A design modification of an anchor chain which prevents kinking is the _________.
A. detachable link  C. Kenter link  
B. stud link  D. connecting link

On stud-link anchor chain the addition of the stud increases the strength of the link by about _________.
A. 10%  C. 20%  
B. 15%  D. 50%

The locking pin that joins the parts of a detachable link is held in position by _________.
A. a tack weld  C. a cotter pin  
B. the self-locking characteristics of its taper  D. a lead plug

The primary purpose of the stud is to prevent the anchor chain from _________.
A. kinking  C. elongating  
B. distorting  D. breaking

Which type of link is generally used to connect shots of anchor chain?
A. Detachable  C. Pear shaped  
B. Open  D. Stud link

How is the size of chain determined?
A. Length of link in inches  C. Links per fathom  
B. Diameter of metal in link in inches  D. Weight of stud cable in pounds

A drift lead indicates that the vessel is dragging anchor when the line is _________.
A. taut and leading forward  C. leading out perpendicular to the centerline  
B. slack  D. leading under the hull

What provides little or no indication that a vessel is dragging anchor?
A. Changing range to an object abeam  C. Increasing radar range to a fixed object ahead  
B. Drift lead with the line tending forward  D. Changing bearing to a fixed distant object abeam

Fracture damage to the end links of the anchor cable, or to the Jews' harp may be eliminated by _________.
A. using a small diameter connecting shackle  C. ensuring the swivel is well lubricated and free to turn  
B. installing the connecting shackle with the bow towards the anchor  D. securing a piece of wood to the Jews' harp
11  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, General
The best method of protecting that portion of a fiber anchor line nearest the anchor from chafing on the bottom is by __________.
A. using a small scope ratio
B. replacing that portion with a short length of chain
C. using a hockle to keep that portion of the anchor line off the bottom
D. using a synthetic line

12  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Buckler
Buckler plates are __________.
A. triangular-shaped plates connecting the bull chain to the topping lift
B. metal plates secured over the tops of the hawsepipes
C. faired shell plates with curvature in two directions
D. sheets of dunnage used to prevent heavy cargo from buckling the deck plates

13  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Buckler
Metal plates that cover the top of the hawsepipe are called __________.
A. footings
B. plugs
C. buckler plates
D. stop waters

14  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Claw
A stopper used in securing the ground tackle for sea that consists of a grab attached to a turnbuckle is a __________.
A. riding pawl
B. buckler
C. devil's claw
D. locking ring

15  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Claw
The purpose of a devil's claw is to __________.
A. act as a chain stopper
B. prevent the windlass from engaging
C. prevent the chain from fouling on deck
D. control the wildcat

16  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Claw
Which is NOT a part of an anchor?
A. Bill
B. Devil's claw
C. Palm
D. Crown

17  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Claw
Which is part of the ground tackle?
A. Charlie noble
B. Devil's claw
C. Gooseneck
D. Rat's tail

18  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Fluke
The angle at which the fluke penetrates the soil is called the __________.
A. fluke angle
B. tripping angle
C. penetration angle
D. holding angle

19  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Fluke
The angle at which the fluke penetrates the soil is called the __________.
A. tripping angle
B. fluke angle
C. penetration angle
D. holding angle

20  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Fluke
The part of an anchor which takes hold on the bottom is the __________.
A. arm
B. base
C. fluke
D. stock
21 1970 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Fluke
Which part of an anchor actually digs into the bottom?
A. Stock  C. Shank  
B. Fluke     D. Crown

22 1124 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Hawsepipe
The opening in the deck that leads the anchor cable outside the hull is the __________.
A. hawsepipe     C. drop-pipe
B. fall pipe      D. spill pipe

23 1971 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Palm
Which part of the patent anchor performs the same function as the stock of an old fashioned anchor; that is, forces the flukes to dig in?
A. Bill or pea    C. Shank
B. Arm          D. Tripping Palm

24 604 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Pawl
If the winch should fail while you are hauling in the anchor, what prevents the anchor cable from running out?
A. Chain stopper      C. Hawse ratchet
B. Devil's claw       D. Riding pawl

25 1179 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Pawl
The riding pawl is __________.
A. a safety interlock in a cargo winch that prevents the runner from overspeeding
B. a stopper that prevents the anchor cable from running free if the cable jumps the wildcat
C. the device that locks the deck lashings of the Peck and Hale system
D. the lug that rides on the eccentric rib and engages the locking ring on the windlass

26 1192 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Pawl
The safety stopper that prevents the anchor cable from running free if the cable jumps the wildcat is the __________.
A. chain stopper     C. buckler plate
B. devil’s claw      D. spill pipe

27 1123 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Spill pipe
The opening in the deck beneath the anchor windlass that leads to the chain locker is the __________.
A. hawsepippe     B. fallpipe
C. drop-pipe      D. spill pipe

28 1443 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Spill pipe
What is a spill pipe?
A. A drainage pipe that carries rain or spray from an upper deck to a lower deck
B. A pipe under the anchor windlass leading to the chain locker
C. A chute, usually over the stern, to lead dumped garbage clear of the hull
D. An opening in the deck leading outside the hull

29 296 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Rode
A vessel is tide rode when it is __________.
A. carrying extra rudder to compensate for the current
B. necessary to adjust the course steered to allow for the current
C. at anchor and stemming the current
D. being forced off of a pier by the hydraulic effect of the current
30 299 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Rode
A vessel is wind rode when it is __________.
A. at anchor and heading into the wind C. carrying lee rudder
B. backing into the wind D. necessary to apply a leeway correction to the course

31 672 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Rode
In small craft terminology, all of the anchor gear between a boat and her anchor is called the _________.
A. stock C. scope
B. chock D. rode

32 1683 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Safety
When dropping anchor, you are stationed at the windlass brake. The most important piece(s) of gear is(are) __________.
A. a hard hat C. gloves
B. a long sleeve shirt D. goggles

33 524 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Shot, Markings
Forty-five fathoms is marked on the anchor chain by __________.
A. one turn of wire on the first stud from each side of the detachable link
B. two turns of wire on the second stud from each side of the detachable link
C. three turns of wire on the third stud from each side of the detachable link
D. four turns of wire on the fourth stud from each side of the detachable link

34 565 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Shot, Markings
How many turns of wire normally mark either side of the detachable link 45 fathoms from the anchor?
A. 1 C. 3
B. 2 D. 4

35 1048 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Shot, Markings
The last shot of an anchor cable is usually painted __________.
A. white C. yellow
B. international orange D. red

36 1082 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Shot, Markings
The marking on an anchor chain for 30 fathoms is __________.
A. two links on each side of the 30 fathom detachable link are painted white
B. one link on each side of the 30 fathom detachable link is painted white
C. three links on each side of the 30 fathom detachable link are painted white
D. only the detachable is painted red

37 1106 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Shot, Markings
The next-to-last shot of an anchor cable is usually painted __________.
A. white C. yellow
B. international orange D. red

38 430 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Steps
Before letting the anchor go, you should check that the __________.
A. chain is clear C. wildcat is disengaged
B. anchor is clear of obstructions D. All of the above

39 1657 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Steps
When attempting to free an anchor jammed in the hawsepipe, the simplest method of freeing it may be __________.
A. starting the disengaged windlass at high speed
B. rigging a bull rope to pull it out
C. to grease the hawsepipe
D. to pry it loose with a short piece of pipe
40  1731   Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Steps  
When preparing to hoist the anchor, you should FIRST _______________.  
A. engage the wildcat  
B. put the brake in the off position  
C. take off the chain stopper  
D. take the riding pawl off the chain

41  1793   Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Steps  
When weighing anchor in a rough sea, how would you avoid risk of damaging the bow plating?  
A. Heave it home as fast as you can.  
B. Heave it home intermittently, between swells.  
C. Leave the anchor under foot, until the vessel may be brought before the sea.  
D. Wait for a calm spot between seas, then house it.

