

ASSIGNMENT 1

Textbook Assignment: "Watches" and Watchstanders' Equipment," chapters 1 and 2, pages 1-1 through 2-14.

- 1-1. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for maintaining a 24-hour watch aboard ship?
1. Security of the ship
 2. Safety of personnel
 3. Guarding supplies, weapons, and equipment
 4. Informing other ships of condition of your ship
- 1-2. Which of the following is the morning watch?
1. 0000-0400
 2. 0400-0800
 3. 0800-1200
 4. 1200-1600
- 1-3. Which of the following watches is usually dogged at sea?
1. 0400-0800
 2. 0800-1200
 3. 1200-1600
 4. 1600-2000
- 1-4. The term "watch" may be defined as a period of time, a type of duty, or a location.
1. True
 2. False
- 1-5. For what reason is the dogged watch needed aboard ship?
1. For eating the evening meal only
 2. For rotating watches only
 3. For eating and rotating watch
 4. For the passing of information to the oncoming watchstander
- 1-6. The oncoming watchstander should relieve the off-going messenger before he turns over any information concerning the watch.
1. True
 2. False
- 1-7. You are relieving the forenoon watch. For what reason should you report to your station 30 minutes early?
1. To find out what section has the watch
 2. To allow the off-going watch to eat chow
 3. To allow information to be passed from the off-going person to the oncoming person
 4. To get off watch 30 minutes early
- 1-8. What general degree of readiness requires part of a ship's weapons systems be ready for immediate action at prolonged notice?
1. I
 2. II
 3. III
 4. IV
- 1-9. You are standing messenger watch on the bridge underway. Your ship goes into readiness condition IA. You should be engaged in what operation?
1. ASW operations
 2. Amphibious operations
 3. Peacetime operations
 4. ASU operations for prolonged periods

- 1-10. Which of the following duties is NOT a requirement for the messenger of the watch?
1. Being in the proper uniform
 2. Remaining uncovered in officer country
 3. Obtaining permission from the petty officer of the watch before going to lunch
 4. Delivering messages quickly and directly
- 1-11. You are the messenger of the watch during the noon meal. You have a message for the Chief Signalman. Upon entering the CPO mess you should remain covered.
1. True
 2. False
- 1-12. You are answering an incoming phone call. Which of the following information is NOT required upon picking up the receiver?
1. Your name
 2. Your command
 3. Your position
 4. Your CO's name
- 1-13. As a phone watch messenger, you receive a call for someone who is not present. Which of the following notations should you make?
1. Name of the caller and time the message was received only
 2. The message and time only
 3. Name of the caller, the message, the time the message was received, and your name
 4. Name of the caller, the message, and your name only
- 1-14. The Boatswain's Mate piped four veers on the Bos'n pipe. How many side boys are needed?
1. Six
 2. Two
 3. Eight
 4. Four
- 1-15. In rendering honors with side boys, when does the call OVER THE SIDE begin?
1. As soon as the visitor's boat or vehicle comes within hailing distance
 2. As soon as the visitor's head appears at the quarterdeck level
 3. As soon as the visitor's boat or vehicle pulls alongside
 4. As soon as the visitor steps on the quarterdeck
- 1-16. You are serving as a side boy. At what call of the Boatswain's pipe should you render the hand salute?
1. ATTENTION
 2. ALONGSIDE
 3. WALK BACK
 4. OVER THE SIDE
- 1-17. You are assigned a security watch aboard ship. At least how often should you make reports to the officer of the deck (OOD)?
1. Every 15 min
 2. Every 30 min
 3. Every 45 min
 4. Every hour
- 1-18. While standing an anchor watch, you notice that the line tends forward and there is no slack. What is the probable condition of the anchor?
1. The ship is surging aft
 2. The ship is surging forward
 3. The ship is dragging anchor
 4. The ship is veering around the anchor
- 1-19. To what officer does the OOD report concerning the carrying out of the ship's routine?
1. Commanding officer
 2. Executive officer
 3. Navigator
 4. Junior officer of the deck

- 1-20. What member of the underway bridge watch team is responsible for entering all data required by current instructions in the ship's log?
1. QMOW
 2. OOD
 3. JOOD
 4. BMOW
- 1-21. What individual must qualify you before you can assume the duties of helmsman?
1. OOD
 2. JOOD
 3. Navigator
 4. Executive officer
- 1-22. It is much harder to hold a ship steady on some object ahead than to keep on course by compass.
1. True
 2. False
- 1-23. What individual orders the course the helmsman steers?
1. Officer of the deck
 2. Conning officer
 3. Navigator
 4. Commanding officer
- 1-24. Which of the following is one of the most important principles to remember as a helmsman?
1. The wheel, the rudder, and the ship's head all move in the same direction
 2. The compass card turns under the ship
 3. The wheel and the rudder turn opposite
 4. The lubber line remains stationary
- 1-25. Which of the following errors is usually committed most often by a new helmsman?
1. Failing to correct ship's heading
 2. Failing to repeat every command
 3. Not using enough rudder
 4. Using too much rudder
- 1-26. You are being relieved as the helmsman. What information should you pass on to your relief?
1. The course you are steering
 2. The engineering plant status
 3. The surrounding contacts
 4. The sea condition
- 1-27. Which of the following is the correct terminology for a course change?
1. RIGHT FULL RUDDER
 2. FULL RUDDER RIGHT
 3. RUDDER RIGHT FULL
 4. RUDDER FULL RIGHT
- 1-28. The conning officer orders LEFT FULL RUDDER. How many degrees should you bring the rudder left of center?
1. 10°
 2. 20°
 3. 30°
 4. 40°
- 1-29. What order should the conning officer give to inform you to put the rudder over to the left at the maximum degrees allowed by your ship?
1. LEFT FULL RUDDER
 2. HARD LEFT RUDDER
 3. LEFT HARD RUDDER
 4. RUDDER HARD LEFT
- 1-30. What order should the conning officer give the helmsman to put the rudder on the centerline?
1. MEET HER
 2. EASE YOUR RUDDER
 3. MIDSHIPS
 4. STEADY

