

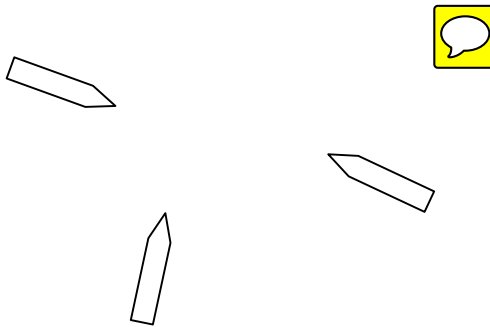
QUESTION BANK

ROR

SECTION I – SITUATIONS

Indicate the stand on and give way vessels (all vessels in sight of each other) in the following diagrams (**risk of collision exists**).

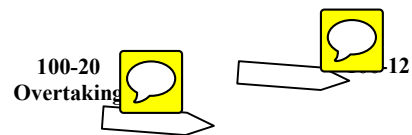
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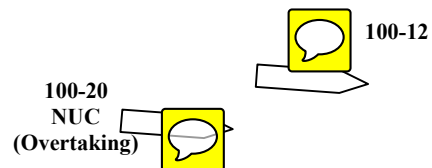
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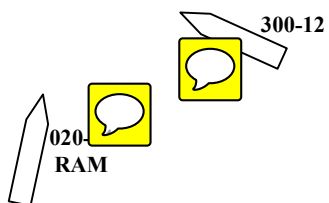
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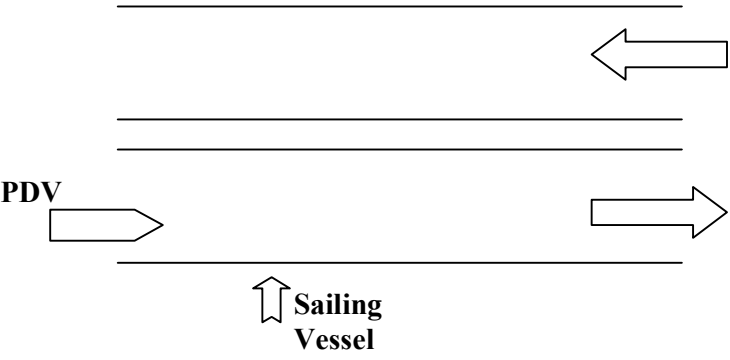
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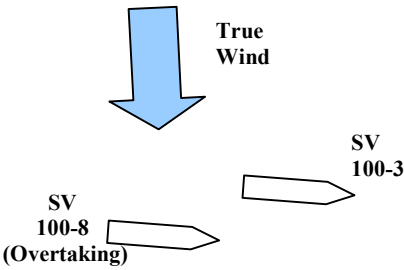
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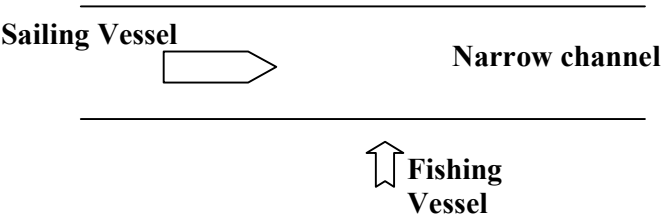
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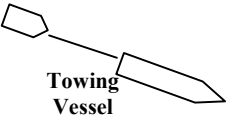
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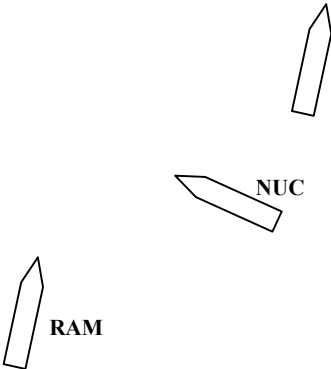
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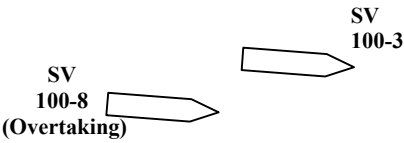
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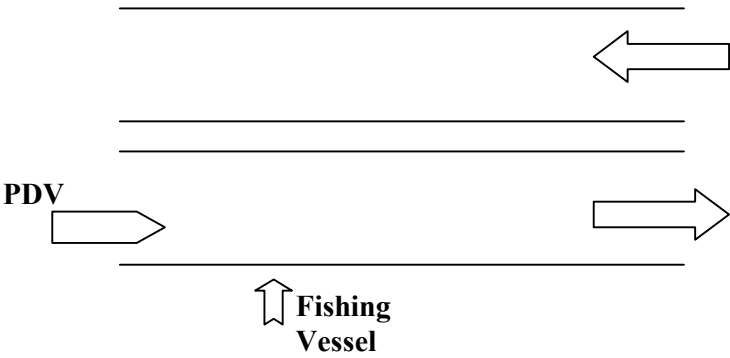
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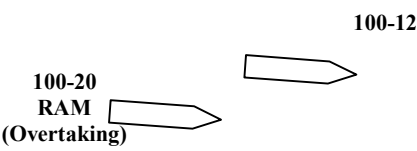
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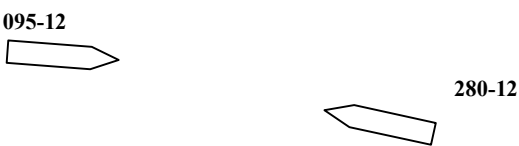
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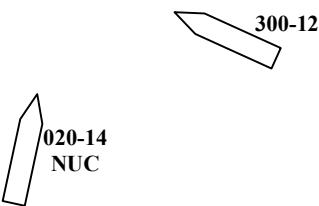
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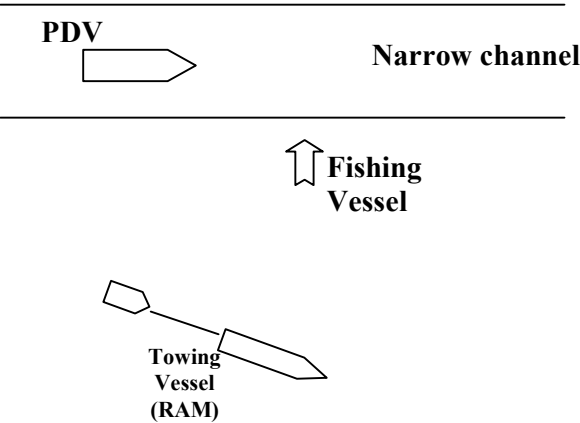
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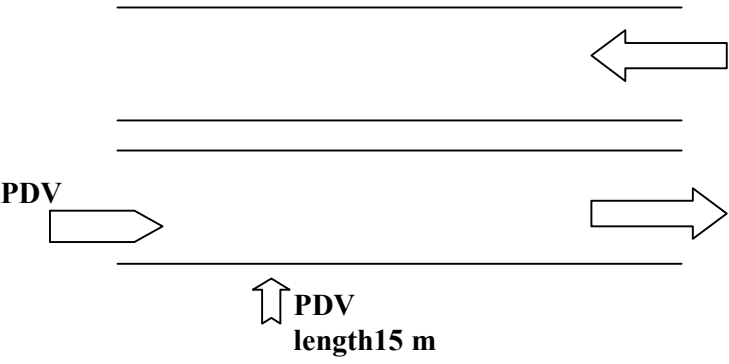