42  1989   Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Steps  
Which safety check(s) should be made before letting go the anchor?  
A. See that the anchor is clear of obstructions.  
B. See that the chain is all clear.  
C. See that the wildcat is disengaged.  
D. All of the above

43  59   Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Stripping  
A chain stripper is used to  
A. prevent chain from clinging to the wildcat  
B. clean the marine debris from the chain  
C. flake chain from a boat's chain locker  
D. clean chain prior to an x-ray inspection

44  1172   Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Stripping  
The purpose of the stripping bar on an anchor windlass is to ______________.  
A. clean off any mud that may have accumulated on the chain  
B. engage or disengage the wildcat  
C. fairlead the chain from the hawsepipe to the wildcat  
D. prevent the chain from fouling the wildcat

45  1581   Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Testing, Inspection  
What part of the ground tackle is the most likely to develop fractures due to extensive anchor use?  
A. Anchor shank  
B. Swivel  
C. Jews' harp  
D. Fluke

46  1695   Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Testing, Inspection  
When inspecting ground tackle, fractures are most frequently found in the ______________.  
A. anchor shank  
B. end links  
C. swivel  
D. fluke

47  427   Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Testing, Proof  
Before being certified by the American Bureau of Shipping, anchor chain must undergo ______________.  
A. USCG inspection  
B. a breaking test  
C. x-ray inspection  
D. spectroanalysis

48  1431   Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Testing, Proof  
What does the proof test load of an anchor chain demonstrate?  
A. Breaking strength of the chain  
B. Strength of the chain to a specified limit  
C. Adequate holding power for new bottom conditions  
D. Safe working load of the chain

49  893   Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Type, Bower  
The anchors on the bow are known as ______________.  
A. bower anchors  
B. kedge anchors  
C. spare anchors  
D. stream anchors
50 1412 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Type, Buoy B
What best describes an anchor buoy?
A. A black ball that is hoisted when the ship anchors
B. A buoy attached to the anchor
C. A buoy attached to the scope of an anchor chain
D. A mark of the number of fathoms in an anchor chain

51 375 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Type D
An example of a modern anchor which has a stock is a(n) __________.
A. articulated anchor C. Baldt anchor
B. Flipper Delta anchor D. Danforth anchor

52 376 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Type D
An example of an anchor which has a stock is a __________.
A. Bruce anchor C. Hook anchor
B. Dunn anchor D. Danforth anchor

53 331 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Wildcat A
A wildcat is a __________.
A. deeply-grooved drum on the windlass with sprockets which engage the links of the anchor chain
B. winch that is running out of control due to a failure of the overspeed trips
C. line that has jumped off the gypsyhead while under strain
D. nylon line that parts under strain and whips back in a hazardous manner

54 392 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Wildcat D
Anchors are prevented from running out when secured by the __________.
A. brake C. pawls
B. devil's claw D. All of the above

55 771 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Wildcat C
On an anchor windlass, the wheel over which the anchor chain passes is called a __________.
A. brake compressor wheel C. wildcat
B. devil's claw D. winchhead

56 1138 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Wildcat C
The part of a windlass which physically engages the chain during hauling or paying out is the __________.
A. devil's claw C. wildcat
B. bull gear D. cat head

57 1174 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Wildcat C
The recessed areas on a wildcat are called __________.
A. pawls C. pockets
B. sockets D. devil's claws

58 1224 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Wildcat C
The sprocket teeth on a wildcat are known as the __________.
A. pawls C. whelps
B. devil's claws D. pockets

59 1225 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Wildcat D
The sprocket wheel in a windlass, used for heaving in the anchor is called a __________.
A. capstan C. fairlead
B. dog wheel D. wildcat

60 1308 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Wildcat B
The wheel on the windlass with indentations for the anchor chain is the __________.
A. grabber C. locking ring
B. wildcat D. pawl
61  1309  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Wildcat
The wildcat is linked to the central drive shaft on most windlasses by _________.
A. an electromagnetic brake
B. a hydraulic coupling
C. aligning the keyways on both and inserting a key
D. a mechanical coupling where lugs engage detents

62  1069  Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Windlass
The machinery associated with heaving in and running out anchor chain is the _________.
A. winch
B. windlass
C. draw works
D. dynamic pay out system

63  79    Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom
A Danforth lightweight anchor does NOT hold well in which type of bottom?
A. Mud
B. Grass
C. Sand
D. Clay

64  472   Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom
Conventional anchors are least likely to hold in a bottom consisting of _________.
A. soft clay
B. hard mud
C. very soft mud
D. sand

65  473   Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom
Conventional anchors are least likely to hold in a bottom consisting of _________.
A. soft clay
B. hard mud
C. sand
D. rock

66  533   Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom
Generally speaking, the most favorable bottom for anchoring is _________.
A. very soft mud
B. rocky
C. a mixture of mud and clay
D. loose sand

67  903   Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom
The BEST holding ground for conventional anchors is _________.
A. sand
B. very soft mud
C. shale
D. rock

68  904   Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom
The BEST holding ground for conventional anchors is _________.
A. very soft mud
B. hard mud
C. shale
D. rock

69  1634  Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom
When a small craft's anchor fouls in a rocky bottom, the first attempt to clear it should be made by _______.
A. hauling vertically on the line
B. making the line fast to the bitt and bringing the vessel further forward
C. reversing the angle and direction of pull, with moderate scope
D. increasing the scope and running slowly in a wide circle with the anchor line taut

70  2108  Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom
Which type of bottom is best suited for holding an anchor of a small boat?
A. Mud and clay
B. Rocky
C. Sandy
D. Gravel

71  2109  Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom
Which type of bottom provides most anchors with the best holding ability?
A. Clay and rocks
B. Soft mud
C. Sandy mud
D. Soft sand
You are planning to anchor in an area where several anchors have been lost due to fouling. As a precaution, you should __________.
A. anchor using both anchors  
B. anchor with scope of 8 or more to 1  
C. use a stern anchor  
D. fit a crown strap and work wire to the anchor

If your vessel is dragging her anchor in a strong wind, you should __________.
A. shorten the scope of anchor cable  
B. increase the scope of anchor cable  
C. put over the sea anchor  
D. put over a stern anchor

The best method of determining if a vessel is dragging anchor is to note __________.
A. the amount of line paid out  
B. how much the vessel sheers while at anchor  
C. any change in the tautness of the anchor chain  
D. changes in bearings of fixed objects onshore

The best method to stop a vessel from dragging anchor in a sand bottom is to __________.
A. reduce the length of the cable  
B. pay out more anchor cable  
C. back the engines  
D. swing the rudder several times to work the anchor into the bottom

The major components which determine the length of a catenary in a deployed anchor cable are water depth, cable weight, and __________.
A. cable tension  
B. water temperature  
C. bottom conditions  
D. water density

The major components which determine the length of catenary in a deployed anchor cable are cable tension, cable weight, and __________.
A. water density  
B. bottom conditions  
C. environmental forces  
D. water depth

The major components which determine the length of catenary in a deployed anchor cable are water depth, cable tension, and __________.
A. environmental forces  
B. bottom conditions  
C. cable weight  
D. water density

The tension on an anchor cable increases so that the angle of the catenary to the seabed at the anchor reaches 10°. How will this affect the anchor in sandy soil?
A. It will have no effect.  
B. It will increase the holding power.  
C. It will reduce the holding power.  
D. It will cause the anchor to snag.

When anchoring in a clay bottom, what is one hazard that may cause the anchor to drag?
A. The flukes may dig in unevenly and capsize the anchor when under stress.  
B. The flukes may not dig in.  
C. The anchor may get shod with clay and not develop full holding power.  
D. The anchor will tend to dig in and come to rest near the vertical.
When the anchor is brought to and holding, the horizontal component of anchor cable tensions should equal the ________.
A. displacement tonnage C. buoyancy forces
B. weight forces D. environmental forces

You have anchored in a mud and clay bottom. The anchor appears to be dragging in a storm. What action should you take?
A. Shorten the scope of the cable.
B. Veer cable to the anchor.
C. Drop the other anchor underfoot.
D. Drop the second anchor, veer to a good scope, then weigh the first anchor.

Your vessel is anchored in an open roadstead with three shots of chain out on the port anchor. The wind freshens considerably and the anchor begins to drag. Which action should you take FIRST?
A. Drop the starboard anchor short with about one shot of chain.
B. Sheer out to starboard using the rudder, then drop the starboard anchor with about four shots of chain.
C. Put the engines slow ahead to help the anchor.
D. Veer out more chain on the port anchor.

