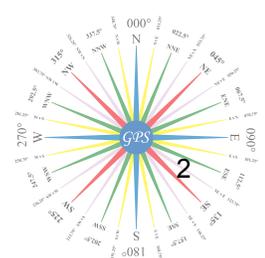


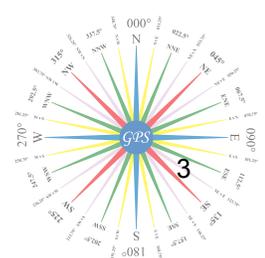
- 11 908 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, General B
The best method of protecting that portion of a fiber anchor line nearest the anchor from chafing on the bottom is by _____.
- A. using a small scope ratio
B. replacing that portion with a short length of chain
C. using a hockle to keep that portion of the anchor line off the bottom
D. using a synthetic line
- 12 436 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Buckler B
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
- 13 725 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Buckler C
Metal plates that cover the top of the hawsepipe are called _____.
- A. footings C. buckler plates
B. plugs D. stop waters
- 14 220 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Claw C
A stopper used in securing the ground tackle for sea that consists of a grab attached to a turnbuckle is a _____.
- A. riding pawl C. devil's claw
B. buckler D. locking ring
- 15 1169 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Claw A
The purpose of a devil's claw is to _____.
- A. act as a chain stopper C. prevent the chain from fouling on deck
B. prevent the windlass from engaging D. control the wildcat
- 16 1864 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Claw B
Which is NOT a part of an anchor?
- A. Bill C. Palm
B. Devil's claw D. Crown
- 17 1871 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Claw B
Which is part of the ground tackle?
- A. Charlie noble C. Gooseneck
B. Devil's claw D. Rat's tail
- 18 895 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Fluke A
The angle at which the fluke penetrates the soil is called the _____.
- A. fluke angle C. penetration angle
B. tripping angle D. holding angle
- 19 896 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Fluke B
The angle at which the fluke penetrates the soil is called the _____.
- A. tripping angle C. penetration angle
B. fluke angle D. holding angle
- 20 1139 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Fluke C
The part of an anchor which takes hold on the bottom is the _____.
- A. arm C. fluke
B. base D. stock



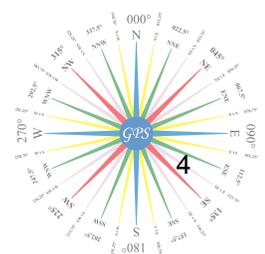
Deck General

Seamanship

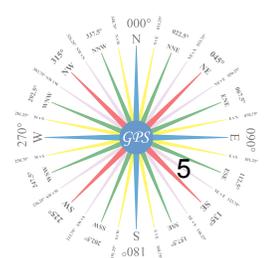
- 21 1970 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Fluke B
Which part of an anchor actually digs into the bottom?
A. Stock C. Shank
B. Fluke D. Crown
- 22 1124 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Hawsepipe A
The opening in the deck that leads the anchor cable outside the hull is the _____.
A. hawsepipe C. drop-pipe
B. fall pipe D. spill pipe
- 23 1971 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Palm D
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 D
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 B
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 A
The safety stopper that prevents the anchor cable from running free if the cable jumps the wildcat is the _____.
A. riding pawl C. buckler plate
B. devil's claw D. spill pipe
- 27 1123 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Spill pipe D
The opening in the deck beneath the anchor windlass that leads to the chain locker is the _____.
A. hawsepipe
B. fallpipe
C. drop-pipe
D. spill pipe
- 28 1443 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Part, Spill pipe B
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 C
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



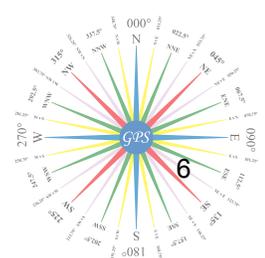
- 30 299 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Rode A
A vessel is wind rode when it is _____.
A. at anchor and heading into the wind C. carrying lee rudder
B. backing into the wind D. necessary to apply a leeway correction to the course
- 31 672 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Rode D
In small craft terminology, 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 D
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 C
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 C
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 D
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 A
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 C
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 D
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 A
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



