. What is the range of a light?

The range of a light is the maximum distance at which a light still produces a distinct visual impression to the observer's eye, assuming a visibility factor of 0.74 (corresponding to a meteorological visibility of 10 nautical miles in daylight).

☑ The range of a light is given in nautical miles and depends on the height of the light, the brightness of the light and the prevailing atmospheric conditions.

☑ The nominal range of a light refers to a fixed value of atmospheric transparency corresponding to a meteorological visibility of 10 nautical miles in daylight. The nominal range of a major lighthouse exceeds its geographic visibility.

The range of a light is the geographic distance at which a light is visible at night.

D21. What is the nominal range of a light?

☑ The nominal range is the maximum distance at which a light can be seen under standard atmospheric transparency conditions with a visibility factor of 0.74 (corresponding to a meteorological visibility of 10 nautical miles in daylight), measured at a contrast of 5%.

The nominal range is the luminous range under optimal visibility conditions.

The nominal range is equal to the actual visibility range of a light.

The nominal range is equal to the geographic range of a light.

D22. On the nautical chart you find the entry "18M" next to a light. What does this mean?

This is the geographic range, in this case 18 nautical miles.

This is the height of the light, in this case 18 metres.

☑ This is the nominal range, in this case 18 nautical miles.

This is the safety distance to be maintained from the light, in this case 18 nautical miles.

D23. What is the geographic visibility of a light?

☑ The geographic visibility or geographic range of a light is the maximum distance at which a light could possibly be seen based on the Earth's curvature.

The geographic visibility is the range calculated at a visibility factor of 0.74 (which corresponds to a meteorological visibility of 10 nautical miles during the day).

The geographic visibility depends on the brightness of the light and means the distance at which a light still produces a distinct visual impression to the observer's eye.

The geographic visibility is always equal to the luminous range of a light.

D24. How must luminous range and geographic visibility relate to each other for the position fixing method "Dipping Distance" or "Rising Distance" to be applicable?

The luminous range must be less than the geographic range.

☑ The luminous range must be at least equal to the geographic range.

The geographic range must be greater than the luminous range.

Geographic visibility and luminous range must both be greater than 10 nautical miles.

D25. Where can you find tables for determining the distance of a light on the horizon?

☑ In lists of lights.

On the nautical chart.

On the sector navigation chart.

On the international nautical chart No. 1 (INT 1).

D26. Where do you read the nautical miles on the chart?

At the top or bottom chart margin at the level of the given position.

In the legend of the chart.

On international nautical chart No. 1 (INT 1).

☑ On the right or left chart margin at the level of the given position.

D27. How long is a nautical mile (in metres)?

1,000 m.

2,065 m.

☑ 1,852 m.

1,609 m.

D28. What is meant by the term “knot” as a measure of speed?

The number of kilometres covered in one hour.

☑ A unit of speed representing the ratio of the distance travelled, in nautical miles, to the time taken, in hours (nautical miles per hour).

☑ The number of nautical miles covered in one hour.

The number of nautical miles covered in one minute.

D29. What is meant by the geographical "latitude" of a location?

The latitude of a location is the angle at the pole between the meridian of the location and the prime meridian. This also corresponds to the equatorial arc between these two meridians.

☑ The latitude of a location is the angle at the Earth's centre between the equatorial plane and the line connecting the Earth's centre to the parallel circle on which the location lies.

The latitude of a location is the angle at the Earth's centre, between the axis joining the Earth's centre to the point where the prime meridian crosses the equator and the axis joining the Earth's centre to the point where the local meridian crosses the equator.

The latitude of a location is the angle at the Earth's surface, between the equatorial plane and the line from the surface point to the parallel on which the location lies.

D30. What is meant by true heading?

☑ It is the angle between true north and the vessel's centreline.

It is the angle between true north and magnetic north.

It is the angle between magnetic north and compass north.

It is the angle between compass north and the vessel's centreline.

D31. What is meant by magnetic heading?

It is the angle between true north and magnetic north.

It is the angle between magnetic north and compass north.

It is the angle between compass north and the vessel's centreline.

☑ It is the angle between magnetic north and the vessel's centreline.

D32. What is meant by compass course?

It is the angle between true north and magnetic north.

It is the angle between magnetic north and compass north.

☑ It is the course as read directly on the vessel's compass.

It is the angle between magnetic north and the vessel's heading.

D33. What is meant by magnetic variation?

☑ It is the angle between true north and magnetic north.

It is the angle between magnetic north and compass north.

It is the angle between true north and the vessel's heading.

It is the angle between compass north and the vessel's heading.

D34. What is meant by compass deviation?

It is the angle between true north and magnetic north.

☑ It is the angle between magnetic north and compass north.

It is the angle between true north and the vessel's heading.

It is the angle between compass north and the vessel's heading.

D35. Where can you find the value of the magnetic variation and its annual change?

☑ From the compass rose nearest to the given location or from the relevant information on the nautical chart.

From the harbour almanac.

From the International Chart No. 1.

Variation can be ignored in recreational boating.

D36. From where can you deduce the compass deviation?

From the compass rose nearest to the location.

From the relevant information on the nautical chart.

By comparing the steering compass and hand-bearing compass.

☑ From the deviation table (deviation card) established for the vessel concerned.

D37. What is meant by the estimated position?

A waypoint entered into the GPS system before departure and now being navigated to.

The nearest standard port whose tide tables must be considered.

☑ The location of the vessel calculated and plotted based on the courses steered, distances travelled, and all foreseeable influences.

The ship's position determined by a cross bearing.

D38. What does the term "log" refer to?

Instrument that measures actual water depth.

Instrument that records the distance travelled.

Instrument that shows the current position.

☑ Instrument that measures the distance travelled through the water.

D39. What is meant by the expression: “taking a bearing”?

☑ Determining the direction of a known fixed object by measuring its angle.

Precisely steering a given course.

Traveling along a predetermined route.

Determining the direction of a known fixed object using a sighting rod.

D40. How do you obtain a position line?

By determining the keel direction.

By connecting the estimated position with the observed position.

☑ By taking a bearing of a known object.

By taking a bearing of an approaching vessel.

D41. What is a cross bearing?

The bearing of a clearly visible church.