While anchoring your vessel, the best time to let go the anchor is when the vessel is ________.
A. dead in the water
B. moving slowly astern over the ground
C. moving fast ahead over the ground
D. moving fast astern over the ground

You are on a 120,000 DWT loaded bulk carrier. When anchoring without the aid of tugs, your maximum speed should not exceed how many feet per second?
A. 0.5 (0.3 knot) C. 1.3 (0.8 knot)
B. 1.0 (0.6 knot) D. 1.75 (1.0 knot)

You have arrived at your anchorage location. You have put the engines astern prior to letting go the anchor. How will you know when the vessel has stopped over the ground?
A. The ship's Doppler log reads zero
B. The backwash of the propeller reaches amidships
C. An azimuth bearing on the beam remains steady
D. All of the above

You have arrived at your anchorage location. You have put the engines astern prior to letting go the anchor. How will you know when the vessel has stopped making way?
A. The ship's log reads zero
B. The backwash of the propeller reaches amidships
C. An azimuth bearing on the beam remains steady
D. All of the above

The holding capability of an anchor is primarily determined by the ________.
A. shape of the anchor C. anchor's ability to dig in
B. stowage of the anchor on board D. size of the vessel and its draft
89 2145 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Report
Which would you NOT use to report the amount of anchor chain out? "Three shots _________."
A. at the water's edge  C. on the bottom
B. on deck  D. well in the water

90 222 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
A sufficient amount of chain must be veered when anchoring a vessel to ensure _________.
A. the vessel has enough room to swing while at anchor
B. the anchor flukes bite into the ocean bottom
C. there is a sufficient scope of chain to keep the anchor on the bottom
D. there is more chain out than there is in the chain locker

91 442 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
By paying out more anchor cable, you _________.
A. decrease the holding power of your anchor
B. decrease the swing of your vessel while at anchor
C. increase the holding power of your anchor
D. increase the possibility that your vessel will drag anchor

92 614 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
If you shorten the scope of anchor cable, your anchor's holding power _________.
A. decreases  C. remains the same
B. increases  D. has no relation to the scope

93 638 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
In bad weather, what length of chain should be used with a single anchor?
A. 3 times the depth of water  C. 10 times the depth of water
B. 6 times the depth of water  D. 15 times the depth of water

94 640 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
In determining the scope of anchor line to pay out when anchoring a small boat, one must consider the
A. charted depth of water only  C. type of line being used for the anchor rope
B. depth of water, including tidal differences  D. type of anchor being used

95 641 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
In determining the scope of cable to be used when anchoring, what would NOT be considered?
A. Depth of the water  C. maintenance cost for the chain
B. Character of the holding ground  D. Type of anchor cable

96 653 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
In moderate wind and current what should be the length of chain with a single anchor?
A. 5 times the depth of the water in good holding ground
B. 10 times the depth of the water in shallow water
C. 2 times the depth of the water in poor holding ground
D. 8 times the depth of the water in deep water

97 1010 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
The holding capabilities of an anchor are determined PRIMARILY by the _________.
A. design of the anchor  C. scope of the anchor chain
B. weight of the anchor  D. size of the vessel

98 1012 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
The holding power of an anchor at a given scope of cable increases when the _________.
A. amount of chain lying along the bottom increases
B. length of the catenary is reduced
C. mooring line tension is increased
D. amount of chain lying along the bottom decreases
99 1341 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
To safely anchor a vessel there must be sufficient "scope" in the anchor cable. Scope is the ratio of
__________.
A. weight of cable to weight of vessel C. length of anchor to depth of water
B. weight of cable to weight of anchor D. length of cable to depth of water

100 1502 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
What is the best guide for determining the proper scope of anchor chain to use for anchoring in normal
conditions?
A. One shot of chain for every ten feet of water
B. One shot of chain for every fifteen feet of water
C. One shot of chain for every thirty feet of water
D. One shot of chain for every ninety feet of water

101 1648 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
When anchored, increasing the scope of the anchor chain normally serves to __________.
A. prevent fouling of the anchor C. prevent dragging of the anchor
B. decrease swing of the vessel D. reduce strain on the windlass

102 1649 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
When anchoring a vessel under normal conditions, which scope of chain is recommended?
A. Four times the depth of water
B. Two and one-half times the depth of water
C. Five to seven times the depth of water
D. Fifteen times the depth of water

103 1654 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
When anchoring, good practice requires 5 to 7 fathoms of chain for each fathom of depth. In deep water
you should use __________.
A. the same ratio C. less chain for each fathom of depth
B. more chain for each fathom of depth D. two anchors with the same ratio of chain

104 1655 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope
When anchoring, it is a common rule of thumb to use a length of chain __________.
A. five to seven times the depth of water C. twice the depth of water
B. seven to ten times the depth of water D. twice the depth of water plus the range of tide

105 968 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Steps
The easiest way to anchor a vessel in a current is to __________.
A. stem the current and make very slow headway when the anchor is dropped
B. stem the current and be falling aft very slowly when the anchor is dropped
C. stem the current and endeavor to make neither headway nor sternway when the anchor is dropped
D. stop all headway through the water and keep the current astern when the anchor is dropped

106 1650 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Steps
When anchoring a vessel, it is best to release the anchor when __________.
A. going full astern C. going slow astern
B. going full ahead D. dead in the water

107 1652 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Steps
When anchoring in a current, you should __________.
A. drop the anchor with the bow headed downstream
B. back your vessel into the current
C. anchor while stemming the current
D. All of the above
108  1653 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Steps C
When anchoring in calm water, it is best to ________.  
A. maintain slight headway when letting go the anchor  
B. wait until the vessel is dead in the water before letting go the anchor  
C. have slight sternway on the vessel while letting go the anchor  
D. let the anchor go from the stern with the anchor cable leading from the bow

109  1873 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Steps D
Which is the correct procedure for anchoring a small to medium size vessel in deep water?  
A. Let the anchor fall free from the hawsepipe, but apply the brake at intervals to check the rate of fall.  
B. Back the anchor slowly out of the hawsepipe a few feet, and then let it fall in the normal fashion.  
C. Let the anchor fall off the brake right from the hawsepipe, but keep a slight strain on the brake.  
D. Under power, back the anchor out until it is near, but clear, of the bottom before letting it fall.

110  2217 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Steps B
You are anchoring in 16 fathoms of water. On a small to medium size vessel, the ________.  
A. anchor may be dropped from the hawsepipe  
B. anchor should be lowered to within 2 fathoms of the bottom before being dropped  
C. scope should always be at least ten times the depth of the water  
D. scope should always be less than 5 times the depth of the water

111  2218 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Steps C
You are anchoring in a river where the current is from one direction only. The best way to lay out two anchors is to have them ________.  
A. directly in line with the bow  
B. side by side, with their lines on the port and starboard side  
C. so that their lines form an angle  
D. on top of one another

112  2234 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Steps A
You are coming to anchor in 8 fathoms of water. In this case, the ________.  
A. anchor may be dropped from the hawsepipe  
B. anchor should be lowered to within 2 fathoms of the bottom before being dropped  
C. anchor should be lowered to the bottom then the ship backed and the remainder of the cable veered  
D. scope should be less than 3 times the depth of the water

113  1349 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Tripping D
Tripping defects in anchors frequently occur in _________.  
A. deep water  
B. shallow water  
C. stiff soils  
D. soft soils

114  728 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Two B
Mooring with two bow anchors has which major advantage over anchoring with one bow anchor?  
A. The vessel will not reverse direction in a tidal current.  
B. The radius of the vessel's swing will be shortened.  
C. A mooring approach may be made from any direction.  
D. The vessel will not swing with a change in wind.

115  2374 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Two D
You are riding to a single anchor. The vessel is yawing excessively. Which action should be taken to reduce the yawing?  
A. Veer chain to the riding anchor  
B. Heave to a shorter scope of chain on the riding anchor  
C. Drop the second anchor at the extreme end of the yaw and veer the riding anchor  
D. Drop the second anchor at the extreme end of the yaw, then adjust the cables until the scope is equal
116 1466  Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Veer
What is meant by veering the anchor chain?
A. Bringing the anchor to short stay
B. Heaving in all the chain
C. Locking the windlass to prevent more chain from running out
D. Paying out more chain

117 715  Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Weigh
Lifting the anchor from the bottom is called __________.
A. broaching the anchor  C. walking the anchor
B. shifting the anchor  D. weighing the anchor

118 2358  Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring
You are proceeding down a channel and lose the engine(s). You must use the anchors to stop the ship. Which statement is true?
A. Pay out all of the cable before setting up on the brake to insure the anchors dig in and hold.
B. For a mud, mud and clay, or sandy bottom pay out a scope of 5 to 7 times the depth before setting up on the brake.
C. Use one or both anchors with a scope of twice the depth before setting the brake.
D. Drop the anchor to short stay and hold that scope.

119 833  Ref: Seamanship, Block, Overhauling
Separating both blocks of a tackle to prepare it for reuse is called __________.
A. chockablocking  C. over-hauling
B. out-hauling  D. two-blocking

120 199  Ref: Seamanship, Block, Sheave
A sheave is a __________.
A. grooved wheel in a block  C. partial load of grain
B. line to hold a lifeboat next to the embarkation deck  D. seaman's knife

121 999  Ref: Seamanship, Block, Sheave
The grooved wheel inside a block is called a __________.
A. cheek  C. sheave
B. gypsy  D. drum

122 40   Ref: Seamanship, Block, Snatch Block
A block that can be opened at the hook or shackle end to receive a bight of the line is a __________.
A. bight block  C. heel block
B. gin block  D. snatch block

123 214  Ref: Seamanship, Block, Snatch Block
A snatch block is a __________.
A. block used only with manila rope  C. hinged block
B. chock roller  D. strong block used for short, sharp pulls

124 215  Ref: Seamanship, Block, Snatch Block
A snatch block would most likely be used as a __________.
A. boat fall  C. riding pawl
B. fairlead  D. topping lift

125 144  Ref: Seamanship, Block & Tackle, Becket
A metal ring on the bottom of a block, to which the standing part of a tackle is spliced, is known as a(n) __________.
A. becket  C. swivel
B. loop  D. eye
126 933 Ref: Seamanship, Block & Tackle, Cheek Size
The cheek length of a block in inches should be about __________.
A. three times the circumference of a manila line  C. twice the diameter of its sheaves for manila line
B. five times the diameter of a manila line        D. twenty times the diameter of a manila line

127 1227 Ref: Seamanship, Block & Tackle, Standing Part
The standing part of a tackle is __________.
A. all the fall except the hauling part
B. the hook that engages the weight to be moved
C. that part to which power is applied
D. that part of the falls made fast to one of the blocks

128 1339 Ref: Seamanship, Block & Tackle, Threefold Purchase
To reeve a right-angle threefold purchase start with the __________.
A. left sheave bottom block  C. middle sheave top block
B. left sheave top block        D. right sheave bottom block

129 224 Ref: Seamanship, Block & Tackle, Two Blocked
A tackle is "two blocked" when the blocks are __________.
A. equally sharing the load  C. as far apart as possible
B. jammed together                D. rove to the highest mechanical advantage

130 1465 Ref: Seamanship, Block & Tackle, Two Blocked
What is meant by the term "two-blocked"?
A. The bottom block touches the top block.  C. There are turns in the fall.
B. The line has jumped the sheaves.        D. You have two blocks.