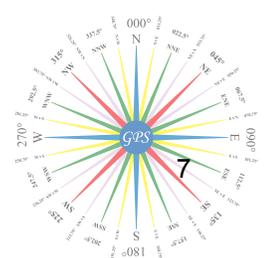
- 40 1731 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Steps A
When preparing to hoist the anchor, you should FIRST _____.
A. engage the wildcat C. take off the chain stopper
B. put the brake in the off position D. take the riding pawl off the chain
- 41 1793 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Steps C
When weighing anchor 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 D
Which safety check(s) should be made before letting go the anchor?
A. See that the anchor is clear of obstructions. C. See that the wildcat is disengaged.
B. See that the chain is all clear. D. All of the above
- 43 59 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Stripping A
A chain stripper is used to _____.
A. prevent chain from clinging to the wildcat C. flake chain from a boat's chain locker
B. clean the marine debris from the chain D. clean chain prior to an x-ray inspection
- 44 1172 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Stripping D
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 C
What part of the ground tackle is the most likely to develop fractures due to extensive anchor use?
A. Anchor shank C. Jews' harp
B. Swivel D. Fluke
- 46 1695 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Testing, Inspection B
When inspecting ground tackle, fractures are most frequently found in the _____.
A. anchor shank C. swivel
B. end links D. fluke
- 47 427 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Testing, Proof B
Before being certified by the American Bureau of Shipping, anchor chain must undergo _____.
A. USCG inspection C. x-ray inspection
B. a breaking test D. spectroanalysis
- 48 1431 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Testing, Proof B
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 A
The anchors on the bow are known as _____.
A. bower anchors C. spare anchors
B. kedge anchors D. stream anchors



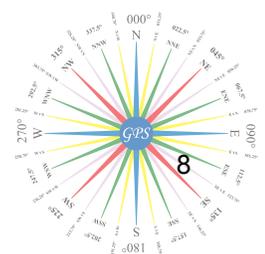
- 50 1412 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Type, Buoy B
What best describes an anchor buoy?
A. A black ball that is hoisted when the ship anchors
B. A buoy attached to the anchor
C. A buoy attached to the scope of an anchor chain
D. A mark of the number of fathoms in an anchor chain
- 51 375 Ref: Seamanship, 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



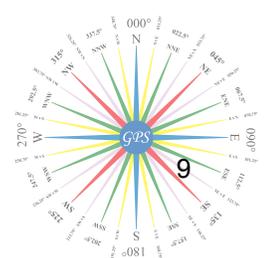
- 61 1309 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Wildcat D
The wildcat is linked to the central drive shaft on most windlasses by _____.
A. an electromagnetic brake
B. a hydraulic coupling
C. aligning the keyways on both and inserting a key
D. a mechanical coupling where lugs engage detents
- 62 1069 Ref: Seamanship, Anchor Gear, Windlass B
The machinery associated with heaving in and running out anchor chain is the _____.
A. winch C. draw works
B. windlass D. dynamic pay out system
- 63 79 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom B
A Danforth lightweight anchor does NOT hold well in which type of bottom?
A. Mud C. Sand
B. Grass D. Clay
- 64 472 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom C
Conventional anchors are least likely to hold in a bottom consisting of _____.
A. soft clay C. very soft mud
B. hard mud D. sand
- 65 473 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom D
Conventional anchors are least likely to hold in a bottom consisting of _____.
A. soft clay C. sand
B. hard mud D. rock
- 66 533 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom C
Generally speaking, the most favorable bottom for anchoring is _____.
A. very soft mud C. a mixture of mud and clay
B. rocky D. loose sand
- 67 903 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom A
The BEST holding ground for conventional anchors is _____.
A. sand C. shale
B. very soft mud D. rock
- 68 904 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom B
The BEST holding ground for conventional anchors is _____.
A. very soft mud C. shale
B. hard mud D. rock
- 69 1634 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom C
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 A
Which type of bottom is best suited for holding an anchor of a small boat?
A. Mud and clay C. Sandy
B. Rocky D. Gravel
- 71 2109 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom C
Which type of bottom provides most anchors with the best holding ability?
A. Clay and rocks C. Sandy mud
B. Soft mud D. Soft sand