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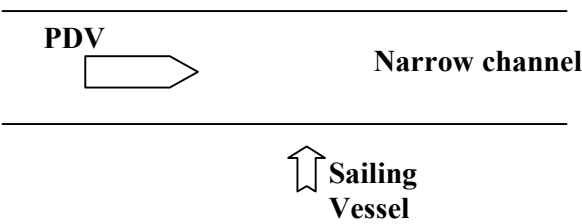


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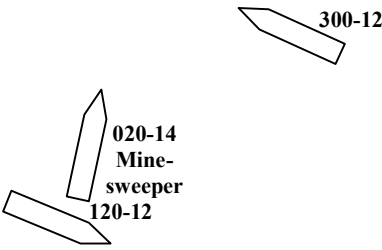
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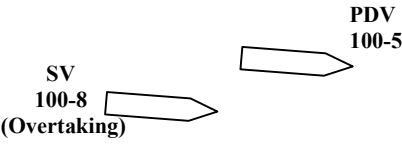
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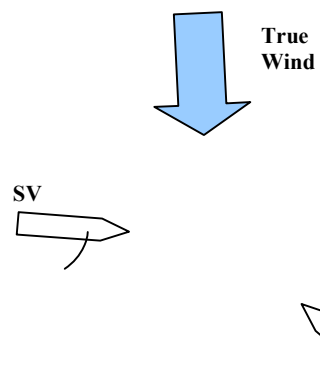
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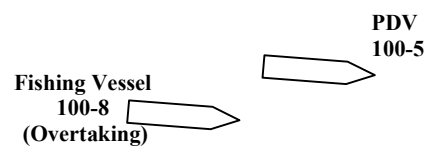
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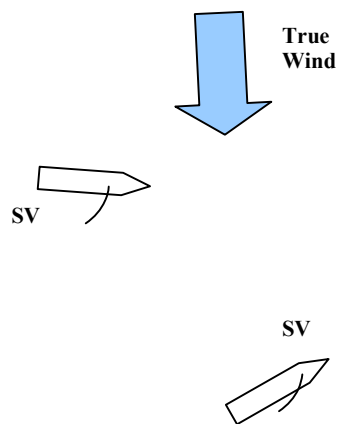
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SECTION II – LIGHTS AND SHAPES

What lights and shapes will the following vessels show?

26. Towing vessel more than 50m in length, length of tow more than 200 metres.
27. Warship being towed alongside during cold move.
28. Vessel Not Under Command (underway, not making way).
29. Trawler underway, not making way.
30. RAM vessel carrying out diving ops at anchor.
31. Vessel constrained by draught, underway.
32. PDV (more than 50m in length) pushing another vessel ahead as a composite unit.
33. Air cushion vessel operating in non-displacement mode.
34. Power driven vessel more than 50 mts in length.
35. A WIG craft taking off.
36. Power Driven vessel less than 7 mts in length whose maximum speed is 15 knots.
37. Optional lights by a PDV less than 12 m in length.
38. Air cushion vessel operating in displacement mode.
39. WIG craft in flight near the water surface.
40. Towing vessel less than 50m in length, length of tow more than 200 metres.
41. Towing vessel more than 50m in length, length of tow less than 200 metres.
42. Towing vessel less than 50m in length, length of tow less than 200 metres.
43. Pushing vessel which is rigidly connected as composite unit with pushed vessel.
44. Pushed vessel which is rigidly connected as composite unit with pushing vessel.

- 45. PDV pushing ahead (not a composite unit).
- 46. Vessel being pushed ahead (not a composite unit).
- 47. Vessel being towed, length of tow more than 200m.
- 48. Vessel being towed, length of tow less than 200m.
- 49. Vessel being towed alongside (composite unit).
- 50. Vessel being towed alongside (not a composite unit).
- 51. Partly submerged vessel being towed less than 25 m in breadth.
- 52. Partly submerged vessel being towed more than 25 m in breadth.
- 53. Partly submerged vessel being towed less than 25 m in breadth, more than 100 m long.
- 54. Sailing vessel underway.
- 55. Optional lights for a sailing vessel underway, less than 20m in length.
- 56. Sailing vessel less than 7 m in length.
- 57. Vessel under oars, 20m in length.
- 58. Vessel proceeding under sail, also being propelled by machinery.
- 59. Vessel engaged in fishing, at anchor.
- 60. Vessel engaged in fishing, underway.
- 61. Vessel engaged in fishing, at anchor and with more than 150m gear outlying.
- 62. Trawler underway, 55 m in length, not engaged in fishing for the meantime.
- 63. Trawler more than 50m in length, underway but not making way.
- 64. Trawler less than 50m in length, making way.
- 65. Vessel engaged in mine clearance operations.
- 66. Vessel not under command, underway but not making way.
- 67. Vessel not under command, making way.

68. Vessel Restricted in Ability to Manoeuvre due to flying operations, more than 50 m in length, making way.
69. Vessel Restricted in Ability to Manoeuvre due to flying operations, less than 50 m in length, underway but not making way.
70. Vessel Restricted in Ability to Manoeuvre due to flying operations, at anchor.
71. Vessel Restricted in Ability to Manoeuvre due to diving operations, at anchor.
72. Vessel Restricted in Ability to Manoeuvre due to dredging operations, at anchor.
73. PDV (less than 50 m length, tow length more than 200m) engaged in towing ops which does not severely restrict towing vessel in ability to deviate from course.
74. PDV (less than 50 m length, tow length more than 200m) engaged in towing ops which severely restricts towing vessel in ability to deviate from course.
75. Vessel engaged in dredging or underwater ops, underway.
76. Vessel engaged in dredging or underwater ops, at anchor.
77. Small COY boat engaged in diving ops in an emergency.
78. Small vessel 11 mts in length, Restricted in Ability to Manoeuvre as servicing a buoy.
79. Vessel constrained by draught, more than 50m in length.
80. Vessel constrained by draught, less than 50m in length.
81. Pilot vessel engaged in pilotage duty, less than 50m in length.
82. Pilot vessel underway, not engaged in pilotage duty.
83. Pilot vessel engaged in pilotage duty, at anchor.
84. Vessel at anchor less than 50m in length.
85. Vessel at anchor 76 m in length.
86. Vessel at anchor 120m in length.
87. Vessel 55 m long, aground.
88. Vessel 6m long anchored in a narrow channel.