131 39 Ref: Seamanship, Block & Tackle
A block and tackle is "rove to advantage". This means that the __________.
A. blocks have been overhauled
B. hauling parts of two tackles are attached
C. hauling part leads through the movable block
D. hauling part leads through the standing block

132 211 Ref: Seamanship, Block & Tackle
A small light tackle with blocks of steel or wood that is used for miscellaneous small jobs is called a ____.
A. snatch block  C. handy-billy
B. threefold purchase        D. chockablock

133 1706 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Bitts
When making a wire fast to bitts it is recommended that you __________.
A. use only figure eights
B. take 2 round turns around one bitt, then make figure eights
C. take 3 round turns around both bitts, then make figure eights
D. alternate round turns and figure eights around both bitts

134 1741 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Bitts
When securing a manila line to a bitt what is the minimum number of round turns you should take before figure-eighting the line?
A. None  C. 2
B. 1        D. 3

135 1742 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Bitts
When securing a synthetic line to a bitt what is the minimum number of round turns you should take before figure-eighting the line?
A. None  C. 2
B. 1        D. 3
136 1910 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Bitts
Which method should be used to secure a manila line to bitts?
A. A round turn on the bitt farthest from the strain and then figure eights
B. A round turn on the bitt closest to the strain and then figure eights
C. Figure eights and then a round turn at the top of both bitts
D. Only figure eights are necessary on both bitts

137 1911 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Bitts
Which method should be used to secure a synthetic fiber line to two bitts?
A. Two round turns on the bitt closest to the strain and then figure eights
B. Two round turns on the bitt farthest from the strain and then figure eights
C. Figure eights and then a round turn at the top of both bitts
D. Only figure eights are necessary on both bitts

138 41 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Bollard
A bollard is found on the __________.
A. beach C. pier
B. deck D. towed vessel

139 143 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Bollard
A metal object on the pier resembling a tree stump and made to receive mooring lines is a __________.
A. bight C. chock
B. bollard D. camel

140 170 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Bollard
A post on a dock or wharf used to secure mooring lines or hawser is called a __________.
A. bitt C. cleat
B. bollard D. capstan

141 16 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Chock
A "chock" is a __________.
A. deck fitting used to secure mooring lines
B. casting fitted at the side of a weather deck, used as a fairlead
C. sharp block of wood used to support hygroscopic cargo
D. smoke pipe for the galley stove

142 501 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Chock
Fairleads perform the same function as __________.
A. deadeyes C. bitts
B. bollards D. chocks

143 1098 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Cleat
The most common method of securing a line to a cleat is a __________.
A. half hitch, then round turns C. figure eight, then round turns
B. round turn, then figure eights D. figure eight, then half hitches

144 20 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Gypsyhead
A "gypsy" or "gypsyhead" is a __________.
A. punt used for painting over the side C. spool-shaped drum fitted on a winch
B. small, reciprocating steam engine D. swinging derrick

145 1178 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Gypsyhead
The revolving drum of a winch used to haul lines is called a __________.
A. bull gear C. spanner
B. gypsyhead D. wildcat
A pelican hook __________.
A. can be released while under strain       C. is used for extra heavy loads
B. is used for boat falls                   D. is used for light loads only

The latch of a safety hook __________.
A. increases the strength of the hook
B. prevents the sling ring from coming out of the hook if the strain is abruptly eased
C. prevents the sling ring from coming out of the hook if there is a strain on the sling ring
D. All of the above

Which statement is TRUE about hooks and shackles?
A. Hooks are stronger than shackles of the same diameter.
B. Shackles are stronger than hooks of the same diameter.
C. Hooks and shackles of the same diameter are of equal strength.
D. All the above may be true, depending on the hook's or shackle's overall length.

The "lay" of a line refers to __________.
A. its normal location of stowage       C. the manner in which it is coiled
B. the direction of twist in the strands   D. the manner in which it is rigged

Which term describes a part of a natural fiber line?
A. Twines C. Lays
B. Fibers D. Lacings

In the manufacture of line, plant fibers are twisted together to form __________.
A. cable C. strands
B. line D. yarns

Right-laid line should be coiled __________.
A. clockwise C. either clockwise or counterclockwise
B. counterclockwise D. on a reel

Which term describes a part of a natural fiber line?
A. Lacings C. Strands
B. Lays  D. Twines

Which term describes a part of a natural fiber line?
A. Yarns C. Lacings
B. Twines D. Lays

During the manufacture of line, yarns are twisted together in the __________.
A. opposite direction from which the fibers are twisted together to form strands
B. same direction the fibers are twisted to form strands
C. opposite direction from which the fibers are twisted together to form the line
D. opposite direction from which the fibers are twisted together forming cables
156 2478  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Safety
You should keep clear of __________.
A. any line under a strain C. lines that are coiled down only
B. lines that are paying out D. None of the above are correct

157 834  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Task, Serving
Serving is __________.
A. marline or ratline wound along the grooves of a rope
B. narrow strips of light canvas or cotton cloth spiral-wrapped along the rope
C. marline tightly wound on the rope by means of a board or mallet
D. a splice made by laying the strand of one rope into the vacated grooves of another rope

158 460  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Task, Thoroughfooting
Coiling new rope against the lay, bringing the lower end up through the center of the coil, then coiling with the lay, in order to remove the kinks, is known as __________.
A. coiling C. flemishing
B. faking D. thoroughfooting

159 30  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Task, Whipping
A "whipping" is __________.
A. a messenger B. a stopper for nylon line
C. a U-bolt for securing a cargo whip to the winch drum D. turns of twine around a rope end

160 330  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Task, Whipping
A whipping on a fiber line __________.
A. keeps the ends from fraying C. protects your hands
B. strengthens it D. becomes part of a splice

161 2181  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Task, Whipping
Whipping the bitter end of a fiber rope __________.
A. increases the circumference of the rope B. makes for easier handling
C. prevents fraying of the bitter end D. prevents moisture from entering the bitter end

162 1316  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Belay
To "belay" a line means to __________.
A. coil it down C. stow it below
B. heave it taut D. secure it to a cleat

163 657  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Coil
In order to correctly open a new coil of manila line, you should __________.
A. pull the tagged end from the top of the coil B. pull the tagged end through the eye of the coil
C. secure the outside end and unroll the coil D. unreel the coil from a spool

164 1755  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Coil
When taking a length of new manila rope from the coil, you should __________.
A. mount the coil so it will turn like a spool and unreel from the outside
B. roll the coil along the deck and allow the rope to fall off the coil
C. lay the coil on end with the inside end down, then pull the inside end up through the middle of the coil
D. lay the coil on end with the inside end up then unwind the rope from the outside of the coil
165 608 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Dipping
If two mooring lines are to be placed on the same bollard, which method is BEST?
A. Place the eye from the forward line on the bollard and then place the eye from the second line directly over the first.
B. It makes no difference how the lines are placed.
C. Place the eye from either line on the bollard, and then bring the eye of the other line up through the eye of the first, and place it on the bollard.
D. Place both eyes on the bollard, in any manner, but lead both lines to the same winch head on the vessel and secure them on the winch.

166 1353 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Dipping
Two mooring lines may be placed on the same bollard and either one cast off first if __________.
A. the eye of the second line is dipped
B. the mooring lines are doubled
C. the bollard has two horns
D. one of the lines is a breast line

167 2056 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Dipping
Which statement is TRUE about placing the eyes of two mooring lines on the same bollard?
A. Put one line at the low point and one at the high point of the bollard so they don't touch.
B. Take the eye of the second line up through the eye of the first line before putting the second line on the bollard.
C. Never put two mooring lines on the same bollard.
D. The mooring line forward should be put on the bollard first.