☑ The bearing of two fixed and known objects in quick succession, which are ideally at right angles (90°) to each other.

Marking successive observed positions with crosses.

When crew members check each other’s bearings.

D42. How do you determine your position using a cross bearing?

By plotting the magnetic bearings of two objects on the chart. The intersection point of the bearing lines is my position.

A cross bearing does not allow me to determine my position.

☑ By plotting the true bearings of two objects on the chart. The intersection point of these lines marks my position.

By entering the coordinates along the side margin of the nautical chart.

D43. Why must you regularly enter your position on the chart?

☑ To detect deviations from the planned course early and accurately, and to correct the course if necessary.

So that a copy of positions from the logbook is available for emergencies.

With electronic navigation, this is no longer necessary.

To mark the route for the return journey.

D44. What is the position offset?

A technique for plotting a cross bearing into the chart using navigation instruments.

☑ Direction and distance from the estimated position to the fixed position.

When only the ship's positions are estimated (without further bearings).

Direction and distance from the estimated position to the swimming area.

D45. What could be causing a position offset?

☑ Inaccurate navigation and poor estimation.

☑ Course-keeping errors (e.g. imprecise control panel)

Incorrect sail trim.

☑ Failure to adequately account for current and wind.

D46. What is meant by leeway of a vessel?

☑ The sideways drift of the vessel, relative to its heading and distance run, caused by the wind.

The difference between true wind and apparent wind.

Variation in wind angle depending on altitude.

Strong, gusty wind.

D47. What is meant by tidal set and drift?

☑ The drift of the vessel, relative to its heading and distance run, caused by the tidal stream.

Eddies created by strong currents.

Rapid changes of the stream direction in tidal waters.

The discharge of battery current when connected to shore power.

D48. What is meant by ebb?

The rising of the tide from low water to the next high water.

The point of the lowest sea level when the tide turns from falling to rising.

☑ The falling of the tide from high water to the next low water.

The point of the highest sea level when the tide turns from rising to falling.

D49. What is meant by flood?

☑ The rising of the tide from low water to the next high water.

The point of the lowest sea level when the tide turns from falling to rising.

The falling of the tide from high water to the next low water.

The point of the highest sea level when the tide turns from rising to falling.

D50. What is meant by tide?

☑ The tide is the cyclical rise and fall of the sea level.

The interval between a low water and the next high water.

The interval between a high water and the next low water.

The interval between spring and neap tides.

D51. What is meant by low water?

The rising of the tide from low water to the next high water.

☑ The point of the lowest sea level when the tide turns from falling to rising.

The falling of the tide from high water to the next low water.

The point of the lowest sea level when the tide turns from rising to falling.

D52. What is the angular relationship between the Sun and Moon to the Earth during spring and neap tide? (Note: the age of the tide is not considered here.)

During spring tide, the lines joining Earth-Sun and Earth-Moon form an angle of 90° or 270°.

☑ During spring tide, the lines joining Earth-Sun and Earth-Moon form an angle of 0° or 180°.

☑ During neap tide, the lines joining Earth-Sun and Earth-Moon form an angle of 90° or 270°.

During neap tide, the lines joining Earth-Sun and Earth-Moon form an angle of 0° or 180°.

D53. What is meant by the term “age of the tide”?

☑ The age of the tide is the time lag (usually measured in days or hours) between an astronomical event (new moon or full moon) and its maximum effect on the oceans (spring tides).

The age of the tide indicates how much time has passed since the last low water.

The age of the tide gives the duration of the flood tide.

The age of the tide indicates how much time has passed since the last high water.

D54. Can actually observed sea levels differ from the values given in tide tables?

Yes, the values in the tide tables are only approximate values based on observations.

☑ Yes, due to strong winds and/or very high or low atmospheric pressure, both the height and timing of high and low water can differ significantly from the values given in the tide tables.

No, precise mathematical models provide exact values in the tide tables.

Yes, the heights given are indicative maximum values, which are seldom reached in practice.

D55. Where can you find information on high and low water and tidal range for a specific location?

In International Chart No. 1 (INT 1).

On the nautical chart.

Next to the deviation table in the ship's manual.

☑ In the tide tables (tide calendars).

D56. How long are tide tables valid?

Indefinitely, they are a perpetual calendar, and the day and month are irrelevant.

3 years: for the year they are issued. The values for the following two years can be easily adjusted.

☑ Only for the year for which they are issued.

Each time from full moon to full moon.

D57. Why is it essential to consider the geodetic system of the nautical chart when using GPS navigation?

Because otherwise the time data of the GPS receiver will not match the logbook entries.

Because it indicates the last correction date of the nautical chart.

☑ Because the reference system used by GPS (WGS 84 – World Geodetic System 1984) may differ from the geodetic system of the nautical chart.

☑ So that the GPS coordinates can be accurately plotted on the nautical chart.

D58. On a nautical chart, where do you find information about the reference system used and appropriate corrections if applicable?

☑ At the chart margin below the title.

Below the compass rose.

Next to the standard port depicted on the chart.

This information is only in the harbour almanac.

D59. What is the typical and realistic accuracy of positions determined by GNSS?

100–200 m

☑ 1–3 m with a standard GNSS module using multi-constellation positioning (GPS, Galileo, BeiDou)

10–20 m

1–2 cm

D60. What is the utility of pressing the MOB button on a GPS device?

☑ It stores the position at the time the button is pressed.

It activates the anchor alarm.

☑ It shows true bearing and distance to the place where the button was pressed.

It sends a distress call on the VHF

D61. What is meant by the statement "The positional accuracy is 100 m with a probability of 95%"?

☑ The vessel is within a 100-m radius of the reported position with a probability of 95%.

The vessel is within a 100-m radius of the reported position with a probability of 5%.

The vessel is at 95 m from the exact position.

The vessel is at 5 m from the exact position.

D62. What is a waypoint?

The line from the departure port to the destination port.

Geographical coordinates of the vessel.

☑ Geographical coordinates of a target point to be navigated to.

The intersection point of two position lines.

D63. Which type of speed do GPS devices display?

Speed through the water (STW).

☑ Speed over ground (SOG).

Speed of tidal stream (STS).