- 89. Vessel 11.5m long, aground in a fairway.
- 90. Seaplane taking off.
- 91. Optional lights by PDV, length 10 m.

SECTION III – SOUND AND LIGHT SIGNALS

What sound signals will the following vessels give?

- 92. I am altering my course to stbd. (vessels in sight)
- 93. I am altering my course to port. (vessels in sight)
- 94. I am operating astern propulsion.
- 95. I intend to overtake you on your stbd side. (vessels in sight, narrow channel)
- 96. I intend to overtake you on your port side. (vessels in sight, narrow channel)
- 97. Your intentions are not understood. (vessels in sight)
- 98. You may overtake me from the side indicated. (vessels in sight, narrow channel)
- 99. Vessel nearing a bend in a channel.
- 100. PDV making way through water. (restricted visibility)
- 101. PDV underway, not making way. (restricted visibility)
- 102. Vessel Not Under Command.
- 103. Vessel engaged in towing (but not RAM).
- 104. Vessel engaged in towing, and also RAM.
- 105. Vessel being towed.
- 106. Vessel engaged in fishing, underway.
- 107. Vessel engaged in fishing, at anchor.

- 108. Vessel engaged in dredging operations, at anchor.
- 109. Vessel pushing another vessel ahead as a composite unit.
- 110. Vessel pushing another vessel ahead, not a composite unit.
- 111. Vessel at anchor, length 76 mts.
- 112. Vessel at anchor, length 107 mts.
- 113. Optional sound signal by a vessel at anchor.
- 114. Vessel aground.
- 115. Optional signal by a vessel aground.
- 116. Vessel at anchor, length 15 mts.
- 117. Compulsory signal by a vessel engaged in pilotage duties.
- 118. Optional signal by a vessel engaged in pilotage duties.

SECTION IV – TRUE OR FALSE

State True or False. If false, give the correct answer.

- 119. Crossing rule applies to power driven vessels only. (T)
- 120. A stand on vessel is to always maintain her course and speed and is not permitted to alter course/ speed as per ROR. (F)
- 121. A head on situation is determined by the course being made good of the two vessels. (F)
- 122. In a head on situation, there is no stand on vessel. (T)
- 123. Light signals may be given instead of sound signals for sounding a maneuvering signal. (F)
- 124. A seaplane on water is restricted in its ability to maneuver. (F)
- 125. A sailing vessel must always show 'R/ G' all round lights in addition to other steaming lights. (F)
- 126. A sailing vessel becalmed can hoist RAM lights/ shapes. (F)

127. You may sound three short blasts with both engines going slow astern, even though you still have a forward speed of 4 knots. (T)
128. The interval between two successive signals made by a vessel making way in restricted visibility may be as less as 30 seconds. (T)
129. Sound signals for overtaking are mandatory in narrow channels. (F)
130. A five second blast is acceptable as a prolonged blast. (T)
131. A vessel can never depart from the rules, whatever the condition. (F)
132. A sailing vessel becalmed can hoist NUC lights/ shapes. (T)
133. The Port Control of a harbour has the authority to make special rules for that particular harbour, which may be at variance with the rules. (T)
134. IRPCS are applicable even to TSS promulgated by a government, but not by the IMO. (F)
135. The rules as given in IRPCS are not applicable in the Internal Waters of a nation. (F)
136. A vessel may depart from the rules if communication has been established with the other vessel, and the departure is mutually acceptable and convenient to both vessels. (F)
137. It is good seamanship for a vessel proceeding upstream to wait at a bend for opposing traffic. (T)
138. A situation involving three vessels can be said to be a 'special circumstance'. (T)
139. It would be acceptable to depart from the rules as a matter of courtesy and keep clear from the senior ship even if she is the give way vessel. (F)
140. WIG craft are included in the definition of a 'Vessel' within the meaning of these rules. (T)
141. All towing vessels are permitted to display RAM lights and shapes. (F)
142. A vessel drifting at night so as to conserve her engines is permitted to display NUC lights/ shapes. (F)
143. A vessel drifting with engines stopped is still held to be underway. (T)
144. Awareness of what is happening internal to the ship is also part of maintaining a good lookout.

145. A vessel must always proceed at a speed so that she can be stopped within a distance half the prevailing visibility. (F)
146. A high speed can also be said to be 'safe' given the circumstances. (T)
147. A low speed can also be said to be 'unsafe' given the circumstances. (T)
148. High speed results in slower turning.(F)
149. If a vessel has a single radar, it must maintain higher range scales for determining risk of collision. (F)
150. Radar bearing may substitute compass bearings when determining whether risk of collision exists with respect to an approaching vessel. (F)
151. Risk of collision may exist even when there is a large bearing change when approaching a large vessel. (T)
152. An alteration of speed is the best way to avoid a close quarter situation. (F)
153. The requirement of 'not impeding' is to prevent the development of Risk of Collision. (T)
154. A sailing vessel is to avoid impeding the passage of any vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow channel. (F)
155. A vessel less than 20m in length is to avoid impeding the passage of any vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow channel. (F)
156. A fishing vessel is to avoid impeding the passage of any other vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow channel. (T)
157. The overtaking signal is compulsory in narrow channels and fairways. (F)
158. Vessels should avoid joining/ leaving a TSS at the termination. (F)
159. When joining or leaving a TSS, vessels should do so at right angles to the direction of flow. (F)
160. Vessels should preferably use the Inshore Traffic Zone instead of the adjacent Traffic Separation Scheme. (F)
161. Vessels less than 20m in length may use the Inshore Traffic Zone instead of the adjacent Traffic Separation Scheme. (T)
162. A vessel may enter a separation zone to engage in fishing. (T)
163. Vessels less than 20m in length and sailing vessels should not impede the safe passage of any **power driven vessel** following a TSS. (T)

