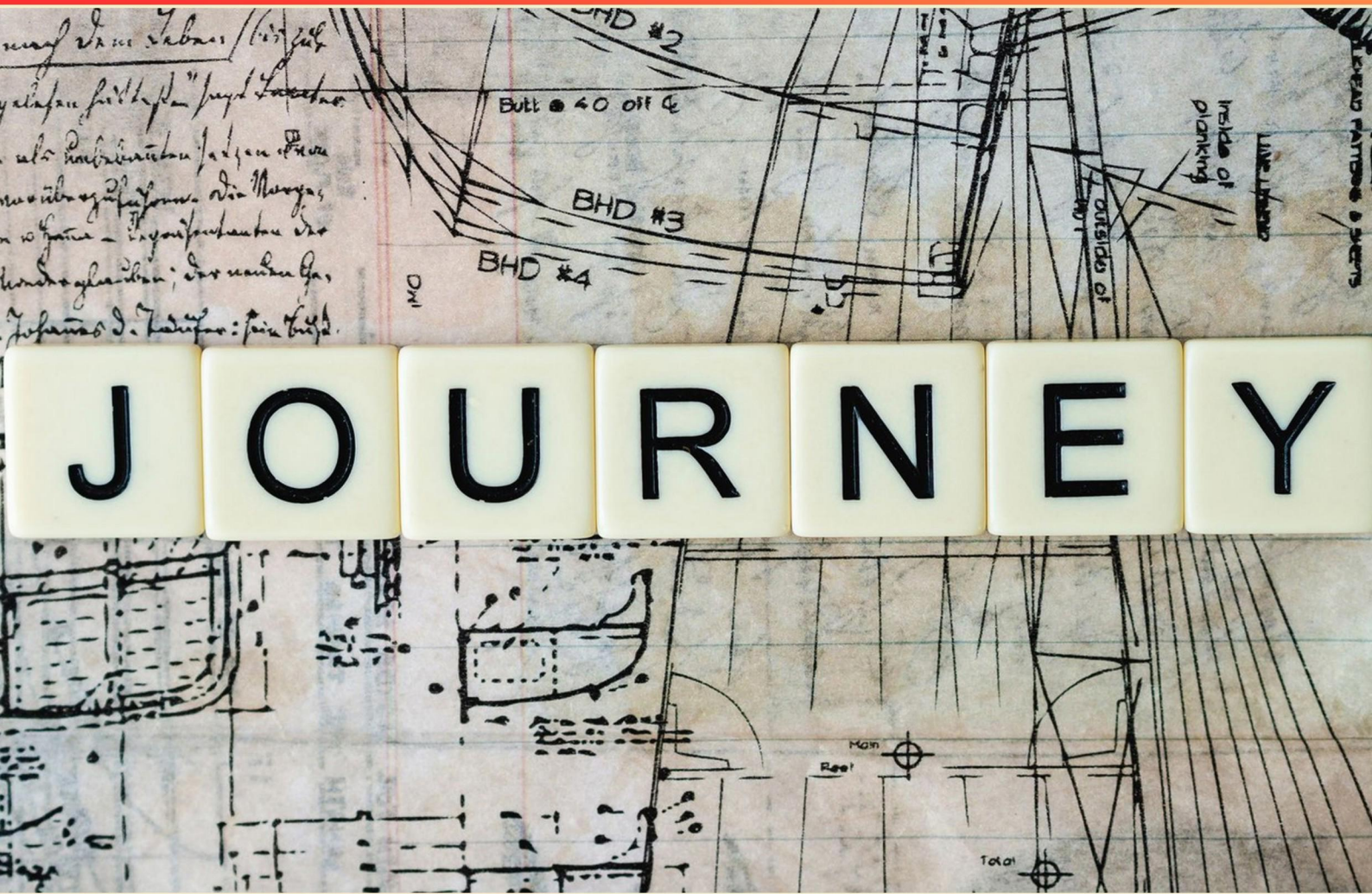


CAL MARITIME NAVIGATION TEST ONE PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://calmaritimenav1.examzify.com>



