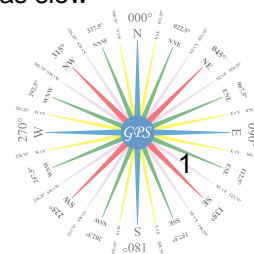
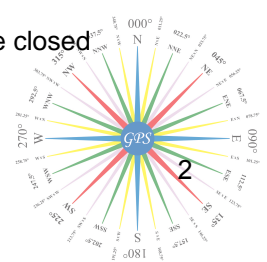


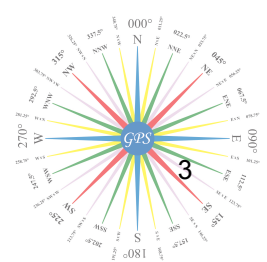
1. 1356 Ref: Lifeboat, Abandon A
If you are forced to abandon ship in a lifeboat, you should _____.
A. remain in the immediate vicinity
B. head for the nearest land
C. head for the closest sea-lanes
D. vote on what to do, so all hands will have a part in the decision
2. 1382 Ref: Lifeboat, Beach Landing C
If you must land on a beach with an oar-propelled lifeboat through a heavy surf, the recommended method is to _____.
A. keep the bow directly in toward the beach, and tow the sea anchor off the stern
B. ride in on the back of a large breaker
C. keep the bow into the seas with the sea anchor out over the bow, and row to meet the breaking waves
D. head directly into the beach by staying between the crests of the waves
3. 3999 Ref: Lifeboat, Beach Landing D
When landing a lifeboat through heavy surf with a strong current running parallel to the beach (from right to left when facing from seaward) the recommended procedure is to _____.
A. approach while coming to the left to take advantage of the current
B. drop an anchor outside the surf line, then pay out anchor line over the bow while the seas carry the boat toward the beach
C. approach slow enough so that the boat can be brought around to meet breaking seas on the bow
D. rig a drogue with tripping line over the bow, back ashore with drogue tripped between breakers
4. 1470 Ref: Lifeboat, Boathandling A
In heavy seas the helmsman should steer the motor lifeboat _____.
A. into the seas
B. broadside to the seas
C. in the same direction as the seas
D. in a series of figure-eights
5. 2097 Ref: Lifeboat, Boathandling A
Steering a motor lifeboat broadside to the sea could cause it to _____.
A. capsize
B. run smoother
C. run faster
D. sink
6. 3927 Ref: Lifeboat, Boathandling B
When backing a motor propelled lifeboat (right-hand propeller) with the rudder amidships, the stern will back _____.
A. straight
B. to port
C. to starboard
D. None of the above
7. 4974 Ref: Lifeboat, Boathandling C
You have abandoned ship and find yourself aboard a lifeboat in a heavy sea. Your boat is able to make way through the water. To prevent broaching, you should _____.
A. put the sea on your stern and run as fast as the boat will go
B. take no action to prevent broaching as this is a recommended maneuver in a heavy sea
C. head the boat into the swells to take them at a 30 to 40 degree angle on either bow and run as slow as possible without losing steerage
D. place everyone as far forward in the boat as possible to keep the bow heavy



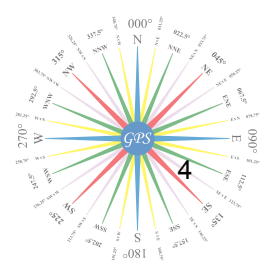
8. 4688 Ref: Lifeboat, Construction, Double Enders A
Why are lifeboats usually double-enders?
A. They are more seaworthy and less likely to be swamped or broach to.
B. They can go forward and backward more easily.
C. They require less space for stowing aboard ship.
D. There is no particular reason for this.
9. 2175 Ref: Lifeboat, Construction, Strake, Garboard C
The bottom row of plating next to the keel of a lifeboat is known as the _____.
A. sheer strake C. garboard strake
B. bilge strake D. keel rib
10. 1501 Ref: Lifeboat, Davit A
In order to prevent galvanic corrosion, an aluminum boat must be insulated from the davits and gripes.
Which of the following is acceptable as an insulator?
