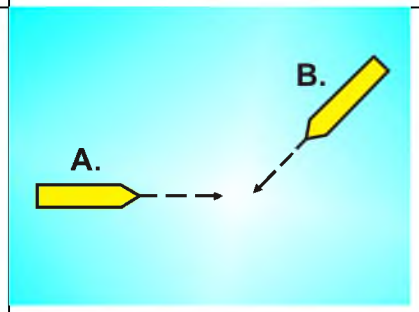
GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
1	What additional lights does a vessel constrained by its draught have to show?		Red and white lights in a vertical line.	Red, white, red lights in a vertical line.	Three red lights in a vertical line.	Two red lights in a vertical line.
2	If another ship does not appear to be taking sufficient action to avoid a collision, what should you do according to the Collision Regulations?		Alter course.	Sound 5 short and rapid blasts on the whistle.	Call it up on VHF.	Stand On.
3	A fishing vessel is showing a basket and a single cone apex upwards? In which direction do the nets lie?		Astern.	Ahead.	From the basket towards the cone.	From the cone towards the basket.
4	You are heading west and observe a north cardinal buoy dead ahead. What action do you take?		Alter course to port.	Alter course to starboard.	Wait until you can see a port hand buoy.	Wait until you can see a starboard hand buoy.
5	Power-driven vessel 'A' sees power-driven vessel 'B' as shown here at 3 miles range. What must vessel 'A' do?		Reduce speed and monitor the compass bearing of 'B'.	If necessary, reduce speed or stop.	Sound one short blast and alter course to starboard.	Keep her course and speed and carefully watch the compass bearing of 'B'.
6	What kind of vessel may sound a fog signal consisting of four short blasts?		A vessel being towed.	A vessel engaged on pilotage duty.	A vessel constrained by her draught.	A fishing vessel..
7	What could a vessel do to highlight a danger to another vessel, especially at night ?		Show a square flag and a black ball in a vertical line one over the other.	Direct a search light in the direction of the danger.	Sound three short blasts on the whistle.	Fire a rocket throwing red stars.
8	What could be the fog signal of a vessel aground in a channel?		Four strokes on the bell, sounded in the same manner as 'four bells' to indicate time.	A blast of from three to five seconds on the whistle.	Three distinct blasts followed by a rapid ringing of the bell.	A rapid ringing of the bell and three separate and distinct strokes on the bell immediately before and after ringing of the bell.
9	Which of the following is a vessel "not under command"?		A vessel engaged in underwater operations.	A tug engaged in a towing operation.	A sailing vessel becalmed.	A power driven vessel with main engine failure.
10	You see a vessel displaying a black cylinder on her starboard yardarm. At night, what lights would the same vessel be showing, in addition to those for a power-driven vessel underway?		Two all-round red lights in a vertical line.	Three all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper and lower red and the middle one white.	Two all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper one red and the lower one white.	Three all-round red lights in a vertical line.
11	Referring to Annex II of the Collision Regulations; additional signals for fishing vessels in close proximity. What does the signal "one white light over one red light" mean?		I am shooting nets.	I am hauling nets.	My nets are fast on an obstruction.	I am engaged in pair trawling.

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Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
12	What is a power-driven vessel?		Any vessel which is self-propelled.	Any vessel propelled by an internal combustion engine.	Any vessel propelled by machinery.	Any vessel other than a vessel propelled by sails.
13	If a vessel is being towed alongside on the starboard side of the towing vessel, what lights should it show?		Starboard sidelight and sternlight.	Sidelights and sternlight.	Sidelights only.	Starboard sidelight only.
14	What is the duration of a "'short blast" on the whistle?		One second.	Two seconds.	Three seconds.	Four seconds.
15	In the Collision Regulations, the Government of any State can make provision for special rules allowing the use of additional whistle signals between which vessels?		Warships and vessels sailing under convoy.	Tugs and their tows.	Pilot vessels and vessels requiring pilots.	All of the other options.
16	Which of the following vessels may use inshore traffic zones in all circumstances?		Vessels not under command and vessels restricted in their ability to manoeuvre.	Vessels less than 20 metres in length and sailing vessels.	Vessels towing which are severely restricted in their ability to manoeuvre.	All of the other options.
17	When should a sailing vessel keep out of the way of a power driven vessel?		When both vessels are crossing.	When the power driven vessel is overtaking..	When the sailing vessel is overtaking.	When both vessels are meeting end on.
18	At night, in addition to her sidelights, what else must a sailing vessel show?		A white light.	Red over green masthead lights.	A stern light.	A white light in the direction of an approaching vessel.
19	You sight a vessel bearing 3 points abaft the starboard beam. Sometime later, it is bearing 3 points forward of the starboard beam. Which of the following circumstances apply?		Two vessels with the same speed and course.	Two power-driven vessels meeting.	A vessel overtaking situation.	Two power-driven vessels crossing with no risk of collision.
20	What is the duration of a prolonged blast?		6-8 seconds	4-6 seconds	more than 8 seconds	2-4 seconds
21	When proceeding in a narrow channel, you hear a vessel astern sound two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts. What does this signal indicate?		The other vessel intends to overtake you on your starboard side.	The other vessel intends to overtake you on your port side.	The other vessel intends to follow you to port.	The other vessel wishes to attract your attention.
22	When is a vessel " UNDERWAY "?		When she is not at anchor or made fast to the shore	When she is moving through the water	When the main engine is running	When she is aground
23	At night you notice, in addition to other lights, two yellow lights in a vertical line which flash alternately every second. What does this indicate?		A fishing vessel hampered by her purse seine gear..	A dredger showing the side on which a vessel can pass.	A towing vessel's light seen from abaft the beam.	An air cushion vehicle operating in the non-displacement mode.
24	You have another vessel on your port bow in clear visibility, but with a moderate sea and swell. Which of the following would normally give greatest accuracy in determining if risk of collision exists?		Observation of the radar bearing and range	Observation of the compass bearing over a period of time	Observation of the radar range	Observation of the radar bearing
25	When should a vessel not under command display the sternlight?		When another vessel is overtaking	When making way through the water	When unable to get out of the way of other vessels	When underway