164. A RAM vessel engaged in servicing a buoy in a TSS may proceed against the flow of traffic in a traffic lane. (T)
165. When crossing a traffic lane, the ship's Course Made Good must be at right angles to the direction of traffic flow. (F)
166. The windward side is deemed to be the side on which the main sail is carried. (F)
167. A PDV being overtaken by a sailing vessel should keep clear of the sailing vessel. (F)
168. A fishing vessel overtaking a PDV should keep clear of the PDV. (T)
169. A PDV being overtaken by a NUC vessel should keep clear of the NUC vessel. (F)
170. The Head On Situation rule applies to Power Driven Vessels only. (T)
171. The crossing rule applies to Power Driven Vessels only. (T)
172. In a narrow channel, a PDV must keep out of the way of a sailing vessel if risk of collision exists. (T)
173. If a PDV is underway but stopped, the crossing rule will not apply with respect to a vessel approaching from the stbd side. (F)
174. When one of two vessels is to keep out of the way, it is optional for the other vessel to maintain her course and speed. (F)
175. In the event that collision is imminent, the stand on vessel may alter course to port if required. (T)
176. RAM vessels are to keep out of the way of NUC vessels. (F)
177. A PDV is to keep clear of a WIG craft which is in the process of taking off. (F)
178. During periods of twilight, lights as well as shapes are to be displayed. (T)
179. Both sidelights can usually be seen within a six degree sector ahead of a vessel. (T)
180. The all round white light on a vessel 76 m in length should have an intensity so as to be visual at at least 2 nm. (F)
181. The side lights on a vessel 34 m in length should have an intensity so as to be visual at at least 2 nm. (T)

182. The stern light on a vessel 10 m in length should have an intensity so as to be visual at at least 2 nm. (T)
183. Air cushion vessels in displacement mode should display an all round flashing light. (F)
184. All towing vessels are to display RAM lights also. (F)
185. A sailing vessel also being propelled by machinery shall be lit as a sailing vessel. (F)
186. The 'Red over Green' lights for sailing vessels are optional. (T)
187. Vessels engaged in trawling are not to display masthead lights. (F)
188. Vessels engaged in fishing are to display side and stern lights only when making way through water. (T)
189. Vessels engaged in trawling are to display side and stern lights only when making way through water. (T)
190. NUC vessels are not to display masthead lights. (T)
191. Anchored vessels engaged in dredging are to display anchor lights along with RAM lights. (F)
192. NUC vessels are to display side and stern lights only when making way through water. (T)
193. RAM vessels are to display masthead, side and stern lights even if underway and not making way through water. (F)
194. Vessels engaged in mine clearance operations are to display RAM lights also. (F)
195. Vessels engaged in pilotage, when underway, are not to display masthead light(s). (T)
196. All pilot vessels are to display 'white over red' lights at all times. (F)
197. All vessels, irrespective of size, at anchor are to display two all round white lights. (F)
198. A warship 124 m long is permitted to keep all upper deck illumination off (darken ship) when at anchorage. (F)
199. Vessels less than 50 m in length are to display one all round white light in the fore part. (F)
200. The day shape for all vessels at anchorage is one ball at the fore part. (T)

201. Vessels more than 50m in length are to display two balls. (F)
202. The day shape for all vessels at anchorage is one ball displayed as high as possible. (T)
203. A short blast means a blast of two seconds duration. (F)
204. Light signals cannot replace sound signals. (F)
205. When sounding maneuvering sound/ light signals, the interval between successive signals can be as much as 30 seconds. (T)
206. Overtaking signals are mandatory in narrow channels. (F)
207. When confronted with a fishing boat which is trying to cut across under your bows in a channel you should sound one prolonged blast to warn it. (F)
208. A vessel nearing a bend in a channel where another vessel may be obscured is to sound at least 5 short blasts. (F)

SECTION V – FILL IN THE BLANKS

209. IRPCS applies to all vessels upon the vessels on the high sea navigable by _____.
210. A vessel may depart from the rules in conditions of _____ and _____.
211. An NUC vessel is one which through some _____ is unable to manoeuvre as required by these rules.
212. A vessel is considered to be underway if it is not _____, _____ or _____.
213. A WIG craft flies in close proximity to the surface by utilizing _____ action.
214. Risk of collision shall be deemed to exist when the _____ of an approaching vessel does not _____ change.
215. Risk of collision may be deemed even when an appreciable bearing change is evident, particularly when approaching a _____, _____ or _____.
216. Actions taken to avoid collision shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, be _____, taken in _____, and with due regard to the observance of _____.

217. If sufficient sea room is available, alteration of _____ may be the most effective way of avoiding collision.

218. Action taken to avoid collision shall be so as to result in passing at _____.

219. _____ and _____ should not impede the passage of a vessel which can safely navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway.

220. A _____ vessel should not impede the passage of any vessel navigating within a narrow channel.

221. A vessel intending to overtake another in a narrow channel shall sound the signal _____.

222. A vessel to be overtaken shall, if in agreement, sound the signal _____.

223. A vessel to be overtaken shall, if in doubt, sound the signal _____.

224. A vessel nearing a bend in a channel shall sound a signal _____ to warn approaching vessels.

225. A vessel proceeding along a traffic lane should keep clear of the _____.

226. Vessels which may use an Inshore Traffic Zone are _____, _____ and _____.

227. The only situations when a vessel (other than a crossing vessel) may enter a separation zone are _____ and _____.

228. A _____ vessel should not impede the passage of any vessel following a traffic lane.

229. A _____ or _____ vessel should not impede the safe passage of a PDV following a traffic lane.

230. The only exemptions with respect to the rule governing Traffic Separation Schemes are _____ and _____.

231. The interco signal _____ means 'you appear not to be following the appropriate traffic lane' in a TSS.

232. In a situation involving two sailing vessels with each having wind on different sides, the vessel with wind to the _____ side is to keep out of the way of the other.

233. When two sailing vessels have wind on the same side, the sailing vessel to _____ is to keep out of the way of the vessel to _____.
234. A vessel overtaking another will be able to only the _____ light of the other vessel at night.
235. In a situation involving a NUC vessel overtaking a PDV, the _____ is to keep out of the way of _____.
236. Any subsequent alteration of _____ shall not make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel.
237. In a head on situation, each shall alter course to _____ so as to pass on the _____ of each other.
238. Every vessel directed to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, so far as possible, take _____ and _____ action to keep well clear.
239. The stand on vessel _____ (may/ shall) take action to avoid collision by her manoeuvre alone when it becomes apparent that the give way vessel is not taking action.
240. All vessels, other than NUC or RAM vessels, shall avoid impeding the passage of a _____ vessel.
241. A WIG craft operating on the surface is to be considered as a _____ vessel.
242. Rules concerning lights are to be complied with from _____ to _____.
243. A masthead light shows an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of _____ degrees.
244. A side light shows an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of _____ degrees.
245. A stern light means a _____ light showing an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of _____ degrees.
246. A towing light is placed _____ (over/ under) the stern light.
247. A flashing light means a light flashing at a frequency of _____ flashes or more per minute.
248. A vessel 50 m or more in length is to have a masthead light visible at a min range of _____ nm.
249. A vessel 50 m or more in length is to have a towing light visible at a min range of _____ nm.