A. Hard rubber C. Leather
B. Canvas D. Sponge rubber
11. 2796 Ref: Lifeboat, Davit, Gravity C
The most common type of davit found on merchant vessels today is the _____.
A. radial C. gravity
B. sheath-screw D. quadrantal
12. 4203 Ref: Lifeboat, Davit, Gravity B
Which davit type may be operated by one man?
A. Quadrantal C. Sheath-screw
B. Gravity D. Radial
13. 1922 Ref: Lifeboat, Davit, Radial A
On which type davit does the davit head stay at the same height?
A. Radial C. Quadrantal
B. Sheath-screw D. Gravity
14. 3285 Ref: Lifeboat, Davit, Sheath-screw A
The type of davit on which you must turn a crank in order to swing the lifeboat out over the ship's side is a _____.
A. sheath-screw davit C. radial davit
B. gravity davit D. bruckner davit
15. 651 Ref: Lifeboat, Electrolysis B
Aluminum lifeboats are subject to damage by electrolytic corrosion (the aluminum being eaten away). In working around boats of aluminum you must be very careful _____.
A. to keep the boats covered at all times
B. not to leave steel or iron tools lying in or near these boats
C. to keep an electric charge on the hull at all times
D. to rinse these boats regularly with salt water
16. 3577 Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Air Supply B
What is NOT a function of the air supply of a covered lifeboat?
A. Provides air for engine combustion C. Provides air for passenger respiration
B. Pressurizes water spray system D. Prevents smoke and other noxious fumes from entering craft
17. 4021 Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Air Supply B
When operating the air supply system in a covered lifeboat the _____.
A. fuel supply valve should be closed C. air cylinder shut-off valve should be closed
B. hatches, doors, and oar ports should be closed D. engine should be shut off



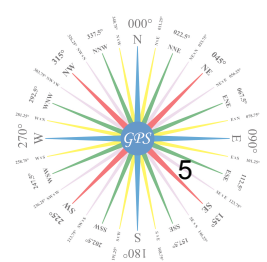
18. 4718 Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Air Supply C
With the air supply on, the air pressure in an enclosed lifeboat will be _____.
A. changing in relation to the speed of the craft C. greater than outside air pressure
B. less than outside air pressure D. equal to outside air pressure
19. 1007 Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Drain B
Enclosed lifeboats which have been afloat over a long period of time require _____.
A. frequent opening of hatches to permit entry of fresh air
B. regular checks of bilge levels
C. use of ear plugs to dampen engine noise
D. frequent flushing of the water spray system with fresh water
20. 1672 Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Strapped C
Most enclosed lifeboats will right themselves after capsizing IF the _____.
A. lower ballast tanks are filled with water C. passengers are strapped to their seats
B. fuel tanks are not less than half full D. sea anchor is deployed to windward
21. 2914 Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Water Spray B
The purpose of a water spray system on a covered lifeboat is to _____.
A. cool the lifeboat engine
B. keep the lifeboat from reaching combustion temperature while operating in a fire
C. keep the lifeboat warm in a cold climate by applying heated water spray from the engine to the boat
D. put out a fire inside the lifeboat
22. 3032 Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Water Spray A
The sprinkler system of an enclosed lifeboat is used to _____.
A. cool the craft in a fire C. spray oil on the sea to calm it
B. cool the engine D. spray personnel during a fire
23. 798 Ref: Lifeboat, Engine, C
Before hydraulic starting of an engine on a covered lifeboat, what need NOT be checked?
A. Fuel supply line valve C. Cold-spark voltage readings test lamp
B. Pressure registered on the accumulator gauge D. Engine stop control
24. 640 Ref: Lifeboat, Launching A
All personnel should be familiar with the lifeboats _____.
A. boarding and operating procedures C. navigational systems
B. maintenance schedule D. fuel consumption rates
25. 1508 Ref: Lifeboat, Launching A
In rough weather, when a ship is able to maneuver, it is best to launch a lifeboat _____.
A. on the lee side C. with the wind dead ahead
B. on the windward side D. with the wind from astern
26. 2668 Ref: Lifeboat, Launching C
The instructions for the launching of lifeboats and liferafts must be approved by the _____.