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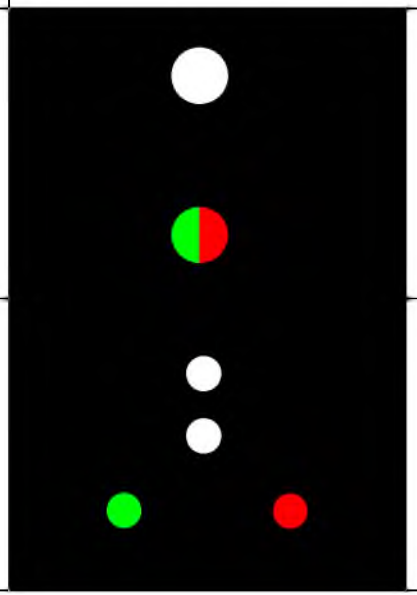
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
26	At sea during the day, you see a vessel displaying two black cones with their points together. What does this indicate?		A vessel engaged in fishing	A vessel engaged in a towing operation which is unable to deviate from her course	A vessel of less than 50 metres in length at anchor	A vessel aground
27	When two whistles are fitted on a vessel and are placed more than 100m apart, what is the usual arrangement for giving manoeuvring and warning signals ?		The forward whistle shall sound before the after whistle	The after whistle shall sound before the forward whistle	They are sounded simultaneously	Only one of the whistles is sounded
28	Your power-driven vessel is fitted with radar and is underway in poor visibility. At what speed should you proceed?		Sea speed if there are no targets showing on the radar	Sea speed only if in open waters	Sea speed with the engines on standby, keeping a close radar watch	A safe speed
29	To which traffic separation schemes does Rule 10 apply?		Those adopted by the International Maritime Organization	Those set up by local authorities	Those defined on navigational charts	All of the other options
30	How should a vessel cross a traffic separation lane?		At a speed and heading that will cause the least encounters with vessels within the lane	On a heading that will cause her to spend the LEAST TIME in the lane	On a HEADING as nearly as practical at right angles to the direction of traffic flow	On heading so that her TRACK will be as nearly as practicable at right angles to the direction of traffic flow
31	What do these lights indicate?		A power-driven vessel of less than 20 metres in length underway.	A power-driven vessel of less than 12 metres in length underway.	A power-driven vessel engaged in trawling.	Power-driven pilot vessel on pilotage duty and underway.
32	What do these lights indicate?		A power-driven vessel underway.	A power-driven vessel underway when towing and the length of the tow exceeds 200m.	A pushing vessel and a vessel pushed ahead as a composite unit.	A vessel being towed..

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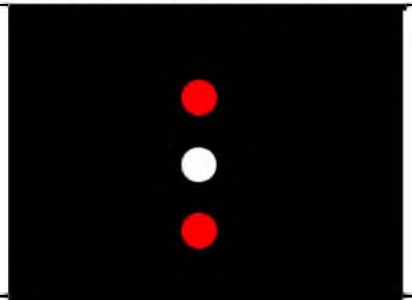
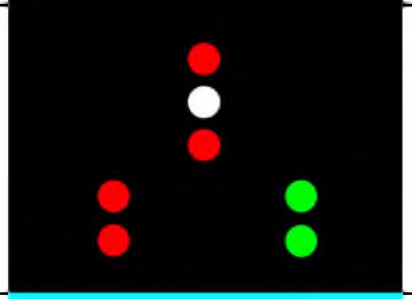
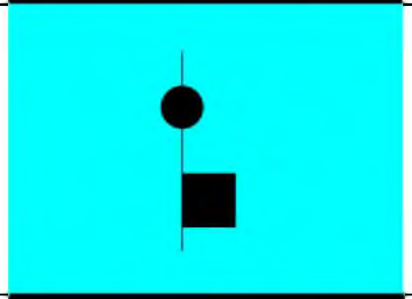
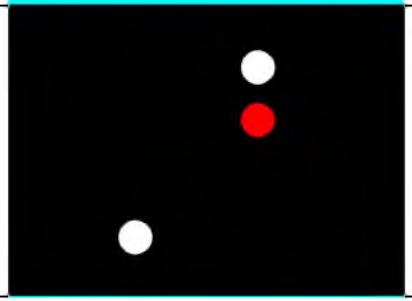
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
33	In what situation would you expect a vessel to show these lights?		When on pilotage duty	When unable to manoeuvre	When towing	When not under command
34	What do these lights indicate?		A power-driven vessel engaged in towing unable to deviate from her course.	A vessel engaged in trawling using pelagic gear.	A vessel engaged in minesweeping.	A vessel engaged in underwater operations not making way through the water or at anchor.
35	At sea you sight a tug displaying this signal. What should you do?		Keep well clear as she is towing a dracone.	Keep well clear as the tug is restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.	Give assistance as the tug is in distress.	Keep well clear as she is escorting a submersible vessel.
36	What do these lights indicate?		A power driven vessel underway.	A pilot vessel at anchor.	A fishing vessel at anchor.	A fishing vessel stopped in the water.

