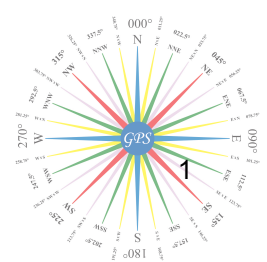
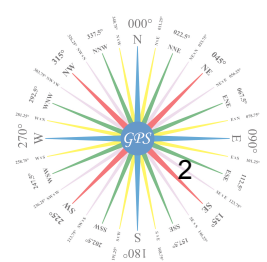


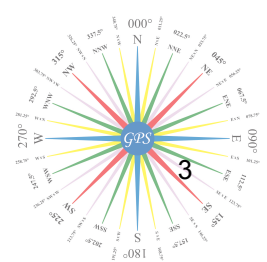
1. 1365 Ref: Lifesaving, Abandon B
If you continue to wear extra clothing when entering the water after abandoning your vessel, it will _____.
A. weigh you down C. reduce your body heat
B. preserve body heat D. make it more difficult to breathe
2. 802 Ref: Lifesaving, Lifting A
Before personnel are lifted from a vessel in a personnel basket, the vessel should be _____.
A. directly under the boom C. stopped dead in the water
B. moving away from the boom D. tied to the boom
3. 2024 Ref: Lifesaving, Maintenance D
Required lifesaving equipment on existing vessels may be continued in use on the vessel if _____.
A. kept on board no more than 2 years
B. inspected and serviced every 6 months
C. destroyed if more than 5 years old
D. maintained in good and serviceable condition
4. 264 Ref: Lifesaving, Man Overboard B
A person who observes an individual fall overboard from an OSV should _____.
A. immediately jump into the water to assist the individual
B. call for help and keep the individual in sight
C. run to the radio room to send an emergency message
D. go to the control room for the distress flares
5. 1393 Ref: Lifesaving, Man Overboard D
If you see an individual fall overboard, you should _____.
A. throw him/her a life buoy C. pass the word to the bridge
B. hail "man overboard" D. All of the above
6. 1793 Ref: Lifesaving, Man Overboard D
On board an OSV, the key to the most rapid and effective response to a man overboard situation is _____.
A. switching to hydraulic steering C. good equipment
B. a dedicated crew D. good communication
7. 4859 Ref: Lifesaving, Man Overboard A
You are picking up a conscious person that has fallen overboard. Recovery is easier if you approach with the _____.
A. victim to leeward C. wind on your port side
B. victim to windward D. wind on your starboard side
8. 1307 Ref: Lifesaving, Marshalling D
If help has not arrived in 10-12 hours after abandoning a vessel in a rescue boat, you should _____.
A. go in one direction until the fuel runs out
B. steer a course for the nearest land
C. steer a course for the nearest sea lane
D. shut down the engines if installed and put out the sea anchor
9. 1308 Ref: Lifesaving, Marshalling D
If help has not arrived in 10-12 hours after having abandoned an OSV in a survival craft, you should _____.
A. go in one direction until the fuel runs out
B. plot course for the nearest land
C. take a vote on the direction in which to go
D. shutdown the engines and put out the sea anchor



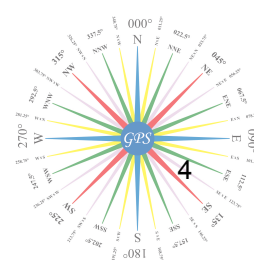
10. 1313 Ref: Lifesaving, Marshalling D
If more than one liferaft is manned after the vessel has sunk, _____.
A. each raft should go in a different direction in search of land
B. the possibility of a search aircraft finding you is increased by spreading out
C. reduce the number of liferafts by getting as many people as possible into as few rafts as possible
D. tie each of the rafts together and try to stay in a single group
11. 1314 Ref: Lifesaving, Marshalling D
If more than one raft is manned after the vessel has sunk, you should _____.
A. go in a different direction in search of land
B. spread out to increase the possibility of a search aircraft finding you
C. reduce the number of rafts by getting as many people as possible into as few rafts as possible
D. tie the rafts together and try to stay in a single group
12. 1357 Ref: Lifesaving, Marshalling A
If you are forced to abandon ship in a liferaft, your course of action should be to _____.
A. remain in the immediate vicinity
B. head for the nearest land
C. head for the closest sea-lanes
D. let the persons in the boat vote on what to do
13. 1358 Ref: Lifesaving, Marshalling A
If you are forced to abandon ship in a rescue boat, 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
14. 1371 Ref: Lifesaving, Marshalling A
If you have to abandon ship, and enter a liferaft, your main course of action should be to _____.
A. remain in the vicinity of the sinking vessel
C. head for the closest sea-lanes
B. head for the closest land
D. get a majority opinion
15. 1421 Ref: Lifesaving, Marshalling D
If, for any reason, it is necessary to abandon ship while far out at sea, it is important that the crew members should _____.
A. separate from each other as this will increase the chances of being rescued
B. get away from the area because sharks will be attracted to the vessel
C. immediately head for the nearest land
D. remain together in the area because rescuers will start searching at the vessel's last known position
16. 3890 Ref: Lifesaving, Marshalling D
When a ship is abandoned and there are several liferafts in the water, one of the FIRST things to be done is _____.
A. separate the rafts as much as possible to increase chances of detection
B. transfer all supplies to one raft
C. transfer all the injured to one raft
D. secure the rafts together to keep them from drifting apart
17. 3909 Ref: Lifesaving, Marshalling C
When abandoning an OSV, following the launching of the survival craft you should _____.
A. plot a course for the nearest land
B. take a vote on the direction in which to go
C. stay in the immediate area
D. go in one direction until fuel runs out



