

Canadian Boating Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What should you do if someone falls overboard?**
 - A. Laugh at them**
 - B. Throw something buoyant to assist them**
 - C. Record the moment**
 - D. Tell them to swim back**
- 2. Where should you always keep your fire extinguisher on a boat?**
 - A. In the engine compartment**
 - B. In a locked cabinet**
 - C. In a convenient and easily accessible location**
 - D. Under the captain's seat**
- 3. What visual signals must boats over 6m and up to 9m have?**
 - A. A manual bilge pump**
 - B. A watertight flashlight and six Canadian-approved pyrotechnic distress signals**
 - C. An anchor with at least 15m of cable**
 - D. A bailer or manual bilge pump**
- 4. What is the purpose of an EPIRB?**
 - A. To make the boat go faster**
 - B. For GPS navigation**
 - C. To send a distress signal**
 - D. To check the weather**
- 5. What describes a flat bottom hull?**
 - A. Good for fishing in calm waters but rough in choppy waters**
 - B. Move smoothly through water**
 - C. Most common and fast hull type**
 - D. Most stable and used for catamarans and pontoon boats**

6. What should be done immediately before starting up the gasoline engine?

- A. Check for leaks**
- B. Operate the vessel's engine compartment blower for at least four minutes**
- C. Start the engine immediately**
- D. Disconnect the battery**

7. What is required for pleasure crafts under 24m in length?

- A. Must be able to move smoothly through water**
- B. Must have a composite notice of ownership**
- C. Must have a compliance notice detailing Maximum Gross Load**
- D. Must be equipped with an inboard engine**

8. What does three short blasts signal?

- A. Engine is in reverse**
- B. Altering course to Starboard**
- C. Danger or confusion**
- D. Sailing vessel operating in low visibility**

9. What is the legal limit for alcohol in Canada according to the Criminal Code?

- A. 0.05 grams per 100 ml of blood**
- B. 0.08 grams per 100 ml of blood**
- C. 0.10 grams per 100 ml of blood**
- D. 0.12 grams per 100 ml of blood**

10. What lights must a power-driven vessel display in periods of darkness or reduced visibility?

- A. Sidelights only**
- B. All-round light only**
- C. Sidelights and an all-round white light**
- D. Masthead light only**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What should you do if someone falls overboard?

- A. Laugh at them
- B. Throw something buoyant to assist them**
- C. Record the moment
- D. Tell them to swim back

If someone has fallen overboard, the first and most important thing to do is to not panic. It is vital to keep a level head and act calmly in order to help the person in distress. Laughing at them or recording the moment could be seen as making light of a serious situation and would not offer any actual assistance. Telling the person to swim back could be dangerous as they may be injured, unable to swim, or too far from the boat. The best option is to throw something buoyant, such as a life ring, to assist them in staying afloat until they can be safely pulled back onto the boat. This answer ensures the safety and well-being of the person in the water.

2. Where should you always keep your fire extinguisher on a boat?

- A. In the engine compartment
- B. In a locked cabinet
- C. In a convenient and easily accessible location**
- D. Under the captain's seat

A is incorrect because the heat and vibrations from the engine can damage the fire extinguisher and make it unreliable. B is incorrect because in case of an emergency, you may not have enough time or access to unlock a cabinet and retrieve the extinguisher. D is incorrect because the captain's seat may not always be easily accessible and could potentially become an obstacle in case of an emergency. In general, it is important to always keep a fire extinguisher in a convenient and easily accessible location, such as on the deck or in the cockpit. This ensures quick and easy access in the event of a fire on the boat.

3. What visual signals must boats over 6m and up to 9m have?

- A. A manual bilge pump
- B. A watertight flashlight and six Canadian-approved pyrotechnic distress signals**
- C. An anchor with at least 15m of cable
- D. A bailer or manual bilge pump

Boats over 6m and up to 9m must have a watertight flashlight and six Canadian-approved pyrotechnic distress signals, not just one of these items. The other options listed are not mandatory visual signals for boats of this size range. An anchor with at least 15m of cable may be needed for emergency situations, but it is not a visual signal. A bailer or manual bilge pump may be necessary for removing water from the boat, but it is not a visual signal either.

4. What is the purpose of an EPIRB?

- A. To make the boat go faster
- B. For GPS navigation
- C. To send a distress signal**
- D. To check the weather

An EPIRB (Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon) is a distress beacon that is used to send a distress signal in the event of an emergency on a boat. Option A, to make the boat go faster, is incorrect because an EPIRB does not affect the speed of the boat. Option B, for GPS navigation, is incorrect because an EPIRB is not used for navigation but for alerting emergency authorities of the boat's location in case of an emergency. Option D, to check the weather, is incorrect because an EPIRB is specifically used for sending a distress signal and is not a device for checking weather conditions.