- 1-31. You are the helmsman and the conning officer orders you to shift your rudder. What action should you take?
1. Change to the same number of degrees of the opposite rudder angle
 2. Shift from helmsman to lee helmsman
 3. Steady the ship on the course given at the time of the order
 4. Reduce rudder angle
- 1-32. What does the order NOTHING TO THE RIGHT mean?
1. Turn left
 2. Hold the rudder amidships or left of amidship
 3. Keep the ship from swinging to the right of a given course
 4. Keep the ship from swinging to the left of a given course
- 1-33. You are standing watch as the lee helmsman. Where should you be standing your watch?
1. After steering
 2. Behind the helmsman
 3. At the gyro
 4. At the engine order telegraph
- 1-34. To inform the helmsman to stop both engines, what order should the conning officer give?
1. STOP BOTH ENGINES
 2. STOP THE PORT AND STARBOARD ENGINES
 3. ALL ENGINES STOP
 4. STOP ALL ENGINES
- 1-35. You are fog lookout aboard your ship. You hear the fog signal of an approaching ship. To what individual should you report this information?
1. The commanding officer
 2. The officer of the deck
 3. The navigator
 4. The BMOW
- 1-36. You are informed by your leading petty officer that you have been assigned to the ready lifeboat. Upon mustering at the designated area, you are required to remain at that area until you are relieved.
1. True
 2. False
- 1-37. What officer is responsible for training lookouts in the performance of their duties?
1. The CIC officer
 2. The officer of the deck
 3. The commanding officer
 4. The navigator
- 1-38. How often should surface lookouts be relieved?
1. Every half-hour
 2. Every hour
 3. Every 2 hours
 4. Every 4 hours
- 1-39. At what position aboard ship should you find the life buoy watch?
1. The forecastle
 2. The port bridge wing
 3. The starboard bridge wing
 4. The aft designated station
- 1-40. You are assigned as aft lookout. How often should you check sound-powered communications with the bridge?
1. Every 15 min
 2. Every 30 min
 3. Every 45 min
 4. Every 60 min
- 1-41. The Earth consists of 24 zones. Each zone contains a total of how many degrees?
1. 10°
 2. 15°
 3. 20°
 4. 25°

- 1-42. You are in zone zero, longitude east at 1300 local time. What operation should you perform using the zone number to obtain Greenwich Mean Time?
1. Multiply
 2. Add
 3. Divide
 4. Subtract
- 1-43. Which of the following letters is NOT assigned as a zone letter?
1. A
 2. D
 3. J
 4. Y
- 1-44. It is the fourth day of the month. You have the 2000-2400 watch. Midway through the watch your ship crosses the international date line, eastbound. Which of the following times indicates the time you should be relieved?
1. 022345M
 2. 022345Y
 3. 032345M
 4. 032345Y
- 1-45. What is the proper zone designation for Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)?
1. HOTEL
 2. MIKE
 3. XRAY
 4. ZULU
- 1-46. In writing the letter Z, a horizontal bar is placed through the letter Z to prevent it from being mistaken as the number 2.
1. True
 2. False
- 1-47. Your ship is in time zone +5R at local time 1500. What is the Greenwich Mean Time?
1. 1500
 2. 2000
 3. 2200
 4. 2400
- 1-48. What causes a gyrocompass to operate?
1. Attraction exerted by the Earth
 2. Magnetic properties of the ship
 3. True direction of the north pole
 4. Gyro principle of a spinning wheel
- 1-49. Why is the magnetic compass used aboard ship as the standard compass rather than the gyrocompass?
1. A gyrocompass is affected by deviation
 2. A gyrocompass does not point to true north
 3. A magnetic compass is not affected by deviation
 4. A magnetic compass is not affected by failure of the ship's power supply
- 1-50. What element of the magnetic compass keeps the compass bowl level, regardless of the ship movement?
1. The binnacle
 2. The gimbals
 3. The pelorus
 4. The sphere
- 1-51. Your ship is in an area that has an 8° easterly variation. If your ship's true course is 080°, what magnetic course is being steered?
1. 070°
 2. 072°
 3. 080°
 4. 080°
- 1-52. Magnetic compass error is a combination of errors caused by what element(s)?
1. Electrical current in the atmosphere
 2. Gravitational pull
 3. Variation and deviation
 4. Precession

- 1-53. The magnetic compass error called variation is caused by which of the following facts?
1. The Earth is not perfectly round
 2. Compasses cannot be constructed without mechanical defects
 3. Positions of the magnetic and geographic poles are not the same
 4. Metals in ships have magnetic qualities
- 1-54. The magnetic steering compass is usually located topside, while the standard compass is located in the pilothouse.
1. True
 2. False
- 1-55. For what reason are the gyro repeaters placed on the bridgewings?
1. To take position angles on aircraft
 2. To steer by in fair weather
 3. To take bearings
 4. To correct for magnetic compass deviation
- 1-56. What bearing is the direction of an object as indicated by the magnetic compass?
1. Compass
 2. True
 3. Relative
 4. Position
- 1-57. You are the forward lookout and observe a contact on the port beam. What bearing should you report to the bridge?
1. 000°
 2. 090°
 3. 180°
 4. 270°
- 1-58. How many degrees are contained in each point of the compass card?
1. 011 1/4°
 2. 012°
 3. 016°
 4. 020°
- 1-59. What is the reciprocal bearing of your ship if your course is 230°?
1. 050°
 2. 090°
 3. 180°
 4. 280°
- 1-60. What type of steering engine is used on most vessels of recent design?
1. Mechanical
 2. Steam
 3. Electrohydraulic
 4. Electromechanical
- 1-61. What is the function of the steering gear follow-up shaft?
1. To stop the pumping of oil when the rudder reaches the desired angle
 2. To turn the rudder mechanically in an emergency
 3. To supply oil to the running pump in an emergency
 4. To allow the trick wheel to be engaged for local steering
- 1-62. What safety device stops the rudder movement when the rudder is brought against the stops?
1. Single-ram
 2. Double-ram
 3. Steering engine cutoff
 4. Steering engine cutout
- 1-63. What signal alerts the helmsman in after steering that the bridge has ordered a change in rudder angle?
1. A flashing red light
 2. A flashing white light
 3. A whistle
 4. A bell

- 1-64. What instrument communicates speed orders to the engine room?
1. Rudder angle indicator
 2. Engine order telegraph
 3. Engine revolution indicator
 4. Depth sounder
- 1-65. What instrument is used to enable the helmsman to make minor speed changes?
1. Rudder angle indicator
 2. Engine order telegraph
 3. Engine revolution telegraph
 4. Depth sounder
- 1-66. How does the fathometer measure the depth of water?
1. By the water pressure at the bottom
 2. By the amount of wire required to place the lead on the bottom
 3. By the time required for a lead to sink to the bottom
 4. By the time required for sound to travel to the bottom and back

