

There are a few things you can do to reduce vulnerability of your ship or station to a bomb threat/incident. You can—

- Strictly comply with your command's procedures for personnel identification and access control procedures to department/division spaces,
- Be suspicious of all articles whose origin is unknown or obviously "out of place" within the space,
- Maintain tight control of locks and keys,
- Lock all rooms/spaces when not in use or manned by authorized personnel, and
- Immediately report suspicious personnel and their actions.

Each telephone at your command should have a copy of the Telephonic Threat Complaint, OPNAV Form 5527/8 (fig. 22-8). When a bomb threat is received by telephone, the person receiving the call should take the following actions:

- Try to keep the caller on the line and obtain as much information as possible. Complete the Telephonic Threat Complaint form while the caller is on the line or immediately thereafter.
- Record in writing the exact words of the caller.
- Try to identify the location of the bomb, the type of device, what it looks like, and the expected time of detonation.
- Attempt to determine the sex, approximate age, and attitude of the caller.
- Note any background sounds that may provide clues to the caller's location.
- Note any accent or peculiarity in speech that may help identify the person.

REVIEW 1 QUESTIONS

- Q1. List the security classifications.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
- Q2. What does FOUO stand for?
- Q3. Who is authorized to initiate a request for a security clearance and background investigation?
- Q4. A background investigation is required for what levels of security clearances?
- Q5. What does a letter in parentheses, such as (S), after a publication title tell you about the publication?
- Q6. How are classified material such as videotapes, cassettes, and computer disks marked?
- Q7. A publication contains Confidential material, except for one paragraph that contains Top Secret material. How is this publication marked?

Student Notes:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY TELEPHONIC THREAT COMPLAINT		IF BOMB THREAT, ASK THE CALLER ● WHEN IS THE BOMB TO GO OFF? ● WHERE IS THE BOMB TO GO OFF? ● WHAT KIND OF BOMB IS IT? ● WHAT DOES THE BOMB LOOK LIKE? ● WHERE ARE YOU CALLING FROM?
1. COMMAND		
a. Name & Address		b. Phone No
2. COMPLAINANT		
a. Name		
3. PERSON RECEIVING CALL		
a. Name		b. Date & Place of Birth
c. Command Name & Address		d. Phone Number (Work) (Home)
4. TELEPHONE CALL RECEIVED ON		
a. Phone Number (Included area code)		b. Location
c. Phone Number listed in ("x" all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Unlisted <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list) <input type="checkbox"/> Command Directory <input type="checkbox"/> Base Directory <input type="checkbox"/> Local Directory		
5. DETAILS OF CALL		
a. Date	b. Day of Week	c. Time
6. CONTEXT OF CONVERSATION		
a. Recipient		
b. Caller		
c. Recipient		
d. Caller		
e. Recipient		
f. Caller		
7. BACKGROUND NOISES (Describe street sounds, voices, music, etc.. If more space is needed, continue on reverse.)		
8. INFORMATION ABOUT CALLER/VOICE CHARACTERISTICS		
a. Sex	b. Age	c. Race
e. Educational Level		d. Accent
f. Attitude (Calm, Nervous, Serious)		
g. Other		
9. WERE THERE ANY WITNESSES TO THE CALL? <input type="checkbox"/> No		10. DO YOU HAVE ANY SUSPICION AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THE CALLER? <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List name)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List name)
11. NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORITY ("x" all notified)		
<input type="checkbox"/> CO <input type="checkbox"/> XO <input type="checkbox"/> OOD <input type="checkbox"/> Security <input type="checkbox"/> NISRA <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Company <input type="checkbox"/> EOD <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Dept		
OPNAV 5527/8 (12-82)		S/N 0107-LF-055-2740
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Figure 22-8.—Telephonic Threat Complaint, OPNAV Form 5527/8.

Q8. What type of area is used to keep classified material?

Q9. What type of material is safeguarded through ADP Security?

Q10. You are making your rounds as a roving security patrol and discover that the door to the radio room is unlocked and the room unattended. What action should you take?

Q11. The least secure system of communication should never be used to discuss classified material. What is the least secure communications means and why should it never be used to discuss classified material?

Q12. You are on leave away from your command. You meet someone who starts asking questions about your command and its mission. What should you do?

Q13. What are the two most publicized methods of terrorism?

a.

b.

Q14. Where is the likely spot for a terrorist bombing to occur?

Q15. What form is used to record bomb threats received over the phone?

Q16. If you receive a bomb threat over the phone, what should you do?

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Learning Objectives: When you finish this chapter, you will be able to—

- Identify the purpose of international agreements.
- Recall the general provisions of the Status of Forces Agreement, the Geneva Convention concerning treatment and rights of prisoners of war, and the Law of Armed Conflict.

Many agreements are made between the government of the United States and governments of other countries. Some of the agreements that directly affect you are discussed in this chapter. These international agreements are the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), the Geneva Convention, and the Law of Armed Conflict.

During your tour of duty in the Navy, you will have the opportunity to visit other countries. You may visit as a member of a ship's company, or you may be assigned to a duty station overseas. In either case, remember that you are a guest of the country you are visiting. A small percentage of people feel because they are members of the U.S. Navy, local laws don't apply to them. **That is not true.** If you are on leave or liberty in a foreign country, you must obey the laws of that country.

STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT

It is the policy of the Department of Defense (DOD) to protect your rights as much as possible if you are subjected to criminal trial by foreign courts. To do that, the United States has entered into an agreement with several of our allied countries. That agreement is called the *Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)*. The SOFA says, in part, that the host country will give up some of

Student Notes:

its jurisdiction to the visiting country in some criminal and civil cases. **The main purpose of the SOFA is to clearly define the status of military personnel of one country stationed in the territory of another.** Some of the topics covered by the Status of Forces Agreement are as follows:

- Freedom of troop movement within the host country
- Passport requirements
- Criminal jurisdiction
- Taxes
- Imposition of customs duties
- Regulations covering driver's licenses

These are just a few of the items covered by the SOFA. (Provisions of the SOFA vary from country to country.) Remember, when you are overseas, YOU are the foreigner. Many customs of the host country may seem strange to you, but you must follow them as well as the local laws. You should receive a briefing on the Status of Forces Agreement that pertains to the country you are visiting. If you have any questions concerning the SOFA while you are in a foreign country, consult your division officer.

GENEVA CONVENTION

Prisoners of war (POWs) have certain rights and are required to observe certain rules, as established by the Geneva Convention of 1949. The Geneva Convention prescribes the following rights of POWs:

- To be treated humanely at all times
- To be protected against insults and public curiosity
- To have decent housing, nourishing food, and adequate clothing
- To be permitted to communicate with their families
- To be given medical care

- To be allowed to worship
- To be allowed to exercise and participate in sports and intellectual pastimes

The Geneva Convention prohibits punishment for refusing to answer questions other than your name, date of birth, rate, and social security number.

A prisoner must salute enemy officers and may be required to perform work if such work is not related to military operations. POWs are subject to the laws, regulations, and orders of the armed forces of the captors and may be punished for violating them. The Geneva Convention recognizes the prisoner's right to try to escape by limiting punishment for such attempts to disciplinary action only, which may consist of 2 hours extra duty daily, loss of half a month's pay (earned as a prisoner), stoppage of any extra privileges, and confinement. A prisoner may not be punished more severely for repeated escape attempts. Prisoners of war are prohibited from renouncing any of the rights to which they are entitled under the Geneva Convention.

Most countries of the world follow the articles of the Geneva Convention. North Vietnam agreed to the convention in 1957 but violated most of its provisions. In 1965, Hanoi violated the convention by announcing the execution of three American POWs in retaliation for the legal execution of Viet Cong terrorists. The Communists also paraded handcuffed Americans through the streets of Hanoi where the people subjected them to ridicule and humiliation. The Geneva Convention expressly forbids such actions. Evidence also indicates that Iraq violated some articles of the convention during the Persian Gulf crisis.

If you have contact with enemy prisoners of war, treat them according to the articles of the Geneva Convention, just as you would expect to be treated by them. If you should become a POW, you should conduct yourself according to the Code of Conduct as well as the Geneva Convention.

LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT

Every nation calls upon its military personnel to defend its national interests by going to war. Our country believes those people involved in armed conflict during war are entitled to fundamental human

Student Notes:

rights regardless of their conduct or beliefs. Because of this belief, our nation has adopted the Law of Armed Conflict to govern the conduct of its military forces engaged in fighting.

Because naval operations frequently involve fighting between major units, you don't need a detailed knowledge of the Law of Armed Conflict. However, you need a basic knowledge of it since even in large-scale naval operations some people may violate the Law of Armed Conflict.

Small-scale operations require a more detailed knowledge of the Law of Armed Conflict by the naval personnel involved. You will receive this detailed knowledge if the need arises.