168 1317 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Ease
To "ease" a line means to __________.
A. cast off
B. double up so that one line does not take all the strain
C. pay out line to remove most of the tension
D. slack it off quickly

169 502 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Fake
Faking a line means to __________.
A. arrange it on deck in long bights
B. coil it down on deck
C. put a whipping on it
D. stow it below

170 1295 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Fake
The usual method of arranging a line on deck so that it will run out easily without kinking or fouling is ____. 
A. coiling the line
B. faking down the line
C. flemishing the line
D. racking the line

171 1629 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Flemish
When a line is laid down in loose, looping figure-eights, it is said to be __________.
A. faked
B. flemished
C. coiled
D. chined

172 713 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Flemish
Laying out a line in successive circles flat on deck with the bitter end in the center is known as __________.
A. coiling
B. faking
C. flemishing
D. lining

173 1630 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Flemish
When a line is spirally coiled about its end and lying flat on deck, it is said to be __________.
A. coiled
B. faked
C. flemished
D. seized
174 1902  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Braided
Which line would be least likely to kink?
A. Braided          C. Right-handed laid
B. Left-handed laid D. Straight laid

175 12  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Cotton
“White Line” is made from __________.
A. cotton          C. manila
B. hemp            D. sisal

176 1914  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Dacron
Which mooring line has the least elasticity?
A. Dacron          C. Esterlene
B. Nylon           D. Polypropylene

177 2097  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Hawser-Laid
Which term describes a rope in which three right-handed strands are laid up left-handed?
A. Soft-laid       C. Shroud laid
B. Hard-laid       D. Hawser-laid

178 169  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Lanyard
A piece of small stuff (small line) secured to an object to prevent it from going adrift is a __________.
A. lanyard         C. noose
B. keeper          D. stopper

179 1045  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Manila
The larger sizes of manila line are measured by their __________.
A. radius          C. circumference
B. diameter        D. weight per foot

180 1236  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Manila
The strongest of the natural fibers is __________.
A. cotton          C. manila
B. hemp            D. sisal

181 2121  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Manila
Which type of line would have the LEAST resistance to mildew and rot?
A. Manila          C. Dacron
B. Nylon           D. Polypropylene

182 724  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Marline
Marline is __________.
A. four-stranded sisal line C. sail twine
B. three-stranded cotton line D. two-stranded hemp cord

183 1901  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Marline
Which line is two-stranded, left-handed small stuff?
A. Houseline       C. Ratline
B. Marline         D. Lagline

184 151  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber
A natural fiber rope can be ruined by dampness because it may __________.
A. rot              C. stretch
B. shrink           D. unlay

185 410  Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber
As you hold a piece of manila line vertically in front of you, the strands run from the lower left to the upper right. Which type of line is this?
A. Right-hand laid C. Sennet-laid
B. Cable-laid       D. Water-laid
As you hold a piece of manila line vertically in front of you, the strands run from the lower right to the upper left. Which type of line is this?

A. Plain-laid  
B. Shroud-laid  
C. Left-hand laid  
D. Water-laid

In order to help protect a natural fiber rope from rotting, the line must be __________.

A. dried, and stowed in a place with adequate ventilation  
B. stowed in a hot, moist compartment  
C. stowed on deck at all times  
D. stowed in any compartment

Manila lines in which the strands are right-hand laid __________.

A. should be coiled in a clockwise direction  
B. should be coiled in a counterclockwise direction  
C. may be coiled either clockwise or counterclockwise  
D. should never be coiled

To coil a left-hand laid rope, you should coil the line in __________.

A. a clockwise direction only  
B. a counterclockwise direction only  
C. an alternating clockwise and counterclockwise direction  
D. either a clockwise or a counterclockwise direction

To coil a right-laid rope, you should coil the line in __________.

A. a clockwise direction  
B. a counterclockwise direction  
C. alternating clockwise and counterclockwise directions  
D. either a clockwise or counterclockwise directions

Uncoiling manila line improperly can result in a(n) __________.

A. number of fishhooks  
B. kink in the line  
C. 50% loss of efficiency of the line  
D. increase in deterioration of the line

When caring for natural-fiber line, you should NEVER __________.

A. dry the line before stowing it  
B. lubricate the line  
C. protect the line from weather  
D. slack off taut lines when it rains

When natural fiber rope gets wet, the __________.

A. overall strength of the line will decrease  
B. line shrinks in length  
C. line will become more elastic  
D. line will be easier to handle

When using natural-fiber rope, you should NEVER __________.

A. dry the line before stowing it  
B. reverse turns on winches periodically to keep out kinks  
C. try to lubricate the line  
D. use chafing gear

Which method is used to detect rot in manila lines?

A. Feeling the surface of the line for broken fibers  
B. Measuring the reduction in circumference of the line  
C. Observing for the appearance of mildew on the outer surface  
D. Opening the strands and examining the inner fibers
A new coil of nylon line should be opened by __________.
A. pulling the end up through the eye of the coil  
B. uncoiling from the outside with the coil standing on end  
C. taking a strain on both ends  
D. unreeling from a spool

A normal safe working load for used nylon rope in good condition is __________.
A. 10% of its breaking strain  
B. 25% of its breaking strain  
C. 33% of its breaking strain  
D. 50% of its breaking strain

A nylon line is rated at 12,000 lbs. breaking strain. Using a safety factor of 5, what is the safe working load (SWL)?
A. 2,000 lbs.  
B. 2,400 lbs.  
C. 12,000 lbs.  
D. 60,000 lbs.

An advantage of nylon rope over manila rope is that nylon rope __________.
A. can be used in conjunction with wire or spring-lay rope  
B. can be stored on decks exposed to sunlight  
C. can hold a load even when a considerable amount of the yarns have been abraded  
D. gives audible warning of overstress whereas manila does not

Compared to manila line, size for size, nylon line __________.
A. has less strength than manila line  
B. has more strength than manila line  
C. is equivalent to manila line  
D. will rot quicker than manila line

If given equal care, nylon line should last how many times longer than manila line?
A. Three  
B. Four  
C. Five  
D. Six

Nylon line can be dangerous because it __________.
A. breaks down when wet  
B. kinks when wet  
C. is not elastic  
D. stretches

Nylon line is NOT suitable for __________.
A. towing  
B. lashings  
C. stoppers  
D. mooring lines

The critical point in nylon line elongation is about __________.
A. 20%  
B. 30%  
C. 40%  
D. 50%
206. The line with the most stretch is __________.
A. manila  C. polypropylene
B. nylon  D. dacron

207. Under identical load conditions, nylon, when compared with natural fiber line, will stretch __________.
A. less and have less strength  C. more and have greater strength
B. more and have less strength  D. less and have greater strength

208. What type of stopper would you use on a nylon mooring line?
A. Chain  C. Manila
B. Nylon  D. Wire

209. Which is NOT a recommended practice when handling nylon line?
A. Nylon lines which become slippery because of oil or grease should be scrubbed down.
B. Manila line stoppers should be used for holding nylon hawsers.
C. When easing out nylon line, keep an extra turn on the bitt to prevent slipping.
D. Iced-over nylon lines should be thawed and drained before stowing.

210. Which material makes the strongest mooring line?
A. Sisal  C. Nylon
B. Manila  D. Polypropylene

211. Which rope has the greatest breaking strength?
A. Manila  C. Polyester
B. Nylon  D. Polypropylene

212. Which statement is TRUE about nylon line?
A. Manila line will usually last longer than nylon line.
B. Nylon line is excellent for use in alongside towing.
C. A normal safe working load will stretch nylon line 50%.
D. Nylon stoppers should be used with nylon line.

213. Which statement is TRUE with respect to the elasticity of nylon mooring lines?
A. Nylon can stretch over forty percent without being in danger of parting.
B. Nylon can be elongated by one-hundred percent before it will part.
C. Nylon will part if it is stretched any more than twenty percent.
D. Under load, nylon will stretch and thin out but will return to normal size when free of tension.