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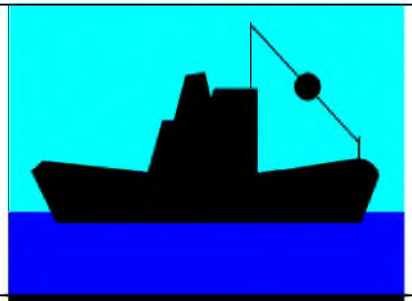
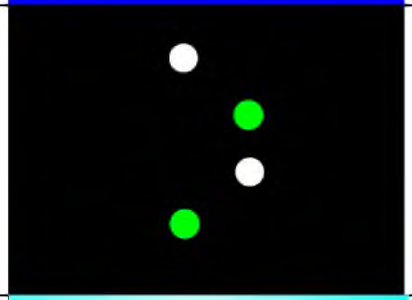
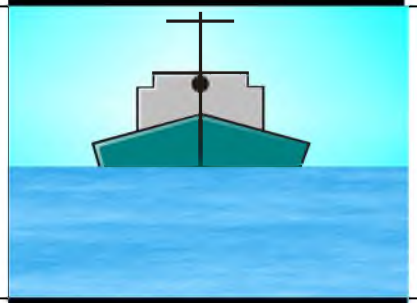
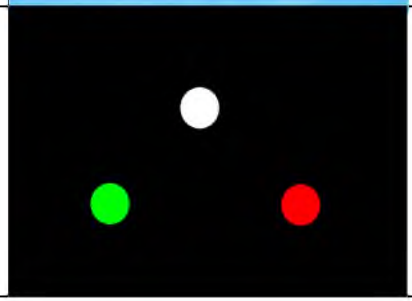
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
37	What is the fog signal of this vessel?		One prolonged blast followed by two short blast on the whistle.	Four strokes on the bell, sounded in the same manner as 'four bells' to indicate time.	A rapid ringing of the bell for about 5 seconds repeated every minute.	A rapid ringing of the bell and also one short, one long and one short blast in succession.
38	You are underway on a tanker and observe the lights illustrated on a steady bearing and at decreasing range on the PORT bow. What do you do?		Maintain course and speed keeping a careful watch on the bearing of the other vessel.	Alter course to STARBOARD and sound ONE short blast.	Alter course to PORT and sound two short blasts.	Stand on to see if the other vessel takes any action.
39	Does this signal indicate that the vessel is.....		at anchor.	fishing.	underway and making way through the water.	underway, but stopped.
40	The white light shown must be so fixed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon. What is the size of this arc?		135 deg. (12 points of the compass)	112 1/2 deg. (10 points of the compass)	360 deg. (32 points of the compass)	225 deg. (20 points of the compass)

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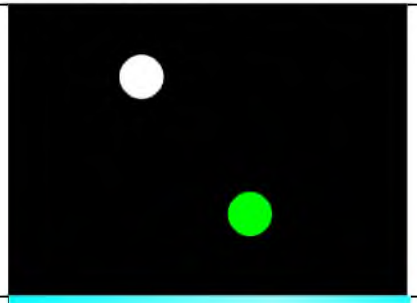
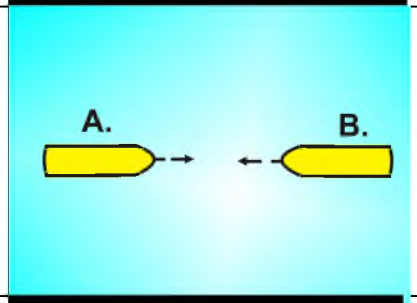
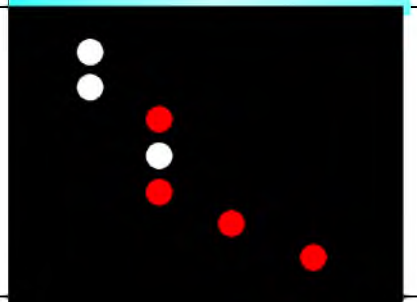
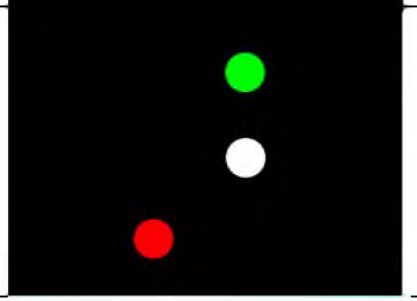
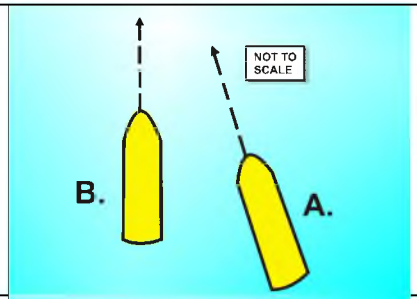
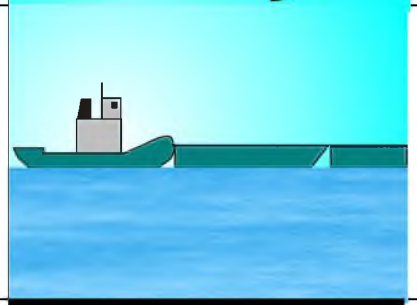
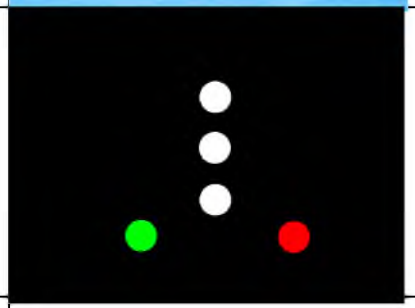
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
41	What do these lights indicate?		A vessel towing a barge	A power-driven vessel of over 50m in length	A power-driven vessel of under 50m	A dredger indicating the clear side free from obstructions
42	Power-driven vessels 'A' and 'B' are in sight of one another. Which of the following statements is correct?		Both vessels should alter course to starboard. No whistles signals need be sounded.	'A' and 'B' should alter course to starboard, each sounding one short blast on the whistle.	'A' should blow one blast and alter course to starboard.	'A' and 'B' should blow one blast and wait for a response before altering course.
43	The lights shown indicate a vessel.....		towing another vessel astern, length of tow exceeding 200m.	towing a vessel made fast alongside.	towing more than one vessel astern.	towing, tow of less than 200m in length, unable to deviate from her course.
44	What do these lights show?		A vessel over 50 metres in length engaged in trawling.	A vessel engaged in trawling with her outlying gear extending more than 150 metres into the seaway.	A vessel under 50 metres in length engaged in trawling.	A vessel engaged in trawling and at anchor.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
45	At night, you are power-driven vessel 'A' approaching power-driven vessel 'B' as shown. Occasionally you see both white masthead lights and the green side light of vessel 'B'. Which of the following is true?		Both are equally responsible for keeping clear.	This is a case of special circumstances and I would contact 'B'.	Vessel 'B' must keep clear of you (vessel 'A').	I (vessel 'A') must keep clear of vessel 'B'.
46	What light or lights must be carried by a group of three barges in a line being pushed ahead of a tug as shown here?		Red and green sidelights on each barge.	Red and green sidelights at the forward end of the leading barge and white all-round light on each barge.	A white all-round light at the forward end of the barge.	Red and green sidelights at the forward end of the leading barge.
47	In open waters, you see the lights (shown in the picture) right ahead at medium range. What do you do?		Sound one short blast and alter course to starboard.	Keep out of the way of the other vessel.	Sound two short blasts and alter course to port.	Reduce speed or stop and wait for the other vessel to pass.
48	Which of the following is NOT a vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre?		A vessel servicing a navigation buoy.	A tanker underway refueling a warship.	A minesweeper engaged in minesweeping operations.	A loaded VLCC navigating in a fairway.
49	What is the arc (angle) of visibility of a masthead light?		225 degrees	180 degrees	210 degrees	270 degrees
50	What is the arc (angle) of visibility of a sternlight?		150 degrees	135 degrees	120 degrees	270 degrees