As a member of a military force, you are allowed during periods of hostilities to attack and even kill the lawful combatants of your enemy. Generally speaking, the term *lawful combatants* means members of the military force and civilian personnel engaged in hostilities.

Just as the Law of Armed Conflict permits certain hostile actions, it limits the way you may conduct these actions. It provides for the protection of certain targets in a war zone to safeguard people and property not directly involved with military activity. For example, it expressly forbids attacking or firing on nonmilitary targets not being used by the enemy for military purposes. The use of illegal techniques and tactics, such as rape, pillage, and plunder, is also prohibited. Unlawful techniques and tactics can backfire on the user because often they are dangerous in themselves. They are also likely to enrage the enemy, causing the enemy to fight harder or respond by using illegal methods, such as killing POWs. Personnel who violate the Law of Armed Conflict will find themselves in serious trouble, including the possibility of trial by court-martial upon return to the United States.

The fundamental terms of the Law of Armed Conflict are as follows:

- Fight only enemy combatants.
- Destroy no more than your mission requires.

- Do not attack enemy soldiers, sailors, airmen, or marines that surrender. Disarm them and turn them over to your superior.
- Never torture or kill prisoners of war and other detainees.
- Collect and care for wounded, sick, or shipwrecked survivors, whether friend or enemy, on land or at sea.
- Protect medical personnel and chaplains, medical and religious facilities, and medical transportation of the enemy. Treat them with respect and do not attack them.
- Treat all civilians humanely and respect their property. Do not attack them.
- Do your best to prevent any violation of these fundamental rules. Report any violations to the appropriate authority promptly.
- Do not violate these rules; an order to do so is illegal.

Discipline yourself to obey these rules during combat. Disobedience of the Law of Armed Conflict dishonors your nation, the Navy, and you. Far from weakening the enemy's will to fight, such disobedience strengthens it. Disobedience of the Law of Armed Conflict is also a crime punishable under the *Uniform Code of Military Justice*.

REVIEW 2 QUESTIONS

- Q1. What is the main purpose of the SOFA?
- Q2. What document dictates the treatment of POWs?
- Q3. What is the purpose of the Law of Armed Conflict?

Student Notes:

SUMMARY

Security of classified material is serious business. Potential enemies are always looking for a chance to gain access to our most guarded secrets. Just one day of failing to safeguard classified material could result in the compromise of extremely sensitive material. The security of classified material not only rests with the personnel that have access to it on a daily basis, but also includes every member of a command. We all have a duty to ensure that only the people requiring access to classified material are allowed to see or use it. The same is true of how we discuss our daily routine. Even if you don't have access to classified material on a daily basis, you could possibly have knowledge of certain exercises or deployment times that would be of benefit to potential enemies. Think carefully before you start talking about upcoming events. Every person in the room is not cleared to have this type of information. Putting pieces of information together to determine what is happening is easy for foreign agents. The same is true when talking on the telephone. Very few phones aboard ship and almost none in the civilian community are secure. Electronic eavesdropping is another way foreign agents collect intelligence data. Be careful of what you say; someone other than the person you called could be listening.

Terrorist activity, particularly when you are visiting a foreign country, should always be of concern. While you should not let it interfere with your enjoyment of visiting a foreign country, you must always be alert to what is going on around you. By taking an extra few minutes to survey your surroundings, you could identify a potentially hazardous situation.

The international agreements discussed were designed to protect members of the armed forces. The Status of Forces Agreement protects you when you are stationed in or visiting foreign countries. The Geneva Convention affords you protection if you become a POW. The Law of Armed Conflict protects you in the event of a war. The articles and rules of these agreements will only protect you if you conduct yourself according to U.S. and international law. You have a duty to conduct yourself in a manner that will not bring discredit upon your country, your service, or yourself.

REVIEW 1 ANSWERS

- A1. The three levels of security are—
 - a. **Top Secret**
 - b. **Secret**
 - c. **Confidential**
- A2. FOUO means **For Official Use Only**.
- A3. **Commanding officers** are authorized to initiate a request for a security clearance and background investigation.
- A4. A background investigation is required for **Top Secret** and **Secret** clearances.
- A5. A letter in parentheses, such as (S), after a publication title tells you **the classification of that publication**.
- A6. Classified material, such as videotapes, cassettes, and computer disks, are **marked by tags, stickers, decals, and so on**.
- A7. Publications carry the security marking of the highest level of material contained in the publication; therefore, **this publication is marked Top Secret**.
- A8. **Security areas** are used to keep classified material.
- A9. ADP security is used to safeguard **data processing equipment (computers) including hardware, software, administrative and operating procedures, communications, and personnel and spaces**.
- A10. If you find an unattended room with an open and unlocked security container, you should **contact the senior duty officer to report a security violation**. Then, **stand guard over the space until the duty officer arrives**.
- A11. The least secure communications means is the **telephone**. **Never use telephones to discuss classified material because they can be physically and electronically wiretapped**.

Student Notes:

- A12. If you meet someone who starts asking questions about your command and its mission, you should **report the incident to the nearest military activity.**
- A13. The two most publicized forms of terrorism are—
- a. **Taking hostages**
 - b. **Bombing**
- A14. Terrorists are likely to bomb **places of business that serve a high volume of people such as airports, nightclubs, and restaurants.**
- A15. To report a bomb threat made over the telephone, use **Telephonic Threat Complaint, OPNAV Form 5527/8.**
- A16. If you receive a bomb threat over the phone, you should—
- a. **Keep the caller on the line and get as much information as possible.**

- b. **Record in writing the caller's conversation.**
- c. **Ask caller where's the bomb, what type of bomb, time of detonation, and what it looks like.**
- d. **Try to determine sex, age, attitude of caller, and accents or speech impediments; try to remember background noises.**

REVIEW 2 ANSWERS

- A1. The main purpose of the SOFA is to **define the status of military personnel of one country stationed in a territory of another.**
- A2. The treatment of POWs is covered by the **Geneva Convention.**
- A3. The purpose of the Law of Armed Conflict is to **govern the conduct of military personnel engaged in fighting.**

APPENDIX I

GLOSSARY

When you start a new job, you're usually faced with the task of learning the vocabulary of that job. The Navy has a language all of its own. One way to learn the vocabulary of the job is to look up terms in a glossary.

This glossary contains many terms used by the Navy. It's not all-inclusive; that is, not all terms are here. If you want to find out more about Navy terms, refer to *Naval Terminology*, Naval Warfare Publication 3 (Revision E).

AA—Antiaircraft.

ABAFT—Further aft, as “*Abaft* the beam.”

ABEAM—On a relative bearing of 90° (*abeam* to starboard) or 270° (*abeam* to port).

ABOARD—In or on a ship. Extended to use ashore, as *aboard* a naval station.

ABREAST—Same as abeam.

ACCOMMODATION LADDER—A ladder suspended over and inclining down the side of a ship to let people board the ship from boats.

ADRIFT—Loose from moorings and out of control. Applied to anything that is lost, out of hand, or left lying about.

AFT—Toward the stern. Not as specific as abaft.

AFTER—That furthest aft, as *after* fireroom.

AFTERNOON WATCH—The 1200 to 1600 watch.

AGROUND—When any part of a ship or boat is resting on the bottom. A ship runs *aground* or goes *aground*.

AHOY—A hail or demand for attention, as “Boat *ahoy*.”

ALEE—In the direction toward which the wind is blowing; downwind.

ALIVE—Lively, energetic.

ALL FAST—Tied or lashed down as necessary.

ALL HANDS—The entire ship's company.

ALOFT—Generally speaking, any area above the highest deck.

ALONGSIDE—By the side of the pier or ship.

AMIDSHIPS—An indefinite area midway between the bow and stern. Rudder *amidships* means that the rudder is in line with the ship's centerline.

ANCHOR—(1) Any device used to make a floating body fast to the bottom. (2) The act of so making fast. (3) The act of securing or fixing the lower end of a guy or stay or the lower end of a shore.

ANCHORAGE—An area designated to be used by ships for anchoring.

ANCHOR BALL—A black circular shape hoisted to indicate that the ship is anchored.

ANCHOR BUOY—A small float secured to the anchor by a light line to mark the position of the anchor.

ANCHOR CABLE—The line, wire, or chain that attaches a vessel to its anchor.

ANCHOR WATCH—A group of persons available to the OOD during the night for such duties as heaving in or paying out the cable.

ARMAMENT—The weapons of a ship.

ARMORED DECK—A deck, below the main deck, that provides added protection to vital spaces.

ASTERN—Directly behind a ship.

ATHWART—Across; at right angles to.

AUXILIARY—(1) Extra, or secondary, as *auxiliary* engine. (2) A vessel whose mission is to supply or support the combatant forces.

AVAST—Stop, as “*Avast* heaving.”

AYE AYE—Reply to a command or order, meaning “I understand and will obey.”