Speed of wind (SW).

D64. Which course do GPS devices display?

True course (TC).

Magnetic course (MC).

Course through the water (CTW).

☑ Course over ground (COG).

D65. What are the main characteristics of a marine radar system?

☑ Transmitter - peak power, frequency, etc.

☑ Receiver - frequency, bandwidth, noise factor.

DSC controller.

☑ Antenna - gain, rotation speed, etc.

D66. Why can radar echoes from small vessels and buoys disappear from radar screens?

☑ Due to sea state and/or precipitation.

☑ Due to incorrect operation of the radar system.

Due to a switched-off GPS device.

☑ Due to yawing (small, continuous swinging) of your own vessel with the radar configured in head-up orientation.

D67. What can permanently affect the deviation of a ship's compass?

☑ Changes in the magnetic field on board, due to the installation or relocation of equipment.

Completely filled water and fuel tanks.

Steering under autopilot.

Carrying handheld radios.

D68. What can temporarily affect the deviation of a ship's compass?

☑ Electronic hand-held devices (e.g. radio, mobile phone).

☑ Magnetised objects (e.g. tools, hand bearing compass).

Placing water bottles near the compass.

☑ Direct current (DC) wiring near the compass.

D69. What minimum distance should magnetisable objects be kept away from the magnetic compass?

At least 0.5 m.

☑ At least 1 m.

At least 5 m.

At least 3 m.

E. Manoeuvring under Power, Anchoring and Towing

E1. What measures should be taken before starting a built-in engine with single-lever control?

Move the control lever fully forward.

Switch off the main power switch.

☑ Open the fuel and cooling water valves.

☑ Disengage the control lever.

E2. What should be checked after starting the engine?

If the engine is running, everything is fine.

☑ Check for exhaust gases and cooling water discharge.

Stop handle is pulled out.

☑ Warning lights for battery charging and oil pressure are off.

E3. What essential checks should be made on a pleasure vessel before going out for a trip?

Engine oil level, V-belt tension, engine mounting blocks.

Condition of V-belt, gearbox oil level, engine compartment ventilation.

☑ Seawater filter, engine oil level, V-belt tension.

Impeller condition, fuel filter, oil filter.

E4. The temperature of the propulsion engine exceeds the permissible limits. What could be a likely cause of this overheating?

☑ Defective thermostat, defective impeller pump, blocked sea valve, low cooling water level.

Too much engine oil, defective impeller pump, closed sea valve, low cooling water level.

Defective thermostat, defective impeller pump, blocked sea valve, high battery voltage.

Defective thermostat, defective clutch, blocked sea valve, low cooling water level.

E5. What is meant by “propeller walk”?

A sideways movement of the bow.

A rearward movement of the vessel.

☑ A sideways movement of the stern.

A forward movement of the vessel.

E6. What is the usual behaviour of the vessel when going astern with a right-handed propeller?

The bow swings to port.

The vessel maintains its heading.

The stern swings to starboard.

☑ The stern swings to port.

E7. Why is it important to know the direction of propeller rotation?

It helps with maintaining course.

☑ It helps with manoeuvring.

It helps with overtaking other vessels.

It helps with crossing other vessels.

E8. Which side is recommended for berthing with a right-handed propeller and why?

Starboard side – when putting into reverse gear to stop the vessel, the propeller effect moves the stern to starboard and therefore pulls the vessel towards the quay.

Either side - there is no recommended side for berthing.

☑ Port side – when putting into reverse gear to stop the vessel, the propeller effect moves the stern to port and therefore pulls the vessel towards the quay.

Starboard or port side depending on rudder position only, since the propeller rotation has no effect.

E9. What is the most favourable approach angle when coming alongside in most situations?

At an angle between 60° and 70°.

At an angle between 90° and 100°.

As obtuse an angle as possible (60° - 90°).

☑ As acute an angle as possible (0° - 30°).

E10. What is the kill-cord on the outboard engine of your dinghy?

Automatic start of the engine.

☑ Safety interrupt of ignition and/or fuel supply.

Automatic reverse thrust.

Brief interruption of the engine.

E11. Why should a small vessel not approach too closely a large vessel making way?

☑ A small vessel may capsize in the large vessel's bow or stern wave or collide with the large vessel due to the suction effect along the hull.

A close approach violates basic traffic regulations.

It may scratch the paintwork.

Its bow or stern wave may damage the vessel.

E12. How should you behave when passing other vessels in a narrow channel?

Increase speed to complete the passing manoeuvre quickly.

The vessel proceeding against the current must always give way.

The vessel travelling with the current must stop.

☑ Reduce speed and keep a sufficient passing distance.

E13. What dangers may arise when a small vessel is overtaken by a larger one?

☑ The smaller vessel may be forced off course, collide, capsize or run aground in shallow waters as a result of wash, bow wave and suction effects.

The larger vessel may be forced off course, collide, capsize or run aground in shallow waters as a result of wash, bow wave and suction effects.

The smaller vessel's engine may be damaged by wash, swell, bow wave and suction effects.

The larger vessel may be forced off course, collide, capsize or run aground in shallow waters due to wave formation.

E14. How much anchor chain or rope should be paid out under favourable conditions at a sheltered anchorage?

At least five times the water depth for chain only and three times for chain + rope.

☑ At least three times the water depth for chain only and five times for chain + rope.

At least three times the water depth for chain and four times for rope.

At least four times the water depth for chain and five times for rope.

E15. How can you tell if the anchor is holding?

If, when placing your hand on the anchor chain or rope, no jerk is felt and the anchor bearing changes.

☑ Pull on the chain or rope in reverse gear, and when you place your hand on the chain or rope, you should not feel any jerk and the position of the anchor should not change.

If the anchor chain or rope does not vibrate and the reading on the magnetic compass does not change.

If, when placing your hand on the anchor chain or rope, no jerk is felt and the vessel does not swing at anchor.

E16. What should be considered when choosing an anchorage?

☑ Select an anchorage with suitable depth for the vessel's draught, and seabed conditions providing good holding for the anchor. The anchoring area should be as sheltered as possible from forecast winds and swell; furthermore, it must be large enough to allow the vessel to swing at anchor safely, regardless of the tide.