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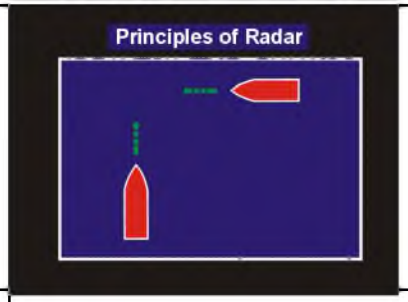
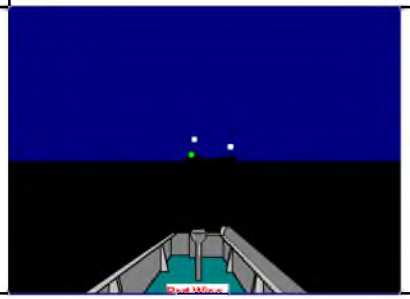
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
51	When taking action to avoid collision under Rule 8, you should avoid.....		any reduction in speed.	a succession of small alterations of speed or course.	stopping or reversing engines.	making an alteration of course or speed too early.
52	If you hear a fog signal forward of the beam, Rule 19 states that you must.....		make a substantial course alteration.	reply with your own fog signal.	reduce to minimum steerage way.	attempt to make radio contact.
53	When two power driven vessels are meeting on reciprocal courses		each shall alter course to starboard.	each shall alter course to port.	one shall alter course to starboard.	one shall alter course to port and the other to starboard.
54	When two power-driven vessels, in sight of each other, are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, avoiding action must be taken by		both vessels altering course to starboard.	the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side.	the vessel which has the other on her own port side.	both vessels altering course to port.
55	A power driven vessel observes the stern light of another power-driven vessel on a steady bearing and reducing range on the port bow. Which vessel must give way?		The observing vessel	The observed vessel	No risk of collision exists	Both masters decide
56	Looking straight ahead at night you observe the masthead lights and both side lights of another vessel. What action should be taken?		Each ship shall alter course to port.	One ship shall alter course to starboard and the other to port.	Each ship shall alter course to starboard.	You stand on as the other ship will alter course.
57	This vessel is on a steady bearing, the range is 2 miles and reducing. What action should you take?		Two short blasts and alter course to port.	One short blast and alter course to starboard.	Five short and rapid blasts and stand on with caution.	Make a substantial reduction of speed.

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Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
58	You observe this vessel - range 4 miles. What action should you take?		Sound one short blast and alter course to starboard..	Take a series of compass bearings.	Maintain course and speed.	Sound two short blasts and alter course to port.
59	At range 2 miles and steady bearing, you sounded 5 short blasts: it is apparent that the other vessel is not taking appropriate action. What should you do?		Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Sound one short blast and alter to starboard.	Sound five short and rapid blasts again and stand on with caution..	Sound two short and rapid blasts and stand on with caution.
60	The range is 7 miles and constant. The bearing is steady. What action would you take?		Take a series of compass bearings.	Sound one short blast and alter course to starboard.	Sound two short blasts and alter to port.	Maintain course and speed.
61	You observe this vessel on a steady bearing at range 3 miles. What action should you take?		Sound two short blasts and alter to port.	Sound one short blast and alter course to starboard.	Sound five short and rapid blasts and stand on with caution.	Make a substantial reduction of speed.