BACK—(1) To go backwards. (2) Act of the wind in changing direction counterclockwise.

BACKSTAY—Piece of standing rigging leading aft.

BAIL—(1) To rid a boat of water by dipping it out. (2) A rigid member supporting two end points, as the *bail* (handle) of a bucket or the support for an accommodation ladder.

BALLAST—Weight (solid or liquid) loaded into a ship to increase stability.

BAR—A long, narrow shoal across a harbor entrance.

BARGE—(1) A blunt-ended, flat-bottomed, waterborne craft, usually nonself-propelled, used to haul supplies or garbage. (2) A type of motorboat assigned for the personal use of a flag officer.

BATTEN—(1) A long strip of steel wedged against the edges of tarpaulins on a hatch to make the hatch watertight. (2) Removable wood or steel members used in ship's holds to keep cargo from shifting.

BATTEN DOWN—The act of applying battens to a hatch. Extended to mean the closing of any watertight fixture.

BATTLE LANTERN—A battery-powered lantern for emergency use.

BEAM—(1) The extreme breadth (width) of a vessel. (2) A transverse frame supporting a deck.

BEAR—The act of locating a particular point, or bearing, as “The lighthouse *bears* 45°.”

BEAR A HAND—(1) Provide assistance, as “*Bear a hand* with rigging this stage.” (2) Expedite, as “*Bear a hand* with readiness for sea reports.”

BEARING—The direction of an object from an observer, measured in degrees clockwise from a reference point. See MAGNETIC BEARING, RELATIVE BEARING, and TRUE BEARING.

BECKET—(1) An eye for securing one end of a line to a block. (2) A rope eye on a cargo net. (3) Shortened form of becket bend.

BECKET BEND—A knot used to tie two lines together.

BELAY—(1) To secure a line to a fixed point. (2) Order to disregard a previous order or to stop an action, as “*Belay* the last order,” or “*Belay* the small talk.”

BELOW—Downward, beneath, or beyond something, as to lay *below*; *below* the flight deck; *below* the horizon.

BEND—To join two lines together; the type of knot so used.

BERTH—(1) A bunk. (2) A duty assignment. (3) Mooring space assigned to a ship.

BIGHT—The middle part of a line or a loop in a line.

BILGE—(1) Bottom of the hull near the keel. (2) To fail an examination. (3) *Bilge* water is foul water, so to apply the term to something implies that it is worthless.

BILLET—Place or duty to which one is assigned.

BINNACLE—Stand containing a magnetic compass.

BINNACLE LIST—List of persons excused from duty because of illness.

BITT—Cylindrical upright fixture to which mooring or towing lines are secured aboard ship.

BITTER END—The free end of a line.

BLOCK—A frame containing a pulley, called a *sheave*, around which a line (known as a *fall*) is attached.

BLOCK AND TACKLE—See PURCHASE.

BOARD—(1) The act of going aboard a vessel. (2) A group of persons meeting for a specific purpose, as an investigation board.

BOAT—A small craft capable of being carried aboard a ship.

BOAT BOOM—A spar rigged out from the side of an anchored or moored ship to which boats are tied when not in use.

BOAT FALLS—Tackle used to hoist and lower a boat in davits.

BOATHOOK—A staff having a hook at one end. Used for fending a boat off, hooking a line, and so forth.

BOATSWAIN'S CHAIR—A seat attached to a gantline for hoisting a person aloft.

BOATSWAIN'S LOCKER—A compartment, usually forward, where line and other equipment used by the deck force are stowed.

BOLLARD—A strong, cylindrical upright fixture on a pier to which a ship's mooring lines are secured.

- BOOM**—A spar used for hoisting loads; usually movable.
- BOOT TOPPING**—Black paint applied to a ship's sides along the waterline.
- BOW**—The forward end of a ship or boat.
- BOW HOOK**—Member of a boat's crew whose station is forward.
- BREAK OFF**—To walk away with a line or run a line in; let go, return to the point from which the line is being hauled; take a new hold, and walk away again.
- BREAK OUT**—To bring out supplies or equipment from a storage space.
- BREAST LINE**—Mooring line leading from the ship to the pier at right angles to the ship.
- BRIDGE**—Area in the superstructure from which a ship is operated. *See* CONN.
- BRIDLE**—A span of rope, chain, or wire with both ends secured and the strain taken on the midpart.
- BRIG**—Naval term for jail.
- BROACH TO**—To get crosswise (without power) to the direction of wave travel; particularly dangerous near a beach.
- BROAD**—Wide, as *broad* in the beam.
- BROAD ON THE BOW**—Halfway between dead ahead and abeam.
- BROAD ON THE QUARTER**—Halfway between abeam and astern.
- BROADSIDE**—(1) The act of firing all main battery guns to one side at once. (2) Sidewise, as “The current carried the ship *broadside* toward the beach.” *Broadside to* is to have the side toward something, as “The ship hit the pier *broadside to*.”
- BROW**—Navy term for gangplank. Used as a crosswalk from one ship to another and from a ship to a pier.
- BULKHEAD**—A vertical partition in a ship; never called a wall.
- BULKHEADING**—Complaining or grumbling with the intention of being overheard by seniors.
- BULWARK**—Solid barrier along the edges of the weather deck that serves as a protection against the weather.
- BUOY**—An anchored float used as an aid to navigation or to mark the location of an object.
- CABIN**—Living compartment of a ship's commanding officer.
- CABLE**—A line, wire, or chain that connects a ship to its anchor.
- CAISSON**—Gate at the end of a drydock that keeps out the water.
- CALL**—(1) The boatswain's pipe. (2) A signal sounded on the boatswain's pipe.
- CAMEL**—Large float or rectangular structure used as a fender between a ship and the pier.
- CAN BUOY**—A navigational buoy, cylindrical in shape, that marks the port side of a channel from seaward; odd-numbered and painted green.
- CANOPY**—A cover fitted over part of a boat.
- CAPSTAN**—The part of a vertical shaft windlass around which a working line is passed; used for heaving in anchors and hawsers.
- CARRICK BEND**—A knot used for joining two lines. The single carrick bend isn't often used because it jams tight; instead, a double carrick bend is used, particularly for bending towing hawsers together.
- CARRY AWAY**—To break loose, as “The rough seas *carried away* the lifelines.”
- CAULK**—The act of stuffing the seams between wooden planking with oakum for watertightness.
- CHAFING GEAR**—Material used to protect lines from excessive wear.
- CHAIN LOCKER**—Spaces where anchor chain is stowed.
- CHAIN MARKINGS**—A series of turns of wire and stripes of paint on certain links of each anchor chain. They show the scope or amount of chain that has run out.
- CHAINS**—Area (a platform on large ships) where the leadsman stands when taking soundings with the hand lead.

- CHART**—Nautical counterpart of a road map, showing land configuration, water depths, and aids to navigation.
- CHECK**—(1) To slow or ease; to *check* a line is to pay out just enough line to prevent its parting when under a strain. (2) To investigate or examine something.
- CHEEK**—One of the sides of a block.
- CHOCK**—Deck fitting through which mooring lines are led.
- CHOW**—Feed.
- CHRONOMETER**—An accurate clock used in navigation.
- CLAMP DOWN**—To sprinkle the deck with water and dry it with a swab.
- CLEAT**—A metal casting with two projecting arms to which a line is belayed.
- COAMING**—Bulwark around a hatch opening.
- COFFERDAM**—A void between compartments or tanks of a ship for purposes of insulation.
- COIL**—To lay down a line in circular turns piled loosely on top of one another.
- COLLISION BULKHEAD**—A bulkhead, stronger than normal, located forward to control flooding in the event of a head-on collision.
- COLORS**—(1) The national ensign. (2) The ceremony of raising and lowering the ensign.
- COMBATANT SHIP**—A ship whose primary mission is combat.
- COMPANIONWAY**—Deck opening giving access to a ladder (includes the ladder).
- COMPARTMENT**—Interior space (room) in a ship.
- COMPLETE DECK**—Any deck that extends the length of a ship from side to side.
- CONN**—Station, usually on the bridge, from which a ship is controlled; the act of controlling the ship's movements.
- COURSE**—A ship's desired direction of travel, not to be confused with heading, which is the direction in which the bow is pointed at any given instant.
- COVER**—(1) To protect. (2) A shelter. (3) Headgear, and the act of donning same.
- COXSWAIN**—Enlisted person in charge of a boat.
- DARKEN SHIP**—To turn off all external lights and close all openings through which lights could be seen from outside the ship.
- DAVITS**—A crane or mechanical arms that project over the side of a ship and are used to lower or hoist a boat in or out of the water.
- DEAD AHEAD**—Directly ahead; a relative bearing of 000°. *Dead astern* is 180° relative.
- DEAD IN THE WATER**—A ship that has stopped and has no way on, or no movement through the water.
- DECK**—Horizontal planking or plating that divides a ship into layers.
- DECK SEAMANSHIP**—The upkeep and operation of all deck equipment.
- DEEP SIX**—To throw something overboard.
- DIP**—The act of lowering a flag partway down the staff as a salute to, or in reply to a salute from, another ship.
- DISTANCE LINE**—A line stretched between two ships engaged in replenishment or transfer operations under way. The line is marked at 20-foot intervals to help the conning officer in maintaining station.
- DIVISION**—(1) A main subdivision of a ship's crew (1st, E, G, and so forth). (2) An organization made up of two or more ships of the same type.
- DOCK**—Commonly refers to any pier or wharf; but, strictly speaking, it refers only to the space alongside a pier or in drydock.
- DOG**—(1) A lever or bolt and thumbscrews used for securing a watertight door. (2) The act of dividing a 4-hour watch into 2-hour watches.
- DOG DOWN**—To set the dogs on a watertight door.
- DOG WATCH**—The 1600 to 1800 and 1800 to 2000 watches.
- DOLPHIN**—(1) A cluster of piles at the end of a pier. (2) A porpoise.
- DOUBLE UP**—To double mooring lines for extra strength.
- DRAFT**—The vertical distance from the keel to the waterline.
- DRAFT MARKS**—The figures fastened to the stem and stern, the center of which indicates the draft of

the ship.

