1. Ref: Lifeboat, Abandon
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. Ref: Lifeboat, Beach Landing
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. Ref: Lifeboat, Beach Landing
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. Ref: Lifeboat, Boathandling
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. Ref: Lifeboat, Boathandling
Steering a motor lifeboat broadside to the sea could cause it to __________.
A. capsize
B. run smoother
C. run faster
D. sink

6. Ref: Lifeboat, Boathandling
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. Ref: Lifeboat, Boathandling
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. 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. The bottom row of plating next to the keel of a lifeboat is known as the ________.
   A. sheer strake
   B. bilge strake
   C. garboard strake
   D. keel rib

10. 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
    B. Canvas
    C. Leather
    D. Sponge rubber

11. The most common type of davit found on merchant vessels today is the __________.
    A. radial
    B. sheath-screw
    C. gravity
    D. quadrantal

12. Which davit type may be operated by one man?
    A. Quadrantal
    B. Gravity
    C. Sheath-screw
    D. Radial

13. On which type davit does the davit head stay at the same height?
    A. Radial
    B. Sheath-screw
    C. Quadrantal
    D. Gravity

14. 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
    B. gravity davit
    C. radial davit
    D. bruckner davit

15. 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. What is NOT a function of the air supply of a covered lifeboat?
    A. Provides air for engine combustion
    B. Pressurizes water spray system
    C. Provides air for passenger respiration
    D. Prevents smoke and other noxious fumes from entering craft

17. When operating the air supply system in a covered lifeboat the __________.
    A. fuel supply valve should be closed
    B. hatches, doors, and oar ports should be closed
    C. air cylinder shut-off valve should be closed
    D. engine should be shut off
18. Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Air Supply  
With the air supply on, the air pressure in an enclosed lifeboat will be __________.
A. changing in relation to the speed of the craft  
B. less than outside air pressure  
C. greater than outside air pressure  
D. equal to outside air pressure

19. Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Drain  
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. Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Strapped  
Most enclosed lifeboats will right themselves after capsizing IF the __________.
A. lower ballast tanks are filled with water  
B. fuel tanks are not less than half full  
C. passengers are strapped to their seats  
D. sea anchor is deployed to windward

21. Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Water Spray  
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. Ref: Lifeboat, Enclosed, Water Spray  
The sprinkler system of an enclosed lifeboat is used to __________.
A. cool the craft in a fire  
B. cool the engine  
C. spray oil on the sea to calm it  
D. spray personnel during a fire

23. Ref: Lifeboat, Engine, Cold-spark voltage readings test lamp  
Before hydraulic starting of an engine on a covered lifeboat, what need NOT be checked?
A. Fuel supply line valve  
B. Pressure registered on the accumulator gauge  
C. Cold-spark voltage readings test lamp  
D. Engine stop control

24. Ref: Lifeboat, Launching  
All personnel should be familiar with the lifeboats __________.
A. boarding and operating procedures  
B. maintenance schedule  
C. navigational systems  
D. fuel consumption rates

25. Ref: Lifeboat, Launching  
In rough weather, when a ship is able to maneuver, it is best to launch a lifeboat __________.
A. on the lee side  
B. on the windward side  
C. with the wind dead ahead  
D. with the wind from astern

26. Ref: Lifeboat, Launching  
The instructions for the launching of lifeboats and liferafts must be approved by the __________.
A. lease operator  
B. Minerals Management Service  
C. Coast Guard  
D. person-in-charge of the unit

27. Ref: Lifeboat, Launching  
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. 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. 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. A magnetic compass card is marked in how many degrees?
   A. 90 C. 360  
   B. 180 D. 400

31. 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. 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. 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

34. Error may be introduced into a magnetic compass by_________.
   A. making a structural change to the vessel  
   B. a short circuit near the compass  
   C. belt buckles  
   D. All of the above

35. How many degrees are there on a compass card?
   A. 360° C. 390°  
   B. 380° D. 420°

36. 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. The heading of a vessel is indicated by what part of the compass?
A. Card  B. Needle  C. Lubber's line  D. Gimbals

38. The lubber's line of a magnetic compass __________.
A. always shows true north direction  B. indicates the vessel's heading  C. is always parallel to the vessel's transom  D. is located on the compass card

39. The lubber's line on a magnetic compass indicates __________.
A. compass north  B. the direction of the vessel's head  C. magnetic north  D. a relative bearing taken with azimuth circle

40. When a magnetic compass is not in use for a prolonged period of time it should __________.
A. be shielded from direct sunlight  B. be locked into a constant heading  C. have any air bubbles replaced with nitrogen  D. have the compensating magnets removed

41. When using the lifeboat compass, you must be careful to __________.
A. set it on the centerline of the boat  B. apply the correction for compass error  C. keep metal objects away from it  D. All of the above

42. Which would influence a magnetic compass?
A. Electrical wiring  B. Iron pipe  C. Radio  D. All of the above

43. If water is rising in the bilge of a lifeboat, you should FIRST __________.
A. abandon the survival craft  B. check for cracks in the hull  C. shift all personnel to the stern  D. check the bilge drain plug

44. 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. Prior to lowering the lifeboat, the most important item to check is the __________.
A. oars  B. sail  C. boat plug  D. life preservers

46. 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 gypres  B. release tricing pendants  C. put the cap on the drain  D. lift the brake handle

47. 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 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 Lines passed around the falls to hold the boat while passengers are boarding are __________.
A. life lines  
B. frapping lines  
C. tricing lines  
D. tripping lines

50. 3776 What is TRUE concerning frapping lines?
A. They are used to steady a lifeboat when lowered.  
B. They are normally attached to the davit span.  
C. They are needed only on radial davits.  
D. They are used to clear the puddings.

