 Province of the

EASTERN CAPE

EDUCATION

**DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)**

**HOME SCHOOLING SELF-STUDY WORKSHEET OPEN BOOK TEST SHEET**

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| **SUBJECT** | **NAUTICAL SCIENCE** | **GRADE** | **12** | **DATE** | **30/04/20** |
| **TOPIC** | **RULES OF THE ROAD** | **TERM 1**  **REVISION** | **X** | **TERM 2 CONTENT** | **X** |

**Question 1**

**Learners may use their notes to answer the questions asked. The purpose of this test is to familiarise learners with the type of questions they could be asked during tests and exams. At the same time the learners will become familiar with the content of the notes they have been given.**

**PLEASE REFER TO GRADE 11 NOTES ON RULES OF THE ROAD**

**PART A GENERAL**

1. To whom do the regulations apply? (rule 1.a) (4)

2. Which international organisation is tasked with the overall responsibility for safety at sea? (rule 1.d) (1) DEFINITIONS (rule 3)

3. Define the word “vessel”. (4)

4. Define a “sailing vessel”. (2)

5. What is a “vessel not under command”? (2)

6. Give five examples of a vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre. (5)

7. When is a vessel considered to be “under way”? (3)

8. When are vessels considered to be in sight of one another? (2)

**PART B STEERING AND SAILING RULES**

Section 1: Conduct of vessels in any condition of visibility

9. What is meant by “maintaining a proper look-out”? (rule 5) (3)

10. What is meant by a “safe speed”? (rule 6) (3)

11. Give six factors to be taken into account when deciding on a safe speed. (rule 6.a & b) (6)

12. How will you know when “a risk of collision exists”? (rule 7.d.i) (2)

13. Any action you take to avoid a collision should meet three criteria. What are they? (rule 8.a) (3)

14. There are four possible actions which you can take to avoid a collision. What are they? (rule 8.e) (4)

15. When steaming in a narrow channel or fairway to which side should vessels keep? (rule 9.a) (1)

16. If a vessel is proceeding in a narrow channel and the officer of the watch is uncertain about the actions of another vessel, what should he do to draw the other vessel’s attention to the situation? (rule 9.e.i & 34.d) (1)

17. If a vessel wants to overtake another vessel in a narrow channel and he can only do so if the vessel to be overtaken has to take action to permit safe passing, what should the officer of the watch do if (rule 9.e.i & 34.c.i )

a. he wants to overtake on the vessel’s port side? (2)

18. In the scenario above, if the vessel to be overtaken is in agreement with the overtaking vessel’s intentions, what does he do?

(rule 34.c.ii) (2)

19. If a vessel proceeding in a narrow channel is approaching a bend in the channel around which the officer of the watch cannot

see, what must he do? (rule 9.f & rule 34.e) (1)

20. If there is another vessel approaching from the other side of the bend, what should the officer of the watch on that vessel do?

(rule 9.f & 34.e) (1)

21. Most ports and restricted traffic points have Traffic Separation Schemes. If a vessel needs to use the scheme he must abide by

three basic rules regarding :

a. The lane chosen; (rule 10.b.i)

b. The traffic separation zone; and (rule 10.b.ii)

c. Where he may join/leave the lane. (rule 10.b.iii)

What are these rules? (3)

22. If a vessel needs to cross a traffic lane he shall do so at ………..? (rule 10.c) (1) 23 Only certain vessels may use the inshore traffic zone. Which are they? (rule 10.d.i) (3)

23. There are only certain conditions which could result in a large vessel entering the inshore traffic zone. Which are they?

(rule 10.b.ii) (2)

24. May a vessel anchor in a traffic separation scheme? (rule 10.g) (1)

**Section II: Conduct of vessels in sight of one another**

25. In the following cases, when two sailing vessels are approaching one another with a risk of collision, which vessel has the right

of way:

a. when each has the wind on a different side. (rule 12.a.i) (1)

b. when both have the wind on the same side. (rule 12.a.ii) (1)

c. if a vessel with the wind on the port side sees a vessel to windward it cannot determine whether the other vessel

has the wind on the port side or not. (rule 12.a.iii) (1)

26. If one vessel is overtaking another, which vessel gives way? (rule 13.a) (1)

27. When is a vessel deemed to be overtaking another? (rule 13.b.) (2)

28. When two power driven vessels are approaching on reciprocal or nearly reciprocal courses, what action must the two vessels

take? (rule 14) (2)

29 When two power driven vessels are crossing and risk of collision exists which vessel has the right of way? (rule 15) (1)

30. In a close quarters situation what is the responsibility of the giving way vessel? (Rule 16) (2)

31. What are the responsibilities of the stand-on vessel in a close quarters situation? (Rule 17) (3)

32. The following vessels are approaching one another in a close quarters situation: (rule 18)

a. A power driven vessel;

b. A sailing vessel;

c. A vessel engaged in fishing;

d. A vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre and

e. a vessel not under command.

By comparing each vessel with each of the others, Indicate which vessel is the giving way vessel in each case. (10)

33. A vessel constrained by her draft travelling in a narrow channel or fairway has right over all other vessels. Is this true? (rule

(rule 18.d) (1)

34. A seaplane on the water has right of way over all other vessels. is this correct? (rule 18.e)