A. lease operator C. Coast Guard
B. Minerals Management Service D. person-in-charge of the unit
27. 4370 Ref: Lifeboat, Launching D
Which sequence is correct when launching a lifeboat stowed in gravity davits?
A. Release gripes, turn on emergency disconnect switch, release frapping lines
B. Release tricing pennants, turn on emergency disconnect switch, release frapping lines
C. Operate limit switches, release gripes, lift brake
D. Release gripes, lift brake, release tricing pennants



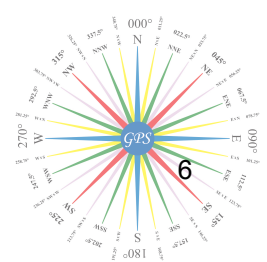
28. 1310 Ref: Lifeboat, Operations D
If help has not arrived in 10-12 hours after you abandon ship in a lifeboat, you should _____.
A. go in one direction until the fuel runs out
B. plot course for the nearest land
C. take a vote on which direction you should go
D. shut down the engines and set the sea anchor
29. 4003 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Boathook C
When launching an open lifeboat by falls, the boathooks should be _____.
A. secured forward and aft where readily available
B. secured amidships where they will not hinder the personnel
C. used for fending off
D. used for picking up survivors in the water
30. 192 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass C
A magnetic compass card is marked in how many degrees?
A. 90 C. 360
B. 180 D. 400
31. 739 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass A
As a vessel changes course to starboard, the compass card in a magnetic compass _____.
A. remains aligned with compass north
B. also turns to starboard
C. first turns to starboard then counterclockwise to port
D. turns counterclockwise to port
32. 740 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass C
As a vessel changes course to starboard, the compass card in a magnetic compass _____.
A. first turns to starboard then counterclockwise to port
B. also turns to starboard
C. remains aligned with compass north
D. turns counterclockwise to port
33. 741 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass D
As a vessel changes course to starboard, the compass card in a magnetic compass _____.
A. first turns to starboard then counterclockwise to port
B. also turns to starboard
C. turns counterclockwise to port
D. remains aligned with compass north
34. 1010 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass D
Error may be introduced into a magnetic compass by _____.
A. making a structural change to the vessel C. belt buckles
B. a short circuit near the compass D. All of the above
35. 1205 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass A
How many degrees are there on a compass card?
A. 360° C. 390°
B. 380° D. 420°
36. 1448 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass A
In an open lifeboat, the lifeboat compass is usually _____.
A. placed in a fixed bracket when being used
B. clamped to any position convenient for the coxswain to see it
C. permanently mounted on the lifeboat's centerline
D. mounted in the center of the boat to eliminate deviation



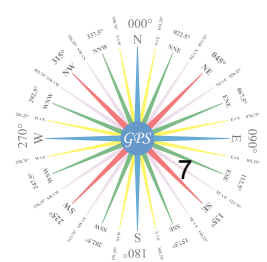
37. 2631 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass C
The heading of a vessel is indicated by what part of the compass?
A. Card C. Lubber's line
B. Needle D. Gimbals
38. 2732 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass B
The lubber's line of a magnetic compass _____.
A. always shows true north direction C. is always parallel to the vessel's transom
B. indicates the vessel's heading D. is located on the compass card
39. 2733 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass B
The lubber's line on a magnetic compass indicates _____.
A. compass north C. magnetic north
B. the direction of the vessel's head D. a relative bearing taken with azimuth circle
40. 3869 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass A
When a magnetic compass is not in use for a prolonged period of time it should _____.
A. be shielded from direct sunlight C. have any air bubbles replaced with nitrogen
B. be locked into a constant heading D. have the compensating magnets removed
41. 4119 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass D
When using the lifeboat compass, you must be careful to _____.
A. set it on the centerline of the boat C. keep metal objects away from it
B. apply the correction for compass error D. All of the above
42. 4558 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Compass D
Which would influence a magnetic compass?