214. Which type of line is best able to withstand sudden shock loads?
A. Polypropylene  C. Dacron
B. Nylon  D. Manila

215. Which type of line will stretch the most when under strain?
A. Polypropylene  C. Nylon
B. Dacron  D. Manila
216 2086 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Polyester
Which synthetic rope has the greatest breaking strength?
A. Polyethylene  C. Polyglycine
B. Polyester       D. Polypropylene

217 1181 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Polypropylene
The rope which is the lightest is _________.
A. manila         C. polypropylene
B. nylon          D. dacron

218 1612 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Polypropylene
What type of line melts easiest?
A. Wire           C. Nylon
B. Dacron         D. Polypropylene

219 2118 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Polypropylene
Which type of line floats?
A. Dacron         C. Old manila
B. Nylon          D. Polypropylene

220 828 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Roundline
Roundline is a _____________.
A. four-stranded, left- or right-handed line
B. three-stranded, right-handed line
C. three-stranded, left-handed line
D. small tarred hempline of three strands laid left-handed

221 717 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Small Stuff
Line is called "small stuff" if its circumference is less than _________.
A. 1/2"            C. 1"
B. 3/4"            D. 1 3/4"

222 856 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Stuffer-Braid Rope
Stuffer-braid rope has __________.  
A. a yarn core    C. three strands
B. no core       D. 12 threads

223 850 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Synthetic
Splices made in nylon should __________. 
A. be long splices only  C. be short splices only
B. have extra tucks taken D. be around a thimble

224 1503 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Synthetic
What is the best splice for repairing a parted synthetic fiber mooring line?
A. Liverpool splice  C. Long splice
B. Locking long splice D. Short splice

225 1843 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Synthetic
Which factor is most likely to impair the strength and durability of synthetic line?
A. Dry rot             C. Sunlight
B. Mildew              D. Washing with mild soap

226 454 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Chafing Gear
Chafing gear _____________.
A. reduces and prevents corrosion of standing rigging
B. prevents corrosion of running rigging
C. reduces and prevents wear caused by the rubbing of one object against another
D. protects the body against extreme cold
227 455 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Chafing Gear
Chafing gear is normally used __________.
A. for portable fenders C. on the inside of the hawsepipe
B. for ground tackle D. on mooring lines

228 456 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Chafing Gear
Chafing gear is used to __________.
A. increase mechanical advantage on a towing recovery wheel
B. eliminate yawing of disabled tow
C. protect towlines from wearing down against edges of vessel
D. connects towline to trailer eye of disabled tow

229 457 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Chafing Gear
Chafing gear is used to __________.
A. anchor the boat C. protect fiber rope from abrasion
B. pick up heavy loads D. strengthen mooring lines

230 458 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Chafing Gear
Chafing gear should be placed __________.
A. at all wearing points of mooring lines C. around running rigging
B. at the bitter ends of all standing rigging D. on wire rope only

231 1600 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Chafing Gear
What should you do to a line to prevent fraying where it passes over the side of the vessel?
A. Worm that part of the line. C. Cover it with chafing gear.
B. Splice that part of the line. D. Install a cleat.

232 1631 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Chafing Gear
When a line is subject to wear where it passes through a mooring chock, it should be __________.
A. wormed, parceled, and served C. wrapped with chafing gear
B. wrapped with heavy tape D. wrapped in leather

233 1180 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Gantline
The rope which is rove from the truck to be used with a bos'n's chair is called a __________.
A. gantline C. strop
B. life line D. whip

234 374 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Heaving Line
An example of a messenger is a __________.
A. fairlead C. stay
B. heaving line D. warp

235 1467 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Heaving Line
What is normally used to pass a mooring line to a dock?
A. Distance line C. Heaving line
B. Gantline D. Tag line

236 1670 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Heaving Line
When casting a heaving line to a disabled vessel, cast the line __________.
A. well over vessel's center to drop on deck
B. directly at the most forward positioned crewmember
C. on the windward side of the cockpit
D. with a float attached

237 1723 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Heaving Line
When passing a hawser to the dock you would first use what line?
A. Gantline C. Preventer
B. Heaving line D. Warp
To facilitate passing the end of a large rope through a block, you could use a _________.
A. gantline  C. reeving line
B. head line  D. sail line

A "Mediterranean moor" should be used when _________.
A. when anchoring in the Mediterranean  C. when docking bow to a berth
B. when docking stern to a berth  D. when anchoring in a strong current

The anchor chain should be kept moderately taut during a Mediterranean moor to _________.
A. facilitate speed of recovery during the weighing process
B. indicate the anchor's location to passing or mooring ships
C. prevent damage to the stern in the event of a headwind
D. provide a steady platform for the gangway between the fantail and pier

The anchors should be dropped well out from the pier while _________.
A. eliminate navigational hazards by allowing the chain to lie along the harbor bottom
B. increase the anchor's reliability by providing a large catenary in the chain
C. permit the ship to maneuver in the stream while weighing anchors
D. prevent damage to the stern caused by swinging against the pier in the approach

To ensure the best results during the Mediterranean moor, the chains should _________.
A. be crossed around the bow
B. tend out at right angles to the bow
C. tend aft 60° from each bow
D. tend forward 30° on either bow

When moored with a Mediterranean moor, the ship should be secured to the pier by having _________.
A. a stern line and two quarter lines crossing under the stern
B. a stern line, 2 bow lines, and 2 quarter lines leading aft to the pier
C. all regular lines leading to the pier in opposition to the anchor
D. two bow lines and two midship lines leading aft to the pier

When using a Mediterranean Moor, the vessel is moored with her _________.
A. bow to the pier  C. anchor chains forward, side to the pier
B. anchors crossed  D. stern to the pier

You are making mooring lines fast to bitts, stern to, as in some Mediterranean ports. A swell is liable to
make the vessel surge. How should you tie up?
A. Use manila or synthetic fiber hawser only.
B. Use wires only from the stern and each quarter.
C. Use synthetic fiber and/or manila hawser as required.
D. Use wires from each quarter and manila hawser from the stern.

After casting off moorings at a mooring buoy in calm weather, you should _________.
A. go full ahead on the engine(s)
B. back away a few lengths to clear the buoy and then go ahead on the engines
C. go half ahead on the engines and put the rudder hard right
D. go half ahead on the engines and pass upstream of the buoy
247 1727 Ref: Seamanship, Mooring Buoy
When picking up your mooring at the buoy, the correct method is to __________.
A. approach the buoy with the wind and current astern
B. approach the buoy with the wind and current ahead
C. approach the buoy with wind and sea abeam
D. stop upwind and up current and drift down on the buoy

248 2294 Ref: Seamanship, Mooring Buoy
You are mooring to a buoy. You should approach the buoy with the current from __________.
A. ahead
B. broad on the bow
C. abeam
D. astern

249 356 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Bosun's Chair
After having been pulled aloft in a bosun's chair on a mast, you must now make yourself fast in the chair prior to painting the mast. You should first __________.
A. have the sailor on deck make the hauling part fast to a cleat on the mast
B. make the tail of the line leading from the becket bend fast to a padeye on the mast
C. seize the hauling part and the standing part firmly in one hand to support your weight
D. frap yourself to the mast to take the strain off the hauling part

250 1107 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Bosun's Chair
The normal and safest way for a sailor in a bosun's chair to be raised aloft is __________.
A. for the sailor to pull himself aloft and then make fast with a bosun's chair hitch
B. manually by two or three sailors heaving away on deck
C. by taking the gantline to a winch drum and heaving away with the winch
D. by fairleading the gantline with a snatch block and pulling with a cargo runner

251 1108 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Bosun's Chair
The normal and safest way for a sailor to be lowered in a bosun's chair when descending vertically is __________.
A. for that sailor to feed the hauling part through a bosun's chair hitch
B. to lead the hauling part to a cleat on the mast and slacking the sailor down
C. by taking several turns of the gantline on a winch drum and then lower the sailor by backing off on the winch
D. by leading the bight of the hauling part to a rail and taking several turns, then slacking away with the bight

252 1949 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Bosun's Chair
Which of the following statements concerning the rigging of bosuns' chairs and their use is TRUE?
A. Always secure the gantline to the chair with a bowline.
B. Always have the chair hoisted with at least three turns on a winch drum.
C. Any tools, paint pots etc. should be secured by lanyards.
D. When riding a stay, make sure that the bow of the shackle passes through the becket of the bridle.