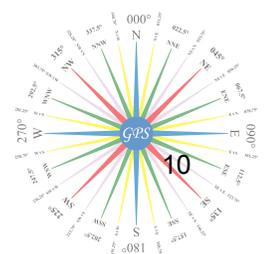
- 72 2349 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Bottom D
You are planning to anchor in an area where several anchors have been lost due to fouling. As a precaution, you should _____.
A. anchor using both anchors C. use a stern anchor
B. anchor with scope of 8 or more to 1 D. fit a crown strap and work wire to the anchor
- 73 617 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Drag B
If your vessel is dragging her anchor in a strong wind, you should _____.
A. shorten the scope of anchor cable C. put over the sea anchor
B. increase the scope of anchor cable D. put over a stern anchor
- 74 907 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Drag D
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
- 75 910 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Drag B
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
- 76 1077 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Drag A
The major components which determine the length of a catenary in a deployed anchor cable are water depth, cable weight, and _____.
A. cable tension C. bottom conditions
B. water temperature D. water density
- 77 1078 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Drag D
The major components which determine the length of catenary in a deployed anchor cable are cable tension, cable weight, and _____.
A. water density C. environmental forces
B. bottom conditions D. water depth
- 78 1079 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Drag C
The major components which determine the length of catenary in a deployed anchor cable are water depth, cable tension, and _____.
A. environmental forces C. cable weight
B. bottom conditions D. water density
- 79 1257 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Drag C
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. C. It will reduce the holding power.
B. It will increase the holding power. D. It will cause the anchor to snag.
- 80 1651 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Drag C
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.



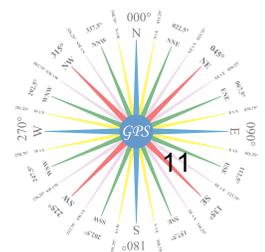
- 81 1760 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Drag D
When the anchor is brought to and holding, the horizontal component of anchor cable tensions should equal the _____.
A. displacement tonnage C. buoyancy forces
B. weight forces D. environmental forces
- 82 2437 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Drag D
You have anchored 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.
- 83 2538 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Drag D
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.
- 84 2148 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, General B
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
- 85 2297 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, General A
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)
- 86 2438 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, General B
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 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
- 87 2439 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, General C
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 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
- 88 1011 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Part, Fluke C
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



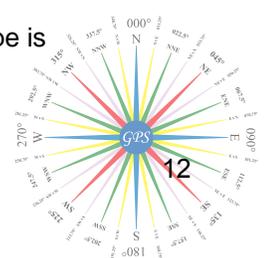
- 89 2145 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Report C
Which would you NOT use to report the amount of anchor chain out? "Three shots _____."
A. at the water's edge C. on the bottom
B. on deck D. well in the water
- 90 222 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope B
A sufficient amount of chain must be veered when anchoring 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 C
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 A
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 C
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 B
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 C
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 A
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 C
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 A
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



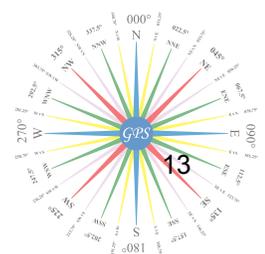
- 99 1341 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope D
To safely anchor a vessel there must be sufficient "scope" in the anchor cable. Scope is the ratio of _____.
- A. weight of cable to weight of vessel C. length of anchor to depth of water
B. weight of cable to weight of anchor D. length of cable to depth of water
- 100 1502 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Scope B
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 C
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 C
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 C
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 A
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 B
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 C
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 C
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



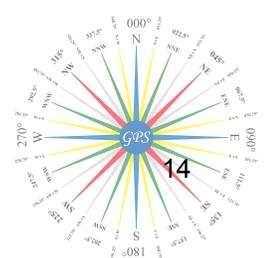
- 108 1653 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Steps C
When anchoring in calm water, it is best to _____.
A. maintain slight headway when letting go the anchor
B. wait until the vessel is dead in the water before letting go the anchor
C. have slight sternway on the vessel while letting go the anchor
D. let the 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



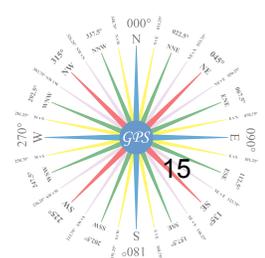
- 116 1466 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Veer D
 What is meant by veering the anchor chain?
 A. Bringing the anchor to short stay
 B. Heaving in all the chain
 C. Locking the windlass to prevent more chain from running out
 D. Paying out more chain
- 117 715 Ref: Seamanship, Anchoring, Weigh D
 Lifting 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 C
 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 C
 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
 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 C
 The grooved wheel inside a block is called a _____.
 A. cheek C. sheave
 B. gypsy D. drum
- 122 40 Ref: Seamanship, Block, Snatch Block D
 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 C
 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 B
 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
 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