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Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
62	On nearing a bend in a narrow channel and the way ahead is obscured, you hear a prolonged blast. What should be your response?		One short blast.	Two short blasts.	One prolonged blast.	Two prolonged blasts.
63	Is anchoring permitted in a narrow channel?		No	It should be avoided if at all possible	Yes, but only near the outer limit of the fairway to starboard.	Yes, but only for a vessel which can safely navigate within such a channel.
64	When proceeding along a narrow channel a vessel should.....		keep to the outer limit which lies on her port side.	keep to the outer limit which lies on her starboard side.	keep to the side which lies on her port side.	keep to the side which lies on her starboard side.
65	For which types of vessel should a fishing vessel not impede the passage in a narrow channel or fairway?		Vessels greater than 20m. in length.	A vessel which can safely navigate only within such a channel.	Sailing vessels and vessels greater than 20m. in length.	Any other vessels navigating within the narrow channel or fairway.
66	A vessel which can only safely navigate within a narrow channel or fairway shall not be impeded by.....		sailing vessels, fishing vessels, or vessels of less than 20 metres.	crossing vessels.	sailing vessels or vessels of less than 20 metres.	sailing vessels, fishing vessels, vessels less than 20m. or crossing vessels.
67	What signal shall a vessel sound when nearing a bend or an area of narrow channels or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction?		Two short blasts.	One prolonged blast.	At least five short and rapid blasts.	Two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts.
68	This vessel is on a steady bearing and the range is reducing. What action would you take?		Sound five short and rapid blasts and stand on with caution.	Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Sound one short blast and alter course to starboard.	Sound two short blasts and alter course to port.
69	This vessel is on a steady bearing, the range is 2 miles and reducing slowly. What action would you take?		Sound five short and rapid blasts and stand on with caution.	Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Sound one short blast and alter course to starboard.	Sound two short blasts and alter course to port.

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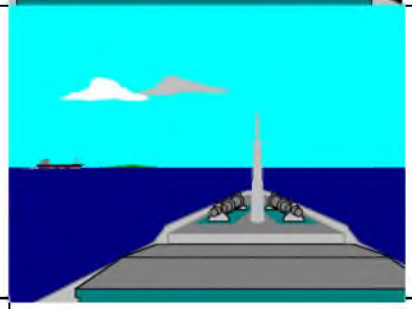
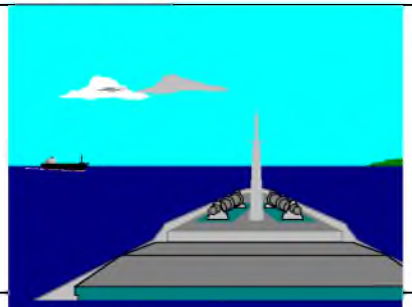
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
70	The bearing is steady. The range is 5 miles, reducing slowly. What action would you take?		Sound one short blast and alter course to starboard.	Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Sound five short and rapid blasts and stand on with caution.	Sound two short blasts and alter course to port.
71	You observe this vessel on a steady bearing, range 3 miles. What action would you take?		Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Sound one short blast and alter course to starboard.	Sound two short blasts and alter course to port.	Sound five short and rapid blasts and stand on with caution.
72	This vessel is on a steady bearing, range 3 miles. What action would you take?		Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Sound five short and rapid blasts and stand on with caution.	Sound two short blasts and alter course to port.	Sound one short blast and alter course to starboard.
73	A vessel shall, so far as is practicable, avoid crossing traffic separation lanes. But if obliged to do so shall cross the general direction of traffic flow		at as small an angle as practicable.	avoiding other traffic using the scheme.	on a heading as nearly as practicable at right angles.	making good a course as nearly as practicable at right angles.
74	Which of the following shall not impede the passage of any vessel following a traffic lane in a traffic separation scheme?		A sailing vessel, fishing vessel or a vessel of less than 20 metres.	A vessel engaged in fishing.	A crossing vessel.	A sailing vessel or a vessel of less than 20 metres.
75	In a traffic separation scheme a vessel engaged in fishing shall not impede the passage of.....		any vessel following a traffic lane.	a power driven vessel following a traffic lane.	a vessel crossing the traffic separation scheme.	a vessel of 20 metres or more following a traffic lane.

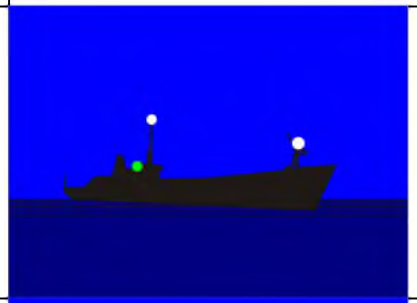
GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
76	In a traffic separation scheme a vessel of less than 20m. in length or a sailing vessel shall not impede the safe passage of.....		any vessel following a traffic lane.	a power driven vessel following a traffic lane.	a vessel crossing the traffic separation scheme.	a vessel of 20m. or more following a traffic lane.
77	A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall so far as practicable....		keep to the starboard side of the lane.	avoid vessels crossing the scheme.	keep clear of the traffic separation line or separation zone.	avoid impeding the safe passage of other vessels following the lane.
78	Inshore traffic zones shall not be used by which of the following vessels?		One that can safely use the adjacent lane within the T.S.S.	One that can safely use the appropriate lane within the T.S.S.	One en route to or from a place situated within the inshore traffic zone.	Sailing vessels and vessels of less than 20m. in length.
79	Vessels as far as possible should avoid anchoring.....		in a traffic separation scheme or in areas near it's terminations.	in a traffic separation scheme.	in a traffic separation zone.	near the terminations of a traffic separation scheme.
80	A vessel joining the general direction of traffic flow in a traffic separation scheme from either side shall do so.....		at as small an angle as practicable.	avoiding traffic using the scheme.	making a course as nearly as practicable at right angles.	on a heading as nearly as practicable at right angles.
81	A vessel not using the traffic separation scheme shall.....		only use it to avoid immediate danger.	if practicable only use the inshore traffic zone.	not impede the passage of any vessel following a traffic flow.	avoid it by as wide a margin as possible.
82	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Stand on but continue to monitor.	Take a series of compass bearings and radar plot.	Stand on and do not bother
83	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Make a substantial alteration of course to starboard.	Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Make a substantial alteration of course to port.	Stand on - with caution. The other vessel should give way.