250. A vessel of 12 to 50 m in length is to have a stern light visible at a min range of _____ nm.
251. A vessel of less than 12 m in length is to have a side light visible at a min range of _____ nm.
252. The white all-round light displayed by a partially submerged vessel should be visible at a min range of _____ nm.
253. An air-cushion vessel operating in the non-displacement mode shall, in addition to lights displayed by a PDV, display an additional _____ light.
254. The day shape displayed by towing vessels, when required, is _____.
255. A sailing vessel under sail and also being propelled by machinery is to exhibit a _____ shape.
256. The shape displayed by fishing vessels is _____.
257. The shape displayed by a vessel constrained by its draught is _____.
258. An anchored vessel less than 100m long is to sound a _____ in the _____ part for _____ seconds at an interval of not more than _____ minutes.
259. A vessel intending to overtake another from the port side is to sound a _____ signal.
260. The sound signal given by a vessel nearing a bend in a channel is _____.
261. The sound signal to be given by a PDV underway and not making way is _____ at an interval of not more than _____ minutes.
262. The sound signal to be given by a towed vessel is _____.
263. The sound signal to be given by a RAM vessel is _____.
264. The International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea comprise of _____ Parts, with Part B comprising of _____ sections.
265. The additional lights which may be exhibited by a purse seiner are _____.
266. The special lights used by trawlers shooting their nets are _____.
267. The special lights used by trawlers hauling their nets are _____.

268. Side lights usually have a _____ degree cut off on the opposite side.
269. On a PDV 20 m or more in length, the after masthead light is to be at least _____ m higher than the forward one.

SECTION V – SITUATIONAL

You are Navigating Officer on INS Talwar on passage from Vizag to Kochi on a cross coast deployment.

Day: 21 Jan 09 Time: 0900 hrs, Visibility – 08 NM

270. After cast off, you order engine revolutions to make good a speed of 08 kns. Your midshipman wonders why the ship is propelling at 08 kns inspite of being capable of higher speeds. How would you answer his query?
271. On course 149 you sight a fishing vessel at a distance of 05 cables on your starboard bow crossing from right to left. Risk of collision exists.
- (a) Who has the right of way? State your actions? What sound signal(s) will you make?
 - (b) What was the responsibility of the fishing vessel before risk of collision came into existence?
 - (c) While nearing HSL bend, your Captain reminds you to make a sound signal for alteration to the next leg 098 ½. What sound signal will you make? Why?
 - (d) On Leg 263, you have a steering gear failure. Your Captain orders "Let go Stbd anchor". Is he right in ordering so in the Channel? What shapes will you display and what sound signals will you make?
 - (e) After restoring steering gear, the ship weighs anchor and proceeds to leave harbour. After crossing the breakwaters, on course 270, you sight a merchant vessel fine on port bow on a reciprocal course. How will you ascertain if there is a risk of collision?
 - (f) If there is a risk of collision in this case, what action will you take?
272. On leaving harbour you shape course to 105 and set revolutions for speed 18 kns. At **1500 hrs**, in open sea, you sight a vessel fine on the port bow on course 105 – 12 kns; radar indicates a CPA of 4 cables on port beam. You gradually close to 2 nm and intend overtaking her from stbd. What sound signal will you make, and why?

After Overtaking from her stbd side, you alter to course **150- 12 kns**.

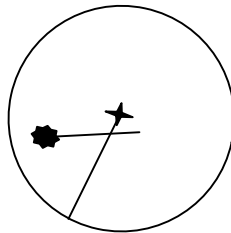
Sunset: 1830 Time: 2300.

273. At **2330**, on radar display, you observe a contact on bearing 120 range 15 NM. Radar indicates a course of 270 – 08 kns. CPA – 0.

- (a) Your OOW hints to you of altering course to stbd. Is he correct in doing so?
- (b) You continue on the same heading. After some time, the look out on Port Bridge wing reports a green light on “Red 30”. From radar you ascertain that it was the same old contact seen on radar some time back. You further ascertain from visual bearings that the vessel is on steady bearing at a range of 06 nm by radar. Does risk of collision exist? If so who is the stand on and the give way vessel?
- (c) What action is the other vessel supposed to take?
- (d) List down the sequence of actions that you will take if you observe that the other vessel does not take any action.

274. **23 Jan 09, Time: 1700 hrs.** Course – 200 – 14 kns. Visibility reduces to 05-08 Cables.

- (a) Will you continue at 14 Kns? If not, why?
- (b) What sound signals would you make? Would you display any lights?
- (c) You detect a contact on radar (target course 090 – 12) as shown below (vector shown w.r.t target is the relative vector):-



- (i) Which are the stand on and give way vessels?
- (ii) What action will you take?
- (iii) What sound signal will you make?
- (d) After passing clear of the other vessel, you hear two prolonged blast from stbd bow at intervals of about 01 min. However you don't see any contact on radar in this direction. What action will you take?

275. **24 Jan 09, Time 0800**, Course – 270 – 12 kns. You intend entering the Traffic separation Scheme South of Dondra Head.

- (a) Is Rule 10 of IRPCS applicable to all Traffic separation schemes in the world?
- (b) How should you enter/ leave and cross the TSS? (show diagrammatically)
- (d) Your midshipman curiously reports a vessel on stbd bow not complying with the TSS. On looking through binoculars, you sight a vessel displaying RAM shapes on course 090 in the same lane as yours laying a submarine cable. Is the midshipman correct? How will you explain this?
- (e) What does International signal “**YG**” mean if displayed by a ship following the TSS?
- (f) Can your vessel enter a Traffic Separation zone? If so under what circumstances?
- (g) Is a vessel engaged in fishing justified in impeding your passage through TSS? If there is a risk of collision, which is the give way vessel?

276. After leaving the TSS, you shape course to 350 – 12 kns for Kochi. As you are approaching Kochi port, at about 1700 hrs, you sight group of large ocean going trawlers (Length – 60 m) anchored off the coast.

- (a) List down the lights which these vessels will display when engaged in trawling at night:-
 - (i) When making way.
 - (ii) When underway but stopped and not making way.
 - (iii) When anchored
 - (iv) Additional lights when engaged in pair trawling.
- (b) What sound signals will these vessels sound in restricted visibility at anchorage?