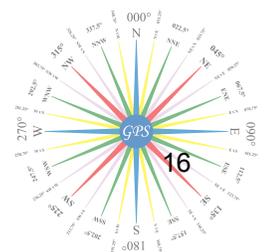
- 126 933 Ref: Seamanship, Block & Tackle, Cheek Size A
The cheek length of a block in inches should be about _____.
A. three times the circumference of a manila line C. twice the diameter of its sheaves for manila line
B. five times the diameter of a manila line D. twenty times the diameter of a manila line
- 127 1227 Ref: Seamanship, Block & Tackle, Standing Part D
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 C
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 B
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 A
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 C
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 C
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 C
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 B
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 C
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 B
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 A
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 C
A bollard is found on the _____.
A. beach C. pier
B. deck D. towed vessel
- 139 143 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Bollard B
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 B
A post on a dock or wharf used to secure mooring lines or hawsers is called a _____.
A. bitt C. cleat
B. bollard D. capstan
- 141 16 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Chock B
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 D
Fairleads perform the same function as _____.
A. deadeyes C. bitts
B. bollards D. chocks
- 143 1098 Ref: Seamanship, Deck Fitting, Cleat B
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 C
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 B
The revolving drum of a winch used to haul lines is called a _____.
A. bull gear C. spanner
B. gypsyhead D. wildcat



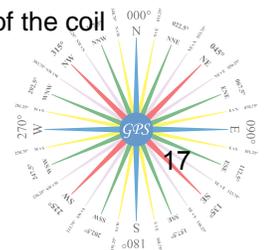
- 146 161 Ref: Seamanship, Hooks A
A pelican hook _____.
A. can be released while under strain C. is used for extra heavy loads
B. is used for boat falls D. is used for light loads only
- 147 1049 Ref: Seamanship, Hooks B
The latch of a safety hook _____.
A. increases the strength of the hook
B. prevents 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
- 148 2054 Ref: Seamanship, Hooks B
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.
- 149 869 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Lay, B
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
- 150 2095 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Lay, Fibers B
Which term describes a part of a natural fiber line?
A. Twines C. Lays
B. Fibers D. Lacings
- 151 677 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Lay, Fibers - Yarns D
In the manufacture of line, plant fibers are twisted together to form _____.
A. cable C. strands
B. line D. yarns
- 152 824 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Lay, Right-Handed A
Right-laid line should be coiled _____.
A. clockwise C. either clockwise or counterclockwise
B. counterclockwise D. on a reel
- 153 2096 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Lay, Strands C
Which term describes a part of a natural fiber line?
A. Lacings C. Strands
B. Lays D. Twines
- 154 2094 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Lay, Yarns A
Which term describes a part of a natural fiber line?
A. Yarns C. Lacings
B. Twines D. Lays
- 155 491 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Lay, Yarns - Strands A
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



Deck General

Seamanship

- 156 2478 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Safety A
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 C
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 D
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 D
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
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 C
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 D
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 B
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 C
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 C

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 A

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 B

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 C

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 A

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 B

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, Fake A

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 C

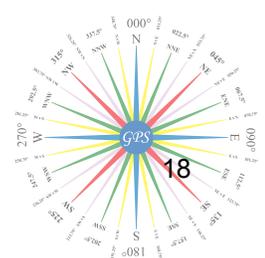
Laying out a line in successive circles flat on deck with the bitter end in the center is known as _____.

- A. coiling
- B. faking
- C. flemishing
- D. lining

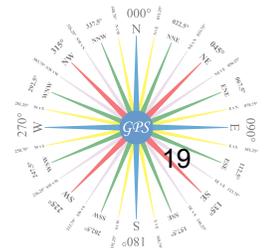
173 1630 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Tasks, Flemish C

When a line is spirally coiled about its end and lying flat on deck, it is said to be _____.