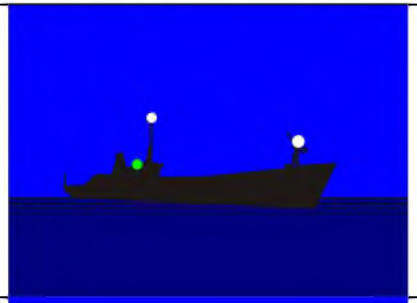
GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
84	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Stand on with caution. The other vessel should give way.	Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Make a substantial alteration of course to port.	Take a series of compass bearings and radar plot.
85	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Make a substantial alteration of course to port.	Stand on with caution The other vessel should give way.	Take a series of compass bearings and radar plot.
86	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Alter course to parallel the other vessel's course.	Stand on - no risk of collision - continue to monitor.	Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Stand on with caution. The other vessel should give way.
87	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Stand on - no risk of collision - continue to monitor.	Take a series of compass bearing and radar plot.	Alter course parallel to other vessel's course.

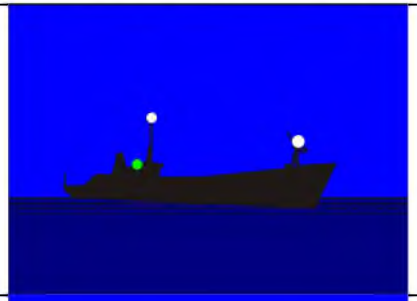
GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
88	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Stand on - no risk of collision - continue to monitor.	Stand on with caution. The other vessel should give way.	Make a substantial alteration of course to port.
89	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Alter course parallel to other vessel's course.	Take a series of compass bearings and radar plot.	Stand on - no risk of collision - continue to monitor.	Make a substantial reduction of speed.
90	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Stand on with caution. The other vessel should give way.	Make a substantial alteration of course to port.	Stand on - no risk of collision - continue to monitor.	Take a series of compass bearings and radar plot.
91	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Stand on - no risk of collision - continue to monitor.	Alter course parallel to other vessel's course.	Take a series of compass bearings and radar plot.	Stand on with caution. The other vessel should give way.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
92	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Stand on with caution. The other vessel should give way.	Alter course parallel to the other vessel's course.	Take a series of compass bearings and radar plot.
93	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Make a substantial alteration of course to port.	Take a series of compass bearings and radar plot.	Stand on - no risk of collision - continue to monitor.	Stand on with caution. The other vessel should give way.
94	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Make a substantial reduction of speed.	Make a substantial alteration of course to port.	Take a series of compass bearings and radar plot.	Make a substantial alteration of course to starboard.
95	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Take a series of compass bearings and radar plot.	Make a substantial alteration of course to port.	Stand on with caution The other vessel should give way.	Stand on - no risk of collision - continue to monitor.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
96	A vessel's sidelights should be positioned above the hull, but according to the Collision Regulations what is the maximum height they can be placed?		Half the height of the forward masthead light	Three-quarters the height of the forward masthead light	Any height below the forward masthead light	One quarter the height of the forward masthead light
97	You observe this vessel at a range of 9 miles. What action would you take?		Stand on - no risk of collision - continue to monitor.	Alter course parallel to the other vessel's course.	Take a series of compass bearings and radar plot.	Stand on with caution. The other vessel should give way.
98	When a vessel of length 20m or more is required by the rules to carry two or three lights in a vertical line, what spacing is required between the lights?		At least 1.5 metres.	Not less than 4.5 metres.	Not less than 2 metres.	Not less than 4 metres.
99	For a power driven vessel of 110 metres in length and 20metres beam, what is the maximum height above the hull that the forward masthead light can be carried?		5 metres	6 metres	12 metres	9 metres
100	For a power driven vessel less than 30 metres in length and 5 metres beam, at what height above the hull should the mastlight be carried?		Not less than 6 metres	Not less than 12 metres	Not less than 20 metres	Not less than 9 metres
101	If a vessel of length 20metres or more is required by the rules to carry two or three lights in a vertical line, at what height above the hull (except where a towing light is required) must the lowest of these be placed?		Not less than 4 metres	So it can be seen at a distance of 1000m	Not less than 4.5 metres	At least 1.5 metres
102	A vessel is at anchor and displaying two anchor lights. What is the minimum vertical distance between the forward anchor light and the after anchor light?		At least 1.5 metres.	Not less than 4.5 metres.	Not less than 4 metres.	Not less than 2 metres.
103	At what minimum height above the hull should the mastlight on a power driven vessel of length 60 metres and beam 9 m be carried?		20 metres.	6 metres.	5 metres.	9 metres.
104	A power driven vessel engaged in towing is displaying the required lights on her aftermast. How much higher must the lowest after masthead light be above the forward masthead light?		Not less than 4 metres.	Not less than 4.5 metres.	Not less than 2 metres.	Not less than 1.5 metres.
105	What is the minimum vertical separation of the mastlights on power driven vessels such that, in all normal conditions of trim, the afterlight will be seen over and separate from the forward light?		So it can be seen at 1000 metres from the stem at sea level.	6 metres.	5 metres.	9 metres.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
106	At what height above the hull should the forward anchor light be placed on a vessel of 50 metres or more in length?		20 metres.	5 metres.	6 metres.	So it can be seen at 1000 metres from the stern at sea level.
107	What type of vessel is shown here?		A power driven vessel.	A vessel not under command.	A vessel constrained by draught.	A vessel engaged in towing.
108	What is the length of the vessel shown here?		Less than 12 metres in length.	There is no indication of length.	May be any length but probably 50 metres or more in length.	Greater than 100 metres in length.
109	What type of vessel is shown here?		A power driven vessel.	A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.	A vessel engaged in towing.	A pilot vessel.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
110	What is the arc of visibility of the mastlights shown by this vessel?		All round	From right ahead to 22.5 degrees forward of the beam on each side	From right aft to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on each side	From right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on each side
111	What type of vessel is shown here?		A trawler.	A vessel not under command.	A vessel engaged in fishing other than a trawler.	A vessel constrained by draught.
112	What is the range of the mastlight being displayed by this ship?		6 miles	3 miles	2 miles	5 miles
113	What is the arc of visibility of the sidelight shown by this vessel?		From right aft to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on each side.	All round.	From right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on each side.	From right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on the starboard side.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
114	What is the range of visibility of the sidelights shown by this ship?		6 miles	3 miles	2 miles	5 miles
115	What do these three red lights indicate?		A vessel engaged in towing.	A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.	A power driven vessel.	A vessel constrained by draught.
116	What is the length of the vessel shown here?		Less than 50 metres in length.	No indication of length.	May be any length but probably 50 metres or more in length.	Less than 20 metres in length.
117	What is the arc of visibility of the 3 red lights shown here?		From right aft to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on each side.	All round.	From right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on each side.	From right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on the starboard side.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
118	What is the length of the vessel shown here?		Less than 20 metres in length.	Less than 12 metres in length.	Less than 50 metres in length.	Greater than 100 metres in length.
119	What is the arc of visibility of the 3 white lights shown here?		From right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on the starboard side.	From right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on each side.	From right aft to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on each side.	All round.
120	What is the length of the vessel shown here?		Greater than 100 metres in length.	Less than 50 metres in length.	Less than 20 metres in length.	No indication of length.
121	What is the arc of visibility of the red lights shown here?		All round.	From right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on each side.	From right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on the starboard side.	From right aft to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on each side.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
122	What is the length of the vessel shown here?		Less than 12 metres in length.	Greater than 100 metres in length.	Less than 50 metres in length.	7 metres or less in length.
