

U.S.C.G. Merchant Marine Exam

Master Less than 100 Gross Registered Tons

Q161 Deck Safety

(Sample Examination)

Choose the best answer to the following Multiple Choice Questions.

1. In general, batteries aboard small passenger vessels should be _____.
- (A) stowed in well-ventilated spaces to allow dissipation of any gases generated
 - (B) accessible for maintenance and removal
 - (C) as high above the bilge as practicable
 - (D) All of the above

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

2. Fixed carbon dioxide fire extinguishing systems shall be installed to protect enclosed machinery and fuel tank spaces of all vessels using gasoline or other fuel having a flash point of _____.
(small passenger vessel regulations)
- (A) 0°F or lower
 - (B) 75°F or lower
 - (C) 90°F or lower
 - (D) 110°F or lower

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

3. What is the penalty for failure to enforce, or comply with, the vessel bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone regulations?
- (A) \$5,000 fine and imprisonment for not more than one year, or both
 - (B) Civil penalty of no more than \$5,000
 - (C) Civil penalty of no more than \$650
 - (D) \$1,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than two years

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

4. Ventilation systems connected to a compartment in which a fire is burning are normally closed to prevent the rapid spread of the fire by _____.
- (A) spontaneous combustion
 - (B) conduction
 - (C) radiation
 - (D) convection

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

5. Recharging a previously used cartridge-operated dry-chemical extinguisher is accomplished by _____.

- (A) recharging the cartridge and refilling it with powder
- (B) authorized fire equipment servicing personnel only
- (C) replacing the propellant cartridge and refilling with powder
- (D) puncturing the cartridge seal after installation

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

6. You are the first vessel to arrive at the scene of a distress. Due to the volume of traffic on the radio, you are unable to communicate with the vessel in distress. Which action should you take?

- (A) Broadcast "Charlie Quebec-Mayday-Quiet".
- (B) Switch to flag hoists.
- (C) Key the microphone three times in quick succession.
- (D) Broadcast "Seelonce Distress".

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

7. If help has not arrived in 10-12 hours after abandoning a vessel in a rescue boat, you should _____.

- (A) go in one direction until the fuel runs out
- (B) shut down the engines if installed and put out the sea anchor
- (C) steer a course for the nearest land
- (D) steer a course for the nearest sea lane

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

8. Which is TRUE concerning immersion suits and their use?

- (A) Only a light layer of clothing may be worn underneath.
- (B) They should be tight fitting.
- (C) A puncture in the suit will not appreciably reduce its value.
- (D) They provide sufficient flotation to do away with the necessity of wearing a life jacket.

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

9. A negative metacentric height _____.

- (A) will always cause a vessel to capsize
- (B) should always be immediately corrected
- (C) always results from off-center weights
- (D) All of the above are correct

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

10. A fire in a pile of canvas is classified as class _____.

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

11. The enclosed area defined as the intersection of the surface of the water and the hull of a vessel is the _____.

- (A) amidships plane
- (B) longitudinal reference plane
- (C) waterplane
- (D) baseline

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

12. The forward draft of your ship is 27'-11" and the after draft is 29'-03". The draft amidships is 28'-05". Your vessel is _____.

- (A) listed
- (B) hogged
- (C) sagged
- (D) trimmed by the head

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

13. The distance between the waterline of a vessel and the main deck is called _____.

- (A) freeboard
- (B) camber
- (C) buoyancy
- (D) draft

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

14. Which statement is FALSE concerning precautions during small craft fueling operations?

- (A) All windows, doors, hatches, etc. should be closed.
- (B) All engines, motors, fans, etc. should be shut down when fueling.
- (C) Fuel tanks should be topped off with no room for expansion.
- (D) A fire extinguisher should be kept nearby.