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Chart Revision is issued under which condition?**
 - A. Chart Revision is issued when there are major changes
 - B. Chart Revision is the same as the edition's date
 - C. Chart Revision replaces the current edition immediately
 - D. Chart Revision - issued when there are a few, minor corrections and a new edition is not warranted
- 2. Which publication group includes 5 Planning Guides and 37 Enroute volumes?**
 - A. Light List
 - B. Sailing Directions
 - C. US Coast Pilots
 - D. World Port Index
- 3. Which radio navigation system was terminated by the US Coast Guard in 2010 and is no longer in use?**
 - A. GPS
 - B. Doppler navigation
 - C. Loran-C
 - D. VHF radio direction finding
- 4. How is a loxodrome navigated?**
 - A. Steer one course (constant bearing)
 - B. Move along a curved path to the pole
 - C. Keep a changing heading
 - D. Follow a great circle
- 5. Digits 3-5 on a 5-digit chart indicate which element?**
 - A. Subregion
 - B. Specific Location
 - C. Coastal Region
 - D. General Area

- 6. Which statement about the List of Lights is accurate?**
- A. It lists information on foreign lights and nav aids
 - B. It provides weather forecasts for navigation
 - C. It indexes radiobeacons and fog signals
 - D. It lists tide tables
- 7. What does EP stand for in navigation terminology?**
- A. Estimated Position
 - B. Exact Position
 - C. Ephemeral Position
 - D. Enhanced Position
- 8. On a Mercator projection, what happens to high latitudes as latitude increases?**
- A. They are shown with true distances
 - B. They are represented as concentric circles around the pole
 - C. They are stretched to maintain angular relationships
 - D. They are compressed to improve scale
- 9. Which symbol indicates a waypoint?**
- A. Circle Unlabeled
 - B. Circle Labeled WP
 - C. Diamond
 - D. Triangle
- 10. Which chart projection characteristic concerns rhumb lines?**
- A. Great circles as straight lines
 - B. Latitude lines converge
 - C. Coastlines distort
 - D. Rhumb lines as straight lines

Answers

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1. D
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. D

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Explanations

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1. Chart Revision is issued under which condition?

- A. Chart Revision is issued when there are major changes
- B. Chart Revision is the same as the edition's date
- C. Chart Revision replaces the current edition immediately
- D. Chart Revision - issued when there are a few, minor corrections and a new edition is not warranted**

In charting practice, updates come as revisions or new editions, and the line between them is the scale of change. A chart revision is issued when there are a few minor corrections and a new edition isn't warranted. It updates the existing chart without replacing it, and it carries its own revision date alongside the edition information. This lets mariners have the latest small fixes quickly without the cost and lead time of printing a completely new edition. If changes are substantial enough to affect navigation—like major updates to coastlines, depths, or symbols—a full new edition is published with a new edition date.

2. Which publication group includes 5 Planning Guides and 37 Enroute volumes?

- A. Light List
- B. Sailing Directions**
- C. US Coast Pilots
- D. World Port Index

Sailing Directions are published in two main parts: Planning Guides and Enroute volumes. The Planning Guides cover voyage planning material—overview of regions, recommended routes, pilotage considerations, and general coastwide features—while the Enroute volumes provide detailed navigation information for specific coastal areas, including approaches, hazards, currents, tides, and port entries. The combination of five Planning Guides and 37 Enroute volumes reflects how this publication group is structured for both planning ahead and navigating step by step along coastlines. Other publication groups serve different purposes and don't follow this Planning Guide plus Enroute split, which is why they don't fit the given description. Therefore, the group described is Sailing Directions.

3. Which radio navigation system was terminated by the US Coast Guard in 2010 and is no longer in use?

- A. GPS
- B. Doppler navigation
- C. Loran-C**
- D. VHF radio direction finding

Loran-C was the system that the US Coast Guard terminated in 2010. It's a long-range radio navigation method that works by using signals from a network of land-based transmitters; receivers measure the timing differences of those signals to determine position. It served for many years, but keeping the transmitter chains ongoing is costly and the accuracy is not as high or as globally reliable as GPS. As GPS became the standard with global coverage, higher precision, and simpler equipment, the Coast Guard phased out Loran-C in 2010. Since then, Loran-C is no longer in active use by the USCG, though the idea of a backup eLoran has been discussed in other regions.

4. How is a loxodrome navigated?

- A. Steer one course (constant bearing)
- B. Move along a curved path to the pole
- C. Keep a changing heading
- D. Follow a great circle

A loxodrome is navigated by maintaining a constant compass bearing as you cross meridians. This means you steer one course and keep the same heading relative to true north throughout the voyage. On a globe, keeping a fixed bearing creates a rhumb line, which appears as a curve that spirals toward the poles because meridians converge while your bearing stays unchanged. This is different from a great-circle path, where the route is the shortest distance between two points but the bearing changes along the way. So, to follow a loxodrome, you simply keep a constant bearing.