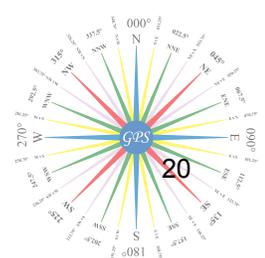
- A. coiled
- B. faked
- C. flemished
- D. seized



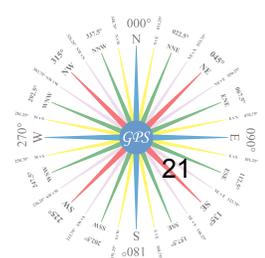
- 174 1902 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Braided A
Which line would be least likely to kink?
A. Braided C. Right-handed laid
B. Left-handed laid D. Straight laid
- 175 12 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Cotton A
"White Line" is made from _____.
A. cotton C. manila
B. hemp D. sisal
- 176 1914 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Dacron A
Which mooring line has the least elasticity?
A. Dacron C. Esterlene
B. Nylon D. Polypropylene
- 177 2097 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Hawser-Laid D
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
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 C
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 C
The strongest of the natural fibers is _____.
A. cotton C. manila
B. hemp D. sisal
- 181 2121 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Manila A
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 D
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 B
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
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 A
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



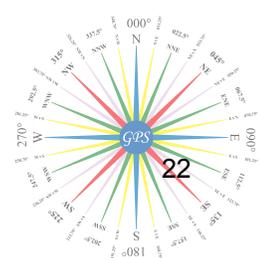
- 186 411 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber C
As you hold a piece of manila line vertically in front of you, the strands run from the lower right to the upper left. Which type of line is this?
A. Plain-laid C. Left-hand laid
B. Shroud-laid D. Water-laid
- 187 658 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber A
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 C. stowed on deck at all times
B. stowed in a hot, moist compartment D. stowed in any compartment
- 188 720 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber A
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
- 189 1320 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber B
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
- 190 1321 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber A
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
- 191 1359 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber B
Uncoiling manila line improperly can result in a(n) _____.
A. number of fishhooks C. 50% loss of efficiency of the line
B. kink in the line D. increase in deterioration of the line
- 192 1666 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber B
When caring for natural-fiber line, you should NEVER _____.
A. dry the line before stowing it C. protect the line from weather
B. lubricate the line D. slack off taut lines when it rains
- 193 1719 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber B
When natural fiber rope gets wet, the _____.
A. overall strength of the line will decrease C. line will become more elastic
B. line shrinks in length D. line will be easier to handle
- 194 1788 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber C
When using natural-fiber rope, you should NEVER _____.
A. dry the line before stowing it C. try to lubricate the line
B. reverse turns on winches periodically to keep out kinks D. use chafing gear
- 195 1908 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Natural Fiber D
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



- 196 152 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon D
A new coil of nylon line should be opened by _____.
A. pulling the end up through the eye of the coil C. taking a strain on both ends
B. uncoiling from the outside with the coil standing on end D. unreeling from a spool
- 197 153 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon D
A new coil of nylon line should be opened by _____.
A. pulling the end up through the eye of the coil
B. taking a strain on both ends
C. uncoiling from the outside with the coil standing on end
D. unreeling from a spool
- 198 155 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon B
A normal safe working load for used nylon rope in good condition is _____.
A. 10% of its breaking strain C. 33% of its breaking strain
B. 25% of its breaking strain D. 50% of its breaking strain
- 199 157 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon B
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. C. 12,000 lbs.
B. 2,400 lbs. D. 60,000 lbs.
- 200 370 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon C
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
- 201 464 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon B
Compared to manila line, size for size, nylon line _____.
A. has less strength than manila line C. is equivalent to manila line
B. has more strength than manila line D. will rot quicker than manila line
- 202 597 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon C
If given equal care, nylon line should last how many times longer than manila line?
A. Three C. Five
B. Four D. Six
- 203 741 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon D
Nylon line can be dangerous because it _____.
A. breaks down when wet C. is not elastic
B. kinks when wet D. stretches
- 204 743 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon B
Nylon line is NOT suitable for _____.
A. towing C. stoppers
B. lashings D. mooring lines
- 205 944 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon C
The critical point in nylon line elongation is about _____.
A. 20% C. 40%
B. 30% D. 50%