253 2354 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Bosun's Chair
You are preparing to slush a stay on your vessel by lowering yourself down the stay in a bosun's chair. The proper way to do this is to ride down the stay on a riding shackle __________.
A. with the pin of the shackle riding on the stay
B. with the pin of the shackle through the chair's bridle eye
C. with a hook attaching the chair to the riding shackle
D. connected to a second shackle on the chair

254 2440 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Bosun's Chair
You have been pulled aloft in a bosun's chair rigged to a mast that you intend to paint. You are now supporting your weight by seizing the hauling part and the standing part of the gantline in one hand. Your next procedure in securing the bosun's chair is to __________.
A. secure the tail of the standing part leading from the becket bend to the mast
B. dip the bight of the hauling part around your back and up in front of you to form the hitch
C. take a strain on the hauling part by having it led to the gypsy head on a winch
D. secure the standing part of the gantline to the hauling part by taking turns of marlin and tying off...
A breeches buoy is being rigged from the shore to a stranded vessel. The initial shot line passed to the vessel is normally made fast to a __________.
A. hawser which is used to pass a tail-block and whip to the vessel
B. hawser with breeches buoy and harness attached
C. hawser which should be made fast to the vessel below the intended location of the tail-block
d. tail-block and whip which may be used to pass a hawser to the vessel

A rope ladder with wooden rungs is a __________.
A. drop ladder C. Jacob's ladder
B. life ladder D. jury ladder

A stage should only be rigged __________.
A. over the bow or stern of a vessel C. over the open water
B. over the flat sides of a vessel D. over the dockside

A vessel is underway with a work stage rigged over the side. A seaman may work on the stage, but only when __________.
A. wearing a life jacket
B. wearing a safety harness secured to the stage
C. wearing both a life jacket and a safety harness secured to the stage
D. the vessel is not making way

The hitch used to secure the standing part of a gantline to the horns of a stage is a __________.
A. marlinespike hitch C. blackwall hitch
B. clove hitch D. Killick hitch

The knot used to form the bridle at the standing part of a gantline rigged to a stage is a __________.
A. sheet bend C. fisherman's bend
B. carrick bend D. bowline

To properly rig the downhaul to your stage for lowering, you must __________.
A. take only figure eights around the horns
B. take 2 or 3 round turns around the stage and then belay the downhaul around the horns
C. take 2 round turns around the stage and then dip the third turn to form a clove hitch
D. pass the downhaul through the bridle formed by the standing part and then take round turns

What equipment is customarily used when seamen are working on a stage rigged over the side of a vessel?
A. Jacob's ladder C. Heaving lines
B. Manropes D. All of the above

What should be readily available on deck while seamen are working over the side on a stage?
A. Ring buoy C. First aid kit
B. Fire extinguisher D. Stokes basket

What should you inspect to be sure that it is safe to go aloft in a bosun's chair?
A. The gantline C. The chair and bridle
B. The tail block D. All of the above
265 1703 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage  
When lowering manropes alongside a stage rigged over the side of a vessel, they should be allowed to trail in the water __________.
A. to easily remove the kinks that form in the lines
B. to allow the seamen on the stage to know the direction and strength of the current
C. to provide the seaman something to hold onto if he or she falls from the stage into the water
D. only for short periods of time since they will become waterlogged and be very heavy to pull up

266 1736 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage  
When rigging a bosun's chair, a tail block or lizard is used to __________.
A. guide the bosun's chair down a stay when applying a protective coating
B. run paint or tools up to a sailor in a chair with a heaving line
C. keep a bosun's chair from swinging with the ship's motion
D. reeve the gantline through

267 1737 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage  
When rigging a stage, the standing part should be fastened to the horns of a stage with which of the following hitches?
A. Clove hitch  C. Marlinspike hitch
B. Timber hitch  D. Double blackwall hitch

268 1948 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage  
Which of the following statements concerning the rigging and use of bosun's chairs is TRUE?
A. When riding a stay, make sure that the bow of the shackle passes through the becket of the bridle.
B. Always have the chair hoisted manually.
C. The lowering hitch should always be made before getting into the chair.
D. Always secure the gantline to the chair with a clove hitch.

269 2375 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage  
You are rigging a stage over the ship's side to serve as a working platform. For stability of the stage, the downhaul to one end of the stage and the downhaul to the other end, which are used for lowering the stage, should be led __________.
A. both to the inboard side of the stage
B. both to the outboard side of the stage
C. one to the inboard and the other to the outboard
D. either both to the inboard or both to the outboard side of the stage

270 2376 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage  
You are rigging a stage over the vessel's side and are securing the downhaul with lowering turns at your end of the stage. When finished, the remainder of the line should be __________.
A. lowered down into the water
B. coiled on the stage with the bitter end on the bottom
C. coiled on the stage with the bitter end on top
D. coiled on deck to be slacked down by a seaman as needed

271 1411 Ref: Seamanship, Sail  
What are reef points used for?
A. Reduce the area of a sail  C. Reduce the draft if the boat runs aground
B. Keep the sail taut in light airs  D. Increase the strength of the mast

272 145 Ref: Seamanship, Seizing  
A method used to make an eye in a bight of line where it cannot be spliced is known as __________.
A. braiding  C. seizing
B. plaiting  D. serving
273 862 Ref: Seamanship, Seizing  D
Temporary seizures on wire rope are made with __________.
A. marline  C. tape  
B. sail twine  D. wire

274 1868 Ref: Seamanship, Seizing  D
Which is NOT a type of seizing?
A. Flat seizing  C. Throat seizing  
B. Racking seizing  D. Tube seizing

275 197 Ref: Seamanship, Serving Mallet  A
A serving mallet is used in __________.
A. covering wire or fiber rope  C. dogging hatches  
B. forcing fids into a line  D. splicing lines

276 8 Ref: Seamanship, Sewing  C
"Herringbone" is a term associated with __________.
A. anchoring  C. sewing  
B. mooring  D. splicing

277 38 Ref: Seamanship, Sewing  C
A bench hook is used for __________.
A. handling of cargo cases  C. sewing canvas  
B. hanging oilskins  D. splicing small stuff

278 182 Ref: Seamanship, Sewing  C
A sail hook is used for __________.
A. hoisting a windsail  C. sewing canvas  
B. parceling  D. testing canvas

279 2352 Ref: Seamanship, Shackle  B
You are preparing to lubricate standing rigging on your vessel. When rigging a bosun's chair on a stay with a shackle, __________.
A. connect the shackle to the bosun's chair with a hook  
B. never allow the shackle pin to ride on the stay  
C. run the gantline through the shackle and then make fast to the bosun's chair  
D. tie the bitter end of the gantline to the shackle before shackling it to the bosun's chair

280 1900 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Braided  C
Which line cannot be spliced?
A. Braided line with a hollow core  C. Braided line with a solid core  
B. Double-braided line  D. Any line can be spliced

281 2004 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Eye  B
Which splice should you use in order to make a permanent loop in a line?
A. Back splice  C. Long splice  
B. Eye splice  D. Short splice

282 212 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Fid  D
A smooth, tapered pin, usually of wood, used to open up the strands of a rope for splicing is called a(n) __________.
A. batten  B. bench hook  
C. awl  D. fid
283 2101 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Fid
Which tool is used to open the strands of fiber lines when making an eye splice?
A. Belaying spike B. Fid C. Heaver D. Pricker

284 128 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Long
A long splice in a line__________.
A. is used in running rigging B. doubles the size of the line C. is only used on fiber rope D. is very weak

285 2003 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Long
Which splice is used to connect two separate lines together?
A. Back splice B. Chain splice C. Eye splice D. Long splice

286 2015 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Long
Which statement about splices is TRUE?
A. A back splice is used to permanently connect two lines together. B. A long splice is used to connect two lines that will pass through narrow openings. C. A short splice is used to temporarily connect two lines. D. In splicing fiber rope, you would splice with the lay of the line.

287 202 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Short
A short splice in a line__________.
A. decreases the size of the line B. should be used if the line is going through a block C. should only be used in wire rope D. doubles the size of the line

288 1237 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Short
The strongest way to join the ends of two ropes is with a__________.
A. back splice B. short splice C. square knot D. carrick bend

289 2028 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Short
Which statement concerning a short splice is TRUE?
A. It is used to temporarily join two lines together. B. A short splice is stronger than two lines joined by a knot. C. A short splice decreases the diameter of the line. D. None of the above

290 2138 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Short
Which weakens a line the LEAST?
A. Clove hitch B. Long splice C. Short splice D. Square knot

291 2026 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Strength
Which statement about two lines spliced together is TRUE?
A. Splicing is used to increase the circumference of each line. B. Splicing two lines together is stronger than knotting two lines together. C. Splicing is used to increase the overall strength of the line. D. Splicing is used to prevent rotting of the lines bitter end.

292 142 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Thimble
A metal eye spliced into a wire is called a__________.
A. cyclops B. fish eye C. thimble D. chip
293 1094 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Thimble
The metal, teardrop-shaped object sometimes used within an eyesplice is a _________.
A. grommet  C. splice form
B. reinforcement  D. thimble

294 1328 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Wire
To find the distance the strands should be unlaid for an eye splice, multiply the diameter of the wire in inches by _________.
A. 12  C. 36
B. 24  D. 48

295 1512 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Care
What is the main reason to slush a wire rope?
A. Keep the wire soft and manageable  C. Prevent kinking
B. Lubricate the inner wires and prevent wear  D. Prevent rotting

296 1616 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Care
What will cause wire rope to fail?
A. Operating the winch too fast  C. Kinking
B. Using a sheave 9 times the wire's diameter  D. All of the above

297 1794 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Care
When working with wire rope, which must be considered?
A. Metal sheaves should be lined with wood or leather.
B. It needs better care than hemp or manila.
C. It should be lubricated annually.
D. The diameter of a sheave over which a rope is worked should be ten times that of the rope.