DRIFT—The speed at which a ship is pushed off course by wind and current.

DROUGUE—*See* SEA ANCHOR.

DRYDOCK—A dock from which the water may be removed for the purpose of inspecting or working on a ship's bottom; it may be either floating or built into the shore.

EASE—To relax, to slack.

EASE HER—Reduce the amount of rudder the ship is carrying.

EBB, EBB TIDE, ON THE EBB—A falling tide.

EIGHT O'CLOCK REPORTS—Reports received shortly before 2000 by the executive officer from the heads of departments.

ENGINE-ORDER TELEGRAPH—Electromechanical device that transmits orders to the engine room concerning the speed of the engines.

ENSIGN—(1) The national flag. (2) The lowest grade of commissioned officer.

EYES—The most forward part of the forecastle.

FAIRLEAD—A device, usually a block, for leading a line around a corner.

FAIRWAY—Thoroughfare for a ship.

FALL—A line, wire, or chain rove on a purchase.

FANTAIL—The after end of the main deck.

FATHOM—Unit of measurement equal to a depth of 6 feet.

FENDER—A cushioning device hung over the side of a ship to prevent contact between the ship and the pier or another ship.

FID—A long, tapered, wooden tool used to open the strands of a line for splicing.

FIELD DAY—A day devoted to general cleaning, usually in preparation for an inspection.

FIREMAIN—Piping system to which fire hydrants are connected.

FIRST WATCH—The 2000 to 2400 watch. Also called the evening watch.

FIRST CALL—A routine call sounded as a warning signal for roll call formations and many other

ceremonies; also sounded 5 minutes before morning and evening colors.

FISHHOOK—A broken end of wire protruding from a wire rope.

FLAG OFFICER—An officer of the rank of rear admiral or higher.

FLAGSTAFF—Vertical staff at the stern to which the ensign is hoisted when moored or at anchor.

FLAT—Partial deck (often a grating) to provide walking and working surfaces; used extensively in engineering spaces.

FLEET—An organization of ships, aircraft, marine forces, and shore-based fleet activities, all under one commander, for the purpose of conducting major operations.

FLOOD—(1) To fill a space with water. (2) A rising tide.

FOC'SLE—*See* FORECASTLE.

FOGY—(Pronounced fo-gee.) A longevity pay increase.

FORE—Forward.

FORE AND AFT—The entire length of a ship, as in "Sweep down *fore and aft*."

FORECASTLE—(Pronounced fok-sul.) Forward section of the main deck, generally extending from the stem aft to just abaft the anchor windlass.

FOREMAST—First mast aft from the bow.

FORENOON WATCH—The 0800 to 1200 watch.

FOUL—(1) Entangled, as "The lines are *foul* of each other." (2) Stormy.

FOUNDER—To sink because of being overwhelmed by the sea.

FRAME—The athwartship strength member of a ship's hull.

FRAPPING LINES—Lines passed around boat falls to steady the boat when hoisting or lowering.

FREEBOARD—Vertical distance from waterline to weather deck.

GAFF—A light spar set at an angle from the upper part of a mast from which the ensign is flown when a ship is under way.

GALLEY—Space where food is prepared. Never called a kitchen.

GANGWAY—(1) The opening in a bulwark or lifeline to provide access to a brow or an accommodation ladder. (2) Given as an order it means “Clear the way.”

GANTLINE—Line used for hoisting and lowering a boatswain’s chair.

GENERAL ALARM—A sound signal of a pulsating ringing tone used only on board ship for calling all hands to general quarters.

GENERAL QUARTERS (GQ)—The condition of full readiness for battle.

GIG—Boat assigned for the commanding officer’s personal use.

GIRDER—A longitudinal supporting a deck.

GRANNY KNOT—A bungled square knot.

GRAPNEL—A small, four-armed anchor used to recover objects in the water.

GRIPE—Device for securing a boat at its davits or in a cradle.

GROUND TACKLE—Equipment used in anchoring or mooring with anchors.

GUNWALE—(Pronounced gunnel.) The upper edge of the sides of a ship.

GUY—A line used to steady a spar or boom.

HALF DECK—A partial deck below the main deck.

HALYARD—A light line used to hoist a flag or pennant.

HAND—A ship’s crew member.

HANDSOMELY—Slowly and carefully.

HARD OVER—Condition of a rudder that has been turned to the maximum possible rudder angle.

HASHMARK—(Service stripe.) A red, blue, or gold diagonal stripe across the left sleeve of an enlisted person’s jumper or coat; each stripe indicates 4 years service.

HATCH—A square or rectangular access in a deck.

HAUL—To pull in or heave on a line by hand.

HAUL OFF—Changing a vessel’s course to keep clear of another vessel.

HAWSEPIPE—Opening through which the anchor cable runs from the deck out through the side of the ship.

HAWSER—Any heavy wire or line used for towing or mooring.

HEAD—(1) The upper end of a lower mast boom. (2) Compartment containing toilet facilities. (3) Ship’s bow.”

HEADING—The direction toward which the ship is pointing at any instant.

HEAVE—To throw.

HEAVE AROUND—(1) The act of hauling in a line, usually by means of a capstan or winch. (2) General term for “Get to work.”

HEAVE IN—Take in line or cable.

HEAVE OUT AND TRICE UP—Announcement given at reveille to persons sleeping in hammocks. It means “Get up and lash up your hammocks.” This term now applies to ships equipped with bunks.

HEAVE TO—Stopping or reducing headway of a vessel just enough to maintain steerageway.

HEAVING LINE—A line with a weight at one end that is heaved across an intervening space for the purpose of passing over a heavier line.

HELM—Mechanical device used to turn the rudder; usually a wheel aboard ship; a lever in boats.

HELMSMAN—Person who steers the ship by turning the helm.

HIGHLINE—The line stretched between the ships under way on which a trolley block travels back and forth for transfer of material and personnel.

HITCH—(1) Used to bend a line to or around a ring or cylindrical object. (2) Common term for an enlistment.

HOLD—Large cargo stowage space aboard ship.

HOLDING BULKHEAD—The innermost of a series of bulkheads that form the tanks and voids of the torpedo protection.

HOLIDAY—Space on a painted surface that the painter neglected to cover.

HOOK—Familiar term for the anchor.

HORN—One of the projections of a cleat.

HOUSE—The act of two-blocking (pulling up tight) an anchor in its hawsepipe.

HULL—The shell, or plating, of a ship from keel to gunwhale.

HULL DOWN—Refers to a ship that is so far over the horizon that only its superstructure or top hamper is visible.

INBOARD—Toward the centerline.

INHAUL LINE—Line used to haul the trolley back to the delivering ship during highline transfers.

INLET—A narrow strip of sea extending into the land.

INSHORE—Close to the shore.

IRISH PENNANT—Loose, untidy end of line left adrift. Also called a deadman or cow's tail.

ISLAND—Superstructure on the starboard side of the flight deck of an aircraft carrier.

JACK—Starred blue flag (representing the union of the ensign) flown at the jackstaff of a commissioned ship not under way.

JACKSTAFF—Vertical spar at the stem to which the jack is hoisted.

JACKSTAY—Any horizontal line or wire for the support of articles (such as seabags).

JACOB'S LADDER—A portable rope or wire ladder.

JETTY—A structure built out from shore to influence water currents or to protect a harbor or pier.

JUMP SHIP—The act of deserting ship.

JURY RIG—Any makeshift device or apparatus.

KAPOK—Material used to stuff life jackets and other lifesaving apparatus.

KEDGE—(1) A small anchor. (2) The act of moving a ship by hauling it ahead by heaving in on a line to a laid-out anchor.