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

15. Fixed ballast, if used, may be _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)

- (A) moved under the supervision of the owner, Master or shipyard
- (B) discharged or moved at any time
- (C) moved under any condition except extreme emergency
- (D) moved temporarily for examination or repair of the vessel, when done under the supervision of an inspector

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

16. The term that indicates how many tons of cargo a vessel can carry is _____.

- (A) bale cubic
- (B) deadweight
- (C) loaded displacement
- (D) gross tonnage

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

17. Before starting any diesel or gasoline engine, which of the following must be checked?

- (A) Exhaust discharge
- (B) Flow of cooling water
- (C) Oil level
- (D) All of the above

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

18. To find the cause of a gasoline engine's failure to start, you should _____.

- (A) break the joint in the fuel line at the engine and let the gas run in the bilges
- (B) ventilate the space, then check the battery, spark plugs, carburetor, and fuel line
- (C) prime the engine with ether through spark plug openings
- (D) disconnect the wires at the spark plugs and make the spark jump the gap

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

19. The spread of fire is prevented by _____.

- (A) removing combustibles from the endangered area
- (B) cooling surfaces adjacent to the fire
- (C) shutting off the oxygen supply
- (D) All of the above

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

20. In weighing CO2 cylinders, they must be recharged if weight loss exceeds _____.

- (A) 15% of weight of full bottle
- (B) 10% of weight of charge
- (C) 10% of weight of full bottle
- (D) 20% of weight of charge

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

21. Carbon dioxide as a fire fighting agent has which advantage over other agents?

- (A) It is cheaper.
- (B) It is safer for personnel.
- (C) It is most effective on a per unit basis.
- (D) It causes minimal damage.

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

22. You are at sea and have received a General Emergency message announcing the outbreak of war in Europe. You are directed to comply with the instructions in NGA (NIMA) PUB 117, Chapter Eight. Which statement is TRUE?

- (A) If on a coastwise voyage along the east coast of the U.S., you should put into the nearest port.
- (B) You should only enter a port in the danger zone during hours of darkness.
- (C) You should attempt to submit an AMVER report to NSA.
- (D) When over 200 hundred miles from a port in the danger zone, you should not darken ship.

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

23. You have abandoned ship and are in charge of a liferaft. How much water per day should you permit each occupant to drink after the first 24 hours?

- (A) 1 pint
- (B) 1 can
- (C) 1 quart
- (D) 1 gallon

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

24. Signs of racking stresses generally appear at the _____.

- (A) bow and stern shell frames and plating
- (B) junction of the frames with the beams and floors
- (C) thrust bearing of the main shaft
- (D) garboard strake, at each side of the keel

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

25. When a man who is conscious has fallen overboard is being picked up by a lifeboat, the boat should approach with the wind _____.

- (A) ahead and the victim just off the bow
- (B) just off the bow and the victim to leeward
- (C) just off the bow and the victim to windward
- (D) astern and the victim just off the bow

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

26. If you are forced to abandon ship in a rescue boat, you should _____.

- (A) head for the nearest land
- (B) head for the closest sea-lanes
- (C) remain in the immediate vicinity
- (D) vote on what to do, so all hands will have a part in the decision

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

27. What is the MOST important consideration when determining how to fight an electrical fire?

- (A) Whether the fire is in machinery or passenger spaces
- (B) Maintaining electrical power
- (C) The amount of toxic fumes created by the extinguisher
- (D) Danger of shock to personnel

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

28. Fire in an engine compartment is best extinguished with carbon dioxide gas (CO₂) and by _____.

- (A) closing the compartment except for the ventilators
- (B) leaving the compartment open to the air
- (C) increasing the air flow to the compartment by blowers
- (D) completely closing the compartment

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

29. Normally It is desirable to have screens on the vents of potable water tanks to _____.

- (A) prevent backups
- (B) prevent explosions
- (C) filter the incoming air
- (D) stop insects from entering

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

30. Normally Before taking drinking water on board in the U.S. or its possessions, the responsible person from the vessel should determine that the source _____.

- (A) is used by a city
- (B) is approved by the Public Health Service
- (C) is not from surface water
- (D) has been treated with chlorine

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

31. The horizontal port or starboard movement of a vessel is called _____.

- (A) heave
- (B) surge
- (C) yaw
- (D) sway

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

32. You see an iceberg that has not been reported. What kind of radio message do you transmit to warn others?

- (A) Routine message
- (B) Safety message
- (C) Distress message
- (D) Urgency message

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

33. The color of rockets, shells, or rocket parachute flares used to indicate that the vessel is in distress and requires immediate assistance is _____.

- (A) white
- (B) green
- (C) yellow
- (D) red

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

34. What is placed on the underside of an inflatable liferaft to help prevent it from being skidded by the wind or overturned?