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 1-67 THROUGH 1-69, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE DEGREES THAT INDICATE THE LIGHT IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. LIGHT</u>	<u>B. DEGREES</u>
1-67.	Stern	1. 112 1/2°
1-68.	Masthead	2. 135°
1-69.	Side lights	3. 225°

- 1-70. The control panel for a ship's running lights is located in what area?
1. The pilothouse
 2. The forecastle
 3. The signal bridge
 4. The after steering

- 1-71. What total length does a ship have to be to require a second masthead light?
1. 25 meters
 2. 35 meters
 3. 40 meters
 4. 50 meters
- 1-72. What lights are installed at the truck and extend 25 feet above the highest point of the superstructure?
1. Steering lights
 2. Speed lights
 3. Blinker lights
 4. Aircraft warning lights
- 1-73. What red lights are located 6 feet vertically apart and are mounted on brackets that extend abaft the mast?
1. Steering
 2. Breakdown and man-overboard
 3. Blinker
 4. Wake
- 1-74. What light is installed on the jackstaff, the spar, or the structure, and must be visible to the helmsman?
1. Steering
 2. Stem
 3. Wake
 4. Breakdown
- 1-75. Speed lights are combination red and white lights. What does the white light signal indicate?
1. Backing
 2. Stopping
 3. Ahead speeds
 4. Astern speeds

ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: "Watchstander's Equipment" (continued) and "Marlinespike Seamanship," chapters 2 and 3, pages 2-11 through 3-30.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-1 THROUGH 2-4,
SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE SPEED REQUIRED
FOR THE PULSATING LIGHT IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. SPEED</u>	<u>B. PULSATION</u>
2-1.	One-third speed ahead	1. Four white flashes in 6 seconds
2-2.	Full speed ahead	2. Steady white light
2-3.	Standard speed ahead	3. One white flash in 6 seconds
2-4.	Stop	4. Steady red light

2-5. Standing lights are dim blue lights installed throughout a ship's interior.

1. True
2. False

2-6. What is the most reliable system of interior communications?

1. Messenger
2. Radio
3. Voice
4. Flashing light

2-7. What first-letter designation is assigned to sound-powered circuits?

1. J
2. S
3. T
4. X

2-8. What is the proper designation for the commanding officer's battle circuit?

1. JX
2. JW
3. JL
4. JA

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-9 THROUGH 2-12,
SELECT THE SOUND-POWERED CIRCUIT LISTED IN
COLUMN B THAT IS CONTROLLED BY THE OFFICER
LISTED IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. OFFICER</u>	<u>B. CIRCUIT</u>
2-9.	Weapons officer	1. JZ
2-10.	Navigation officer	2. 1JV
2-11.	DCA	3. JC
2-12.	Conning officer	4. JW

2-13. The voice tube is the primary means of interior communication on most patrol boats.

1. True
2. False

2-14. What communication circuit aboard ship is used to pass general information to all hands?

1. 1MC
2. 2MC
3. 3MC
4. 4MC

2-15. What communication circuit is the general announcing system for the hangar deck area?

1. 1MC
2. 2MC
3. 3MC
4. 21MC

2-16. When you are using the 24MC to communicate with the signal bridge, what signal indicates that the receiving station is ready to receive?

1. A steady buzzing sound
2. A pulsating buzzing sound
3. A steady red light
4. A blinking red light

- 2-17. What MC circuit is the combat information announcing system?
1. 20MC
 2. 21MC
 3. 22MC
 4. 24MC
- 2-18. Which of the following equipment are NOT normally used by lookouts?
1. Sunglasses
 2. Alidades
 3. Peloruses
 4. Binnacles
- 2-19. What is the proper way to focus a pair of binocular?
1. Adjust one eyepiece at a time, with the opposite lens covered, but with both eyes open
 2. Adjust both eyepieces at the same time
 3. Adjust one eyepiece at a time, with the opposite eye closed
 4. Adjust one eyepiece at a time, with both lenses uncovered and both eyes open
- 2-20. What focus number should you use to change the binocular setting from day to night use?
1. -1
 2. +1
 3. -4
 4. +4
- 2-21. Of the following circles, which one(s) reflect(s) a properly adjusted pair of binoculars for your inter-pupillary distance (IPD)?
1. A single circle
 2. Two circles not overlapped
 3. Three circles
 4. Overlapping circles
- 2-22. What will happen to your vision if you have the wrong IPD setting at night?
1. Objects will appear smaller
 2. Objects will appear larger
 3. Object glare will increase
 4. Light for your eyes will be cut out
- 2-23. Which of the following is NOT a procedure that should be used during the breakdown of a Navy ship at sea?
1. Hoisting two black balls, one above the other
 2. Hoisting two black balls and one diamond
 3. Hoisting the flag FIVE
 4. Sounding six or more blasts on the ship's whistles
- 2-24. What light signal should your ship display at night to indicate a breakdown?
1. Two red lights in a horizontal line
 2. Two red lights in a vertical line
 3. Two white lights in a horizontal line
 4. Two white lights in a vertical line
- 2-25. During peacetime, what night signal indicates a man overboard?
1. Two horizontal blinking red lights
 2. Two horizontal steady red lights
 3. Two vertical blinking red lights
 4. Two vertical steady red lights
- 2-26. What signal should you use to direct a lifeboat to return to the ship?
1. One red star
 2. Two red stars
 3. One green star
 4. Two green stars

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-27 THROUGH 2-30, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE HOIST YOU SHOULD EXECUTE WHEN GIVEN THE ORDER LISTED IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. ORDER</u>	<u>B. HOIST</u>
2-27.	STEER RIGHT	1. EIGHT
2-28.	STEER STRAIGHT TOWARD SHIP	2. QUEBEC 3. EIGHT STBD
2-29.	STEER STRAIGHT AWAY FROM SHIP	4. EIGHT SCREEN
2-30.	RETURN TO SHIP	

2-31. You are the aft lookout during the mid watch when you observe an individual fall overboard. After the lifeboat has been lowered to search for the individual, you observe a red pyrotechnic fired from the lifeboat. What information is the lifeboat signaling?

1. The lifeboat is returning to the ship
2. The lifeboat cannot find the man
3. The lifeboat needs assistance
4. The lifeboat has recovered the man

3-32. In three-strand line, fibers and strands are twisted in the same direction.