That there is little room for swaying while anchored.

When the wind is offshore, anchor as close to the coast as possible.

Seek dark ground with vegetation where the anchor holds well.

E17. What is the purpose of an anchor buoy?

☑ It indicates the position of the anchor.

It serves as a mooring.

☑ The buoy's trip line allows to pull a snagged anchor free.

It serves as a bearing point.

E18. Why should you carry more than one anchor on board, preferably of different types?

☑ As a spare in case of loss of an anchor.

☑ For warping (moving the boat to another place).

☑ To account for different types of seabed.

☑ To be able to anchor to two anchors in heavy weather or tidal waters.

E19. By which method should a hawser be attached to the anchor?

Bowline knot.

Clove hitch.

☑ Shackled.

Stopper knot.

E20. Which patent anchors are commonly found on modern recreational boats?

Folding grapnel.

☑ CQR anchor.

Stock anchor.

☑ Danforth anchor.

E21. What type of ground should you seek in a bay when anchoring with a patent anchor, if possible?

Seagrass and weedy bottoms.

☑ Sand, mud.

Hard clay and loam.

Rocks and coral heads.

E22. In which cases are two bow anchors used for an open mooring?

When increased holding power is desired.

When anchoring in tidal waters.

☑ To reduce the area needed for swinging.

☑ In case of risk of downdraughts.

E23. Why should the anchor rope be laid out longer than a chain?

To achieve the same shock absorption in rough seas.

To make recovering the anchor easier.

Because its light weight does not affect sailing performance during regattas.

☑ To keep the pull angle on the anchor as horizontal as possible.

E24. How long should a tow line be in heavy seas?

At least two or three times the water depth.

At least two or three times the wave height.

☑ At least two or three times the wave length.

At least two or three times the vessel length.

E25. What should be considered when a recreational craft is to be towed?

The tow line should be adjusted to the weather conditions. The towing speed should not exceed the speed the towing vessel can reach when displacing freely. Sudden tensioning of the tow line must be avoided.

The tow line should be adjusted to the sea conditions. The towing speed should not exceed the speed the towing vessel can reach when displacing freely. Sudden tensioning of the tow line must be avoided.

The tow line should be adjusted to the weather conditions. The towing speed should not exceed the speed the towed vessel can reach when displacing freely. Sudden tensioning of the tow line must be avoided.

☑ The tow line should be adjusted to the sea conditions. The towing speed should not exceed the speed the towed vessel can reach when displacing freely. Sudden tensioning of the tow line must be avoided.

E26. How should the tow line be attached to the sailboat being towed?

It should be attached to the mast.

☑ On a sailing vessel, it should be attached to the cockpit winches using a long bridle.

It should be attached to the foremost cleat.

☑ On a power-driven vessel, it should be attached to several cleats using a bridle and textile shackles (so that it can be released quickly).

F. Meteorology

F1. What is wind and how does it form at sea?

☑ Wind at sea is created by large air masses in movement and is mainly caused by differences in atmospheric pressure between high-pressure and low-pressure areas.

Wind at sea is created by large air masses in movement and is mainly caused by the Earth's rotation.

Wind at sea is created by large air masses in movement and is mainly caused by cloud formation.

Wind at sea is created by large air masses in movement and is mainly caused by the vessel's speed.

F2. What is the dew point?

☑ The dew point is the temperature of the air at which the gas and liquid phases are in equilibrium. The air is saturated with moisture and condensation begins to form.

The dew point is the temperature of the air to which air must be cooled to absorb moisture. Condensation (dew formation) begins to form.

The dew point is the temperature of the air to which air must be heated to be saturated with moisture. Condensation (dew formation) begins to form.

The dew point is the temperature of the air to which air must be heated to absorb moisture. Condensation (dew formation) begins to form.

F3. How is humidity generally indicated in maritime navigation?

☑ Relative humidity, in percent.

Absolute humidity, in percent.

Relative humidity, in millibars (mb).

Absolute humidity, in millibars (mb).

F4. What is the unit of atmospheric pressure, generally used in maritime navigation?

☑ hectopascals (hPa).

isobars (lb).

kilopascals (kPa).

Atmospheric pressure has no unit but is a fixed value.

F5. What is the mean atmospheric pressure at sea level?

1,003 hPa.

☑ 1,013,25 hPa.

1,030 hPa.

1,033 hPa.

F6. How can you recognise a pressure gradient on a weather map?

☑ By isobars. The closer they are, the greater the pressure gradient and the stronger the wind.

By the values of atmospheric pressure.

By the direction of the fronts.

The pressure gradient cannot be derived from weather charts.

F7. What does the following symbol on a weather chart mean?

☑ Wind from the north-east.

☑ 20 knots of wind.

☑ Partly cloudy.

Wind from the south-west.

F8. What information does the Beaufort scale provide?

☑ Wind force on a scale from 0 to 12.

☑ The effects of wind on the sea.

The exact wind speed.

The direction of the wind.

F9. In what units of measurement is wind speed commonly given?

☑ In knots (nd or kn).

☑ In metres per second (m/s).

☑ In kilometres per hour (km/h).

In nautical miles per hour (nm/h).

F10. What weather conditions can you expect if the air pressure drops by more than 10 hectopascals in 3 hours in our latitudes?

☑ There will be strong winds or a gale.

The high-pressure area is expanding.

Rain is to be expected.

Fog may occur.

F11. You hear the following warning in the weather forecast: "Gale, south-east, backing." What does this mean?

☑ The gale is turning towards the east (anticlockwise).

The gale is turning towards the south (clockwise).

The gale is coming from the south-east and moving towards the north-west.

The gale force decreases, but it does not change direction significantly.

F12. You hear the following warning in the weather forecast: "Gale, south-west, veering." What does this mean?

☑ The gale is turning towards the west (clockwise).

The gale is turning towards the south (anticlockwise).

The gale is coming from the south-west and moving towards the north-east.

The gale force increases, but it does not change direction significantly.

F13. What do you understand by land breeze, and when does it usually occur?

☑ Offshore wind at the coast of light strength, usually occurring only at night.

Onshore wind from the sea to the land, usually occurring only at night.

Offshore wind at the coast of light strength, usually occurring only by day.

