

Chart Smart Quiz

1. Blue areas on a chart indicate:
 - a. deep, safe water.
 - b. tidal areas.
 - c. shallow water.
 - d. dry land.

2. Charts of tidal water areas always show vertical clearances of overhead objects at:
 - a. mid-tide.
 - b. low water.
 - c. a reference plane decided by town authorities.
 - d. mean high water.

3. In the grid system that makes it possible to identify any point on the earth's surface, imaginary latitude lines or parallels of latitude:
 - a. run east and west.
 - b. run north and south.
 - c. are numbered from 0° to 180° .
 - d. run through the geographic poles.

4. An accurate way to find out where you are on the water is to:
 - a. look at your compass.
 - b. find your location in the Local Notice to Mariners for the area.
 - c. locate your position relative to a particular aid to navigation on a chart.
 - d. ask a passing boater.

5. Direction on a chart is measured from 000° to 360° in a clockwise direction from:
 - a. your compass heading.
 - b. true geographic north.
 - c. true geographic south.
 - d. the lubber's line.

6. When labeling a course line for direction, always use three digits to the nearest:
 - a. whole minute.
 - b. tenth of a minute.
 - c. whole degree.
 - d. whole second.

7. If a compass is properly mounted, the numbers on the compass card when read at the lubber's line will indicate the direction the boat is heading in reference to:
 - a. magnetic north.
 - b. the north star.
 - c. true north.
 - d. the boat's centerline.

8. Mount a compass so that:
 - a. the compass card can be seen from anywhere in the boat.
 - b. it is as close to your VHF radio as possible.
 - c. it will not be in the way—anywhere you can find a place.
 - d. a line through the lubber's line and the center of the compass is parallel to the keel.

9. Variation:
 - a. is established by the Coast Guard.
 - b. can usually be ignored.
 - c. changes with geographic position.
 - d. does not show on a chart.

10. A nautical mile is:
 - a. shorter than a statute mile.
 - b. equal to one minute of longitude.
 - c. equal to one minute of latitude.
 - d. used along coastal highways

11. A plotted course line is labeled as follows:
 - a. course above the line, distance and speed below the line.
 - b. a course line is never labeled.
 - c. course and distance above the line.
 - d. distance above the line, course below the line.

12. The value of plotting a DR track is that it will:
 - a. keep a skipper informed of the approximate position of a vessel.
 - b. provide instant information of marine facilities whenever needed.
 - c. give an exact position of a vessel at any given time.
 - d. always tell a skipper where to expect heavy seas.

13. A bow-on bearing is one taken:
- by setting the compass on the boat's bow.
 - on the bow of another boat.
 - directly ahead of the vessel.
 - while a boat is right alongside a buoy.
14. To plot a compass bearing on a chart it must be:
- converted by using the 60 D Street formula.
 - taken as the direction of the vessel from an object.
 - converted to a true bearing.
 - taken over the stern of the boat.
15. A fix is frequently established when alongside known charted objects and:
- when two DR positions are plotted at the exact same time.
 - at the intersection of two plotted lines of position which were taken at approximately the same time.
 - when taking a single bow-on bearing.
 - whenever estimating your position.

Bowditch Bay Day Cruise

The following questions refer to a fictional day's cruise on Bowditch Bay. You will need the *Bowditch Bay* practice chart from the back of your student manual, your plotter, and your dividers. You may use a calculator if you wish.

You are anchored alongside G "9" which is located approximately 3.5 nm north of the entrance to Black Fish Creek. You decide to make a run to R "4" BELL which is located at L 41° 42.3' N, Lo 71° 13.5' W, to do some fishing.

16. The true course from G "9" to R "4" is:
- 019
 - 067
 - 089
 - 247
17. Assuming a deviation of 0°, you will steer your boat on compass course of:
- 052
 - 082
 - 232
 - 262

18. What is the distance from G "9" to R "4"?
- a. 12.1 nm
 - b. 14.8 nm
 - c. 15.7 nm
 - d. 16.5 nm
19. While fishing at R "4", you note dark clouds developing in the western sky, and decide to head home to Black Fish Creek via safe water buoy RW "BC". If you leave R "4" at 1245 and travel at 8 knots, at what time should you arrive at RW "BC"?
- a. 1329
 - b. 1337
 - c. 1417
 - d. 1455
20. If you arrive at RW "BC" at 1405, what was your actual boat speed?
- a. 4.6 Kn
 - b. 9.2 Kn
 - c. 9.8 Kn
 - d. 10.2 Kn
21. What is the latitude and longitude of the lighthouse on Channel Island?
- a. L 40° 38.5' N, Lo 71° 04.8' W
 - b. L 41° 41.7' N, Lo 71° 24.8' W
 - c. L 41° 44.6' N, Lo 71° 34.8' W
 - d. L 41° 45.2' N, Lo 72° 35.1' W