1. True
2. False

3-33. What type of braided line retains about 50 percent of its strength in the core?

1. Double-braided
2. Plaited
3. Solid-braided
4. Hollow-braided

2-34. What type of braided line should you use to construct signal halyards aboard ship?

1. Plaited
2. Solid-braided
3. Single-braided
4. Double-braided

2-35. Approximately what percent does natural fiber line deteriorate in 2 years from weathering alone?

1. 10
2. 20
3. 30
4. 40

2-36. Natural fiber line over 5 years old should only be used for operations such as lashing, matting, and fenders.

1. True
2. False

2-37. What is line that is less than 1 1/2 inches in circumference called?

1. Twine
2. Small stuff
3. Hawser
4. Marline

2-38. Which of the following factors determines the size of small stuff?

1. Diameter
2. Circumference
3. The number of threads it contains
4. The number of strands it contains

2-39. What is the most common type of small stuff used aboard ships?

1. Houseline
2. Roundline
3. Sail twine
4. Marline

- 2-40. Tattle-tale cords can be used to determine the strength of aramid (Kevlar) fiber line.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-41. What publication contains the safety precaution for handling synthetic fiber line?
1. *Naval Ships' Technical Manual*, Chapter 612
 2. *Naval Ships' Technical Manual*, Chapter 613
 3. *Naval Ships' Technical Manual*, Chapter 614
 4. *Naval Ships' Technical Manual*, Chapter 615
- 2-42. What line is recommended by NAVSEA for use aboard ships for mooring lines and tending lines?
1. Aramid fiber (Kevlar)
 2. Natural fiber
 3. Polyethylene
 4. Polypropylene
- 2-43. When synthetic line is placed under tension, line handlers should be placed how many degrees from the direction of the tension force?
1. 30°
 2. 45°
 3. 60°
 4. 90°
- 2-44. Which of the following knots is known to offer reasonable security in synthetic lines?
1. Bowline
 2. Square
 3. Reef
 4. Double carrick
- 2-45. The maximum length to which a 300-foot double-braided hawser can be stretched without parting is approximately how many feet?
1. 325
 2. 354
 3. 372
 4. 400
- 2-46. Which of the following is NOT a visual warning that synthetic line tension is exceeding its safe working limit and is in danger of parting?
1. The line begins to smoke because of the heat generated by stretching
 2. The line diameter becomes larger as stretching continues
 3. The line diameter becomes smaller as stretching continues
 4. The tattle-tale cord lays taut against the line
- 2-47. A recommended way to make up a line is to lay it out in long, flat bights. What procedure is this called?
1. Coiling
 2. Faking
 3. Flemishing
 4. Laying
- 2-48. What is the purpose for whipping a loose line?
1. To prevent unlaying
 2. To prevent chafing
 3. To prevent deterioration
 4. To prevent kinking
- 2-49. For what purpose is a wooden fid used?
1. To splice wire
 2. To splice line
 3. To splice spring lay
 4. To tighten shackles
- 2-50. What tool should you use to splice wire?
1. A fid
 2. A mallet
 3. An awl
 4. A marlinespike
- 2-51. What is the best knot to use for making a temporary eye in a mooring line?
1. Square
 2. Rose
 3. Bowline
 4. Sheepshank

- 2-52. Which of the following knots offers the best security when bending two lines together?
1. Bowline
 2. Square
 3. Becket bend
 4. Carrick
- 2-53. What is the best knot to use for bending together two lines of different sizes?
1. Square
 2. Becket bend
 3. Carrick
 4. Bowline
- 2-54. In an emergency, which bowline knot is the best for raising an unconscious crewman from a motor whale boat to the main deck?
1. French
 2. Running
 3. Bend
 4. Rolling
- 2-55. What type of hitch should be used to pass a stopper on a mooring line?
1. Half
 2. Clove
 3. Rolling
 4. Marline
- 2-56. What is the best hitch to use to bend a line to a round object?
1. Half
 2. Clove
 3. Rolling
 4. Marline
- 2-57. What type of splice should you use when a slight enlargement of the diameter of the line is of no importance?
1. Eye
 2. Short
 3. Long
 4. Sail
- 2-58. When splicing line, the number of tucks for natural and synthetic line should be the same.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-59. Galvanized wire rope ordinarily should NOT be used for which of the following purposes?
1. Hoisting
 2. Life lines
 3. Standing rigging
 4. Running rigging
- 2-60. Which of the following sizes of wire rope is the strongest of all wire rope?
1. 6 x 37
 2. 6 x 30
 3. 6 x 19
 4. 6 x 7
- 2-61. If a wire rope becomes kinked, you should try to pull the kink out by putting strain on the wire rope.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-62. Wire rope should NEVER be stowed where it can be exposed to which of the following elements?
1. High temperatures
 2. Low temperatures
 3. Greases
 4. Acid
- 2-63. A total of how many wire rope clips should you use to make a temporary eye splice in a 1-inch 6 x 7 rope?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Five
 4. six

- 2-64. Wire rope clips should be spaced apart at a distance equal to how many times the diameter of the wire?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Six
 4. Four
- 2-65. What tool should be used to increase tension on a wire rope 1 5/8 inches or more in diameter?
1. Fid
 2. Marlinespike
 3. Serving bar or iron
 4. Wrench
- 2-66. When working with wire rope, you should wear a pair of heavy gloves to protect your hands against which of the following hazards?
1. Kinking
 2. Jamming
 3. Fishhooks
 4. Slipping
- 2-67. What does the number designation of canvas indicate?
1. Width
 2. Thread count
 3. Thickness
 4. Weight per square yard
- 2-68. Canvas is issued by which of the following measurements?
1. Square feet
 2. Linear feet
 3. Square yards
 4. Linear yards
- 2-69. What is the recommended solution for cleaning dirty canvas?
1. Mild soap and water
 2. Strong soap and water
 3. Warm water only
 4. Mild soap only
- 2-70. Where is white, untreated canvas normally used aboard ship?
1. Above decks
 2. Below decks
 3. Aft
 4. Mid ship
- 2-71. What type of stitch should you use to mend tears in light and medium canvas?
1. Flat
 2. Round
 3. Baseball
 4. Herringbone
- 2-72. What type of synthetic cover is used to protect the ship's crew from the sun and weather?
1. Awnings
 2. Beeswax
 3. Bench hook
 4. White, untreated
- 2-73. Which of the following types of leather is NOT likely to be used aboard ship?
1. Rigging
 2. Belting
 3. Artificial
 4. Lacing

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: "Deck Seamanship," chapter 4, pages 4-1 through 4-46.

