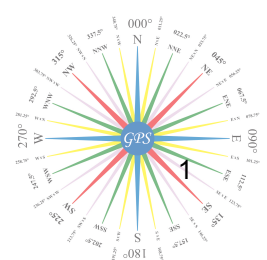


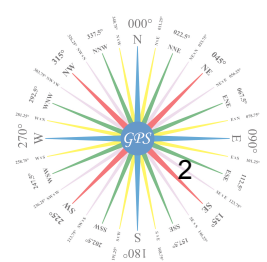
Deck General

Nomenclature

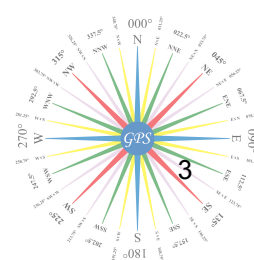
- 1 1 Ref: Nomenclature, Avast D
 "Avast" means _____.
 A. let go C. slack off
 B. pull D. stop
- 2 902 Ref: Nomenclature, Beam D
 The beam of a vessel refers to the _____.
 A. depth between decks C. molded depth of the vessel
 B. internal cubic capacity D. width of the vessel
- 3 435 Ref: Nomenclature, Bilge Soundings D
 Bilge soundings indicate _____.
 A. the amount of condensation in the hold C. whether the vessel is taking on water
 B. whether the cargo is leaking or not D. All of the above
- 4 793 Ref: Nomenclature, Bulwark A
 One function of a bulwark is to _____.
 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
- 5 335 Ref: Nomenclature, Camel A
 A wooden float placed between a ship and a dock to prevent damage to both is called a _____.
 A. camel C. rat guard
 B. dolphin D. wedge
- 6 334 Ref: Nomenclature, Ceiling Diagram D033DG C
 A wooden deck installed on top of the plating lettered N is known as _____.
 A. spar decking C. ceiling
 B. furring D. flooring
- 7 925 Ref: Nomenclature, Ceiling B
 The ceiling is _____.
 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
- 8 1311 Ref: Nomenclature, Ceiling A
 The wooden planking that protects the tank top from cargo loading is called _____.
 A. ceiling C. frames
 B. shores D. toms
- 9 64 Ref: Nomenclature, Chock D
 A 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
- 10 81 Ref: Nomenclature, Cleat D
 A deck fitting, used to secure line or wire rope, consisting of a single body with two protruding horns is called a _____.
 A. bitt C. capstan
 B. bollard D. cleat



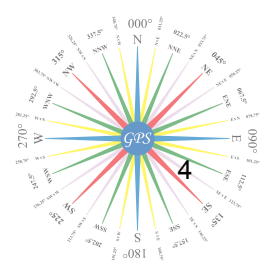
- 11 2039 Ref: Nomenclature, Cofferdam C
Which statement describes a cofferdam?
A. any deck below the main deck and above the lowest deck
B. a member that gives fore-and-aft strength
C. it's constructed by placing two bulkheads a few feet apart
D. a heavy fore-and-aft beam under the deck
- 12 198 Ref: 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 A
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 C
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 C
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 B
The term "lee side" refers to the _____.
A. side of the vessel exposed to the wind C. port side
B. side of the vessel sheltered from the wind D. starboard side
- 24 10 Ref: Nomenclature, Limber B
"Limer" is a term associated with _____.
A. emergency gear C. deck cargo storage
B. drainage D. securing gear
- 25 1790 Ref: Nomenclature, Limber B
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 D
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 C
Heave is motion along the _____.
A. longitudinal axis C. vertical axis
B. transverse axis D. centerline axis
- 28 1298 Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Heave C
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 C
The vertical motion of a floating vessel is known as _____.
A. surge C. heave
B. sway D. yaw



- 30 813 Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Pitching B
Pitching is angular motion of the vessel about what axis?
A. Longitudinal C. Vertical
B. Transverse D. Centerline
- 31 393 Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Rolling D
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 A
Rolling is angular motion of the vessel about what axis?
A. Longitudinal C. Vertical
B. Transverse D. Centerline
- 33 897 Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Rolling B
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 B
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 D
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 C
Horizontal transverse motion of a vessel is known as _____.
A. pitch C. sway
B. surge D. heave
- 37 1016 Ref: Nomenclature, Motion, Sway B
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 A
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 C
Yawing is angular motion of the vessel about what axis?
A. Longitudinal C. Vertical
B. Transverse D. Centerline
- 40 110 Ref: Nomenclature, Pelican Hook D
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 D
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 D
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 B
A safety shackle is identified by its _____.
A. shape
B. pin
C. certification stamp
D. color code
- 44 25 Ref: Nomenclature, Skiff Hook B
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
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 C
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 B
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 D
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