Onshore wind from the sea to the land, usually occurring only by day.

F14. What do you understand by sea breeze, and when does it usually occur?

☑ Onshore wind at the coast of light to moderate strength, from midday to late afternoon.

Offshore wind at the coast of light strength, usually occurring only at night.

Offshore wind at the coast of light to moderate strength, from morning to midday.

Onshore wind at the coast of light to moderate strength, usually occurring only at night.

F15. What conclusions can you draw from rapid changes in air pressure?

☑ If falling, deterioration of the weather expected.

☑ If rising, improvement of the weather expected.

If falling, improvement of the weather expected.

If rising, deterioration of the weather expected.

F16. How can you receive weather reports?

☑ Radio broadcast.

☑ NAVTEX.

☑ Harbour master.

☑ Marine VHF radio.

F17. How do you recognise the approach of a thunderstorm?

☑ Tower-shaped, powerful cumulus clouds.

☑ Any existing wind initially drops, then strengthens again and comes from another direction.

☑ Strong interference noises on a medium wave radio, long before the thunderstorm arrives.

The mast begins to vibrate.

F18. How should you behave when there is a risk of thunderstorm?

☑ If possible, seek a port or at least shelter from land.

☑ Reef the sails.

☑ Avoid touching metal parts.

☑ Determine your position and enter it on the nautical chart.

F19. How do clouds form?

☑ Almost all clouds form when rising air cools below the dew point.

Almost all clouds form when descending air cools below the dew point.

Almost all clouds form when rising air warms below the dew point.

Almost all clouds form when rising air cools above the dew point.

F20. Which clouds often indicate already in the morning the likely formation of strong thunderstorms later in the day?

☑ Altocumulus castellanus.

Cirrostratus.

Altostratus.

Cirrus.

F21. Which of the following types of clouds do exist?

☑ Cumulus.

☑ Stratus.

Linearus.

Isolarus.

F22. What is the altitude range of low-level clouds in temperate latitudes?

0 – 20 m.

0 – 200 m.

☑ 0 – 2 km.

0 – 20 km.

F23. What is the altitude range of mid-level clouds in temperate latitudes?

20 – 70 m.

200 – 700 m.

☑ 2 – 7 km.

20 – 70 km.

F24. What is the altitude range of high-level clouds in temperate latitudes?

70 – 130 m.

700 – 1,300 m.

☑ 7 – 13 km.

70 – 130 km.

F25. Name two high-level cloud types.

☑ Cirrus.

☑ Cirrocumulus.

Altocumulus.

Stratocumulus.

F26. Name two mid-level cloud types.

☑ Altocumulus.

Cirrus.

☑ Altostratus.

Cirrocumulus.

F27. Name two low-level cloud types.

☑ Cumulus.

☑ Stratus.

Altostratus.

Altocumulus.

F28. Over which levels can a cumulonimbus cloud extend?

Only in the upper level.

Only in the lower level.

☑ From the lower to the upper level.

Only in the middle level.

F29. What does a halo around the sun or moon mean for weather development?

Clouds approaching, usually altostratus; possible precipitation and deterioration of the weather.

Clouds clearing, usually cirrostratus; possible precipitation and deterioration of the weather.

Clouds clearing, usually altostratus; possible precipitation and deterioration of the weather.

☑ Clouds approaching, usually cirrostratus; possible precipitation and deterioration of the weather.

F30. What do you understand by "fresh breeze" in official weather reports?

Force 3 on the Beaufort scale.

Force 4 on the Beaufort scale.

☑ Force 5 on the Beaufort scale.

Force 6 on the Beaufort scale.

F31. What do you understand by "violent storm" in official weather reports?

Force 10 on the Beaufort scale.

☑ Force 11 on the Beaufort scale.

Force 12 on the Beaufort scale.

Force 13 on the Beaufort scale.

F32. For which wind strengths is a “near gale warning” issued?

☑ For expected or occurring winds of Beaufort 7.

For expected or occurring winds of Beaufort 8.

For expected or occurring winds of Beaufort 9.

For expected or occurring winds of Beaufort 10.

F33. For which wind strengths is a “storm warning” issued?

For expected or occurring winds of Beaufort 7.

For expected or occurring winds of Beaufort 8.

☑ For expected or occurring winds of Beaufort 10.

For expected or occurring winds of Beaufort 12.

F34. How does the wind behave near the ground in the northern hemisphere between high-pressure and low-pressure areas?

☑ It blows clockwise out of the high-pressure centre and anticlockwise into the low-pressure centre.

It blows anticlockwise out of the high-pressure centre and clockwise into the low-pressure centre.

It blows clockwise out of the low-pressure core and anticlockwise into the high-pressure centre.

It blows anticlockwise out of the low-pressure core and clockwise into the high-pressure centre.

F35. What is a weather front?

☑ A front is the leading edge, or foremost boundary, of an air mass, in the direction of its displacement.

A front is the trailing edge, or backwards boundary, of an air mass, in the direction of its displacement

A front is the leading edge, or foremost boundary, of an air mass, opposite to the direction of its displacement.

A front is the trailing edge, or backwards boundary, of an air , opposite to the direction of its displacement.

F36. Which of the following terms refer to weather fronts?

☑ Warm front.

☑ Cold front.

☑ Occlusion front.

Circulation front.

F37. Which weather front is also called a " trowal"?

Warm front.

Cold front.

☑ Occlusion front.

Circulation front.

F38. What happens at an occlusion front?

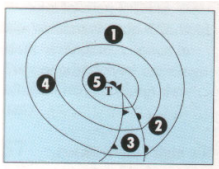
☑ The warm, light air mass is completely lifted from the ground as the colder air mass intrudes beneath it. The low-pressure system fills up.

The cold, light air mass is completely lifted from the ground as the warmer air mass intrudes beneath it. The low-pressure system fills up.

The warm, light air mass is completely lifted from the ground as the colder air mass intrudes beneath it. The high-pressure system fills up.

The cold, light air mass is completely lifted from the ground as the warmer air mass intrudes beneath it. The high-pressure system fills up.

F39. How is the wind direction at sea-level around a low-pressure area?



☑ The wind does not blow parallel to the isobars; it is backing and blows towards the centre of the low.