5. Digits 3-5 on a 5-digit chart indicate which element?

- A. Subregion
- B. Specific Location
- C. Coastal Region
- D. General Area

Digits 3 through 5 in a 5-digit chart designation are used to pinpoint a specific location within the broader area defined by the leading digits. The first two digits set the larger region or block, while the trailing three digits narrow it down to a precise spot within that region. That makes the trailing digits indicate the exact location you're looking at on the chart, rather than a general area or subregion. So, the correct interpretation is that the trailing digits correspond to the specific location.

6. Which statement about the List of Lights is accurate?

- A. It lists information on foreign lights and nav aids
- B. It provides weather forecasts for navigation
- C. It indexes radiobeacons and fog signals
- D. It lists tide tables

The List of Lights is a navigational aid catalog that specifically records lighted aids to navigation and their signaling details. It includes information on light characteristics and related signals, such as fog signals and radiobeacons, so mariners can identify and rely on these aids for safe passage. Weather forecasts and tide tables aren't part of this publication, and while the list may cover aids that exist internationally, its primary purpose is to index the actual lighting and signaling aids themselves. That focus on radiobeacons and fog signals makes the statement accurate, since these are exactly the kinds of aids the List of Lights documents for use by mariners.

7. What does EP stand for in navigation terminology?

- A. Estimated Position**
- B. Exact Position
- C. Ephemeral Position
- D. Enhanced Position

Estimated Position is the term used when you don't have a current, exact fix. In practice, you determine your present location by dead reckoning—taking the last known position and projecting it forward based on your speed and course for the time elapsed—or by using an imperfect fix from navigation aids. The result is an estimate that carries uncertainty, often shown with a circle of uncertainty on charts or displays to remind you that the position isn't exact. The other terms aren't standard in navigation: an Exact Position would imply zero uncertainty, Ephemeral Position isn't a used term, and Enhanced Position isn't the usual label for this concept.

8. On a Mercator projection, what happens to high latitudes as latitude increases?

- A. They are shown with true distances
- B. They are represented as concentric circles around the pole
- C. They are stretched to maintain angular relationships**
- D. They are compressed to improve scale

Mercator is a conformal projection, meaning it preserves angles and local shapes, but it does not preserve distances or areas. To keep angles true at every point, the map must scale up more and more as you move away from the equator. The scale factor increases with latitude (it's proportional to $1/\cos \phi$), so features at higher latitudes are magnified relative to their true size. That's why high latitudes look stretched on a Mercator map—the projection prioritizes accurate angles over accurate distances. So the choice stating that high latitudes are stretched to maintain angular relationships is the correct one. The other ideas—showing true distances, representing latitudes as concentric circles around the pole, or compressing high latitudes to improve scale—don't fit Mercator's property of increasing distortion with latitude to preserve angles.

9. Which symbol indicates a waypoint?

- A. Circle Unlabeled
- B. Circle Labeled WP**
- C. Diamond
- D. Triangle

Waypoints are the defined points along a planned voyage, so the symbol used to mark them must clearly identify this role. A circle labeled WP communicates that this point is a waypoint in the route, not just an ordinary position or any other chart feature. The label WP removes ambiguity, which is essential for route plotting and for navigation tools to recognize the point as part of the planned leg. A circle without a label could represent a generic fix, while a diamond or triangle denote other kinds of marks or hazards on charts, not a waypoint. So the circle labeled WP is the best, most explicit symbol for a waypoint.

10. Which chart projection characteristic concerns rhumb lines?

- A. Great circles as straight lines
- B. Latitude lines converge
- C. Coastlines distort
- D. Rhumb lines as straight lines**

Rhumb lines are lines of constant bearing, so a chart that makes these lines appear straight is one that preserves the direction relative to north. The Mercator projection does exactly that: it preserves angles, so a path you intend to follow at a constant bearing maps to a straight line on the chart. This makes plotting and following a rhumb-line course straightforward—draw a straight line from your position to your destination and your bearing remains constant along that line. The other concepts form different ideas: great circles become straight only on a gnomonic chart, latitude lines don't converge on Mercator (they stay parallel while meridians vertical lines run straight), and coastlines distort due to projection effects in any chart.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://calmaritimenav1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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