<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Ref: Nomenclature, Topic</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Correct Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1        | Avast                    | A. let go  
B. pull  
C. slack off  
D. stop | D |
| 2        | Beam                     | A. depth between decks  
B. internal cubic capacity  
C. molded depth of the vessel  
D. width of the vessel | D |
| 3        | Bilge Soundings          | A. the amount of condensation in the hold  
B. whether the cargo is leaking or not  
C. whether the vessel is taking on water  
D. All of the above | D |
| 4        | Bulwark                  | A. help keep the deck dry  
B. prevent stress concentrations on the stringer plate  
C. protect against twisting forces exerted on the frame of the vessel  
D. reinforce the side stringers | A |
| 5        | Camel                    | A. camel  
B. dolphin  
C. rat guard  
D. wedge | A |
| 6        | Ceiling Diagram D033DG   | A. spar decking  
B. furring  
C. ceiling  
D. flooring | C |
| 7        | Ceiling                  | A. the overhead in berthing compartments  
B. a wooden protection placed over the tank top  
C. material driven into seams or cracks to prevent leaking  
D. None of the above are correct | B |
| 8        | Ceiling                  | A. ceiling  
B. shores  
C. frames  
D. toms | A |
| 9        | Chock                    | A. is a deck fitting used to shackle gear to the deck  
B. permits easy jettisoning of deck cargo in an emergency  
C. prevents stress concentration in the bulwark  
D. provides openings through the bulwark for mooring lines | D |
| 10       | Cleat                    | A. bitt  
B. bollard  
C. capstan  
D. cleat | D |
11 2039 Ref: Nomenclature, Cofferdam C
Which statement describes a cofferdam?
A. any deck below the main deck and above the lowest deck
B. a member that gives fore-and-aft strength
C. it’s constructed by placing two bulkheads a few feet apart
D. a heavy fore-and-aft beam under the deck

12 198 Ref: Nomenclature, Companion Way A
A set of interior steps on a ship leading up to a deck from below is known as __________.
A. a companion way C. stairs
B. *tween-decks D. All of the above are acceptable

13 1267 Ref: Nomenclature, Deadweight B
The term that indicates how many tons of cargo a vessel can carry is __________.
A. bale cubic C. gross tonnage
B. deadweight D. loaded displacement

14 1276 Ref: Nomenclature, Deadweight B
The total weight of cargo, fuel, water, stores, passengers and crew, and their effects, that a ship can carry, is the __________.
A. bale cubic C. gross tonnage
B. deadweight D. loaded displacement

15 484 Ref: Nomenclature, Displacement D
Displacement refers to the __________.
A. cubic capacity of a vessel
B. deadweight carrying capacity of a vessel
C. gross tonnage of a vessel
D. number of long tons of water displaced by a vessel afloat

16 655 Ref: Nomenclature, Dogs B
In nautical terminology a "dog" is a __________.
A. crow bar
B. device to force a water tight door against the frame
C. heavy steel beam
D. wedge

17 982 Ref: Nomenclature, Dogs C
The fittings used to secure a watertight door are known as __________.
A. clamps C. dogs
B. clasps D. latches

18 96 Ref: Nomenclature, Fid D
A fid is a __________.
A. mallet used when splicing wire rope
B. sharp pointed crow bar used to unlay wire rope
C. tapered steel pin used to separate wire rope
D. tapered wooden pin used when splicing heavy rope

19 528 Ref: Nomenclature, Freeing Port D
Freeing ports on a vessel with solid bulwarks __________.
A. prevent stress concentration in the bulwark
B. permit easy jettison of deck cargo in an emergency
C. provide openings through the bulwarks for mooring lines
D. allow water shipped on deck to flow off rapidly
20  1560  Ref: Nomenclature, Freeing Port
What is the purpose of the freeing ports on a vessel with solid bulwarks?
A. Allow water which may be shipped on deck to flow off rapidly
B. Permit easy jettisoning of deck cargo in an emergency
C. Prevent the formation of any unusual stress concentration points
D. Lighten the above deck weight caused by a solid bulwark

21  543  Ref: Nomenclature, Freeing Ports
Holes in the bulwark, which allow deck water to drain into the sea, are __________.
A. doggers  C. freeing ports
B. fidleys  D. swash ports

22  99  Ref: Nomenclature, Grapnel
A grapnel is a __________.
A. device for securing a chain topping lift
B. hook to prevent the anchor cable from slipping
C. device used to drag for a submerged cable or line
D. type of clam bucket used for discharging bulk cargo