- 3-1. What is the equipment used in anchoring and mooring called?
1. Rigging
 2. Connecting gear
 3. Ground tackle
 4. Turnbuckles
- 3-2. What part of the anchor digs in as it is dragged across the ocean bottom?
1. Stock
 2. Shank
 3. Wedge
 4. Fluke
- 3-3. What type of anchor is most commonly used aboard naval ships?
1. Stockless
 2. Wedge block
 3. Mushroom
 4. Stock
- 3-4. What naval stockless anchor has the greatest holding power?
1. Commercial
 2. Standard
 3. Mark 2
 4. Mark 4
- 3-5. What type of anchor is normally used in groups of three or more, surrounding a central mooring point?
1. Wedge block
 2. Danforth
 3. Stock
 4. Mushroom
- 3-6. Navy anchor chains of the flash-welded type is the standard for new ship constructions.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-7. How long is a standard shot of anchor chain?
1. 15 feet
 2. 15 fathoms
 3. 15 yards
 4. 15 meters
- 3-8. What devices are used to join standard shots of anchor chain together?
1. Bending shackles
 2. Connecting shackles
 3. Center shackles
 4. Detachable links
- 3-9. What device is used to attach the anchor to the chain?
1. Chain swivel
 2. Bending shackle
 3. Detachable link
 4. Outboard swivel shot
- 3-10. Which of the following is NOT a use of the chain stopper?
1. To hold the anchor taut in the hawsepipe
 2. To ride to an anchor
 3. To hold the anchor when the anchor is disconnected
 4. To secure a shackle permanently to the pad eye
- 3-11. What devices are used to attach the anchor chain to mooring buoys?
1. Mooring shackles
 2. Mooring swivels
 3. Chain cable jacks
 4. Clear hawse pendants

- 3-12. An anchor chain on deck shows one blue detachable link and six links on either side, with six turns of wire in the end white links. A total of how many fathoms of chain are out?
1. 45
 2. 60
 3. 75
 4. 90
- 3-13. What is the color of the detachable link at 45 fathoms?
1. Blue
 2. Green
 3. Red
 4. White
- 3-14. What is the color of the next-to-last shot of an anchor chain?
1. Blue
 2. Red
 3. White
 4. Yellow
- 3-15. As a minimum, how often should 1 1/2-inch anchor chains be laid out on deck and thoroughly examined?
1. Annually
 2. Monthly
 3. Quarterly
 4. Semiannually
- 3-16. What type windlass has its power source located below deck?
1. Electric drive
 2. Electrohydraulic drive
 3. Vertical shaft
 4. Horizontal shaft
- 3-17. What device(s) permit(s) free rotation of the wildcat when you are paying out the chain?
1. Whelps
 2. Locking head
 3. Drum
 4. Pockets
- 3-18. What term is used to describe the anchor buoy when it is floating on the surface above the anchor?
1. Dipping
 2. Listening
 3. Looking
 4. Watching
- 3-19. When weighing anchor, when is the anchor aweigh?
1. When it is free of the bottom
 2. When it is in sight
 3. When the chain is up and down
 4. When it is heaved in just short of breaking out
- 3-20. What command should be used to inform the seaman to release the brake so the chain is heaved in enough to take strain off the stopper?
1. HEAVE AROUND AND UP
 2. HEAVE AROUND TO SHORT STAY
 3. HEAVE AROUND
 4. READY TO HEAVE IN
- 3-21. Approximately how much of the heaving line is coiled and held in the casting hand?
1. 1/3
 2. 1/2
 3. 2/3
 4. 3/4
- 3-22. What device is used with davits having wire rope falls?
1. Drum
 2. Track
 3. Bull
 4. GYPSY
- 3-23. What type of mechanical boat davit handles the rescue rigid inflatable boat?
1. The crescent davit
 2. The pivot sheath davit
 3. The slewing arm davit
 4. The gravity link davit

- 3-24. What davit is mainly used aboard aircraft carriers and amphibious helicopter landing ships?
1. Pivoted
 2. Pivoted link
 3. Pivoted sheath screw
 4. Overhead suspended
- 3-25. When using a gravity boat davit, what winch devices control the boat's descending speed and prevent the davit arms from slamming into the outboard stop?
1. Handcranks
 2. Arm configurations
 3. Davits
 4. Manual brakes
- 3-26. What boat davit safety device is used to indicate when the electric motor must be deenergized during hoisting to prevent overstressing or failure of davit components?
1. Double brake feature
 2. Safe hoisting position stripes
 3. Emergency disconnect switch
 4. Fluid brake
- 3-27. The purpose of the fluid brake is to regulate the speed of a descending boat.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-28. What deck fitting should you use to make fast a line that has been led through a chock?
1. Cleat
 2. Bitt
 3. Chock
 4. Bollard
- 3-29. What deck fitting consists of a double-ended pair of projecting horns used for belaying a wire?
1. Cleat
 2. Bitt
 3. Chock
 4. Pad eye
- 3-30. There are how many types of chock?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 3-31. When a naval vessel has two accommodation ladders, what personnel use the forward ladder?
1. Working parties
 2. Liberty parties and yard workers
 3. Messmen and hospital corpsmen
 4. Officers and ceremonial participants
- 3-32. What type of ladder is rigged out and lowered to provide for boarding or leaving an anchored ship?
1. Gangway
 2. Platform
 3. H-frame
 4. Accommodation
- 3-33. For ease of handling, most accommodation ladders in the Navy today are made of aluminum.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-34. On ships not having outriggers, what davit can be used to support the ladder over the side?
1. An H-frame
 2. A single-sheave block
 3. A J-bar
 4. A pad eye
- 3-35. What device is used for mooring small boats clear of a ship's side?
1. Accommodation ladder
 2. Boat boom
 3. Shroud
 4. Jacob's ladder
- 3-36. What devices control the fore and aft motion of the boat boom?
1. Pad eyes
 2. Lifelines
 3. Toggles
 4. Guys

