1. While in dry dock your vessel will be belt-gauged. This process involves ___________.
   A. measuring the thickness of the tail shaft liner
   B. taking the vessel's offsets to check for hull deformation
   C. testing and examining the anchor cables for defective links
   D. drilling or sonic-testing the hull to determine the plate thickness

2. A large basin cut into the shore, closed off by a caisson, and used for dry docking of ships is known as a ___________.
   A. slipway
   B. graving dock
   C. ground warp
   D. caisson dock

3. The best information on the location of the blocks when dry docking a vessel is contained in the ___________.
   A. shell expansion plan
   B. docking diagram
   C. ship's docking plan
   D. general arrangement plan

4. Which statement about a vessel's stability while dry-docking is TRUE?
   A. Every ton of weight bearing on the blocks acts as if a ton of weight was removed at keel level.
   B. When the ship touches the blocks, the beam for stability purposes increases to the beam of the dry-dock.
   C. The stability of the vessel increases as a dock is pumped out due to the support of the keel blocks.
   D. As the dock begins to support the weight of the vessel, stability calculations are based on the ship and dock as a single unit.

5. Wale shores would be used when dry docking a vessel with ___________.
   A. tumble home
   B. excessive deadrise
   C. excessive trim
   D. a list