The wind blows parallel to the isobars; it is backing and blows towards the centre of the low.

The wind does not blow parallel to the isobars; it is veering and blows towards the centre of the low.

The wind blows parallel to the isobars; it is veering and blows towards the centre of the low.

F40. How is the wind direction at sea-level around a high-pressure area?

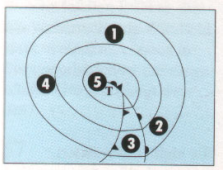
☑ The wind does not blow parallel to the isobars; it is veering and blows outwards from the centre of the high.

The wind does not blow parallel to the isobars; it is backing and blows outwards from the centre of the high.

The wind blows parallel to the isobars; it is veering and blows outwards from the centre of the high.

The wind blows parallel to the isobars it is backing and blows outwards from the centre of the high.

F41. What wind direction do you expect at point 1 of a low-pressure system in the northern hemisphere?



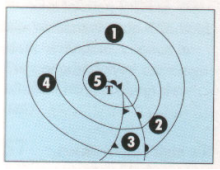
☑ North-east.

South-west.

North-west.

Circulating wind.

F42. What wind direction do you expect at point 2 of a low-pressure system in the northern hemisphere?



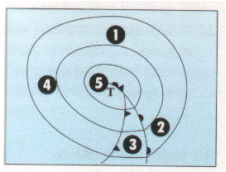
North-east.

☑ South.

South-west.

North-west.

F43. What wind direction do you expect at point 3 of a low-pressure system in the northern hemisphere?



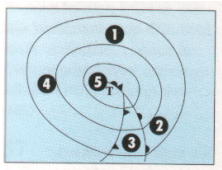
North-east.

South.

☑ South-west.

North-west.

F44. What wind direction do you expect at point 4 of a low-pressure system in the northern hemisphere?



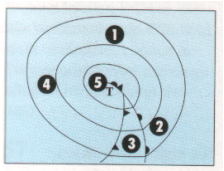
North-east.

South.

South-west.

☑ North-west.

F45. What wind direction do you expect at point 5 of a low-pressure system in the northern hemisphere?



South-west.

North-east.

North-west.

☑ Variable directions.

F46. What do the following names mean in a weather forecast: Cromarty, Forth, Forties?

☑ Weather forecast areas in the North Sea.

Weather forecast areas in the Baltic Sea.

Weather forecast areas in the Aegean Sea.

Weather forecast area in the Adriatic Sea.

F47. What wind speed corresponds to wind force 6?

☑ Wind speed: 22-27 kn (strong breeze).

Wind speed: 28-33 kn (near gale).

Wind speed: 34-40 kn (gale).

Wind speed: 41-47 kn (strong gale).

F48. What is meant by "fetch" and how does it affect wave height?

☑ The distance the wind blows across open water. The longer the fetch, the higher the swell.

The distance the water travels through the current. The longer the fetch, the higher the swell.

The distance the wind blows over land. The longer the fetch, the higher the swell.

The distance the wind blows across open water. The longer the fetch, the stronger the wind.

F49. Explain the baric wind law (Buys Ballot's law).

☑ Buys Ballot's law states that if you stand with your back to the wind in the northern hemisphere, the low pressure lies to your left and the high pressure lies to your right.

Buys Ballot's law states that if you stand with your back to the wind in the northern hemisphere, the low pressure lies to your right and the high pressure lies to your left.

Buys Ballot's law states that if you face the wind in the northern hemisphere, the low pressure lies to your left and the high pressure lies to on your right.

☑ Buys Ballot's law states that if you face the wind in the northern hemisphere, the low pressure lies to your right and the high pressure lies to your left.

F50. What visibility and weather conditions do you typically expect ahead of a warm front?

☑ Reduced visibility due to precipitation, overcast, prolonged rain.

Improved and mostly good visibility, showers with sometimes strong gusts.

Hazy or moderate visibility, broken clouds, occasional rain.

Improved and mostly good visibility, longer periods of sunshine.

F51. What visibility and weather conditions do you typically expect in the warm sector, just after a warm front has passed?

Reduced visibility due to precipitation, overcast, prolonged rain.

☑ Hazy or moderate visibility, broken clouds, occasional rain.

Mostly good visibility, showers with sometimes strong gusts.

Mostly good visibility, longer periods of sunshine.

F52. What visibility and weather conditions do you typically after the passage of the cold front?

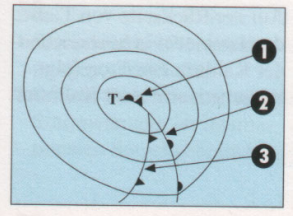
Reduced visibility due to precipitation, overcast, prolonged rain.

Hazy or moderate visibility, broken clouds, occasional rain.

☑ Mostly good visibility, showers with sometimes strong gusts.

Mostly good visibility, longer periods of sunshine.

F53. What type of weather front is shown in illustration 1?



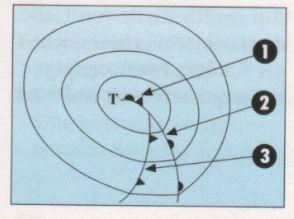
☑ Occlusion front.

Warm front.

Cold front.

Mixed front.

F54. What type of weather front is shown in illustration 2?



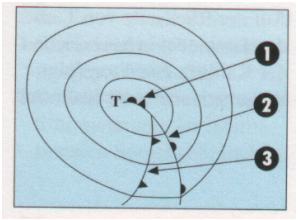
Occlusion front.

☑ Warm front.

Cold front.

Mixed front.

F55. What type of weather front is shown in illustration 3?



Occlusion front.

Warm front.

☑ Cold front.

Mixed front.

F56. What does strong twinkling of stars indicate? What weather can be expected?

☑ The spell of fine weather ends quickly.

A spell of fine weather arrives quickly.

The spell of bad weather ends quickly.

A spell of bad weather arrives quickly.

F57. In which waters does the regional wind system Sirocco occur?

☑ In the Mediterranean Sea.

In the North Sea.

In the Baltic Sea.

In the Atlantic Ocean.

F58. In which waters does the regional wind system Bora occur?

☑ In the Adriatic Sea.

In the North Sea.