- 3-37. A boat boom is secured to the side of a ship by what device(s)?
1. A gooseneck and a pin
 2. A roddle and a U-bolt
 3. A U-bolt and a clamp
 4. A pad eye
- 3-38. What part of the boat boom rigging is designed to permit the boat crews to come aboard ship?
1. Topping lift
 2. Guess-warp
 3. Jacob's ladder
 4. After guys
- 3-39. What equipment should you heave around on to spot the yard-and-stay booms in their working area?
1. Topping lifts
 2. Guys
 3. Whips
 4. Plumbs
- 3-40. What minimum number of steadying lines should be attached to heavy or unwieldy loads?
1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 3-41. Replenishment at sea is a broad term applied to all methods of transferring material and personnel at sea.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-42. What craft is needed to carry out a vertical replenishment (VERTREP)?
1. Submarine
 2. Fixed-wing aircraft
 3. Helicopter
 4. Jet aircraft
- 3-43. Which of the following ships has the primary duty of supplying ammunition to the fleet?
1. AE
 2. AO
 3. AFS
 4. AOE
- 3-44. What are the most common refueling rigs used in the Navy?
1. Probe and heavy weather
 2. Manila highline and Burton housefall
 3. Surf and Stream
 4. Span-wire and close-in
- 3-45. What flaghoist signal should the receiving ship hoist to indicate it is disengaging at final station?
1. ROMEO closed up
 2. ROMEO at the dip
 3. PREP closed up
 4. PREP at the dip
- 3-46. What color lights do replenishment rig signalmen use at night to pass orders between ships?
1. Blue, green, and red
 2. Amber, green, and red
 3. Amber, blue, and green
 4. Amber, blue, and red
- 3-47. What is the principal method of communication between ships replenishing at sea?
1. Sound-powered phones
 2. Semaphore
 3. Megaphone
 4. Short-wave radio
- 3-48. What color is the daytime marker used to indicate that the distance between two ships is 140 feet?
1. Blue
 2. Green
 3. Red
 4. Yellow

3-49. How many blasts of a whistle should the receiving ship sound to indicate it is ready to receive the shot line?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

3-50. What is the color of the station marker used to indicate fuel oil is being transferred at this station?

1. Blue
2. Green
3. Orange
4. Red

3-51. Aircraft carriers fire the shot line to delivering ships because of the danger of hitting aircraft on the carrier's deck.

1. True
2. False

3-52. What rig is a high-speed transfer method developed for transferring cargo and missiles between ships at sea?

1. Burton
2. Housefall
3. Highline
4. STREAM

3-53. What equipment on the delivery ship travels vertically on a kingpost and lifts the load clear of obstructions before transfer?

1. Ram tensioner
2. Sliding pad eye
3. Sliding block
4. STREAM STAR

3-54. What type of highline is used to exchange personnel during replenishment at sea?

1. Burton
2. Housefall
3. Close-in
4. Synthetic

3-55. What danger signal should be sounded to initiate an emergency breakaway?

1. Five short blasts
2. Five long blasts
3. Four short blasts
3. Four long blasts

3-56. The only difference between day and night VERTREP is a reduction in the speed of operations due to decreases visibility.

1. True
2. False

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-57 THROUGH 3-60, SELECT THE HELMET COLOR IN COLUMN B THAT IS REQUIRED TO BE WORN DURING REPLENISHMENT BY THE PERSONNEL LISTED IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. PERSONNEL</u>	<u>B. HELMET COLOR</u>
3-57.	Officers	1. Yellow
3-58.	Repair personnel	2. White
3-59.	Rig captain	3. Purple
3-60.	Winch operator	4. Brown

3-61. What bend is used to tie the gantline to the boatswains chair?

1. Becket
2. Double becket
3. Short splice
4. Rope yarn

3-62. When you are aloft in the boatswain's chair, what command should you give to inform the deck crew to let go of the gantline?

1. AVAST HEAVING
2. UP BEHIND
3. LET GO
4. GANTLINE

- 3-63. What device should you bend the tail of the gantline to when riding down standing rigging?
1. A pad eye
 2. A shackle
 3. A bitt
 4. A cleat
- 3-64. What officer must you receive permission from before going aloft?
1. Commanding officer
 2. Operations officer
 3. Communications officer
 4. Officer of the deck
- 3-65. When working over the side during welding, all safety rope lines should be replaced with wire rope.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-66. What device should be used to secure tools to personnel working over the side?
1. Lanyard
 2. Double becket
 3. Wire rope
 4. Snap hook
- 3-67. When properly rigged, what part(s) of the stage should support all the weight?
1. Horns
 2. Plank
 3. Gantlines
 4. Stage hitch
- 3-68. What is the approximate weight of a lead line?
1. 2 to 3 pounds
 2. 4 to 6 pounds
 3. 5 to 6 pounds
 4. 7 to 14 pounds
- 3-69. How deep is the water when the leadsman reports A QUARTER LESS THREE?
1. 2 3/4 fathoms
 2. 13 3/4 fathoms
 3. 16 3/4 fathoms
 4. 18 fathoms
- 3-70. What mooring line runs through the bullnose?
1. Stern
 2. Forward quarter
 3. After quarter
 4. Bow
- 3-71. What mooring lines are used to keep the ship from moving away from the pier?
1. Spring
 2. Breast
 3. Bow
 4. Stern
- 3-72. What should a line handler do when told to AVAST HEAVING?
1. Pay out the line
 2. Man his line
 3. Stop taking in
 4. Put line under tension
- 3-73. What officer must give you permission to work outside the lifelines when your ship is underway?
1. Commanding officer
 2. Communications officer
 3. Officer of the deck
 4. Operations officer
- 3-74. For what type of rigging is weather protection the only important consideration?
1. Boat davits
 2. Standing
 3. Running
 4. Single-sheaved

ASSIGNMENT 4

Textbook Assignment: "Boat Seamanship" and "Ammunition and Gunnery," chapters 5 and 6, pages 5-1 through 6-23.