298 1795 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Care
When you "end for end" a wire rope, you _________.
A. cut off the free end and bitter end of the rope
B. splice two wire ropes together
C. remove the wire rope from the drum and reverse it so that the free end becomes the bitter end
D. remove the wire rope from the drum and turn it over, so the wire bends in the opposite direction

299 2140 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Care
Which will cause a wire rope to fail?
A. Using a medium graphite grease as a lubricant
B. Operating a winch too slow
C. Using a sheave with an undersized throat
D. A sheave diameter of 24 times the wire's diameter

300 598 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Coiling
If kinking results while wire rope is being coiled clockwise, you should _________.
A. coil it counterclockwise  C. take a turn under
B. not coil it  D. twist out the kinks under a strain

301 33 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Construction
A 6x12, two-inch wire rope has _________.
A. 12 strands and a two-inch diameter  C. 6 strands and a two-inch diameter
B. 12 strands and a two-inch circumference  D. 6 strands and a two-inch circumference

302 34 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Construction
A 6x19 wire rope would be _________.
A. 6 inches in diameter and 19 fathoms long  C. 6 strands with 19 wires in each strand
B. 6 inches in circumference with 19 strands  D. 19 strands with 6 wires in each strand
303 68 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Construction
A common class of wire rope is the 6X37 class. What does the 37 represent?
A. Number of wires in the inner core  C. Tensile strength of the wire
B. Number of strands per wire rope  D. Number of wires per strand

304 147 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Construction
A mooring line is described as being 6x24, 1-3/4 inch wire rope. What do the above numbers refer to?
A. Strands, yarns, circumference  C. Wires, yarns, diameter
B. Strands, wires, diameter  D. Strands, circumference, wires

305 208 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Construction
A six-strand composite rope made up of alternate fiber and wire strands around a fiber core is called __________.
A. spring lay  C. cable lay
B. lang lay  D. alternate lay

306 1073 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Construction
The main function of the core of a wire rope is to __________.
A. give flexibility  C. allow some circulation around the strands
B. support the strands laid around it  D. allow lubrication inside the rope

307 1221 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Construction
The size of wire rope is determined by the __________.
A. number of strands  C. circumference
B. number of wires in each strand  D. diameter

308 1448 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Construction
What is an advantage of having wire rope with a fiber core over that of a wire rope of the same size with a wire core?
A. Fiber core rope offers greater strength.
B. Fiber core rope offers greater flexibility.
C. Fiber core rope can be used at higher operating temperatures.
D. Fiber core rope is the only type authorized for cargo runners.

309 1757 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Construction
When talking about wire rope, the lay of the wire is the __________.
A. direction wires and strands are twisted together  C. direction the core is twisted
B. number of strands in the wire  D. material used in the core

310 1289 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Flexibility V. Strength
The ultimate or maximum strength of a wire rope is referred to as the __________.
A. operating strength  C. breaking strength
B. working load  D. lifting load

311 1449 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Flexibility V. Strength
What is an advantage of the 6X19 class of wire rope over the 6X37 class of wire rope of the same diameter?
A. Greater holding power  C. More resistance to elongation
B. Better for towing  D. More resistance to corrosion

312 1450 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Flexibility V. Strength
What is an advantage of the 6X37 class of wire rope over the 6X19 class of wire rope of the same diameter?
A. Greater flexibility  C. More resistance to elongation
B. More resistance to corrosion  D. Lower weight per foot
Galvanizing would be suitable for protecting wire rope which is used for ________.
A. cargo runners
B. stays
C. topping lifts
D. All of the above

Galvanizing would not be suitable for protecting wire rope which is used for ________.
A. cargo runners
B. mooring wires
C. shrouds
D. stays

Wire rope is galvanized to ________.
A. protect it from corrosion due to contact with saltwater
B. make it bend more easily
C. increase its strength
D. increase its circumference

A wire rope that has been overstrained will show ________.
A. a bulge in the wire where the strain occurred
B. a decrease in diameter where the strain occurred
C. a kink in the wire where the strain occurred
D. no visible effects of an overstrain

When inspecting wire rope before a hoisting operation, one must look for ________.
A. fishhooks
B. kinks
C. worn spots
D. All of the above

When inspecting wire rope that has been in use for some time, one must look for ________.
A. fishhooks
B. kinks
C. worn spots
D. All of the above

Which statement(s) is(are) TRUE concerning wire rope?
A. Wire rope should be condemned if the outside wires are worn to one-half their original diameter.
B. Wire rope should be condemned if the fiber core appears moist.
C. Wire rope which is right-hand laid should be coiled counterclockwise to prevent kinking.
D. All of the above

Wire rope should be renewed when the ________.
A. outer wires are rusted
B. outer wires are worn to half their original diameter
C. inner core appears dry
D. certification period expires

In the manufacture of wire rope, if the wires are shaped to conform to the curvature of the finished rope before they are laid up, the rope is called ________.
A. composite
B. left-lay
C. improved
D. preformed

When cutting regular-lay wire rope, what is the minimum number of seizings to be placed on each side of the cut?
A. One
B. Two, and three on rope diameters over 1 inch
C. Three, and more on larger diameter wire ropes
D. Four
323  1681  Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Seizings
When cutting wire rope, seizings are put on each side of the cut. The seizings prevent the wire from unlaying and also __________.
A. maintain the original balance of the tension in the wires and strands
B. prevent moisture from entering between the wires at the cut end
C. forces lubricant from the core to protect the raw, cut end
D. All of the above

324  1377  Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Sheave, Diameter
Unless extremely flexible wire rope is used, the sheave diameter should always be as large as possible, but should never be less than __________.
A. 20 times the rope diameter
B. 10 times the rope diameter
C. 2 times the rope diameter
D. the rope diameter

325  843  Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Sluicing
Sluicing or slushing wire rope __________.
A. prevents internal and external rust and corrosion
B. reduces chafing and increases its useful service life
C. reduces internal friction within the wire
D. All of the above

326  1235  Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Socket
The strongest method of forming an eye in wire rope is using __________.
A. three wire rope clamps
B. an eye splice with four or five tucks
C. a thimble fastened with four or five tucks
D. a wire rope socket attached with zinc

327  1444  Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Socket
What is a step in attaching a poured metal socket to a wire rope?
A. Etch the wire with acid.
B. Install a wire seizing on the wire that will be inside the socket.
C. Ensure the fiber core is well lubricated.
D. Pour molten babbitt metal into the socket.

328  1576  Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Socket
What material may be substituted for zinc when making a poured metal socket ending to a wire rope?
A. Lead
B. Babbitt
C. Solder
D. Nothing

329  1913  Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Socket
Which molten substance is poured into the basket of a wire rope socket being fitted to the end of a wire rope?
A. Babbitt
B. Bronze
C. Lead
D. Zinc

330  359  Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Splicing
After splicing an eye in a piece of wire rope, the splice should be parcelled and served to __________.
A. strengthen the line
B. increase its efficiency
C. prevent hand injury by covering loose ends
D. make the line more flexible

331  1705  Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Splicing
When making a short splice in wire rope __________.
A. all tucks go against the lay
B. all tucks go with the lay
C. the first three wires are tucked against the lay and the last three go with the lay
D. the first three wires are tucked with the lay and the last three go against the lay

332  1862  Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Splicing
Which is normally used to hold wire rope for splicing?
A. Come along
B. Jigger
C. Rigger's screw
D. Sealing clamp
A rope made of a combination of wire and fiber is known as __________.
A. independent C. preformed
B. lang lay D. spring lay

If you were to pass a stopper on a wire rope, what should the stopper be made of?
A. Wire C. Nylon
B. Manila D. Chain

Which type of stopper should be used to stop off wire rope?
A. Chain C. Polypropylene
B. Manila D. Wire

A temporary wire eye splice made with three wire rope clamps will hold approximately what percentage of the total rope strength?
A. 20% C. 80%
B. 50% D. 99%

Never saddle a dead horse!

According to the illustration, which of the figures is the preferred method of forming a temporary eye splice using wire rope clips?
A. A. C. C.
B. B. D. D.

According to the illustration, which of the figures protects the stress bearing end of a wire rope from being crushed while forming a temporary eye splice using wire rope clips?
A. A. C. C.
B. B. D. All the above.

The correct way to make an eye in a wire rope with clips is to place the clips with the __________.
A. first and third U-bolts on the bitter end and the second U-bolt on the standing part
B. first and third U-bolts on the standing part and the second U-bolt on the bitter end
C. U-bolts of all clips on the bitter end
D. U-bolts of all clips on the standing part

When securing a hook to the end of a wire rope you should use __________.
A. a bowline knot C. an overhand knot with a wire rope clip
B. a long splice D. wire rope clips with a thimble eye

When using wire rope clips to form a temporary eye in wire rope, you should __________.
A. place the U-bolt of the wire rope clips on the dead end of the rope
B. check the clips after an hour of operation to determine if the clips loosened due to wire rope expansion
C. replace the entire wire rope if broken wires are detected around the clips
D. wire rope clips should never be used to form a temporary eye splice