123	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.	A pilot vessel.	A trawler.	A vessel engaged in fishing other than a trawler.
124	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel engaged in fishing other than a trawler.	A vessel constrained by draught.	A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.	A pilot vessel.
125	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel engaged in dredging or underwater operations.	A sailing vessel.	A vessel at anchor.	A vessel engaged in mine clearance.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
126	What is the fog signal of this vessel?		Rapid ringing of the bell for 5 seconds every 1 minute.	One (if making way) or two (if stopped) prolonged blasts at intervals of 2 minutes.	Four short blasts at 2 minute intervals.	Bell 5 seconds followed by gong 5 seconds every 1 minute.
127	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel engaged in fishing other than a trawler.	A vessel constrained by draught.	A vessel engaged in towing.	A vessel not under command.
128	What type of vessel is shown here?		A pilot vessel.	A trawler.	A vessel constrained by her draught.	A vessel not under command.
129	What type of vessel is shown here?		A sailing vessel.	A vessel at anchor.	A power driven vessel.	A vessel engaged in dredging or underwater operations.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
130	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel not under command.	A vessel constrained by draught.	A vessel engaged in towing.	A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.
131	What type of vessel is shown here?		A power driven vessel.	A trawler.	A vessel engaged in fishing other than a trawler.	A vessel engaged in towing.
132	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel constrained by draught.	A power driven vessel.	A vessel at anchor.	A vessel engaged in mine clearance.
133	What type of vessel is shown here?		A pilot vessel.	A vessel not under command.	A vessel engaged in fishing other than a trawler.	A trawler.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
134	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel engaged in towing.	A pilot vessel.	A vessel constrained by draught.	A trawler.
135	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel constrained by draught.	A vessel engaged in towing.	A power driven vessel.	A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.
136	What is the length of the vessel shown here?		No indication of length.	Less than 50 metres.	Less than 20 metres.	May be any length but probably 50 metres or more.
137	What is this vessel's fog signal?		Rapid ringing of the bell for 5 seconds at intervals not exceeding one minute.	Ringing of the bell for 5 seconds followed by the gong for 5 seconds at intervals not exceeding one minute.	One prolonged blast followed by 2 short blasts at intervals not exceeding two minutes.	As for the type of vessel shown followed by 4 short blasts.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
138	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel not under command.	A vessel engaged in towing.	A power driven vessel.	A vessel constrained by draught.
139	What type of vessel is shown here?		A trawler.	A vessel engaged in towing.	A vessel engaged in fishing other than a trawler.	A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.
140	What is the length of the vessel shown here?		No indication of length.	Less than 50 metres.	May be of any length but probably 50 metres or more.	Greater than 100 metres.
141	What information is given about the tow shown here?		The tow is 200 metres or more.	The tow is less than 200 metres.	The vessel is hampered by tow - tow less than 200 metres.	The vessel is hampered by tow - tow more than 200 metres.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
142	What is the length of the vessel shown here?		10 metres or less.	No indication of length.	Less than 12 metres.	Less than 50 metres.
143	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.	A power driven vessel.	A vessel constrained by draught.	A pilot vessel.
144	What information is given about the tow shown here?		A vessel hampered by her tow - tow less than 200 metres	The tow is less than 200 metres.	The tow is 200 metres or more.	A vessel hampered by tow - tow more than 200 metres.
145	What is the fog signal of this vessel?		One prolonged blast followed by two short blasts at intervals less than or equal to 2 minutes.	Ringing of bell for 5 seconds followed by the gong for 5 seconds.	Rapid ringing of the bell for 5 seconds.	As for the type of vessel shown followed by 4 short blasts.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
146	What type of vessel is shown here?		A trawler.	A power driven vessel.	A pilot vessel.	A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.
147	What is the length of the vessel shown here?		No indication of length.	Greater than 100 metres.	Less than 12 metres.	May be of any length but probably 50 metres or more.
148	What is the fog signal of this vessel?		One (if making way) or two (if stopped) prolonged blasts at intervals less than or equal to 2 minutes.	One prolonged blast followed by two short blasts.	Rapid ringing of the bell for 5 secondsat intervals less than or equal to 2 minutes.	As for the type of vessel shown followed by 4 short blasts.
149	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel constrained by draught.	A vessel not under command.	A pilot vessel.	A trawler.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
150	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel engaged in dredging or underwater operations.	A sailing vessel.	A vessel constrained by draught.	A vessel at anchor.
151	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel not under command.	A vessel engaged in mine clearance.	A power driven vessel.	A vessel at anchor.
152	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.	A vessel engaged in fishing.	A vessel which is aground.	A vessel engaged in towing.
153	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel constrained by draught.	A vessel engaged in mine clearance operations.	A vessel engaged in dredging or underwater operations.	A vessel not under command.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
154	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel engaged in fishing.	A vessel which is aground.	A vessel engaged in mine clearance operations.	A vessel constrained by draught.
155	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel constrained by her draught.	A vessel not under command.	A vessel engaged in fishing.	A vessel which is aground.
156	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel engaged in dredging underwater operations.	A vessel engaged in mine clearance operations.	A vessel constrained by draught.	A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.
157	What type of vessel is shown here?		A sailing vessel.	Vessel engaged in dredging or underwater operations.	A power driven vessel.	A vessel at anchor.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
158	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel engaged in fishing.	A vessel engaged in towing	A vessel constrained by draught.	A vessel which is aground.
159	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel engaged in fishing.	A vessel engaged in mine clearance operations.	A vessel engaged in towing.	A vessel constrained by draught.
160	What type of vessel is shown here?		A vessel engaged in mine clearance operations.	A vessel which is aground.	A vessel engaged in dredging or underwater operations.	A vessel engaged in towing.
161	What does this shape indicate?		A vessel at anchor.	A vessel aground.	A vessel engaged in fishing.	A vessel engaged in mine clearance operations.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
162	The observed vessel sounds three short blasts. What does this mean?		I am altering my course to starboard.	I am altering my course to port.	I do not understand your intentions / actions.	I am operating stern propulsion.
163	Whilst proceeding along a narrow channel the vessel astern sounds two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast. What does this mean?		I intend to overtake you on your starboard side.	I intend to overtake you on your port side.	I am operating stern propulsion.	I am altering my course to port.
164	This vessel is signaling two flashes at intervals. What is the meaning of this signal?		I am altering my course to port.	I intend to overtake you on your starboard side.	I intend to overtake you on your port side.	I do not understand your intentions / actions.
165	Whilst proceeding along a narrow channel, the vessel astern sounds two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts. What does this mean?		I am altering my course to starboard.	I am altering my course to port.	I intend to overtake you on your port side.	I intend to overtake you on your starboard side.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS - CAPITÁN DE ALTURA						
Q. Number	**Question**	***IMAGEN***	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE						
166	You intend overtaking a vessel in a narrow channel and signal your intentions. The vessel ahead sounds 5 short and rapid blasts. What does this mean?		I am operating stern propulsion.	I do not understand your intentions/actions.	I am altering my course to starboard.	I am altering my course to port.
167	This vessel sounds one short blast. What does this mean?		I intend to overtake you on your port side.	I am operating stern propulsion.	I am altering my course to starboard.	I am altering my course to port.
168	What signals must a vessel at anchor display?		Code flag 'A' by day and a red light at night.	A black ball hoisted at the bow by day and all round white lights at night.	A large black square by day and a flashing white light at night.	Code flag 'B' by day and a red light at night.