277. **26 Jan 09, Time: 2100 hrs**. As you are approaching the fairway buoy, you see a large merchant vessel displaying three all round red lights in a vertical line along with the lights for the vessel of its length approaching the third set of buoys leaving harbour.

- (a) What does this indicate?
- (b) What action will you take?

- (c) What shape is the vessel supposed to show in day?
- (d) What sound signal will the ship make in restricted visibility?
- (d) If there is a risk of collision at this stage, who will be the stand on and Give way vessel?

278. The Merchant vessel clears off and you commence entering harbour. Whilst on leg 078 ½, you get a call on Channel 16 from Dredge II. You understand that Dredge II is underway but not making way with obstruction on her stbd side carrying out dredging in the channel on leg 107 ½ (next leg).

- (a) What lights will Dredge II display? Will she display the same lights once she starts making way?
- (b) What sound signals will she make in restricted visibility? Will it be same if she anchors?
- (c) If a risk of collision exists on leg 107 ½, who will be the stand on and the give way vessel?

279. You come alongside berth N2. As you were discussing your approach with the Commanding Officer, you observe INS Vipul casting off from berth S 3. Soon after cast off you see Vipul displaying Lights for a vessel at anchor in the centre of channel. Your SCO informs you that Vipul has had a total power failure after cast off. He also monitors on V/UHF that the anchor of Vipul has started dragging.

- (a) What lights will she display after her anchor has started dragging? What are the corresponding day shapes?
- (b) What sound signal will she make in restricted visibility?

SECTION VI – SHORT ANSWER

280. Briefly explain (with a suitable diagram) the various (sequential) stages of action which are to be taken by a **stand on vessel**.

281. Can a vessel depart from the rules as specified in IRPCS? If yes, when can she do so?

282. List any five distress signals.

283. What are the factors to be considered by all vessels in determining safe speed?

284. List any three ordinary practices of good seamanship.

285. What are the means available to an OOW to determine if risk of collision exists?

286. What does an OOW need to keep in mind when altering course and /or speed in order to avoid collision?

287. What is the most effective action to avoid a close- quarters situation if there is sufficient sea room?

288. What are the responsibilities of a vessel which, as per IRPCS, is required not to impede the passage or safe passage of another vessel?

289. What type of vessels are to keep clear of a vessel which can safely navigate only within a narrow channel/ fairway?

290. Explain the procedure to be adopted w.r.t the sound signals in a narrow channel/ fairway by an overtaking/ overtaken vessel?

291. Which all vessels are permitted to use the following:-

(a) Inshore traffic zone.

(b) Traffic separation zone.

292. What is the responsibility of a fishing vessel in a TSS and narrow channel/ Fairway?

293. What do you understand by International signal 'YG' in a TSS?

294. Does IRPCS exempt any vessel from complying with "Rule 10" (TSS)? If yes, when can it do so?

295. When can a vessel be deemed to be overtaking?

296. What is the responsibility of a WIG craft when taking off, landing and in flight near the water surface?

297. What is the responsibility of a seaplane maneuvering on the water surface? What actions shall she take in case of a risk of collision?

298. What are the circumstances under which a vessel is not required to exhibit the RAM lights when engaged in towing operations?

299. When can a vessel engaged in towing operations be termed as "RAM"?

300. Where are the means available to an OOW for keeping a good lookout?

301. What are the factors to be taken into account in determining safe speed for ships fitted with operational radar?

302. What are the two important considerations to be taken into account to determine the existence of 'Risk of collision' when two vessels are in sight of one another?

303. Which side should a vessel proceeding along a narrow channel/ Fairway keep to?

304. Can a vessel anchor in a narrow channel? If Yes, where can she do so?

305. What is responsibility of a vessel in a TSS which is :-

- (a) Joining/ leaving a traffic lane.
- (b) Crossing traffic lane.

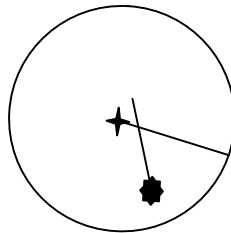
306. Which are the stand on and give way vessels in restricted visibility, when vessels have detected each other by radar only?

307. When is the alteration of course to port recommended in restricted visibility?

308. What action is to be taken on hearing fog signal forward of the beam without any detection on radar?

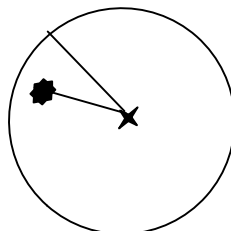
309. When risk of collision exists, what action will you take when you sight another vessel right ahead on a reciprocal course?

310. In the radar PPI depicted below, another vessel has been detected by radar, range 5 nm. (vector shown is relative vector)



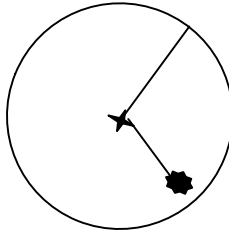
- (a) Which is the stand on and give way vessel?
- (b) What action(s) will you take?
- (c) What sound signal will you make to indicate the action taken?

311. In the radar PPI depicted below, another vessel has been detected by radar, range 5 nm. (vector shown is relative vector)



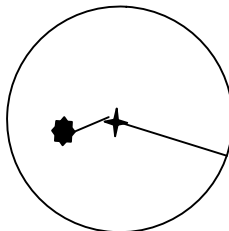
- (a) Which is the stand on and give way vessel?
- (b) What action(s) will you take?
- (c) What sound signal will you make to indicate the action taken?

312. In the radar PPI depicted below, another vessel has been detected by radar, range 5 nm. (vector shown is relative vector)



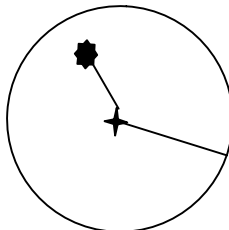
- (a) Which is the stand on and give way vessel?
- (b) What action(s) will you take?
- (c) What sound signal will you make to indicate the action taken?

313. In the radar PPI depicted below, another vessel has been detected by radar, range 3 nm. (vector shown is relative vector)



- (a) Which is the stand on and give way vessel?
- (b) What action(s) will you take?
- (c) What sound signal will you make to indicate the action taken?

314. In the radar PPI depicted below, another vessel has been detected by radar, range 3 nm. (vector shown is relative vector)



- (a) Which is the stand on and give way vessel?
- (b) What action(s) will you take?
- (c) What sound signal will you make to indicate the action taken?