In the Baltic Sea.

In the Atlantic Ocean.

F59. In which waters do the regional wind systems Meltemi/Etesian occur?

In the Adriatic Sea.

☑ In the Aegean Sea.

In the Bay of Biscay.

In the Gulf of Lion.

F60. Which official publications contain broadcast times and radio frequencies for maritime weather reports?

☑ The Handbook for Marine Radio Communication.

☑ The radio service for small craft and recreational boating.

☑ The Admiralty List of Radio Signals.

INT1.

F61. What wind strengths can be expected with a "near-gale warning"?

Force 5 to 6 Beaufort.

☑ Force 6 to 7 Beaufort.

Force 7 to 8 Beaufort.

Force 8 to 10 Beaufort.

F62. What wind strengths can be expected with a "gale warning"?

At least force 6 Beaufort.

☑ At least force 8 Beaufort.

At least force 10 Beaufort.

At least force 12 Beaufort.

F63. How does the sea state change when wind and tidal stream are in opposite directions?

The waves become longer and steeper.

☑ The waves become shorter and steeper.

The waves become longer and flatter.

The waves become shorter and flatter.

F64. How does the sea state change when wind and tidal stream are in the same direction?

The waves become longer and steeper.

The waves become shorter and steeper.

☑ The waves become longer and flatter.

The waves become shorter and flatter.

G. Distress Signals and Safety

G1. What safety measures should you take before departure?

☑ Check the weather forecast, ensure fuel, oil and water supplies are sufficient, and check the emergency equipment.

☑ Brief crew members on safety procedures (fire, capsizing, MOB, lifejackets).

Subscribe to a life insurance and a skipper liability insurance.

Inform the ports of departure and destination of the intended passage.

G2. What safety measures should be taken when strong winds or storms are approaching?

Close all hatches and doors, secure loose objects, wear lifejackets, have other safety equipment readily available, prepare distress signals for deployment.

☑ Close all hatches and doors, secure loose objects, wear lifejackets, have other safety equipment readily available; if necessary and possible, seek shelter in a port of refuge.

Shut the doors, secure loose objects, wear lifejackets, have other safety equipment readily available, delegate crew members to radar, helm and VHF radio.

Shut the doors, secure loose objects, wear lifejackets, have other safety equipment readily available, prepare distress signals for deployment.

G3. What should a skipper do if he has reason to believe his vessel is reported missing and a search operation has been initiated?

☑ Inform the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre by radio.

☑ Notify relatives.

Await rescue and, upon sighting the rescue helicopter or lifeboat, fire a white flare.

Inform relatives and request that they arrange for the search operation to be called off.

G4. What must be considered when refuelling?

☑ Turn off the engine, do not operate any electrical switches, take measures to prevent fuel spillage, no open flames.

Place engine in neutral, do not operate any electrical switches, take measures to prevent fuel spillage, no open flames.

☑ Close windows, shut all unaffected areas before and during refuelling, ventilate all spaces after refuelling.

Turn off the engine, gather all crew members in the cockpit, take measures to prevent fuel spillage, no open flames.

G5. What aids are the most appropriate to recover an exhausted but conscious person from the water?

☑ Towing line, rescue sling, recovery sail, bathing ladder.

Towing line, rescue sling, recovery sail, boom.

Towing line, drogue, recovery sail, bathing ladder.

Towing line, rescue sling, windlass, bathing ladder.

G6. Why are the liquefied gases propane and butane particularly dangerous on board?

☑ Both gases are heavier than air and form an explosive mixture with air.

Both gases are lighter than air and form an explosive mixture with air.

Both gases are heavier than water and form an explosive mixture with water.

☑ Both gases are heavier than air and are odourless.

G7. Where should the gas cylinders of a liquefied gas system be stored?

☑ Preferably on deck, protected from direct sunlight, otherwise in a dedicated gas locker, accessible only from the outside with a vent at the bottom discharging overboard.

Preferably low down in the vessel, protected from direct sunlight, otherwise in a dedicated gas locker with a vent at the bottom discharging overboard or into the bilge.

It does not matter where gas cylinders are stored; they cannot explode.

Preferably on deck, protected from direct sunlight, otherwise in a dedicated gas locker, not accessible, and ventilated at the top.

G8. What must be checked before operating a liquefied gas system?

☑ The system must be certified, pipework and connections must be gas-tight. All gas valves need to be opened.

The system must be certified, commissioning may only be carried out by a specially qualified person.

The system must be certified and inspected annually. Commissioning may only be carried out by a specially qualified person.

The system must have been inspected within the last three years. Open all gas valves.

G9. What must be considered when a liquefied gas system is taken out of service?

☑ All gas valves must be closed.

The system must be purged (any remaining gas to be removed and replaced with air.

The gas cylinder must be completely emptied.

The gas cylinder must be disposed of properly.

G10. What should be part of the safety equipment?

☑ Fainting-proof life jackets, lifebuoy with throwing line, life raft, radar reflector, safety harnesses, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, distress signals, EPIRB, handheld VHF.

☑ Anchor, tow line, drogue, storm sail, bilge pump.

Bucket, binoculars, boat hook.

Paperbacks, gas stove, air mattress.

G11. How often should inflatable life-saving equipment (lifejackets) be serviced?

☑ According to manufacturer's instructions, at least every 2 years.

Annually and after every use.

According to manufacturer's instructions, at least every 3 years.

Annually, before the start of each boating season.

G12. Which fire extinguisher is suitable for pleasure craft and how often should it be inspected?

☑ ABC powder or foam extinguishers, inspected at least every 2 years.

Foam extinguishers, inspected at least once a year.

CO2 extinguishers, inspected at least every 2 years.

ABC powder extinguishers, inspected at least once a year.

G13. What actions should be taken to effectively tackle a fire when using a fire extinguisher?

☑ Cut off air intake, if possible, and aim the fire extinguisher at the base of the fire.

Ensure smoke can escape and use the fire extinguisher promptly, aiming the jet at the flames themselves.

Cut off air intake, if possible, and use the extinguisher in short bursts, aiming at the fire from above.

☑ Do not enter the interior of the boat without a breathing apparatus due to risk of poisoning.