51. 4000 When launching a lifeboat, frapping lines should be rigged __________.
A. before the gripes are released  
B. before the boat is moved from the davits  
C. at the embarkation deck  
D. after the boat is in the water

52. 4011 When lowering lifeboats in heavy seas, a good practice is to rig frapping lines __________.
A. on only the forward falls  
B. on only the after falls  
C. with a lead of about 45 degrees to the boat  
D. from the falls to the main deck of the vessel

53. 4464 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 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  
B. limit switch  
C. brake handle  
D. preventer bar

55. 1643 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 Limit switches are used on which davits?
A. Sheath-screw davits  
B. Gravity davits  
C. Radial davits  
D. Quadrantal davits

57. 1646 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  C. sheath-screw davit
B. radial 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  
Most lifeboats are equipped with __________.
A. unbalanced rudders  
B. balanced rudders  
C. contraguide rudders  
D. straight rudders

67. 1253  Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter  
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  
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  
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  
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  
The sea painter of a lifeboat should be led __________.
A. forward and outside of all obstructions  
B. forward and inside of all obstructions  
C. up and down from the main deck  
D. to the foremost point on the ship

72. 2983  Ref: Lifeboat, Part, Sea Painter  
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,  
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. 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. When picking up a lifeboat at sea with way on the ship, the sea painter should be secured __________.
   A. well forward in the lifeboat
   B. about amidships in the lifeboat
   C. well aft in the lifeboat
   D. only after the falls have been attached

76. Which item is of the most use in getting a lifeboat away from a moving vessel?
   A. The falls
   B. Sea Painter
   C. Fleming Gear
   D. Boat Hook

77. What is a grooved pulley?
   A. Sheave
   B. Slip
   C. Block
   D. Reeve

78. A person referring to the stern sheets of a lifeboat is speaking of __________.
   A. the line attached to the tack of the lugsail
   B. the emergency rudder
   C. a canvas awning
   D. the aftermost seating

79. 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. Stretcher are fitted in lifeboats to provide a __________.
   A. place for people to lie down
   B. means for rigging the sail
   C. place for rowers to brace their feet
   D. suitable means for water to drain below the footings

81. Where a propeller shaft passes through the hull, water is prevented from entering by means of a __________.
   A. stuffing box
   B. propeller boss
   C. seacock
   D. stop-water

82. 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. The length of the steering oar in a lifeboat is __________.
   A. shorter than the rowing oars
   B. the same length as the rowing oars
   C. longer than the rowing oars
   D. unrelated to the length of the rowing oars
84.  The steering oar in a lifeboat is __________.
A. shorter than the others  
B. used by the forward man in the boat to direct the bow
C. used for the stroke oar  
D. longer than the others and should be lashed to the stern

85.  The steering oar in a lifeboat is usually referred to as the __________.
A. bumpkin oar  
B. stroke oar  
C. sweep oar  
D. becket oar

86.  What should be used to steer an open lifeboat if the rudder becomes lost or damaged?
A. Sea anchor  
B. Steering oar  
C. Spare rudder  
D. Daggerboard

87.  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.  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.  The tricing pendants should be released __________.
A. before the grips are removed  
B. before loading the passengers  
C. after loading the passengers  
D. after the boat is afloat

90.  When launching a lifeboat, the tricing pendants 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.  When lowering a boat with gravity davits, it will be pulled __________ into the embarkation deck by the __________.
A. falls  
B. tricing pendants  
C. frapping lines  
D. boat hooks

92.  In launching a covered lifeboat, what would safely lower the lifeboat from inside the lifeboat cabin?
A. Frapping line  
B. Tricing line  
C. Rottmer release  
D. Winch remote control wire

93.  What is one of the FIRST actions you should take after abandoning and clearing away from a vessel?
A. Identify the person in charge.  
B. Gather up useful floating objects.
C. Prepare for arrival of rescue units.  
D. Arrange watches and duties.
94. 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. 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. When lifting loads from a boat in heavy weather, the load should be taken when the boat __________.
A. reaches the crest
B. begins to fall
C. begins to rise
D. reaches the trough

97. 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. 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. The boat command that means complete the stroke and level the oars horizontally with the blades trimmed fore and aft is __________.
A. "Oars"
B. "Up oars"
C. "Way enough"
D. "Hold water"

100. 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