5. What describes a flat bottom hull?

- A. Good for fishing in calm waters but rough in choppy waters**
- B. Move smoothly through water
- C. Most common and fast hull type
- D. Most stable and used for catamarans and pontoon boats

A flat bottom hull is often used for fishing in calm waters as it allows for easy access and stability while at rest. However, this type of hull can be rough in choppy waters due to its lack of a V-shaped hull, which helps cut through waves. This makes option B incorrect. Option C is incorrect because a flat bottom hull is not the most common hull type; it is typically seen on small boats and canoes. Option D is also incorrect because while a flat bottom hull is stable, it is not exclusively used for catamarans and pontoon boats.

6. What should be done immediately before starting up the gasoline engine?

- A. Check for leaks
- B. Operate the vessel's engine compartment blower for at least four minutes**
- C. Start the engine immediately
- D. Disconnect the battery

Before starting up a gasoline engine, it is important to operate the vessel's engine compartment blower for at least four minutes. This is to ensure that any built-up gasoline fumes in the engine compartment are safely ventilated before the engine is started. Checking for leaks (option A) is a good safety measure to take before operating any engine, but it is not as crucial as properly ventilating the engine compartment. Starting the engine immediately (option C) is not recommended as it can be dangerous if there are gasoline fumes present. Disconnecting the battery (option D) can also be a hazard as it can cause sparks which can ignite any gasoline fumes in the engine compartment. Therefore, option B is the best choice as it allows for proper ventilation and safety before starting the engine.

7. What is required for pleasure crafts under 24m in length?

- A. Must be able to move smoothly through water
- B. Must have a composite notice of ownership
- C. Must have a compliance notice detailing Maximum Gross Load**
- D. Must be equipped with an inboard engine

Pleasure crafts under 24m in length are required to have a compliance notice detailing their Maximum Gross Load. This ensures that the vessel is not overloaded and can safely navigate through water. While having a smoothly moving vessel and a composite notice of ownership may be important factors, they are not the specific requirement for pleasure crafts under 24m. Additionally, not all pleasure crafts are equipped with an inboard engine, so this is not a universal requirement. Therefore, the compliance notice detailing Maximum Gross Load is the only correct option for this question.

8. What does three short blasts signal?

- A. Engine is in reverse**
- B. Altering course to Starboard
- C. Danger or confusion
- D. Sailing vessel operating in low visibility

When three short blasts are sounded, it indicates that the engine of a vessel is in reverse. This signal is used when docking, maneuvering in tight spaces, or when avoiding a collision with another vessel. It's important to note that this signal specifically refers to the engine being in reverse, so options B, C, and D are incorrect because they signal different scenarios. Altering course to Starboard is signaled by a prolonged blast, danger or confusion is signaled by five short blasts, and a sailing vessel operating in low visibility is signaled by one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. Therefore, only option A accurately reflects the intended meaning of three short blasts.

9. What is the legal limit for alcohol in Canada according to the Criminal Code?

- A. 0.05 grams per 100 ml of blood
- B. 0.08 grams per 100 ml of blood**
- C. 0.10 grams per 100 ml of blood
- D. 0.12 grams per 100 ml of blood

The legal limit for alcohol in Canada according to the Criminal Code is 0.08 grams per 100 ml of blood. This limit was set based on scientific research and testing to determine the level at which alcohol impairs a person's ability to operate a vehicle safely. Option A, 0.05 grams per 100 ml of blood, is incorrect because it is actually the legal limit for certain provinces and territories, but not for the entire country. Option C, 0.10 grams per 100 ml of blood, and Option D, 0.12 grams per 100 ml of blood, are incorrect because they are above the legal limit and would result in charges for impaired driving. It is important to remember that the legal limit for alcohol varies by country and should always be checked before operating a vehicle.

10. What lights must a power-driven vessel display in periods of darkness or reduced visibility?

- A. Sidelights only**
- B. All-round light only**
- C. Sidelights and an all-round white light**
- D. Masthead light only**

In periods of darkness or reduced visibility, a power-driven vessel must display both sidelights and an all-round white light. This is important for visibility and to indicate the size and direction of the vessel to avoid collisions. Choosing only one option, such as sidelights only (A), masthead light only (D), or all-round light only (B), would not be sufficient to comply with regulations and could potentially lead to dangerous situations. It is also incorrect to just display a masthead light as it is meant for sailboats, not power-driven vessels. By displaying both sidelights and an all-round white light, a power-driven vessel can properly indicate its position and direction to other vessels.

SAMPLE

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://canadianboatingexam.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE