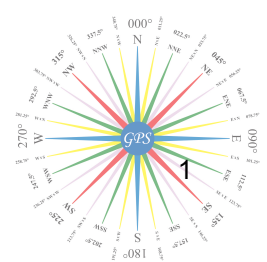
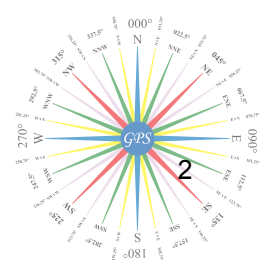


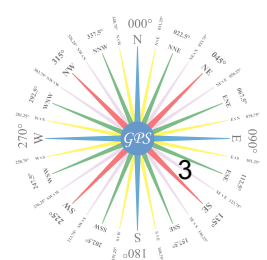
1. 2136 Ref: Survival Craft, Air C
The air cylinder bottles in the survival craft should be refilled with _____.
A. oxygen C. compressed air
B. nitrogen D. nitrogen and oxygen
2. 4093 Ref: Survival Craft, Air A
When the survival craft is supplied with bottles of compressed air they are used for _____.
A. an air supply for personnel C. priming the sprinkler system
B. additional flotation D. filling the self righting bags
3. 4720 Ref: Survival Craft, Air, Sprinkler B
With the sprinkler system and air system on and all hatches shut, the survival craft will provide protection from a _____.
A. nuclear environment C. hurricane
B. fire and toxic environment D. drop greater than 10 feet
4. 1354 Ref: Survival Craft, Bilge Plug D
If water is rising in the bilge of a survival craft, 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
5. 503 Ref: Survival Craft, Engine A
Aboard a survival craft, ether can be used to _____.
A. start the engine in cold weather C. prime the sprinkler system
B. aid in helping personnel breathe D. prime the air supply
6. 2160 Ref: Survival Craft, Engine, Crank D
The backup system on an electric start survival craft is a _____.
A. hydraulic system C. spare battery
B. pneumatic system D. hand crank
7. 3248 Ref: Survival Craft, Engine, Diesel C
The survival craft's engine is fueled with _____.
A. kerosene C. diesel oil
B. unleaded gasoline D. liquefied gas
8. 1325 Ref: Survival Craft, Engine, Fuel A
If the engine of a survival craft does not start, check to see _____.
A. that the fuel valve is open C. if the water sprinkler system is open
B. if the air supply system is open D. if the limit switch is on
9. 3991 Ref: Survival Craft, Engine, Pressure C
When inspecting a survival craft, you should check to make sure that the _____.
A. sea anchor is deployed
B. hydraulic starting system has been drained
C. hydraulic pressure is within the specified range
D. steering controls are steering controls are locked
10. 3246 Ref: Survival Craft, Fiberglass D
The survival capsule is manufactured with fire retardant _____.
A. foam
B. marine plywood
C. steel
D. fiberglass



11. 1378 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, BAD Question A
If you must abandon a rig in VERY HEAVY SEAS, in a survival craft, when should you remove the safety pin and pull the hook release?
A. Immediately upon launching C. Upon first wave contact
B. One to three feet before first wave contact D. Only when waterborne
12. 3342 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, BAD Question B
To disengage a survival craft suspended from the cable above the water, you must pull the safety pin and _____.
A. pull the hook release handle
B. pull the hook release handle and use the ratchet bar
C. use the ratchet bar and depress the retainer
D. pull the hook release handle and depress the retainer
13. 935 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, Preparation D
During an abandonment or drill, the first person to arrive at the survival craft should _____.
A. pass out food and water to personnel
B. open the doors and start the sprinkler system
C. activate the emergency release handle
D. open the doors and prepare the craft for boarding
14. 936 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, Preparation D
During an abandonment or drill, the first person to arrive at the survival craft should _____.
A. pass out food and water to personnel
B. open the doors and start the sprinkler system
C. activate the emergency release handle
D. open the doors and prepare the craft for boarding
15. 638 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, Retrieval A
All OSV personnel should be familiar with survival craft _____.
A. boarding and operating procedures C. navigational systems
B. maintenance schedule D. fuel consumption rates
16. 670 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, Retrieval D
An "on-load" release system on a survival craft means the cable can be released _____.
A. only when the load is taken off the cable
B. only when there is a load on the cable
C. only when activated by the controls at the lowering station
D. at any time
17. 1644 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, Retrieval A
Limit switches are located on the survival craft winch systems for OSVs to _____.
A. stop the winch just before the survival craft reaches final stowage position
B. limit the amount of cable on the drum
C. limit the ascent rate
D. stop the winch in case the craft's weight exceeds the load lift limit
18. 2125 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, Retrieval A
The "off-load" release system on a survival craft is designed to be activated _____.
A. when there is no load on the cable
B. when there is a load on the cable
C. only when the doors are closed
D. when the engine is started