GUÍA DE ESTUDIO CAPITÁN DE ALTURA	
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE	
ANSWERS	
1	C
2	B
3	C
4	B
5	D
6	B
7	B
8	D
9	D
10	D
11	B
12	C
13	B
14	A
15	A
16	B
17	C
18	C
19	C
20	B
21	B
22	A
23	A
24	B
25	B
26	A
27	D
28	D
29	A
30	C
31	B

GUÍA DE ESTUDIO CAPITÁN DE ALTURA	
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE	
ANSWERS	
32	A
33	B
34	D
35	C
36	B
37	C
38	B
39	A
40	D
41	C
42	B
43	D
44	C
45	D
46	D
47	A
48	D
49	A
50	B
51	B
52	C
53	A
54	B
55	A
56	C
57	C
58	A
59	B
60	D
61	B
62	C

GUÍA DE ESTUDIO CAPITÁN DE ALTURA	
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE	
ANSWERS	
63	B
64	B
65	D
66	D
67	B
68	D
69	B
70	A
71	B
72	B
73	C
74	B
75	A
76	B
77	C
78	B
79	A
80	A
81	D
82	B
83	A
84	D
85	D
86	B
87	C
88	D
89	B
90	D
91	C
92	D
93	B

GUÍA DE ESTUDIO CAPITÁN DE ALTURA	
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE	
ANSWERS	
94	C
95	A
96	B
97	C
98	C
99	C
100	A
101	A
102	B
103	D
104	B
105	A
106	C
107	A
108	C
109	C
110	D
111	B
112	A
113	D
114	B
115	D
116	C
117	B
118	C
119	B
120	D
121	A
122	C
123	A
124	C

GUÍA DE ESTUDIO CAPITÁN DE ALTURA	
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE	
ANSWERS	
125	**A**
126	**B**
127	**C**
128	**B**
129	**A**
130	**C**
131	**B**
132	**D**
133	**C**
134	**B**
135	**A**
136	**D**
137	**C**
138	**B**
139	**C**
140	**C**
141	**D**
142	**B**
143	**C**
144	**B**
145	**A**
146	**D**
147	**D**
148	**B**
149	**B**
150	**A**
151	**B**
152	**C**
153	**B**
154	**D**
155	**B**

GUÍA DE ESTUDIO CAPITÁN DE ALTURA	
MAINTAIN A SAFE NAVIGATION WATCH - RULE OF THE ROAD AND BOUYAGE	
ANSWERS	
156	**D**
157	**C**
158	**A**
159	**C**
160	**C**
161	**A**
162	**D**
163	**A**
164	**A**
165	**C**
166	**B**
167	**C**
168	**B**