A. Electrical wiring C. Radio
B. Iron pipe D. All of the above
43. 1353 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Drain D
If water is rising in the bilge of a lifeboat, you should FIRST _____.
A. abandon the survival craft C. shift all personnel to the stern
B. check for cracks in the hull D. check the bilge drain plug
44. 1491 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Drain B
In order for the automatic lifeboat drain to operate properly _____.
A. the cap should be removed to drain the boat when it is waterborne
B. the cage must be free of rubbish or the ball may not seat properly
C. there is an automatic ball check located in a ball check located in a siphon tube
D. the small lever to release the rubber ball must be turned counterclockwise
45. 1978 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Drain C
Prior to lowering the lifeboat, the most important item to check is the _____.
A. oars C. boat plug
B. sail D. life preservers
46. 3418 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Drain C
Upon hearing the abandon ship signal, you put on your life jacket and report to your station. After the cover is removed you board your open lifeboat. The FIRST thing to do is to _____.
A. release the gripes C. put the cap on the drain
B. release tricing pendants D. lift the brake handle
47. 1122 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Frapping line D
Frapping lines _____.
A. secure the lifeboat in the davits when in the stowed position
B. bring the lifeboat close alongside the rail in the embarkation position
C. give the occupants a safety line when the boat is being lowered from the embarkation level
D. reduce the swinging of the lifeboat at the embarkation level



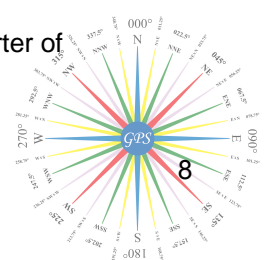
48. 1123 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Frapping line A
Frapping lines are fitted to lifeboat davits to _____.
A. reduce the swinging of the lifeboat as it is being lowered from the embarkation level
B. secure the lifeboat in the davits when in the stowed position
C. hold the lifeboat to the ship's side until the tricing lines are passed
D. be used as a safety line in an emergency
49. 1652 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Frapping line B
Lines passed around the falls to hold the boat while passengers are boarding are _____.
A. life lines C. tricing lines
B. frapping lines D. tripping lines
50. 3776 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Frapping line A
What is TRUE concerning frapping lines?
A. They are used to steady a lifeboat when lowered. C. They are needed only on radial davits.
B. They are normally attached to the davit span. D. They are used to clear the puddings.
51. 4000 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Frapping line C
When launching a lifeboat, frapping lines should be rigged _____.
A. before the gripes are released C. at the embarkation deck
B. before the boat is moved from the davits D. after the boat is in the water
52. 4011 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Frapping line C
When lowering lifeboats in heavy seas, a good practice is to rig frapping lines _____.
A. on only the forward falls C. with a lead of about 45 degrees to the boat
B. on only the after falls D. from the falls to the main deck of the vessel
53. 4464 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Gripes C
Which statement is TRUE concerning lifeboat gripes?
A. They must be released by freeing a safety shackle.
B. They should not be released until the boat is in lowering position.
C. They may be adjusted by a turnbuckle.
D. They are normally used only with radial davits.
54. 612 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Limit Switch B
After the boat is at the top of the davit heads, the davit arms begin moving up the tracks and are stopped by the _____.
A. hoist man C. brake handle
B. limit switch D. preventer bar
55. 1643 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Limit Switch C
Limit switches _____.
A. control the descent rate of a lifeboat
B. control the ascent rate of a lifeboat
C. cut off power to the winch when the lifeboat nears the final stowed position
D. cut off power to the winch when the lifeboat reaches the davit bumpers
56. 1645 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Limit Switch B
Limit switches are used on which davits?
A. Sheath-screw davits C. Radial davits
B. Gravity davits D. Quadrantal davits
57. 1646 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Limit Switch C
Limit switches on gravity davits should be tested by _____.
A. the engineers, from a panel in the engine room
B. shutting off the current to the winch
C. pushing the switch lever arm while the winch is running
D. All of the above



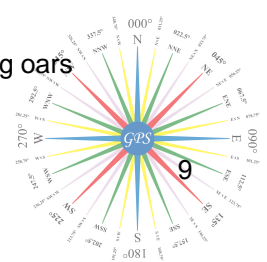
58. 3743 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Limit Switch C
What is the purpose of the limit switch on gravity davits?