KEEL—The lowermost longitudinal strength member from which the frames and plating rise.

KEEL BLOCK—One of a series of blocks along a drydock bed; used to support the keel of a vessel in drydock.

KEELSON—That part of a boat's keel that is inside the boat.

KING POST—One of a pair of short, strong uprights used to support the cargo booms of cargo vessels.

KING SPOKE—Spoke on the steering wheel that's upright when the rudder is amidships; usually distinctively marked, as with a Turk's head.

KNOCK OFF—Quit working.

KNOT—(1) A unit of measurement of speed equal to 1 nautical mile (6,080 feet) per hour. (2) A collective term for hitches and bends.

LADDER—A shipboard flight of steps.

LANDING CRAFT—Vessels especially designed for landing troops and equipment directly on a beach.

LANDING SHIP—A large seagoing ship designed for landing large numbers of personnel and/or heavy equipment directly on a beach.

LANYARD—(1) Any short line used as a handle or as a means for operating some piece of equipment. (2) A line used to attach an article to the person, such as a pistol *lanyard*.

LASH—To secure an object by turns of line, wire, or chain.

LASHING—Line, wire, or chain used to lash an article.

LASH-UP—An uncomplimentary term applied to a rig, device, or system meaning it's in disorder. For example, "What a *lash-up* they have there."

LAUNCH—(1) To float a vessel off the ways in a building yard. (2) A power boat, usually over 30 feet long.

LAY—(1) To go to a specific place, such as "*Lay aloft*." (2) To put something down, as to *lay tile*. (3) The direction of a twist of the strands in a line or wire.

LEAD LINE—A narrow block of lead weighing from 7 to 14 pounds attached to a marked line. Used by leadsman to determine depth of water.

LEADSMAN—Person who uses the lead line.

LEE—An area sheltered from the wind; downwind.

LEE HELMSMAN—A spare helmsman who usually operates the annunciator.

LEE SHORE—A shore that is leeward of the ship.

LEEWARD—(Pronounced loo-urd.) Side of the ship opposite to the direction the wind is blowing from.

LIBERTY—Permission to be absent from a ship or station for a short time.

- LIE OFF**—To heave to at some distance from shore.
- LIFE BUOY**—A buoyant ring or some other floating device, except a life jacket or life belt, designed to support a person in the water.
- LIFE JACKET**—A buoyant jacket designed to support a person in the water; a life belt fits only around the waist.
- LIFELINE**—(1) In general, the lines erected around the edges of weather decks, specifically, the topmost line. From top to bottom, the lines are named lifeline, housing line, and foot rope.
- LIGHTEN SHIP**—To make a ship lighter by removing weight.
- LIGHT SHIP**—The act of dispensing with blackout precautions.
- LINE**—Any rope that isn't wire rope.
- LINNER BOTTOM**—The inside bottom in a system of double bottoms.
- LOG**—(1) A ship's speedometer. (2) The act of a ship in making a certain speed, as "The ship *logged* 20 knots." (3) Book or ledger in which data or events that occurred during a watch is recorded.
- LOOK ALIVE**—Admonishment meaning "be alert" or "move faster."
- LOOKOUT**—Person stationed topside as a formal watch who reports all objects sighted and sounds heard to the OOD.
- LOOM**—The glow seen in the sky from a light that's below the horizon.
- LUBBER'S LINE**—Line engraved on the inside of a compass bowl, representing the ship's head, by which the ship's course is steered.
- LUCKY BAG**—Locker, under the charge of the master-at-arms, used to stow gear found adrift and deserters' effects.
- MAGAZINE**—Compartment used for stowage of ammunition.
- MAGNETIC BEARING**—The direction of the object measured on a magnetic compass.
- MAIN DECK**—The uppermost complete deck.
- MAINMAST**—Second mast aft from the bow.
- MAN**—To assume a station, as to *man* a gun.
- MAN-O-WAR**—*See* COMBATANT SHIP.
- MARLINE**—Two-strand, left-laid, tarred hemp.
- MARLINSPIKE**—Tapered steel tool used to open the strands of wire for splicing.
- MARLINESPIKE SEAMANSHIP**—The art of caring for and handling all types of line and wire.
- MASTER-AT-ARMS**—A member of a ship's police department.
- MASTHEAD LIGHT**—A 20-point, white running light located in the fore part of the ship. May or may not be on the foremast.
- MATE**—A shipmate; another Sailor.
- MEET HER**—Slow the swing of a ship by putting on opposite rudder.
- MESS**—(1) Meal. (2) Place where meals are eaten, as *mess* hall. (3) A group of personnel who take meals together, as the officers' *mess*.
- MESSENGER**—(1) A line used to haul another heavier line across an intervening space. (2) One who delivers messages.
- MIDWATCH**—The watch that begins at 0000 and ends at 0400.
- MIND YOUR RUDDER**—An order to the helmsman to steer the proper course.
- MONKEY FIST**—A complicated knot worked into the end of a heaving line to provide weight.
- MOOR**—(1) To anchor, using two anchors. (2) To make fast to a mooring buoy. (3) To make fast to a pier or another ship.
- MOORING BUOY**—A large, anchored float a ship may moor to.
- MORNING WATCH**—The 0400 to 0800 watch.
- MOTOR WHALEBOAT**—A double-ended powerboat.
- MUSTER**—(1) A roll call. (2) The act of assembling for a roll call.
- NEST**—(1) Two or more boats stowed one within the other. (2) Two or more ships moored alongside each other.
- NOTHING TO THE RIGHT (LEFT)**—Order given to the helmsman not to allow the ship to come to right (left) of the course because of some danger lying on that side of the course.

- NUN BUOY**—A navigational buoy, conical in shape, that marks the starboard side of a channel from seaward. Even numbered and painted red.
- OAKUM**—Tarred hemp fiber used to caulk seams in wooden decks and boats.
- OOD**—Officer of the deck.
- OFFSHORE**—Some distance off the shore, as contrasted to inshore.
- ON THE BEACH**—Ashore; also applied to a Sailor who is assigned to shore duty or is unemployed, retired, or otherwise detached from sea duty.
- OUTBOARD**—Away from the centerline.
- OVERBOARD**—Over the side.
- OVERHAND KNOT**—Simplest of all knots; made by passing one end of a line once around its standing part.
- OVERHAUL**—(1) To repair or recondition. (2) To overtake another vessel.
- OVERHEAD**—The underside of a deck forming the ceiling of the compartment below. Never called a ceiling.
- PAINTER**—Line used to make a boat fast by its bow. When used under way, the *painter* causes the boat to swing out from the side of the loop.
- PARCEL**—The act of wrapping a line with narrow canvas strips to provide waterproofing or to build up a symmetrical shape for further covering.
- PARTY**—A group having a common temporary assignment or purpose, as a working *party*, a line-handling *party*, or a liberty *party*.
- PASSAGEWAY**—A corridor used for interior horizontal movement aboard ship.
- PAY**—Monthly salary.
- PAY OUT**—To feed out, or lengthen, a line.
- PELORUS**—A gyrocompass repeater used to take bearings.
- PIER**—A structure extending from land out into the water to provide a mooring for vessels.
- PIER HEAD**—Seaward end of a pier.
- PIGSTICK**—Small staff from which the commission pennant is flown.
- PILOTHOUSE**—Enclosure on the bridge housing the main steering controls.
- PILOTING**—Branch of the science of navigation in which positions are determined by reference to visible objects on the surface or by soundings.
- PIPE**—The act of sounding a particular call on the boatswain's pipe.
- PITCH**—Vertical rise and fall of a ship's bow caused by head or following seas.
- PLAIN WHIPPING**—A whipping made without using a palm and needle.
- POLLIWOG**—A person who has never crossed the equator.
- PORT**—To the left of the centerline when facing forward.
- PROTECTIVE DECK**—*See* ARMORED DECK.
- PROW**—That part of the stem (bow) above the waterline.
- PURCHASE**—A machine that's a combination of one or more blocks rove with a line or wire. When rove with chain, called a chain fall.
- PYROTECHNICS**—Ammunition containing chemicals that produce smoke or a brilliant light when burning; used for signaling or for illumination.
- QUARTER**—Area between dead astern and either beam.
- QUARTERDECK**—Deck area designated by the commanding officer as the place to carry out official functions; the station of the OOD in port.
- QUARTERMASTER**—An enlisted assistant to the navigator.
- QUARTERS**—(1) Stations for shipboard evolutions, as general *quarter*, fire *quarters*, *quarters* for muster. (2) Living spaces.
- QUAY**—(Pronounced key.) A solid structure along a bank used for loading and off-loading vessels.
- RADAR**—A device that uses reflected radio waves to detect objects.
- RANGE**—(1) The distance of an object from an observer. (2) An aid to navigation consisting of two objects in line. (3) A water area designated for a particular purpose, as a gunnery *range*.
- RAT GUARD**—A hinged metal disk that can be secured to a mooring line to prevent rats from using the line to gain access to the ship.