QUESTION BANK ROR

1. What does continues sounding of fog signaling apparatus means?
2. What does it indicate, a vessel is bad visibility sounding sound signal GU?
3. Where are the anchor light of aircraft carrier positioned ?
4. A vessel flying Inter-co group NE 2 indicate_____.
5. What is the luminous rang of submarine's NUC light.
6. How much clearance will you give to vessel engaged in seismic survey ?
7. When two vessels are approaching one another at a different port in a tidal river it has been held to be the duty of one having tide against her to wait until the other has passed.
8. A submarine flashing amber light indicate _____.
9. Vessel using an anchor light to turn is said to be underway. True/false
10. Does arrow channel rule apply to lanes of TSS although such lanes may be relatively narrow ?
11. Is fishing permitted in narrow channel, if yes when it is permitted, if no when it is not permitted ?
12. Is anchoring permitted in narrow channel and traffic separation scheme ?
13. Which all vessels are exempted from entering traffic separation zone?
14. When a vessel permitted to enter traffic separation zone or cross a separation zone?
15. What are the factor which you will take in to account when overtaking in a narrow channel?
16. Who has the right way, a NUC vessel overtaking power driven vessel?
17. A vessel constrained by her draught is expected to keep out of the way of power driven vessel which is crossing from her Stbd. side so as to involve risk of collision. True/False
18. sound signaling apparatus of your ship is between what fundamental frequency and what should be its audibility.
19. Hovercraft/hydrofoils are classified as seaplane even when operating in the non-displacement mode. True/false
20. Why air cushion vessel operating in non -displacement mode exhibit all round flashing yellow light in addition to the lights prescribed for power driven vessels underway?
21. In restricted visibility, in the open sea a close quarter situation is generally considered to begin to apply at a distance of at least_____ miles in any direction forward of the beam why?
22. During the period of twilight a vessel at anchor must display both lights and shapes True/false
23. What is a flashing light?
24. The yellow towing light is required to be carried above/below the white stern light.
25. A vessel exhibiting an anchor flashing light in coastal water indicates _____.

26. Power driven vessels of less than 7 meters in length doing speed -----will exhibit which all light?
27. The all round light of vessel less than 7 meters in length should be exhibited continuously when underway at night. True/false
28. Combined side light for sailing vessel when carried should be visible over an arc of horizon of 225 deg. True/false
29. All vessel engaged in fishing are required to show side light and stern light when making way through water but must not show these light when underway and stopped. True/false
30. What do the rules state about the direction of alteration for giving way vessels in a crossing situation True/false
31. Which side is deemed to be wind ward side in a sailing vessel which is square rigged.
32. Are you within your rights if you anchor in a narrow channel in a case of emergency.
33. What restrictions are placed on the use of inshore traffic zones.
34. If you determine by Radar that a close - quarters situation is developing and you decide to take action by altering course what directions of alteration should be avoided.
35. If you hear the fog signal of another vessel apparently forward of beam, what action should be avoided?
36. A vessel 2 NMs ahead of your sounds three short blasts What does it indicates.
37. What should you consider to determine if risk of collision exists?
38. Which maritime buoyage system is followed in Marmago?
39. What is the minimum distance you would pass from the off shore installation?
40. You sight one orange flashing (90 flashes/min) light on your Stbd. 3 NMs What is it and what action will you take?
41. you use a vessel with three black shapes in vertical line the highest and lowest shape being balls and the middle one diamond. The vessel was also showing two letter groups B what is this vessel and how close can you pass astern of her.
42. You are entering Bombay at night off BFL you see a vessel flashing U at you. What does it indicate?
43. You are operating 20 NM East off Vizag with Savitri, Chetak and two merchant ships in company. You received a signal from FOCINC East to search for ship in distress about 60 NM from your present position. All ships proceed towards the area and commence search. At about 1900 hrs you seen three white star shelled fired at an interval approx 01 minute. What does it indicate to you?
44. You are operating off Colombo at 2100 hrs. You see three all round red flashing lights vertically displayed, visibility around 07 NM. What does it indicates?

45. What is meant by 'Vessels'.
46. What is meant by 'Power Driven Vessel'?
47. What is meant by 'Sailing Vessel'?
48. What is meant by 'engaged in fishing'?
49. What is meant by 'Trawling'?

50. What nature of work is included when a vessel is said to be 'restricted in her ability to Manoeuvre'?
51. What is meant by a vessel 'Not under command'?
52. What is meant by 'Underway'?
53. What is meant by 'Restricted visibility'.
54. What consideration shall be taken into account when determining the existence of a risk of collision?
55. When are vessels deemed to be in sight of one another?
56. If you see ahead of you a power driven vessel on, or nearly on a reciprocal course such that a risk of collision exists, what action would you take?
57. When is a vessel deemed to be an overtaking vessel?
58. What are the responsibilities of an overtaking vessel and for how long do they apply?
59. How would you determine by day whether you are an overtaking vessels.
60. If while overtaking another vessel, that vessel alters course, in such a way, as to make a crossing situation in which you would normally be the 'stand on' vessel, what action would you take?
61. If while being overtaken by another vessel, you found yourself so close to her that collision could not be avoided by her action alone, what would you do?
62. If you were sailing with the wind on port side and you see to windward a yacht on a steady bearing, but can not determine on which side she has the wind, what should you do?
63. What type of vessels must a power driven vessel keep out of the way of, when underway but not in a narrow channel or a traffic separation scheme?
64. what type of vessels must a sailing vessel keep out of the way when underway but not in a narrow channel or a traffic separation scheme?
65. What type of vessels must a vessel engaged in fishing keep out of the way of, when underway but not in a narrow channel or a traffic separation scheme?
66. Who is the give way vessel, in the event of a sailing vessel overtaking a power vessel outside a narrow channel or a traffic separation scheme?
67. In what part of a narrow channel should you navigate?
68. What action would you take when approaching a bend or, an area of a narrow channel or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction?
69. What extra restrictions are placed on a vessel engaged in fishing in a narrow channel or fairway?
70. Are you within your rights if you anchor in a narrow channel in case of emergency?