A. To cut off the power when the davits hit the track safety stops
B. To stop the davits from going too fast
C. To cut off the power when the davits are about 12 inches or more from the track safety stops
D. None of the above
59. 3986 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Limit Switch C
When hoisting a boat on gravity type davits using an electric motor driven winch, the davit arms should be brought up _____.
A. to their final position with the winch operating at slow speed
B. to the bar stop, and then hand cranked to their final position
C. until just before they make contact with the limit switch, and then hand cranked to their final position
D. to the embarkation deck, and then hand cranked to their final position
60. 4020 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Limit Switch B
When operating gravity davits, the _____.
A. gripes should be released after the boat is moving
B. davits should always be hand cranked the last 12 inches into the final stowed position
C. boats are generally lowered by surging the falls around cruciform bitts
D. tricing pendant should be tripped prior to releasing the gripes
61. 5020 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Limit Switch D
You will find a limit switch on a _____.
A. liferaft cradle
B. radial davit
C. sheath-screw davit
D. gravity davit
62. 3511 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Lubrication D
What could be a result of insufficient lubrication of lifeboat winches and davits?
A. Moisture accumulation in winch motor damaging the electrical wiring
B. Freezing of gears in cold weather
C. Corroding of sheaves on the davits so they will not rotate
D. All of the above
63. 1969 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Preventer bar D
Preventer bars are fitted on lifeboat releasing gear to prevent _____.
A. the falls from unhooking if the releasing gear is operated accidentally
B. operation of the release lever until the boat is waterborne
C. the falls from rehooking after they have been released
D. accidental unhooking when the falls become slack
64. 1970 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Preventer bar D
Preventer bars are fitted on lifeboat releasing hooks to prevent _____.
A. the falls from unhooking if the releasing gear is operated accidentally while the boat is being lowered
B. operation of the release lever until the boat is waterborne
C. the falls from rehooking after they have been released
D. accidental unhooking when the falls become slack
65. 1713 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Releasing Gear D
On a lifeboat equipped with Rottmer-type releasing gear, turning the releasing lever releases _____.
A. the painter
B. the after boat fall only if the boat is waterborne
C. both falls at the same time only if the boat is waterborne
D. both falls at the same time even if the boat has not reached the water



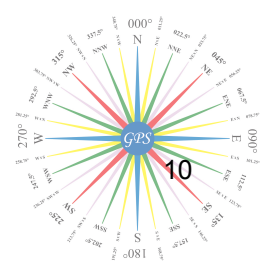
66. 1674 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Rudders A
Most lifeboats are equipped with _____.
A. unbalanced rudders C. contraguide rudders
B. balanced rudders D. straight rudders
67. 1253 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter C
How should the lifeboat sea painter be rigged?
A. Spliced into the ring on the stem post
B. Secured by a toggle around the outboard side of a forward thwart
C. Secured to the inboard side of a forward thwart and led inboard of the falls
D. Secured by a toggle to the stem post and led outboard of the falls
68. 1279 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter A
If a lifeboat is stowed 40 feet above the light water draft and 200 feet from the bow, how long must the sea painter be?
A. 80 feet
B. 160 feet
C. Sufficiently long enough to reach the water when the vessel has an adverse list of 15°
D. One third the length from the bow to where the lifeboat is stowed
69. 2870 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter C
The painter which is to be attached to the thwart of a lifeboat should _____.
A. be fitted at the end with an approved safety shackle
B. have a long eye splice at the end, and a shackle and pin should be attached to the painter with a lanyard
C. have a long eye splice at the end, and a hardwood toggle should be attached to the thwart with a lanyard
D. be fitted with a swivel and quick-releasing pelican hook
70. 2981 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter A
The sea painter is secured in the lifeboat by _____.
A. a turn around a forward thwart with a toggle pin thru the eye
B. a knot around a thwart
C. an eye splice placed over one of the hooks of the releasing gear
D. All of the above
71. 2982 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter A
The sea painter of a lifeboat should be led _____.