- (A) Strikes
- (B) Sea anchor
- (C) A keel
- (D) Ballast bags

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

35. To launch a liferaft by hand, you should _____.

- (A) throw the liferaft over the side and pull the operating cord
- (B) cut the casing bands, throw the raft over the side and it will inflate by itself
- (C) cut the casing bands, throw the raft over the side and pull the operating cord
- (D) detach the operating cord, throw the liferaft over the side and it will then inflate

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

36. An inflatable liferaft can be launched by _____.

- (A) the float-free method ONLY
- (B) throwing the entire container overboard and then pulling on the operating cord to inflate the raft
- (C) breaking the weak link on the painter
- (D) removing the securing straps

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

37. The external inflation bladder on an immersion suit should be inflated _____.

- (A) after one hour in the water
- (B) after you enter the water
- (C) after you notice that your suit is losing buoyancy
- (D) before you enter the water

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

38. Life jackets should be marked with the _____.

- (A) stowage space assigned
- (B) vessel's name
- (C) maximum weight allowed
- (D) vessel's home port

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

39. On small passenger vessels bunks installed in overnight passenger accommodation spaces _____.

- (A) must not be located more than 3 high, fitted with a suitable aid to access bunks more than 5' above deck with suitable aids to access bunks more than 5' above deck
- (B) must be no less than 74" long and 24" wide with 24" of clear space above
- (C) must be immediately adjacent to an aisle leading to a means of escape
- (D) All of the above

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

40. What is correct with respect to required watertight bulkheads on small passenger vessels less than 100 GT?

- (A) Penetrations are prohibited.
- (B) Sluice valves are not permitted.
- (C) Each bulkhead must be stepped at its midpoint.
- (D) All of the above

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

41. Penetrations and openings in watertight bulkheads in a small passenger vessel less than 100 gross tons must _____.

- (A) be kept as high and as far inboard as possible
- (B) not contain sluice valves that allow water to flow freely from one watertight compartment to another
- (C) have some means to make them watertight
- (D) All of the above

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

42. Life floats and buoyant apparatus may be stowed in tiers, one above the other, to a height of not more than _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)

- (A) 3 feet
- (B) 4 feet
- (C) 5 feet
- (D) 6 feet

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

43. Small passenger vessels on rivers routes in cold water must be provided with life floats of an aggregate capacity to accommodate _____.

- (A) not less than 50% of all passengers on board at the time
- (B) 25% of the crew and 50% of all passengers allowed to be carried
- (C) at least 50% of all persons on board or meet certain construction standards
- (D) All persons on board (100% of all passengers and crew)

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

44. On vessels subject to the provisions of 46 CFR Subchapter T, life jackets shall be _____.

- (A) inaccessible to passengers
- (B) kept locked up at all times when underway
- (C) on the topmost deck of the vessel at all times
- (D) stored in convenient places throughout the accommodation spaces

If choice D is selected set score to 1.

45. Aboard small passenger vessels the number of childrens' life jackets carried must be at least what percentage of the total number of persons aboard?

- (A) 4%
- (B) 7.5%
- (C) 10%
- (D) 15%

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

46. Regulations require that approved buoyant work vests _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)

- (A) shall be stowed in a place inaccessible to passengers
- (B) shall be stowed separately from the required life jackets
- (C) may not be carried on inspected vessels
- (D) may be substituted for 10% of the required life jackets

If choice B is selected set score to 1.

47. On a small passenger vessel, 58 feet in length, carrying 52 passengers the fire pump shall have a minimum pumping capacity of _____.

- (A) 50 gallons per minute
- (B) 100 gallons per minute
- (C) 10 gallons per minute
- (D) 25 gallons per minute

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

48. What would be an example of a B-I extinguisher? (small passenger vessel regulations)

- (A) 2 pound dry chemical
- (B) 2.5 gallon foam
- (C) 10 pound carbon dioxide
- (D) 5 pound foam

If choice A is selected set score to 1.

49. On small passenger vessels how many supply and exhaust ducts are required in each enclosed space containing gasoline powered machinery or gasoline fuel tanks?

- (A) 4 of each
- (B) 3 of each
- (C) 2 of each
- (D) 1 of each

If choice C is selected set score to 1.

50. According to the T-Boat regulations the reason for providing adequate ventilation for a battery storage area is to prevent _____.

- (A) battery failure including battery case meltdown caused by excessive heat
- (B) mildew or dry rot in the battery box
- (C) accumulation of explosive and toxic gases the battery can generate
- (D) accumulation of carbon dioxide gas that chokes the battery

If choice C is selected set score to 1.