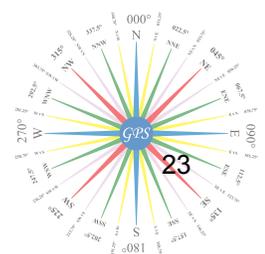
- 206 1056 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon B
The line with the most stretch is _____.
A. manila C. polypropylene
B. nylon D. dacron
- 207 1363 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon C
Under identical load conditions, nylon, when compared with natural fiber line, will stretch _____.
A. less and have less strength C. more and have greater strength
B. more and have less strength D. less and have greater strength
- 208 1613 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon B
What type of stopper would you use on a nylon mooring line?
A. Chain C. Manila
B. Nylon D. Wire
- 209 1866 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon B
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 1905 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon C
Which material makes the strongest mooring line?
A. Sisal C. Nylon
B. Manila D. Polypropylene
- 211 1988 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon B
Which rope has the greatest breaking strength?
A. Manila C. Polyester
B. Nylon D. Polypropylene
- 212 2055 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon D
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 2075 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon D
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 2119 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon B
Which type of line is best able to withstand sudden shock loads?
A. Polypropylene C. Dacron
B. Nylon D. Manila
- 215 2120 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Nylon C
Which type of line will stretch the most when under strain?
A. Polypropylene C. Nylon
B. Dacron D. Manila



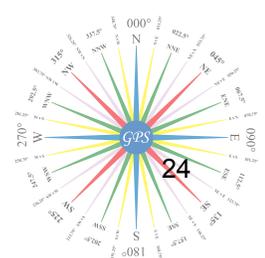
Deck General

Seamanship

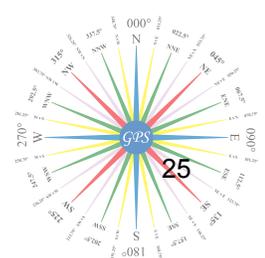
- 216 2086 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Polyester B
Which synthetic rope has the greatest breaking strength?
A. Polyethylene C. Polyglycine
B. Polyester D. Polypropylene
- 217 1181 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Polypropylene C
The rope which is the lightest is _____.
A. manila C. polypropylene
B. nylon D. dacron
- 218 1612 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Polypropylene D
What type of line melts easiest?
A. Wire C. Nylon
B. Dacron D. Polypropylene
- 219 2118 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Polypropylene D
Which type of line floats?
A. Dacron C. Old manila
B. Nylon D. Polypropylene
- 220 828 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Roundline B
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 D
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 A
Stuffer-braid rope has _____.
A. a yarn core C. three strands
B. no core D. 12 threads
- 223 850 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Type, Synthetic B
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 D
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 C
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 C
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



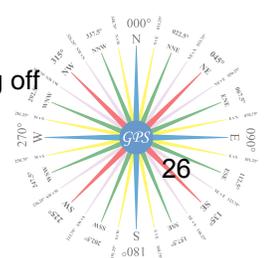
- 227 455 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Chafing Gear D
Chafing gear is normally used _____.
A. for portable fenders C. on the inside of the hawsepipe
B. for ground tackle D. on mooring lines
- 228 456 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Chafing Gear C
Chafing gear is used to _____.
A. increase mechanical advantage 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 C
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 A
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 C
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 C
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 A
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 B
An example of a messenger is a _____.
A. fairlead C. stay
B. heaving line D. warp
- 235 1467 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Heaving Line C
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 A
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 B
When passing a hawser to the dock you would first use what line?
A. Gantline C. Preventer
B. Heaving line D. Warp



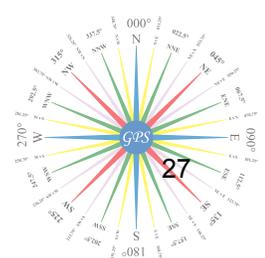
- 238 1327 Ref: Seamanship, Line, Use, Reeving Line C
To facilitate passing the end of a large rope through a block, you could use a _____.
A. gantline C. reeving line
B. head line D. sail line
- 239 23 Ref: Seamanship, Med Moor B
A "Mediterranean moor" should be used when _____.
A. when anchoring in the Mediterranean C. when docking bow to a berth
B. when docking stern to a berth D. when anchoring in a strong current
- 240 891 Ref: Seamanship, Med Moor C
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
- 241 894 Ref: Seamanship, Med Moor C
The anchors should be dropped well out from the pier while at a Mediterranean moor to _____.
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
- 242 1326 Ref: Seamanship, Med Moor D
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
- 243 1715 Ref: Seamanship, Med Moor A
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
- 244 1787 Ref: Seamanship, Med Moor D
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
- 245 2291 Ref: Seamanship, Med Moor A
You are making mooring lines fast to bits, 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 hawsers only.
B. Use wires only from the stern and each quarter.
C. Use synthetic fiber and/or manila hawsers as required.
D. Use wires from each quarter and manila hawsers from the stern.
- 246 354 Ref: Seamanship, Mooring Buoy B
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