RAT-TAILED STOPPER—A braided tapering line used on boat falls, mooring lines, and so forth.

REDUCER—Fitting applied to a fire hydrant to permit the attachment of a hose of smaller diameter than the hydrant outlet.

REEF—An underwater ledge rising abruptly from the floor of the ocean.

REEVE—To thread a line through a pulley.

RELATIVE BEARING—The angle between the ship's head and the object.

RELIEF—Person assigned to assume the duties of another.

RELIEVE—(1) To take the place of another. (2) To ease the strain on a line.

RIDE—A ship at anchor *rides* to its anchor as it swings on the chain attached to the anchor.

RIDING LIGHT—Light required to be shown by a vessel at anchor.

RIG—To set up any device or equipment, as *rig* a stage over the side.

RIGGING—Lines that support a ship's masts are called standing rigging; those used to hoist or otherwise move equipment are called running rigging.

RISER—A pipe leading from the firemain to fireplugs on upper deck levels.

ROLLER CHOCK—A mooring chock that contains a roller for reducing friction.

ROPE—General reference to both fiber and wire rope. Fiber rope usually is referred to as line; wire rope is called rope, wire rope, or just wire.

ROPE YARN SUNDAY—Free time given during a workday (usually an afternoon) to allow personnel to take care of personal business.

RUDDER—Device attached to a ship's stern that controls the ship's direction of travel.

RUNNER—A purchase containing one single-sheave movable block.

RUNNING BOWLINE—A slipknot made by tying a small bowline around a line's own standing part.

RUNNING LIGHTS—Navigational lights required to be shown at night by a vessel under way.

SACK—Bunk.

SCUPPER—The waterway along the gunwales.

SCUTTLE—(1) Round, watertight opening in a hatch. (2) The act of deliberately sinking a vessel.

SCUTTLEBUTT—(1) Originally a ship's water barrel (called a butt), which was tapped (scuttled) by the insertion of a spigot from which the crew drew their drinking water; now applied to any drinking fountain. (2) In the old days the scuttlebutt was a place for personnel to exchange views and news when they gathered to draw their water; hence the term *scuttlebutt* is applied to any rumor.

SEA—(1) The ocean in general. (2) The individual undulations (rolls) of the surface are called waves, but as a whole they are referred to as *seas*. Also, a ship takes a big *sea*, not a wave, over the bow.

SEA ANCHOR—A device streamed from the bow of a vessel for the purpose of holding end-on to the sea.

SEAMANSHIP—(1) The art or skill of handling a vessel. (2) Skill in the use of deck equipment, boat handling, and the care and use of line and wire.

SEAWORTHY—A vessel capable of withstanding normal heavy weather.

SECOND DECK—First complete deck below the main deck.

SECURE—(1) To make fast, as to *secure* a line to a cleat. (2) To cease, as to *secure* from fire drill.

SERVICE FORCE—The organization providing logistic support to the combatant forces.

SET—The direction toward which a ship is pushed by the effects of wind and current. See **DRIFT**.

SETUP—To tighten up, with particular reference to dogs and turnbuckles.

SHAKE A LEG—An admonishment to move faster.

SHAKEDOWN—The training of a new crew to develop efficiency in operating a ship.

SHEAVE—Pulley in a block around which the fall (line) runs.

SHEER STRAKE—The uppermost strake in a ship's side plating.

SHEET BEND—Same as a becket bend.

SHELL—A vessel's hull plating from the keel to the main deck; also called skin.

- SHELLBACK**—A person who has crossed the equator.
- SHIFT**—(1) The act of the wind in changing direction. (2) The act of moving a rudder with angle on it to the same angle on the opposite side.
- SHIFT COLORS**—To change the arrangement of the colors on getting under way or coming to moorings.
- SHIP**—(1) Any large vessel capable of extended independent operation. (2) To take on water unintentionally.
- SHIPOVER**—To reenlist in the Navy.
- SHIPSHAPE**—Neat, clean, taut, in fine shape.
- SHOAL**—Similar to a reef, but more gradual in its rise from the floor of the ocean.
- SHORE**—(1) The land in general, but usually refers to that part adjacent to the water. (2) A timber used in damage control to brace bulkheads and decks.
- SHROUD**—A line or wire that provides athwartship support for a mast.
- SICK BAY**—Shipboard space used as a hospital.
- SIDE BOY**—One of a group of seamen who form two ranks at the gangway as part of the ceremonies conducted for visiting officials.
- SIDE LIGHT**—One of the required running lights. The starboard *side light* is green and the port *side light* is red.
- SIDE PORT**—A watertight opening in a ship's side that is used as a doorway.
- SIGHT**—(1) To see for the first time, as to sight a ship on the horizon. (2) A celestial observation.
- SKYLARK**—To engage in irresponsible horseplay.
- SLACK**—(1) To allow a line to run out. (2) A *slack* ship is one that has little or no discipline.
- SLIP**—(1) To free a ship of its anchor by disconnecting the cable or by allowing its bitter end to run out. (2) A narrow space between two piers, or the space between two rows of piles that guide a ferryboat into its berth.
- SMALL CRAFT**—Any less-than-ship-sized vessel.
- SMALL STORES**—Personal needs for Sailors, such as articles of clothing.
- SMART**—Snappy, seamanlike, shipshape.
- SNAKING**—Netting stretched between the gunwales and footrope (see **LIFELINE**) to prevent objects from going over the side.
- SNUB**—The act of suddenly checking a line that is running out under a strain.
- SOPA**—Abbreviation for senior officer present afloat.
- SOUND**—(1) To determine the depth of water. (2) The act of a whale or similar creature in diving deep. (3) A body of water between the mainland and a large coastal island.
- SPANNER**—A wrench used for tightening couplings on a fire hose.
- SPAR**—A long cylindrical member of wood or metal, tapered at the ends; usually attached to a mast for use as a boom or for the attachment of equipment such as signal halyards. See **BOAT BOOM**; **YARDARM**.
- SPAR BUOY**—A buoy shaped like a spar. Usually indicates special areas, such as a quarantine anchorage (yellow) or normal anchorage (white), but may be used to indicate a channel (painted red or green, as appropriate).
- SPECIAL SEA DETAIL**—Personnel aboard ship assigned special duties connected with leaving and entering port.
- SPLICE**—The act of intertwining strands of lines or wires to join them together or to make an eye; the joint so made.
- SPRING**—A mooring line that leads forward (or aft) at an angle from ship to pier. Its purpose is to check the fore-and-aft movement of the ship.
- SPRING LAY**—Wire rope in which each strand consists partly of wire and partly of tarred hemp or similar fiber.
- SQUADRON**—Two or more divisions of ships or aircraft.
- SQUARE AWAY**—Put in proper order; make things shipshape.
- SQUARE KNOT**—Simple knot used for bending two lines together or for bending a line to itself.
- STACK**—Shipboard chimney.
- STANCHIONS**—Vertical posts used for supporting decks; smaller, similar posts used for supporting lifelines, awnings, and so forth.
- STAND BY**—To “prepare for” or “make ready to.”