71. Where should you join or leave a traffic lane and how should you join the lane if this should be impracticable?
72. If you have to cross a traffic lane how should you, do so?
73. What restrictions are placed on the use of inshore traffic zones?
74. Under what circumstances vessels other than crossing vessels, enter a separation zone?
75. What type of vessels would you expect to keep out of your way in a traffic lane - regardless of their relative position?
76. What is safe speed?
77. What factors should be taken into account in determining a safe speed for vessels not equipped with radar?
78. If you detect a vessel by radar alone what action should you take?
79. If you determine by radar that a close quarters situation is developing and you decide to take action by altering course, what direction of alteration should be avoided?
80. If you hear the fog signal of another vessel apparently forward of your beam, what action should you take?
81. What types of power driven vessels are not obliged to carry a second masthead light?
82. What are the minimum light requirements for a power driven vessel underway of less than 7 metres in length and whose maximum speed does not exceed 7 knots?
83. What are the visibility range requirements for the lights of power driven vessel underway of less than 50 metres?
84. What are the visibility range requirements for the lights of power driven vessel underway of less than 50 metres but more than 12 metres in length?
85. What are the visibility range requirements for the lights of power driven vessel underway of less than 12 metres in length?
86. What additional lights are required for a power driven vessel when towing?
87. what lights must a power driven vessel exhibit when pushing ahead or towing alongside when she is considered as:
 - (a) In a composite unit?
 - (b) Not in a composite unit?
88. If you see ahead two vessels each displaying a diamond shape, what situation is indicated and at what position on the ship would the diamond be displayed?
89. Between which points in a tow is the length of a tow measured?
90. If your vessel was taken in tow what lights must you exhibit?
91. What lights must a sailing vessel underway exhibit and what dispensation is allowed if the length of sailing vessel is less than 12 metres?
92. What lights must a vessel being pushed ahead exhibit (not being part of a composite unit)?
93. If you see a sailing vessel showing a conical shape, apex downwards, what is the vessel doing?

94. What are the lights required by a vessel engaged in trawling when underway and what dispensation is allowed if the vessel is less than 50 metres in length?
95. What lights must a vessel engaged in fishing other than trawling exhibit when underway, when its gear does not extend more than 150 metres horizontally?
96. If you see a fishing vessel showing two cones with apexes together in a vertical line, what would this indicate and what is further indicated if there is an additional cone apex upwards.
97. If you see a fishing vessel showing a basket, what would this indicate?
98. What additional lights are vessels engaged in fishing allowed to exhibit if in close company with other fishing vessels?
 - (a) When shooting their nets.
 - (b) When hauling nets.
 - (c) When a net has become fast on an obstruction.
99. You see ahead of you a vessel exhibiting only two all rounded lights in a vertical line, what would this indicate and what would a vessel in a similar situation display by day?
100. What lights would expect a vessel to display when at anchor and what dispensation is allowed for vessels of less than 50 metres in length?
101. You see a vessel exhibiting a white light at each end and two red lights in vertical line amidships, what does this indicate and what would a vessel in a similar situation show by day?
102. What lights should a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver exhibit when underway but not making way and what would such a vessel show by day?
103. You see a vessel exhibiting two red lights vertically with a white light between them, and a white all round light at each end, what does this indicate?
104. If a vessel is carrying out dredging or underwater operations by night such an obstruction exists on one side, and is restricted in her ability to manoeuvre how does she indicate to other ships which side is safe for passing and which side is obstructed and what shapes would she substitute by day?
105. You see a vessel exhibiting lights as for a power, driven vessel underway and in addition three green lights in a triangular shape on the foremost, what does this indicate and what would a vessel in similar situation show by day/
106. What is the closest distance that a vessel should pass to one engaged in minesweeping operations?
107. You see a vessel exhibiting lights as for a power driven vessel underway and, in addition, three all round red lights in a vertical line, what does this indicate and what would a vessel in a similar situation show by day?
108. What lights must a pilot vessel exhibit when underway and
 - (a) Engaged in pilotage duty?
 - (b) Not engaged in pilotage duty?
120. Rules of the Road are divided in to 5 parts. Please name them. (2)
121. Part B of the ROR contains three sections. What are these? (2)

122. While transiting through Mallaca straits during night , you see an amber flashing light ahead. What could it be? (2)
123. Define vessel. (2)
124. Is departure from ROR possible in any condition? Explain with example. (3)
125. Define a vessel Constrained by Draught. (1)
126. In what category will a vessel fall, if her anchor is down but not holding? (2)
127. Proper look out by all available means includes keeping look out by. State true or false. (5)
 - (a) Sight
 - (b) Hearing
 - (c) Binoculars
 - (d) Radar
 - (e) MMB
128. What is the safe speed and what are the factors considered in determining Safe Speed? (2)
129. What do you understand by 'assumptions on scanty information' while ascertaining risk of collision? (3)
130. Which action to avoid collision is preferable- Alteration of course or reduction of speed. Why? (2)
131. While entering Vizag harbour on 263 leg, you encounter a ferry boat 15 meters long Who has the right of way? (2)
132. What action is to be avoided (as per ROR) by a stand on vessel in a crossing situation? What will be the safest action in such a situation?
133. What in your opinion are the four stages in a collision situation? (3)
134. A vessel RAM meets another vessel which is NUC. What actions need to be taken by whom? (3)
135. In restricted visibility, you detect a vessel on radar and you wish to alter course. What actions are to be avoided? (2)
136. Indicate the lights displayed by a vessel of length 60 meters, underway and engaged in:- (2)
 - (a) Fishing
 - (b) Trawling
137. What lights and shapes will be displayed by Karwar when underway with sweep streamed? (2)
138. What are maneuvering signals for, I am altering course to Port / Starboard? (2)
139. What must be the interval between two sound signals? (2)
140. Specify the special ROR in accordance with INMI? (4)
141. Which all lights will be shown in a vessel of 50 meters or more in length and what will be their visibility.
142. Which all lights will be shown in a vessel of 12 meters or more in length but less than 50 meters and what will be their visibility.

143. Which all lights will be shown in a vessel of less than 12 meters in length and what will be their visibility.
144. When two mast head lights are carried by a vessel. How much after should be vertically higher than the forward one.
145. When two mast head lights are carried by a vessel. What should be horizontal distance between them.
146. What is the arc of visibility of masthead light?
147. What is the arc of visibility of sidelights?
148. What is the arc of visibility of astern light?
149. What is the Colour and arc of visibility of towing light?
150. What it means' A vessels fire a gun or other explosive signal at interval s of about a minute'.
151. Write the meaning of following
 - (a) One short blast
 - (b) Two short blast
 - (c) Three blast
 - (d) Five short blast
152. What is the duration of prolong blast.
153. What is the base diameters and height of a cone.
154. A vessel intending to overtake another vessel on STBD side. What whistle signal she will blast?
155. A vessel intending to overtake another vessel on por side. What whistle signal she will blast?
156. How a vessel indicate her agreement about to be overtaken
157. What it means' A vessels continuous sounding with any fog signalling apparatus'
158. What it means' A vessels made a signal by radiography or by any other signalling method consisting of the group (SOS) in the Morse Code'
159. What it means' The International Code Signal of distress indicated by N.C.'
160. What it means' A vessel sent signal by radiotelephony consisting of the spoken word 'Mayday'.