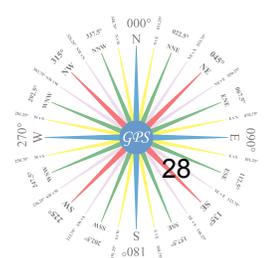
- 247 1727 Ref: Seamanship, Mooring Buoy B
When picking up your mooring at the buoy, the correct method is to _____.
A. approach the buoy with the wind and current astern
B. approach the buoy with the wind and current ahead
C. approach the buoy with wind and sea abeam
D. stop upwind and up current and drift down on the buoy
- 248 2294 Ref: Seamanship, Mooring Buoy A
You are mooring to a buoy. You should approach the buoy with the current from _____.
A. ahead C. abeam
B. broad on the bow D. astern
- 249 356 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Bosun's Chair C
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 B
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 A
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 C
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 B
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 B
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



- 255 42 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Breeches Buoy D
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
- 256 179 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Jacobs Ladder C
A rope ladder with wooden rungs is a _____.
- A. drop ladder C. Jacob's ladder
B. life ladder D. jury ladder
- 257 218 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage C
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
- 258 298 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage D
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
- 259 1009 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage A
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
- 260 1039 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage D
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
- 261 1334 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage B
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
- 262 1433 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage D
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
- 263 1595 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage A
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
- 264 1601 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage D
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



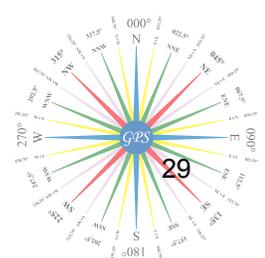
- 265 1703 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage C
When lowering manropes alongside a stage rigged over the side of a vessel, they should be allowed to trail in the water _____.
A. to easily remove the kinks that form in the lines
B. to allow the seamen on the stage to know the direction and strength of the 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 D
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 C
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. Marlinespike hitch
B. Timber hitch D. Double blackwall hitch
- 268 1948 Ref: Seamanship, Rigging, Stage B
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 C
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 A
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 A
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 C
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



Deck General

Seamanship

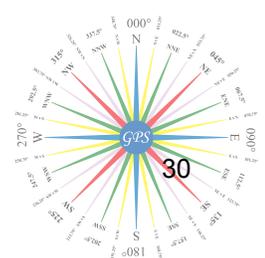
- 273 862 Ref: Seamanship, Seizing D
Temporary seizings on wire rope are made with _____.
A. marline C. tape
B. sail twine D. wire
- 274 1868 Ref: Seamanship, Seizing D
Which is NOT a type of seizing?
A. Flat seizing C. Throat seizing
B. Racking seizing D. Tube seizing
- 275 197 Ref: Seamanship, Serving 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



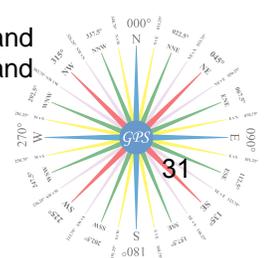
Deck General

Seamanship

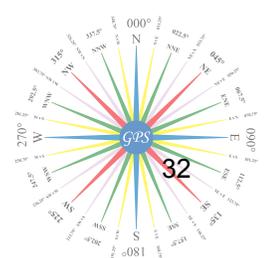
- 283 2101 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Fid B
Which tool is used to open the strands of fiber lines when making an eye splice?
A. Belaying spike C. Heaver
B. Fid D. Pricker
- 284 128 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Long A
A long splice in a line _____.
A. is used in running rigging C. is only used on fiber rope
B. doubles the size of the line D. is very weak
- 285 2003 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Long D
Which splice is used to connect two separate lines together?
A. Back splice C. Eye splice
B. Chain splice D. Long splice
- 286 2015 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Long B
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 D
A short splice in a line _____.
A. decreases the size of the line C. should only be used in wire rope
B. should be used if the line is going through a block D. doubles the size of the line
- 288 1237 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Short B
The strongest way to join the ends of two ropes is with a _____.
A. back splice C. square knot
B. short splice D. carrick bend
- 289 2028 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Short B
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 C
Which weakens a line the LEAST?
A. Clove hitch C. Short splice
B. Long splice D. Square knot
- 291 2026 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Strength B
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 C
A metal eye spliced into a wire is called a _____.
A. cyclops C. thimble
B. fish eye D. chip