A. forward and outside of all obstructions C. up and down from the main deck
B. forward and inside of all obstructions D. to the foremost point on the ship
72. 2983 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter B
The sea painter of a lifeboat should be secured _____.
A. to the bow of the lifeboat
B. to an inboard thwart in the forward one-third of the boat
C. as close as possible to amidships of the lifeboat
D. anywhere along the inboard side of the boat
73. 3611 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter, B
What is the best procedure for picking up a lifeboat at sea while utilizing the lifeboat's sea painter?
A. Place the lifeboat ahead and to windward of your vessel with the wind about broad on the bow of your ship.
B. Place the lifeboat ahead and to leeward of your ship with the wind about broad on the bow of your ship.
C. Place your ship to windward of the lifeboat with the wind on the quarter to allow your ship to drift down to the lifeboat.
D. Place the lifeboat ahead and to windward of your ship with the wind about broad on the quarter of your ship.



74. 3750 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter D
What is the required minimum length of the painter for a lifeboat in ocean service?
A. 60 fathoms
B. the distance from the main deck to the light waterline
C. twice the distance from the main deck to the light waterline or 50 feet whichever is greater
D. two times the distance from the boat deck to the light waterline or 50 feet whichever is greater
75. 4025 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter A
When picking up a lifeboat at sea with way on the ship, the sea painter should be secured _____.
A. well forward in the lifeboat C. well aft in the lifeboat
B. about amidships in the lifeboat D. only after the falls have been attached
76. 4296 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter B
Which item is of the most use in getting a lifeboat away from a moving vessel?
A. The falls C. Fleming Gear
B. Sea Painter D. Boat Hook
77. 3551 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sheave A
What is a grooved pulley?
A. Sheave C. Block
B. Slip D. Reeve
78. 259 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sheet D
A person referring to the stern sheets of a lifeboat is speaking of _____.
A. the line attached to the tack of the lugsail C. a canvas awning
B. the emergency rudder D. the aftermost seating
79. 1845 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Span Wire D
On open lifeboats, the purpose of the wire stretched between the davit heads is to _____.
A. keep the movement of the davits at the same speed
B. keep the davits from slipping when they are in the stowed position
C. prevent vibration during lowering of the boat
D. support the manropes
80. 2101 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Stretchers C
Stretchers are fitted in lifeboats to provide a _____.
A. place for people to lie down C. place for rowers to brace their feet
B. means for rigging the sail D. suitable means for water to drain below the footings
81. 4142 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Stuffing Box A
Where a propeller shaft passes through the hull, water is prevented from entering by means of a _____.
A. stuffing box C. seacock
B. propeller boss D. stop-water
82. 388 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sweep Oar D
A sweep oar is an oar that is _____.
A. generally shorter than the others and is used to steer with
B. is longer than the others and is used as the stroke oar
C. is raised in the bow of the boat for the steersman to steer by
D. longer than the others used for steering
83. 2689 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sweep Oar C
The length of the steering oar in a lifeboat is _____.
A. shorter than the rowing oars C. longer than the rowing oars
B. the same length as the rowing oars D. unrelated to the length of the rowing oars



84. 3241 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sweep Oar D
The steering oar in a lifeboat is _____.
A. shorter than the others C. used by the forward man in the boat to direct the bow
B. used for the stroke oar D. longer than the others and should be lashed to the stern
85. 3242 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sweep Oar C
The steering oar in a lifeboat is usually referred to as the _____.
A. bumpkin oar C. sweep oar
B. stroke oar D. becket oar
86. 3826 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sweep Oar B
What should be used to steer an open lifeboat if the rudder becomes lost or damaged?
A. Sea anchor C. Spare rudder
B. Steering oar D. Daggerboard
87. 1481 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Tricing D
In launching a lifeboat, when should the tricing pendants be released?
A. Before the boat is lowered from the stowage position
B. As soon as the boat-fall blocks clear the davit head
C. After the limit switch is activated
D. After all people have been embarked
88. 2921 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Tricing D
The purpose of the tricing pendants is to _____.