- STANDING LIGHTS**—Red night-lights throughout the interior of a ship.
- STANDING PART**—The main part of a line, as distinguished from its ends.
- STARBOARD**—Direction to the right of the center line as one faces forward.
- STATEROOM**—A living compartment for an officer or for a small number of officers.
- STATION**—(1) An individual's place of duty. (2) Position of a ship in formation. (3) Location of persons and equipment having a specific purpose, as a gun control *station*. (4) Order to assume a post of duty, as “*Station* the special sea and anchor detail.”
- STAY**—Any piece of standing rigging, except a shroud, providing support only.
- STEADY (STEADY SO) (STEADY AS YOU GO) (STEADY AS SHE GOES)**—Order to the helmsman to steer the ship on the course it is heading at the time the order is given.
- STEM**—The forward vertical extension of the keel.
- STERN**—The aftermost part of a vessel.
- STERN HOOK**—Member of a boat's crew whose station is aft.
- STERN LIGHT**—White navigation light that can be seen only from astern to 6 points on either quarter (total of 12 points, or 135°).
- STERNPOST**—The after vertical extension of the keel.
- STERN SHEETS**—The after passenger space in an open boat.
- STOP**—A short line attached to the edge of an awning, boat cover, and so forth; used to lash the cover to a support.
- STOW**—To store or pack articles or cargo in a space.
- STRAKE**—Fore-and-aft strip of plating in the shell or in a deck.
- STRAND**—(1) One of the main subdivisions of a line or wire. (2) The act of a vessel in going aground.
- STRINGER**—(1) A longitudinal frame providing strength to a ship's sides. (2) A long timber between piles at the edge of a pier.
- STRUCTURAL BULKHEAD**—Transverse-strength bulkhead that forms a watertight boundary.
- SUPERSTRUCTURE**—The ship's structure above the main deck, exclusive of the top hamper.
- SWAB**—The same as, but never referred to as a mop.
- SWAMP**—The filling of an open boat with water taken over the side.
- TACKLE**—See PURCHASE.
- TAFFRAIL**—The rail around the stern of a ship or boat.
- TARPAULIN**—Canvas used as a cover.
- TAUT**—Under tension. A ship noted for its high state of discipline and efficiency is known as a *taut* ship.
- TENDER**—(1) One who serves as a precautionary standby, as the line *tender* for a diver. (2) An auxiliary vessel that acts as a support ship for other ships, as a destroyer *tender*.
- THREEFOLD PURCHASE**—A tackle containing two three-sheave blocks.
- THWART**—Plank set athwartships just below the gunwales in an open boat; acts as a seat and provides support to the sides.
- TOPSIDE**—Generally refers to weather decks.
- TRANSVERSE FRAME**—Structural member that extends outward from the keel and upward to the main deck.
- TRICE UP**—To secure bunks by hauling them up and hanging them off (securing them) on their chains.
- TRUE BEARING**—The angular difference between lines drawn from the observer to true north and to the object.
- TRUNK**—The uppermost tip of a mast.
- TURNBUCKLE**—Device for setting up a tension, as in a lifeline, by turning a buckle into which two eyebolts are threaded.
- TURN OF THE BILGE**—Where the side meets the bottom.
- TURN IN**—(1) Retire to bed. (2) Return articles to the issue room.
- TURN OUT**—(1) Get out of bed. (2) Order out a working party or other groups, as to *turn out* the guard.

TURN TO—Start working.

UP ALL LATE BUNKS—An order to personnel entitled to sleep after reveille to get up.

UPPER DECK—The first deck above the main deck.

VEER—(1) To allow a line, wire, or chain to run out by its own weight. (2) To swerve. (3) Act of the wind in changing direction clockwise.

VOID—An empty tank.

WAIST—The amidships section of the main deck.

WAKE—Trail left by a vessel, or other object, moving through the water.

WARDROOM—Officers' messing compartment.

WATCH—(1) One of the periods (usually 4 hours) into which a day is divided. (2) A particular duty, as lifebuoy *watch*. (3) The act of a buoy or other marker in indicating the position of a sunken object.

WATERTIGHT INTEGRITY—The degree of quality of watertightness.

WAY—(1) Horizontal motion of a floating body. (2) Launching track in a shipbuilding yard.

WEATHER DECK—Any deck exposed to the elements.

WET DOCK—A basin formed by the construction of barriers with gates in a harbor of great tidal ranges to prevent ships from being stranded during low tides. Ships enter the basin at high tide, the gates are closed, and the water is retained in the basin when the tide ebbs.

WHARF—Similar to a quay, but constructed in the fashion of a pier.

WHIPPING—Binding on the end of a line or wire to prevent unraveling.

WILDCAT—That portion of a windlass that engages the links of the anchor chain so that the anchor can be heaved in.

WINDWARD—Toward the direction from which the wind is blowing.

YARD—Spar set athwartships across the upper part of a mast.

YARDARM—The port or starboard half of the horizontal crosspiece of the mast that is either the port or starboard yardarm.

YAW—The act of a vessel when its heading is thrown wide of its course by a force from astern, such as a heavy following sea.

APPENDIX II

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APPENDIX III

SHIP'S CLASSIFICATION

This appendix contains the types of Navy ships by class. It also identifies the abbreviation for each of the ships within the class.

UNITED STATES NAVAL SHIPS BY CLASS			
Aircraft Carriers		Mine Warfare Ships	
Aircraft carrier	CV	Mine countermeasures ship	MCM
Aircraft carrier (Nuclear)	CVN	Minehunter coastal	MHC
Surface Combatant		Minesweeper ocean	MSO
Guide missile cruiser	CG	Minesweeping boats/drones	MSB/MSD
Guided missile cruiser (nuclear)	CGN	Amphibious Warfare Craft	
Destroyer	DD	Landing craft, air cushion	LCAC
Guided missile destroyer	DDG	Landing craft, mechanized	LCM
Frigate	FF	Landing craft, Personnel, Large	LCPL
Guide missile frigate	FFG	Landing craft, Utility	LCPL
Patrol Combatants		Landing craft, Vehicle, Personnel	LSSC
Patrol combatant missile (hydrofoil)	PHN	Light Seal Support Craft	LSSC
Submarines		Amphibious Warping Tug	LWT
Ballistic missile submarine (nuclear)	SSBN	Medium Seal Support Craft	MSSC
Attack submarine (nuclear)	SSN	Swimmer Delivery Vehicle	SDV
Auxiliary submarine	SSAG	Side Loading Warping Tug	SLWY
Amphibious Warfare Ships		Special Warfare Craft, Light	SWCL
Amphibious command ship	LLC	Special Warfare Craft, Medium	SWCM
Amphibious assault ship (multipurpose)	LHA/LHD	Patrol Craft	
Amphibious cargo ship	LKA	Mini-Armored Troop Carrier	ATC
Amphibious transport dock	LPD	Patrol Boat (Coastal)	PB(C)
Amphibious assault ship (helicopter)	LPH	River Patrol Boat	PBR
Dock landing ship	LSD	Patrol Craft	PC
Logistic support vessel (Army)	LSV	Patrol Craft (Fast)	PCF
Tank landing ship	LST	Patrol Craft (Coastal)	PCC

UNITED STATES NAVAL SHIPS BY CLASS-continued

Auxiliary Ships		Service craft	
Ammunition Ship	AE	Small Auxiliary Floating Dry Dock (NSP)	AFDL
Combat Store Ship	AFS	Medium Auxiliary Floating Dry Dock (NSP)	AFDM
Miscellaneous	AG	Barracks Craft (NSP)	APL
Deep Submergence Support Ship	AGDS	Auxiliary Repair Dry Dock (NSP)	ARD
Hydrofoil Research Ship	AGEH	Medium Auxiliary Repair Dry Dock (NSP)	ARDM
Miscellaneous Command Ship	AGF	Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle	DSRV
Missile Range Instrumentation Ship	AGM	Deep Submergence Vehicle	DSV
Oceanographic Research Ship	AGOR	Harbor Security Boats	HSB
Ocean Surveillance Ship	AGOS	Submersible Research Vehicle	NR
Surveying Ship	AGS	Open Lighter (NSP)	YC
Auxiliary Research Submarine	AGSS	Car Float (NSP)	YCF
Hospital Ship	AH	Aircraft Transportation Lighter (NSP)	YCV
Cargo Ship	AK	Floating Crane (NSP)	YD
Vehicle Cargo Ship	AKR	Diving Tender (NSP)	YDT
Auxiliary Lighter	ALS	Covered Lighter	YF
Oiler	AO	Ferry Boat or launch	YFB
Fast Combat Support Ship	AOE	Yard Floating Dry Dock (NSP)	YFD
Gasoline Tanker	AO	Covered Lighter (NSP)	YFN
Replenishment Oiler	AOR	Large Cover Lighter (NSP)	YFNB
Transport Oiler	AOT	Dry Dock Companion Craft (NSP)	YFND
Transport	AP	Lighter (Special purpose) (NSP)	YFNX
Self-Propelled Barracks Ship	APB	Floating Power Barge (NSP)	YFP
Cable Repairing Ship	ARC	Refrigerated Covered Lighter	YFR
Salvage Ship	ARS	Refrigerated Covered Lighter (NSP)	YFRN
Submarine Rescue Ship	ASR	Harbor Utility Craft	YFU
Auxiliary Ocean Tug	ATA	Garbage Lighter	YG
Fleet Ocean Tug	ATF	Garbage Lighter (NSP)	YGN
Salvage and Rescue Ship	ATS	Salvage Lift Craft, Heavy (NSP)	YHLC
Guided Missile Ship	AVM	Drege	YM
Large Auxiliary Floating Dry Dock (NSP)	AFBD	Grate Craft (NSP)	YNG

UNITED STATES NAVAL SHIPS BY CLASS-continued			
Service craft (Continued)		Floating Dry Dock Workshop (Hull) (NSP)	YRDH
Fuel Oil Barge	YO	Floating Dry Dock Workshop (Machine) (NSP)	YRDM
Gasoline Barge	YOG	Radiological Repair Barge (NSP)	YRR
Gasoline Barge (NSP)	YOGN	Seaplane Wrecking Derrick	YSD
Fuel Oil Barge (NSP)	YON	Sludge Removal Barge (NSP)	YSR
Oil Storage Barge (NSP)	YOS	Large Harbor Tug	YTB
Patrol Craft	YP	Small Harbor Tug	YTL
Floating Pile Driver (NSP)	YPD	Medium Harbor Tug	YTM
Floating Workshop (NSP)	YR	Water Barge	YW
Repair and Berthing Barge (NSP)	YRB	Water Barge (NSP)	YWN
Repair, Berthing and Messing Barge (NSP)	YRBM		

*NSP—Non self-propelled.