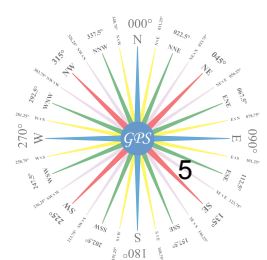
18. 3911 Ref: Lifesaving, Marshalling C
When abandoning ship, after launching the motor lifeboat you should _____.
A. plot a course for the nearest land C. stay in the immediate area
B. take a vote on which direction you should go D. go in one direction until fuel runs out
19. 4159 Ref: Lifesaving, Muster List D
Where should muster lists be posted?
A. In crew's accommodation spaces C. In the engine room
B. On the navigating bridge D. All of the above
20. 4735 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Hypothermia B
You are at sea in an inflatable liferaft. In high latitudes, the greatest danger is _____.
A. asphyxiation due to keeping the canopy closed
B. hypothermia caused by cold temperature
C. collapse of the raft due to cold temperatures
D. starvation
21. 1374 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Jumping D
If you have to jump in the water when abandoning ship, your legs should be _____.
A. spread apart as far as possible
B. held as tightly against your chest as possible
C. in a kneeling position
D. extended straight down and crossed at the ankles
22. 1375 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Jumping D
If you have to jump in the water when abandoning ship, your legs should be _____.
A. spread apart as far as possible
B. held as tightly against your chest as possible
C. in a kneeling position
D. extended straight down and crossed at the ankles
23. 1381 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Jumping A
If you must jump from a vessel, the correct posture includes _____.
A. holding down the life preserver against the chest with one arm crossing the other, covering the mouth and nose with a hand, and feet together
B. knees bent and held close to the body with both arms around legs
C. body straight and arms held tightly at the sides for feet first entry into the water
D. both hands holding the life preserver below the chin with knees bent and legs crossed
24. 3910 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Jumping C
When abandoning ship and jumping into the water from a substantial height without a life jacket, you should _____.
A. dive head first, using your hands to break the surface of the water
B. hold your arms firmly at your sides and jump feet first
C. jump feet first, covering your nose and mouth with one hand and grasping the opposing upper arm with the other
D. jump feet first, holding your knees to your chest
25. 4708 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Jumping A
With no alternative but to jump from an OSV, the correct posture should include _____.
A. holding down the lifejacket against the chest with one arm, crossing the other, covering the mouth and nose with a hand, and keeping the feet together
B. knees bent and held close to the body with both arms around legs
C. body straight and arms held tightly at the sides for a feet first entry into the water
D. both hands holding the lifejacket below the chin with knees bent and legs crossed