- 4-1. What is the backbone of a boat's skeleton called?
1. The bilge
 2. The ribs
 3. The keel
 4. The cutwater
- 4-2. What is the name of the most forward part of a boat?
1. The cutwater
 2. The frame
 3. The beading
 4. The stem
- 4-3. Which boat is used as the lifeboat or as the utility boat?
1. Barge
 2. Gig
 3. Motor whaleboat
 4. Personnel boat
- 4-4. What type of boat is generally used for side cleaning duties?
1. Personnel
 2. Punt
 3. Utility
 4. Motor whaleboat
- 4-5. What is the equipment furnished with each boat called?
1. Accessories
 2. Standard parts
 3. Portable parts
 4. Gear assemblies
- 4-6. Where should you look to find the cargo and passenger capacities of the boat?
1. Boat label
 2. Boat log
 3. Coxswain's handbook
 4. Boat's alternate plan
- 4-7. To what officer is the coxswain responsible for the boat's cleanliness and readiness?
1. Executive officer
 2. Operation officer
 3. Engineering officer
 4. Division officer and the Officer of the deck
- 4-8. What individual usually issues instructions that set the uniform policy for boat crews?
1. JOOD
 2. OOD
 3. CDO
 4. SOPA
- 4-9. You are the bow hook on a small boat. Where should you be stationed when the boat is underway?
1. Aft lookout
 2. Forward lookout
 3. Mid ship
 4. By the coxswain
- 4-10. When a boat comes alongside a ship underway to be hoisted in, what line is attached to the boat first?
1. The bow line
 2. The frapping line
 3. The stern line
 4. The sea painter
- 4-11. When a boat is being lowered by crane, what device is used to cast the slings off the hook?
1. A boat hook
 2. A safety runner
 3. A sea painter
 4. A Raymond releasing hook

- 4-12. When a boat is hoisted with davits, what line should be kept in hand by each person aboard the boat?
1. Frapping
 2. Lanyard
 3. Manrope
 4. Strongback
- 4-13. What is the ideal landing approach for a single-screw boat?
1. Port-side-to, bow into current
 2. Port-side-to, stern into current
 3. Starboard-side-to, bow into current
 4. Starboard-side-to, stern into current
- 4-14. When there is sufficient maneuvering room, what is the best way to get a boat away from a starboard-side-to landing?
1. Go ahead until bow is clear
 2. Go ahead until stern is clear
 3. Back until the bow is clear
 4. Back until the stern is clear
- 4-15. What item does a small boat usually require to heave to in rough seas?
1. A drogue
 2. A grapnel
 3. A snap hook
 4. A broaching line
- 4-16. In a small boat carrying an officer for whom a salute is being fired, who should rise and salute?
1. The coxswain
 2. The person honored
 3. Everyone on board
 4. Everyone outside the canopy
- 4-17. You are a Seaman about to board a small boat with several officers. When should you enter the boat and where should you sit?
1. First; toward the stern
 2. First; toward the bow
 3. Last; toward the stern
 4. Last; toward the bow
- 4-18. When should the ensign be displayed aboard a small boat operating in a foreign port?
1. 0800 until sunset
 2. During daylight hours
 3. First boat run each day
 4. Whenever the boat is underway
- 4-19. The commanding officer of your ship is a commander. What flagstaff insignia should be displayed from his gig?
1. A flat truck
 2. A halberd
 3. A ball
 4. A star
- 4-20. You are the coxswain of a boat approaching your ship during daylight. One of your passengers is a captain. What signal should you make if you are hailed by the OOD?
1. Shout CAPTAIN, ARRIVING
 2. Hold up your arms with eight fingers extended
 3. Hold up your arms with six fingers extended
 4. Hold up your arms with four fingers extended
- 4-21. What boat hail should you call out to indicate that the Secretary of the Navy is embarked aboard your boat?
1. NAVY
 2. SECRETARY
 3. UNITED STATES
 4. FLAG OFFICER
- 4-22. You are the coxswain of the admiral's barge. Which of the following flaghoists would require you to return to the ship?
1. Qp0
 2. Qp1
 3. Qp2
 4. Qp3

- 4-23. What part of a ship should a coxswain use as the point of departure from a ship?
1. The ship's bow
 2. The anchor buoy
 3. The sea painter
 4. The accommodation ladder
- 4-24. When using a magnetic compass, what distance should the coxswain be from a ship before taking a magnetic compass reading?
1. 20 yd
 2. 50 yd
 3. 80 yd
 4. 100 yd
- 4-25. What term defines the amount of compass offset from true north and the direction of the Earth's magnetic fields?
1. Variation
 2. Deviation
 3. Compass error
 4. Correcting compass course
- 4-26. Assume true course, taken from a chart, is 030°; variation from the same chart is 3°W; and deviation from the same chart table is 2°W. What is the compass course?
1. 030°
 2. 032°
 3. 033°
 4. 035°
- 4-27. When two ships meet head on, each ship must change course to starboard to pass in what direction?
1. Port-to-port
 2. Port-to-starboard
 3. Starboard-to-port
 4. Starboard-to-starboard
- 4-28. What term describes a power-driven vessel that is in a crossing situation close enough to involve the risk of collision?
1. Constrained vessel
 2. Give-way vessel
 3. Stand-on vessel
 4. Crossing vessel
- 4-29. Your vessel has received the whistle signal of two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast. How should you acknowledge receipt of this signal?
1. One short blast
 2. One prolonged blast and one short blast
 3. One prolonged blast, one short blast, and one prolonged blast
 4. One prolonged blast, one short blast, one prolonged blast, and one short blast
- 4-30. What underway situation occurs when the mast of two vessels, when viewed from each other, are in line?
1. Crossing
 2. Meeting
 3. Overtaking
 4. Give-way
- 4-31. Under International Rules, a warning signal of one short blast by a ship's whistle has what meaning?
1. I AM ALTERING MY COURSE TO PORT
 2. I AM ALTERING MY COURSE TO STARBOARD
 3. I AM OPERATING ASTERN PROPULSION
 4. I AM DEAD IN THE WATER
- 4-32. What international whistle signal means I INTEND TO OVERTAKE YOU ON YOUR STARBOARD SIDE?
1. One short blast
 2. One prolonged blast
 3. One prolonged blast followed by one short blast
 4. Two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast