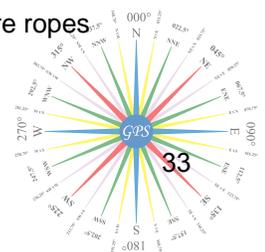
- 293 1094 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Thimble D
The metal, teardrop-shaped object sometimes used within an eyesplice is a _____.
A. grommet C. splice form
B. reinforcement D. thimble
- 294 1328 Ref: Seamanship, Splicing, Wire C
To find the distance the strands should be unlaidd for an eye splice, multiply the diameter of the wire in inches by _____.
A. 12 C. 36
B. 24 D. 48
- 295 1512 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Care B
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 D
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 B
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 C
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 C
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 C
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 C
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 C
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



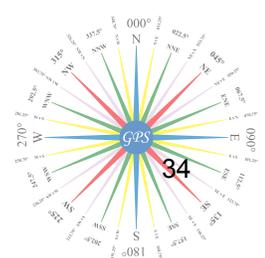
- 303 68 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Construction D
A common class of wire rope is the 6X37 class. What does the 37 represent?
A. Number of wires in the inner core C. Tensile strength of the wire
B. Number of strands per wire rope D. Number of wires per strand
- 304 147 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Construction B
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
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 B
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 D
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 B
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 A
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 C
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 D
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 A
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



- 313 530 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Galvanizing B
Galvanizing would be suitable for protecting wire rope which is used for _____.
A. cargo runners C. topping lifts
B. stays D. All of the above
- 314 531 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Galvanizing A
Galvanizing would not be suitable for protecting wire rope which is used for _____.
A. cargo runners C. shrouds
B. mooring wires D. stays
- 315 2194 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Galvanizing A
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
- 316 333 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Inspection B
A wire rope that has been overstressed will show _____.
A. a bulge in the wire where the strain occurred C. a kink in the wire where the strain occurred
B. a decrease in diameter where the strain occurred D. no visible effects of an overstrain
- 317 1696 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Inspection D
When inspecting wire rope before a hoisting operation, one must look for _____.
A. fishhooks C. worn spots
B. kinks D. All of the above
- 318 1697 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Inspection D
When inspecting wire rope that has been in use for some time, one must look for _____.
A. fishhooks C. worn spots
B. kinks D. All of the above
- 319 2077 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Inspection A
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
- 320 2196 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Inspection B
Wire rope should be renewed when the _____.
A. outer wires are rusted C. inner core appears dry
B. outer wires are worn to half their original diameter D. certification period expires
- 321 678 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Preformed D
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 C. improved
B. left-lay D. preformed
- 322 1680 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Seizings C
When cutting regular-lay wire rope, what is the minimum number of seizings to be placed on each side of the cut?
A. One C. Three, and more on larger diameter wire ropes
B. Two, and three on rope diameters over 1 inch D. Four



- 323 1681 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Seizings A
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 A
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 D
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 D
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 A
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 D
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 D
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 C
After splicing an eye in a piece of wire rope, the splice should be parceled 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 A
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 C
Which is normally used to hold wire rope for splicing?
- A. Come along
 - B. Jigger
 - C. Rigger's screw
 - D. Sealing clamp

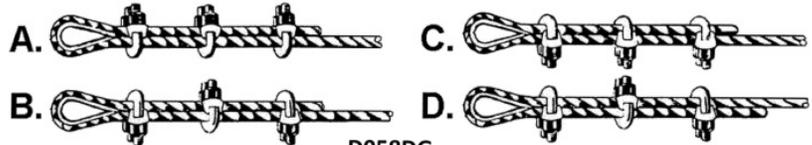


333 180 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Spring Lay D
 A rope made of a combination of wire and fiber is known as _____.
 A. independent C. preformed
 B. lang lay D. spring lay

334 615 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Stopper D
 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

335 2125 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Stopper A
 Which type of stopper should be used to stop off wire rope?
 A. Chain C. Polypropylene
 B. Manila D. Wire

336 233 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Wire Rope Clips C
 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!

337 342 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Wire Rope Clips Diagram D058DG C
 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.

338 343 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Wire Rope Clips Diagram D058DG C
 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.

339 942 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Wire Rope Clips C
 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

340 1740 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Wire Rope Clips D
 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

341 1792 Ref: Seamanship, Wire, Wire Rope Clips Diagram D058DG A
 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