A. control the fore and aft motion of a lifeboat during lowering
B. control the outboard swing of a lifeboat during lowering
C. provide suspensions for the manropes
D. hold a lifeboat next to the embarkation deck while loading
89. 3278 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Tricing C
The tricing pendants should be released _____.
A. before the gripes are removed C. after loading the passengers
B. before loading the passengers D. after the boat is afloat
90. 4001 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Tricing C
When launching a lifeboat, the tricing pennants should be released _____.
A. before the boat is lowered from the stowed position
B. as the boat-fall blocks break clear of the davit head
C. before the boat is lowered from the embarkation level
D. after the boat is released into the water
91. 4009 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Tricing B
When lowering a boat with gravity davits, it will be pulled into the embarkation deck by the _____.
A. falls C. frapping lines
B. tricing pendants D. boat hooks
92. 1480 Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Winch wire D
In launching a covered lifeboat, what would safely lower the lifeboat from inside the lifeboat cabin?
A. Frapping line C. Rottmer release
B. Tricing line D. Winch remote control wire
93. 3594 Ref: Lifeboat, Person in Charge A
What is one of the FIRST actions you should take after abandoning and clearing away from a vessel?
A. Identify the person in charge. C. Prepare for arrival of rescue units.
B. Gather up useful floating objects. D. Arrange watches and duties.



94. 4102 Ref: Lifeboat, Rescue C
When transferring survivors from an enclosed lifeboat to a rescue vessel, personnel on board the boat should _____.
A. remove their life preservers to make it easier to climb on board the rescue vessel
B. climb on top of the boat while waiting for their turn to transfer to the rescue vessel
C. remain seated inside and make the transfer one person at a time
D. enter the water and swim over to the rescue vessel
95. 3866 Ref: Lifeboat, Rescue, Helicopter D
When a helicopter is lifting personnel from an enclosed lifeboat, the other individuals in the boat should _____.
A. enter the water in case the person being lifted slips from the sling
B. stand on the outside of the boat to assist the person being lifted
C. remove their life preservers to prepare for their transfer to the helicopter
D. remain seated inside to provide body weight for stability
96. 4006 Ref: Lifeboat, Retrieval A
When lifting loads from a boat in heavy weather, the load should be taken when the boat _____.
A. reaches the crest C. begins to rise
B. begins to fall D. reaches the trough
97. 1323 Ref: Lifeboat, Rowing Commands D
If the coxswain of your lifeboat gives the command "Hold water" you should _____.
A. complete the stroke, raise your oar slightly, swinging the oar slightly forward, and place it in the boat
B. lift the oar in a vertical position
C. complete the stroke and hold the oar out of the water
D. dip the blade of your oar into the water vertically and hold it perpendicular to the keel line
98. 1341 Ref: Lifeboat, Rowing Commands D
If the steersman of your lifeboat gives the command "Way enough", you should _____.
A. complete the stroke, hold your oar out from the boat and level with the water
B. dip the blade of your oar into the water and leave it there
C. lift your oar to a vertical position
D. complete the stroke, raise your oar slightly, swing it forward, and place it in the boat
99. 2168 Ref: Lifeboat, Rowing Commands A
The boat command that means complete the stroke and level the oars horizontally with the blades trimmed fore and aft is _____.
A. "Oars" C. "Way enough"
B. "Up oars" D. "Hold water"
100. 2324 Ref: Lifeboat, Rowing Commands B
The command "Oars" means to _____.
A. lift the oars to a vertical position
B. complete the stroke and bring the oars horizontal, blades feathered
C. place the oars in the boat with blades forward
D. place the oars in the rowlocks directly from the boated position
101. 3988 Ref: Lifeboat, Rowing Commands C
When in command of a lifeboat under oars, the command "Backwater" means to _____.
A. lift oars to vertical position, trim blades fore and aft with handles resting on footings
B. complete the stroke, come to "Oars", raise oars smartly to vertical, rest handles on footing, trim blades fore and aft
C. row in astern motion
D. complete stroke, stop rowing, dip blade about halfway into water, hold water to stop the way on the boat