G14. In accordance with the duty of care incumbent upon seafarers, what safety measures must be taken, in addition to collision prevention, in conditions of reduced visibility?

☑ Use navigation equipment with care, such as radar, AIS or sonar, and listen to advice broadcast over VHF radio in areas covered by shore-based radar.

Use technical installations with care, such as radar, AIS or sonar, activate the autopilot system, and seek advice via VHF radio in areas covered by shore-based radar.

Use navigation equipment with care, such as radar, AIS or sonar, and continually inform the control centre of your course and speed.

Use technical installations with care, such as radar, AIS or sonar, activate the autopilot system, and continually inform the control centre of your course and speed.

G15. What should be done immediately if someone has fallen overboard?

☑ Throw a lifebuoy, perform a man-overboard manoeuvre.

☑ Press the MOB button and proceed to giving a distress signal.

☑ Point your arm towards the overboard person and keep a constant watch.

First plot the exact position on the chart, then perform the man-overboard manoeuvre.

G16. In what situations may distress signals be sent?

☑ A distress signal may only be sent if, in the skipper's assessment, the vessel or one or more persons on board are in distress, and human life is in immediate danger.

If the vessel can no longer be safely manoeuvred.

If important objects may be lost and assistance is therefore required.

If there is a risk to the marine environment.

G17. Which distress signals can be used?

☑ Signal rocket with a red flare or a hand-held red flare, continuous sounding of a fog signalling device, SOS given three times by light or sound ——— (3 short; 3 long; 3 short), three times the word MAYDAY by radio, raising and lowering the arms sideways, flag signal NC, EPIRB, DSC, radar transponder.

Signal rocket with a red flare followed by a white flare or a hand-held red flare, continuous sounding of a fog signalling device, SOS given three times by light or sound ——— (3 short; 3 long; 3 short), three times the word MAYDAY by radio, raising and lowering the arms sideways, flag signal NC, EPIRB, DSC, radar transponder.

Signal rocket with a red flare or a hand-held red flare, continuous sounding of a fog signalling device, SOS given three times by light or sound ——— ——— (3 long; 3 short; 3 long), three times the word MAYDAY by radio, raising and lowering the arms sideways, flag signal NC, EPIRB, DSC, radar transponder.

☑ Orange smoke signal, slowly raising and lowering the arms, continuous sounding of a fog signalling device, SOS given three times by light or sound ——— (3 short; 3 long; 3 short), three times the word MAYDAY by radio.

G18. What does a signal rocket with a red flare mean?

☑ Distress at sea.

Firing exercise.

Request to change course.

Request to stop.

G19. What does continuous sounding of a fog signalling device from a vessel mean?

Warning signal.

☑ Vessel in distress at sea.

Vessel underway in dense fog.

Vessel carrying dangerous goods.

G20. What is the meaning of the Morse signal ——— (3 short; 3 long; 3 short) given by light or sound?

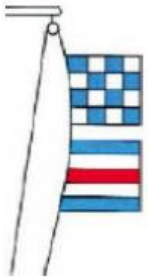
Fog signal.

Overtaking signal.

Keep-away signal.

☑ Distress signal.

G21. What does the flag signal "NC" on a vessel mean?



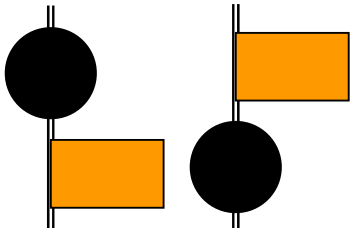
☑ Vessel in distress at sea.

Public service vessel.

Vessel carrying dangerous goods.

Vessel leaving the berth.

G22. What does one of the following signs on a ship mean?



☑ Vessel in distress at sea.

Vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre.

Vessel at anchor and less than 100 m in length.

Vessel carrying dangerous goods.

G23. Why may distress signals only be used in an emergency?

☑ Because their use will alert the entire coastal rescue service.

Because you will have to bear the cost of the rescue yourself.

☑ To comply with the official procedures laid down by the GMDSS

Because the costs of intervention are high.

G24. How should you behave when receiving assistance by a helicopter?

☑ Follow the instructions of the helicopter crew.

☑ Lay the vessel head to wind, slip the rescue sling with the pull point forward over the head and under the arms.

Tie the rescue line to the vessel so that the connection to the helicopter cannot be lost.

Give the helicopter crew precise instructions on how to approach the boat and how to rescue the crew.

G25. How can you prevent people from falling overboard in heavy seas?

☑ Attach the safety harnesses of the life jackets to the lifeline.

Tighten the lifelines, assemble the crew on deck, put on life jackets.

Tighten the lifelines, put on the safety harnesses and clip into the guard rail.

Lock the crew below deck.

G26. What should be done if the vessel has capsized?

☑ Stay with or close to the vessel if possible and gather the crew, avoid unnecessary physical exertion and draw attention for help.

☑ Send a distress call, activate the EPIRB.

Stay with or close to the vessel, if possible, mark the accident site, gather the crew, retrieve the logbook, secure valuables, draw attention for help.

Swim as far away from the vessel as possible, gather the crew, avoid unnecessary physical exertion and draw attention for help.

G27. Which information can be broadcast by a Class B Automatic Identification System (AIS) transceiver?

☑ MMSI number; position; course; speed; voyage-related data.

Vessel data (static and dynamic), weather data.

Vessel data (static), voyage-related data.

Vessel data (dynamic), weather data.

G28. How should you act, if you smell gas under deck, not knowing how much gas has leaked?

☑ Close the gas bottle valve and ventilate. Furthermore, do not operate any electrical switches and do not use the VHF radio or mobile phones.

Purge the gas pipe and ventilate. Furthermore, do not operate any electrical switches and do not use telephones.

Shut off the gas supply and ventilate. Furthermore, do not operate any electrical switches and call for help by telephone.

Purge the gas pipe and check for gas-free condition with a lighter, then call for help via VHF radio or mobile phone.

G29. What is the primary purpose of the Automatic Identification System (AIS)?

☑ The primary purpose of the AIS system is to prevent collisions by automatically broadcasting, receiving and displaying data on the position and movement of vessels.

Reception of weather data.

☑ To transmit the position of other vessels in the vicinity.

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