- 4-33. Signals given under International Rules of the Road are signals of intention only.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-34. A power-driven vessel is in international waters. Fog has set in, and you hear the fog sound signal of one prolonged blast at 2-minute intervals. What does this signal indicate?
1. I AM UNDERWAY WITH NO WAY ON
 2. I AM NOT UNDERWAY BUT MAKING WAY
 3. I AM UNDERWAY AND MAKING WAY
 4. I AM ANCHORED
- 4-35. A submarine fires a yellow flare. What does this signal indicate?
1. I REQUIRE ASSISTANCE
 2. I AM RISING TO PERISCOPE DEPTH
 3. I AM DIVING
 4. I AM OPERATING ASTERN PROPULSION
- 4-36. A vessel of less than 12 meters in length is NOT required to sound fog signals.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-37. The fog signals of inland and international waters are the same except Inland Rules do NOT provide for which of the following vessels?
1. Aground
 2. Anchored
 3. Constrained by draft
 4. Underway
- 4-38. Which of the following is a distress signal?
1. Two hoisted black balls
 2. A dye marker
 3. A FIVE flag flying
 4. A blast on the ship's whistle
- 4-39. What characteristic of a buoy is the chief indication of its purpose?
1. Size
 2. Shape
 3. Color
 4. Location
- 4-40. Which of the following IALA markings call attention to an area or specific feature?
1. Cardinal marks
 2. Lateral marks
 3. Safe water marks
 4. Special marks
- 4-41. Fairway and channel buoys are numbered odd to starboard and even to port approaching from seaward.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-42. What type of mark indicates the port and starboard side of the channel?
1. Lateral
 2. Cardinal
 3. Isolated danger
 4. Safe water
- 4-43. What device is used in conjunction with the cardinal mark to indicate the best navigable water?
1. A compass
 2. A chart
 3. A stadimeter
 4. A pelorus
- 4-44. What colors are used to identify cardinal marks?
1. Yellow and blue
 2. Yellow and green
 3. Black and yellow
 4. Black and white
- 4-45. What color identifies a special mark?
1. Black
 2. Green
 3. Red
 4. Yellow

- 4-46. Which of the following countries is covered under Region A of the IALA Maritime Buoyage System?
1. Japan
 2. Korea
 3. Europe
 4. Philippines
- 4-47. You observe a cardinal mark quick flashing every 10 seconds. What quadrant is indicated by this signal?
1. North
 2. East
 3. South
 4. West
- 4-48. You observe a white flashing light showing a group of two flashes. What mark does this signal indicate?
1. Safe water
 2. Special
 3. Isolated danger
 4. Cardinal
- 4-49. Intermediate caliber guns are greater than 8 inches in circumference.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-50. What color band identifies the ammunition used for training or firing practice?
1. Black
 2. Brown
 3. Light blue
 4. Light red
- 4-51. What is the length of the gun bore that fires a 5"/54 projectile?
1. 138 ft
 2. 190 ft
 3. 250 ft
 4. 270 ft
- 4-52. What is the classification of ammunition that has the cartridge case crimped around the base of the projectile?
1. Cased
 2. Fixed
 3. Semifixed
 4. Separated
- 4-53. What part of a projectile provides for maximum range and accuracy?
1. Ogive
 2. Bourrelet
 3. Rotating band
 4. Body
- 4-54. What type of projectile is designed for use against aircraft?
1. HIGH CAPACITY
 2. ANTI-AIRCRAFT
 3. COMMON
 4. PUFF
- 4-55. What type of projectile is designed for use against unarmored surface targets, shore installations, or personnel?
1. CHEMICAL
 2. PUFF
 3. HIGH CAPACITY
 4. ILLUMINATING
- 4-56. In fixed ammunition, the propelling charge and projectile are assembled together in a case and handled as one unit.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-57. What type of charge should be used when a gun is fired to render honors?
1. Bag
 2. Reduced
 3. Clearing
 4. Saluting

- 4-58. What type of fuze is energized after the projectile is fired and functions when the projectile nears the target?
1. Percussion
 2. Combination
 3. Proximity
 4. Time
- 4-59. What space aboard ship provides permanent stowage for parts of the ammunition allowance?
1. Primary magazines
 2. Secondary magazines
 3. Ready-service storage
 4. Ready-service magazines
- 4-60. A modern magazine sprinkler uses approximately how many gallons of water per square foot to wet down all exposed bulkheads?
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
- 4-61. What is the primary marine location marker found aboard surface vessels?
1. Mk 58
 2. Mk 6
 3. Mk 5
 4. Mk 2
- 4-62. What is the approximate burning time of the Mk 58 marine location marker?
1. 10 to 20 min
 2. 20 to 30 min
 3. 30 to 40 min
 4. 40 to 60 min
- 4-63. During nighttime operations, what type of wad identifies the green Mk 2 marine illumination cartridge?
1. Smooth
 2. Small conical
 3. Corrugated
 4. Rough
- 4-64. To fire the Mk 5 pyrotechnic pistol, you should aim it at what desired angle?
1. 30°
 2. 45°
 3. 60°
 4. 90°
- 4-65. What NAVSEA publication contains information on the handling and storage of pyrotechnics?
1. SW050-AB-MMA-010
 2. S9086-US-STM-010
 3. S9086-TY-STM-000
 4. S9086-TW-STM-010
- 4-66. What action should be taken when a fuzeed projectile is dropped from a height of 5 feet?
1. Expend it at the first opportunity
 2. Set it aside to be returned to the ammunition shore facility
 3. Tag it and return it to the appropriate bin
 4. Throw it over the side
- 4-67. When inexperienced personnel are working with and handling ammunition, which of the following rules applies?
1. Personnel may not undertake such work until they have committed to memory and understand all applicable safety precautions
 2. Personnel must be under direct and continual supervision of skilled and experienced personnel
 3. Personnel may work alone only after receiving instructions in prescribed safety precautions, rules, and regulations
 4. Personnel may handle and inspect ammunition but are prohibited from adjusting live rounds

- 4-68. What part of the gun position equipment supports all of the elevating parts of the gun?
1. The base ring
 2. The slide
 3. The trunnion bearings
 4. The stand
- 4-69. What gun equipment includes all the components necessary to allow the gun to fire safely?
1. Positioning
 2. Firing
 3. Slide
 4. Gun carriage and trunnion bearing
- 4-70. What firing devices interrupt firing when the gun is pointed at the ship's permanent structure?
1. Firing circuits
 2. Firing cutouts
 3. Firing cutoffs
 4. Firing shutoffs
- 4-71. What device attaches the housing to the slide to prevent it from moving if system pressure is lost?
1. Safety link
 2. Recoil system
 3. Breechblock
 4. Housing link
- 4-72. The 5"/54 Mk 42 gun mount is capable of firing approximately how many rounds per minute?
1. 23
 2. 30
 3. 34
 4. 50
- 4-73. The only manned positions on the 5"/54 Mk 45 gun during normal operation are the mount captain and the loader room.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-74. What standard gunnery command means ammunition handlers in magazine crews fill hoist?
1. LOAD
 2. SILENCE
 3. COMMENCE FIRING
 4. RESUME FIRING
- 4-75. What standard gunnery command means to freeze in position while senior personnel remedy an unsafe condition?
1. CEASE FIRE
 2. SILENCE
 3. CHECK FIRE
 4. CARRY ON