26. 1379 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Oil fire B
If you must enter water on which there is an oil fire, you should _____.
A. protect your life preserver by holding it above your head
B. enter the water on the windward side of the vessel
C. keep both hands in front of your face to break the water surface when diving head first
D. wear very light clothing
27. 1384 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Oil fire C
If you must swim through an oil fire, you should NOT _____.
A. wear as much clothing as possible
B. enter the water feet first
C. swim with the wind
D. cover eyes with one hand when entering the water
28. 4052 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Rations B
When should you first have any food or water after boarding a lifeboat or liferaft?
A. After 12 hours
B. After 24 hours
C. Within 48 hours
D. Some food and water should be consumed immediately and then not until 48 hours later.
29. 586 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Seasick C
After abandoning ship which action should be taken IMMEDIATELY upon entering a liferaft?
A. Open equipment pack.
B. Issue anti-seasickness medicine.
C. Get clear of the ship.
D. Dry the liferaft floor and inflate.
30. 1933 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Seasick B
One of the first actions to be taken by survivors when they have boarded an inflatable liferaft is to _____.
A. stream the sea anchor
B. take an anti-seasickness pill
C. open the pressure relief valve
D. drink at least one can of water
31. 2808 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Seasick C
The most important reason for taking anti-seasickness pills as soon as possible after entering a liferaft is to _____.
A. assist in sleeping
B. reduce appetite by decreasing nausea
C. prevent loss of body moisture by vomiting
D. prevent impaired judgment due to motion-induced deliriousness
32. 4494 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Seasick B
Which step should normally be taken FIRST by those who have boarded a liferaft in an emergency?
A. Ration food and water supplies.
B. Take anti-seasickness pills, if available.
C. Determine position and closest point of land.
D. Check pyrotechnic supplies.



33. 4976 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Tropical D
You have abandoned ship in tropical waters. Which procedure(s) should be used during a prolonged period in a raft?
A. Wet clothes during the day to decrease perspiration.
B. Get plenty of rest.
C. Keep the entrance curtains open.
D. All of the above
34. 1346 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Warmth B
If there are a number of survivors in the water after abandoning an OSV and no rescue craft are in sight, they should _____.
A. tie themselves to the unit to avoid drifting with the current
B. group to form a small circle of survivors to create a warmer pocket of water in the center of the circle
C. send the strongest swimmer to shore for assistance
D. from a raft by lashing their life jackets together
35. 1347 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Warmth B
If there are a number of survivors in the water after abandoning ship, they should _____.
A. tie themselves to the unit so they won't drift with the current
B. form a small circular group to create a warmer pocket of water in the center of the circle
C. send the strongest swimmer to shore for assistance
D. form a raft by lashing their life preservers together
36. 3353 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Warmth A
To keep injured survivors warm in the water after abandoning ship, they should _____.
A. be placed in the middle of a small circle formed by the other survivors in the water
B. float on their backs with their arms extended for maximum exposure to the air
C. remove their life preservers and hold on to the uninjured survivors
D. sip water at intervals of fifteen minutes
37. 585 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Water A
After abandoning a vessel, water that is consumed within the first 24 hours will _____.
A. pass through the body with little absorbed by the system
B. help to prevent fatigue
C. quench thirst for only 2 hours
D. help to prevent seasickness
38. 920 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Water D
Drinking salt water will _____.
A. protect against heat camps
B. prevent seasickness
C. be safe if mixed with fresh water
D. dehydrate you
39. 1545 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Water B
In the first 24 hours after abandoning a vessel, water should be given only to personnel who are _____.
A. thirsty
B. sick or injured
C. wet
D. awake



40. 1924 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Water C
Once the daily ration of drinking water in a survival situation has been established, the drinking routine should include _____.
A. small sips at regular intervals during the day
B. a complete daily ration at one time during the day
C. one-third the daily ration three times during the day
D. small sips only after sunset
41. 1925 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Water C
Once you have established the daily ration of drinking water in a survival situation, how should you drink it?
A. Small sips at regular intervals during the day
B. The complete daily ration at one time during the day
C. One-third the daily ration three times daily
D. Small sips only after sunset
42. 1986 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Water B
Provided every effort is used to produce, as well as preserve body moisture content by avoiding perspiration, how long is it normally possible to survive without stored quantities of water?
A. Up to 3 days
B. 8 to 14 days
C. 15 to 20 days
D. 25 to 30 days
43. 2044 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Water D
Seawater may be used for drinking _____.
A. at a maximum rate of two ounces per day
B. after mixing with an equal quantity of fresh water
C. if gathered during or immediately after a hard rain
D. under no conditions
44. 3938 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Water A
When collecting condensation for drinking water, _____.
A. a sponge used to mop up and store condensation must be kept salt free
B. only condensation on the bottom of the canopy should be collected
C. it should be strained through a finely woven cloth
D. chlorine tablets should be used to make it drinkable
45. 4432 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Water A
Which statement concerning the sources of drinking water is FALSE?
A. Fresh water may be obtained from fish.
B. Lifeboat covers or canopies should be washed with rain before drinking water is collected.
C. Fresh water may be collected from condensation inside the liferaft.
D. Seawater should never be consumed.
46. 4972 Ref: Lifesaving, Survival, Water B
You have abandoned ship and are in charge of a liferaft or survival craft. How much water per day should you permit each person to have after the first 24 hours?
A. 1 can
B. 1 pint
C. 1 quart
D. 1 gallon