23  1262  Ref: Nomenclature, Lee Side
The term "lee side" refers to the __________.
A. side of the vessel exposed to the wind
B. side of the vessel sheltered from the wind
C. port side
D. starboard side

24  10  Ref: Nomenclature, Limber
"Limber" is a term associated with __________.
A. emergency gear  C. deck cargo storage
B. drainage  D. securing gear

25  1790  Ref: Nomenclature, Limber
When using the term "limber system" one is referring to a __________.
A. cleaning system  C. strengthening system
B. drainage system  D. weight reduction system

26  1147  Ref: Nomenclature, Manger
The perforated, elevated bottom of the chain locker, which prevents the chains from touching the main locker bottom and allows seepage water to flow to the drains, is called a __________.
A. cradle  C. harping
B. draft  D. manger

27  542  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Heave
Heave is motion along the __________.
A. longitudinal axis  C. vertical axis
B. transverse axis  D. centerline axis

28  1298  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Heave
The vertical motion of a floating vessel in which the entire hull is lifted by the force of the sea is known as __________.
A. surge  C. heave
B. sway  D. pitch

29  1299  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Heave
The vertical motion of a floating vessel is known as __________.
A. surge  C. heave
B. sway  D. yaw
30  813  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Pitching
Pitching is angular motion of the vessel about what axis?
A. Longitudinal  C. Vertical
B. Transverse  D. Centerline

31  393  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Rolling
Angular motion about the longitudinal axis of a vessel is known as __________.
A. pitch  C. sway
B. surge  D. roll

32  827  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Rolling
Rolling is angular motion of the vessel about what axis?
A. Longitudinal  C. Vertical
B. Transverse  D. Centerline

33  897  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Rolling
The angular movement of a vessel about a horizontal line drawn from its bow to its stern is __________.
A. pitching  C. heaving
B. rolling  D. swaying

34  544  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Surge
Horizontal fore or aft motion of a vessel is known as __________.
A. pitch  C. sway
B. surge  D. roll

35  1015  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Surge
The horizontal fore-and-aft movement of a vessel is called __________.
A. yaw  C. heave
B. sway  D. surge

36  545  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Sway
Horizontal transverse motion of a vessel is known as __________.
A. pitch  C. sway
B. surge  D. heave

37  1016  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Sway
The horizontal port or starboard movement of a vessel is called __________.
A. yaw  C. surge
B. sway  D. heave

38  394  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Yawing
Angular motion about the vertical axis of a vessel is called __________.
A. yaw  C. sway
B. surge  D. roll

39  2208  Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Yawing
Yawing is angular motion of the vessel about what axis?
A. Longitudinal  C. Vertical
B. Transverse  D. Centerline

40  110  Ref: Nomenclature, Pelican Hook
A hook that will release quickly is a __________.
A. longshore hook  C. marginal hook
B. margin hook  D. pelican hook
41 319 Ref: Nomenclature, Quarter
A vessel's "quarter" is that section which is 
A. abeam
B. dead astern
C. just aft of the bow
D. on either side of the stern

42 1304 Ref: Nomenclature, Quarter
The vessel's "quarter" is located 
A. abeam
B. dead astern
C. just forward of the beam on either side
D. on either side of the stern

43 181 Ref: Nomenclature, Shackle
A safety shackle is identified by its 
A. shape
B. pin
C. certification stamp
D. color code

44 25 Ref: Nomenclature, Skiff Hook
A "skiff hook" is a device used to 
A. shorten the length of catenary in the towline
B. attach a towline to the eye bolt to the bow of a trailer-able boat
C. to create a temporary fairlead
D. join a towline to a pair of towing bridles

45 28 Ref: Nomenclature, Strongback
A "strongback" refers to a 
A. bar securing a cargo port
B. centerline vertical bulkhead
C. deep beam
D. spanner stay

46 129 Ref: Nomenclature, Weight, Long Ton
A long ton is 
A. 1,000 pounds
B. 2,000 pounds
C. 2,240 pounds
D. 2,400 pounds

47 203 Ref: Nomenclature, Weight, Short Ton
A short ton is a unit of weight consisting of 
A. 1,000 pounds
B. 2,000 pounds
C. 2,205 pounds
D. 2,240 pounds

48 327 Ref: Nomenclature, Weight, Short Ton
A weight of 1,000 short tons is equivalent to 
A. 1,500 foot-pounds
B. 2,240 long tons
C. 2,000 pounds
D. 2,000 kips