19. 4041 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, Retrieval D
When retrieving the survival craft, the helmsman should instruct the crewman to _____.
A. check the fuel level
B. open the doors
C. take the life preservers off
D. check that hooks are fully locked in place
20. 4042 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, Retrieval B
When retrieving the survival craft, the winch operator should stop the winch and check _____.
A. that all personnel are seated in the craft
B. that the cable has not jumped any grooves on the drum
C. which way the wind is blowing
D. the hydraulic fuel level before lifting
21. 4043 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, Retrieval B
When retrieving the survival craft, the winch operator should stop the winch and check _____.
A. that all personnel are seated in the craft
B. that the cable has not jumped any grooves on the drum
C. which way the wind is blowing
D. the hydraulic fluid level before lifting
22. 4641 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, Retrieval A
While retrieving the survival craft, the engine should be stopped _____.
A. when the craft clears the water
B. when the cable has been attached
C. on approach to the platform
D. at the embarkation
23. 4642 Ref: Survival Craft, Launch, Retrieval A
While retrieving the survival craft, the engine should be stopped _____.
A. when the craft clears the water
B. when the cable has been attached
C. on approach to the platform
D. at the embarkation deck
24. 955 Ref: Survival Craft, Lookout A
During the towing of a survival craft, a lookout should be on station to _____.
A. release the towline in an emergency
B. help the helmsman steer
C. look for food and water
D. check the water level in the bilge
25. 4678 Ref: Survival Craft, PIC D
Who is responsible for lowering the survival craft?
A. Roustabout
B. First man aboard
C. Last man aboard
D. Helmsman
26. 3881 Ref: Survival Craft, Rescue C
When a rescue vessel approaches a survival craft in heavy seas, the person in charge of the survival craft should _____.
A. tie up to the rescue vessel
B. transfer only those personnel who are not seasick
C. wait for calmer weather before transferring personnel
D. transfer all personnel immediately



27. 4100 Ref: Survival Craft, Rescue C
When transferring survivors from a survival craft to a rescue vessel, personnel on board the craft should _____.
A. remove their lifejackets to make it easier to climb on board the rescue vessel
B. climb on top of the survival craft while waiting their turn to transfer to the rescue vessel
C. remain seated inside the survival craft and make the transfer one person at a time
D. enter the water and swim over to the rescue vessel
28. 4101 Ref: Survival Craft, Rescue C
When transferring survivors from a survival craft to a rescue vessel, personnel on board the craft should _____.
A. remove their life preservers to make it easier to climb on board the rescue vessel
B. climb on top of the survival craft while waiting for their turn to transfer to the rescue vessel
C. remain seated inside the survival craft and make the transfer one person at a time
D. enter the water and swim over to the rescue vessel
29. 4721 Ref: Survival Craft, SCT D
With what other stations may portable survival craft transceivers communicate?
A. Communication is permitted between survival craft.
B. Communication is permitted between survival craft and ship.
C. Communication is permitted between survival craft and rescue unit.
D. All of the above
30. 1342 Ref: Survival Craft, Seating C
If the survival craft is not loaded to full capacity, the personnel should be _____.
A. loaded more on the port side forward
B. loaded equally on both sides with more forward
C. loaded equally on both sides with more aft
D. allowed to sit anywhere
31. 2913 Ref: Survival Craft, Self right A
The purpose for the bag or box on top of some survival craft is to _____.
A. right the craft in case of capsizing
B. increase area for radar detection
C. act as a sail in case of a power loss
D. steady the craft in heavy seas
32. 311 Ref: Survival Craft, Self right, Strapped A
A self-righting survival craft will return to an upright position provided that all personnel _____.
A. are seated with seat belts on and doors shut
B. are seated with seat belts on and doors open
C. are to shift to one side to right it
D. escape from the craft
33. 1471 Ref: Survival Craft, Steering A
In heavy seas the helmsman should steer the survival craft _____.
A. into the seas
B. broadside to the seas
C. in the same direction as the seas
D. in a series of figure-eights
34. 2098 Ref: Survival Craft, Steering, Capsize A
Steering a survival craft broadside to the sea could cause it to _____.
A. capsize
B. run smoother
C. run faster
D. sink
35. 279 Ref: Survival Craft, Steering, Handing B
A right-handed propeller will cause the survival craft to _____.
A. walk the stern to starboard in reverse
B. walk the stern to port in reverse
C. run faster than a left-handed propeller
D. right itself if capsized