Letter prefixes to classification symbols may be added for further identification.

PREFIX

MEANING

- E Prototype ship in an experimental or development status
- T Assigned to Military Sealift Command
- F Being built for a foreign government
- X Often added to existing classifications to indicate a new class whose characteristics have not been defined
- N Denotes nuclear propulsion when used as last letter of ship symbols

APPENDIX IV

NAVY GOAL CARD

<p>FLEET GOALS</p> <p>I will complete my Warfare Specialty qualifications, if assigned to sea duty, by end of 1st enlistment.</p> <p>I will increase savings to _____ dollars per month.</p> <p>I will maintain a physical fitness program.</p> <p>I will advance to every paygrade as soon as my first eligibility: E3 _____ E4 _____ E5 _____ E6 _____</p> <p>I will go the education office (Navy Campus) to document college credits earned upon completion of Recruit Training, _____ school, and _____.</p>	<p>DEP GOALS</p> <p>I will attend all DEP meetings.</p> <p>I will save _____ dollars per month.</p> <p>I will advance to E2/E3 by encouraging others to visit recruiters and enlist.</p> <p>I will maintain a physical fitness program.</p> <p>I will earn my _____ diploma.</p> <p>I will not use illegal drugs or abuse alcohol.</p> <p>I will take personal responsibility for my future.</p> <p>Personal Goal: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>PERSONAL PRIORITIES</p> <p>Education/Training</p> <p>Discipline</p> <p>Advancement</p> <p>Physical Fitness</p> <p>Saving Money</p> <p>Habits: Exercise often, avoid alcohol abuse, never use drugs, eat right, avoid smoking, study to earn ____ college credits every year.</p> <p>Personal Goals: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>RECRUIT TRAINING GOALS</p> <p>I will report to Recruit Training on _____.</p> <p>I will complete Recruit Training in 9 weeks.</p> <p>I will save _____ dollars per month.</p> <p>I will pass the Navy's physical fitness Requirements.</p> <p>I will honor the Navy Core Values.</p> <p>Personal Goal: (Something else you want to accomplish: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>NAME: _____</p> <p>Successful Sailors have found that setting goals helps them achieve rewarding careers. Here are just a few examples of goals that will help you on your path to success.</p> <p>WELCOME ABOARD!</p> <p>NAVY CORE VALUES</p> <p>HONOR, COURAGE, COMMITMENT</p>	<p>SAILOR'S CREED</p> <p>I am a United States Sailor. I will support and Defend the Constitution of the United States of America and I will Obey the orders of those appointed over me. I represent the fighting spirit of the Navy and those who have gone before me to defend Freedom and Democracy around the world. I proudly serve my country's Navy combat team with honor, courage, and commitment. I am committed to excellence and fair treatment to all.</p>

APPENDIX V

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INDEX

A

AIDS, 14-31

Abandon ship, procedures for, 15-1

- escape routes, 15-1
- going over the side, 15-2
- in the water, 15-2
- swimming and floating, 15-2

Abuse, 17-16

- response to, 17-17
- types of, 17-16

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, 14-31

Administrative organization for damage control, 12-1

- responsibilities of ship's personnel for, 12-3
- purpose of, 12-1

Administrative Remarks Form, 16-16

Administrative signals, 4-21

Advancement,

- eligibility for, 16-5
- path of, 16-3
- selection for, 16-7

Aircraft carriers, 5-18, 8-15

Aircraft, naval, 8-32

- fixed wing, 8-33, 8-35
- model designations, 8-34
- rotary wing, 8-33, 8-40

Aircraft squadron departments, 6-12

- administrative department, 6-12
- maintenance department, 6-13
- operations department, 6-13
- safety department, 6-13

Airway blockage, 14-6

Alarms, types of, 12-9

Alcohol and drug, policies on, 1-13

Allotments, 17-3

Allowances, 17-2

- basic allowance for housing, 17-3

BAQ, 17-2

BAS, 17-2

- clothing, 17-2

Anchors, 7-2

- anchor chain, 7-2
- types of 7-2
- windlasses, 7-3

Announcing systems, 4-13

Antennas, safety procedures, 19-8

Apollo 12 all-Navy crew, 5-29

Armed watch, relief of, 3-10

Article 15, 2-36

Artificial ventilation, types of, 14-2

ATM cards, 17-9

Aviation, 5-16, 5-18, 5-23

Awards, 10-27

B

Basic pay, 17-1

Basic seamanship, 7-1 through 7-25

- boat seamanship, 7-7
- deck seamanship, 7-1
- marlinspike seamanship, 7-12

Battle dressings, 14-9

Battle organization for damage control, 12-6

Battleships, 5-15, 8-16

Bearings, 3-13

- position angle, reporting of, 13-15
- ranges, reporting of, 13-15
- target angle, reporting of, 13-14

Bends, types of, 7-16

Binoculars, use of, 3-16

Biological warfare, 13-1
 agents of, 13-16
 contamination, detection, and identification, 13-13
 decontamination
 protection, 13-17
 symptoms of, 13-6
 Boat seamanship, 7-7
 safety of, 7-7
 terms and nomenclature of, 7-9
 types of boats, 7-7
 Blackout, 13-12
 Bleeding, control of, 14-9
 Blueout, 13-12
 Boat booms, 7-6
 Boats, safety procedures, 7-7, 19-5
 Bomb threats, 22-15
 Burns, 14-17
C
 Cardiac arrest and cardiopulmonary resuscitation, 14-4
 one-rescuer technique, 14-4
 two-rescuer technique, 14-6
 Career and education information, 16-1 through 16-40
 3-M Systems
 discharge, types of, 16-30
 divisional logs and files, 16-22
 Duty Preference Form, 16-10
 duty, types of, 16-9
 enlisted career structure, 16-3
 Enlisted Evaluation Report and Counseling Record, 16-13
 Enlisted Service Record, 16-15
 Navy Goal Card, 16-1
 Navy Good Conduct Medal, 16-32
 personnel qualification standards (PQS), 16-24
 professional development, 16-2
 programs leading to a naval commission, 16-28
 signature authority, 16-22
 training and education, 16-24
 Cargo, lifting safety precautions, 19-7, 19-20
 CBR-D, 13-1 through 13-32
 Censorship, personal, 22-14
 Ceremonies, 9-11 through 9-15
 colors, 9-11
 half-masting the ensign, 9-12
 Chain of command, 6-14
 Checkoff lists,
 compartment, 12-12
 sponsor,
 Chemical agents, 13-3
 blister agents, 13-4
 blood agents, 13-4
 choking agents, 13-5
 nerve agents, 13-3
 riot control agents (RCAs), 13-5
 Chemical attack alarm, 12-9
 Chemical, biological, and radiological defense, 13-1 through 13-32
 biological warfare, 13-6
 CBR defense protective measures, 13-17
 chemical, biological, and nuclear warfare operations, 13-1
 chemical warfare, 13-2
 collective protection system, 13-26
 contamination, detection, and identification, 13-13
 decontamination, 13-23
 mission oriented protective posture (MOPP), 13-21
 nuclear warfare, 13-7
 Chemical warfare, 13-1, 13-2
 agents, effects of, 13-3
 agents, types of, 13-3
 collective protection system, 13-26
 contamination, detection, and identification, 13-13
 protection, 13-17

Chlorinated cleaning solvents, 18-9

Civil War, 5-10

Classified material,

- compromise of, 22-14
- copying of, 22-10
- destruction of, 22-12
- marking of, 22-5
- transmission of, 22-10

Cleaning, 18-1

- compartments, 18-1
- deck covers, 18-3
- field day, 18-2
- process of, 18-2
- sweepers, 18-2
- zone inspection, 18-3

Clean bill, 18-1

Cleaning solvents, 18-4 through 18-10

- precautions, 18-5
- types of, 18-8

Closed compartments, 18-7

Clothing, enlisted, 10-1

- care of, 10-7
- civilian, wearing of, 10-12
- marking of, 10-7
- seabags, 10-10
- transfer of, 10-10

Coast Guard, 20-10

Code of Conduct, 2-2, 15-27, 15-28

Collective protection system, 13-26

Collision alarm, 12-9

Combustion, 12-19

Communications, 4-1 through 4-37, 12-9

- alarms, 12-9
- announcing and communications systems, 4-13
- damage control wirefree communications, 4-19
- dial telephones, 4-9
- emergencie, 12-9
- flags and pennants, 4-21
- integrated voice communications system, 4-11
- messengers, 12-10
- phonetic alphabet, 4-1
- security of, 4-12
- side honors, 4-31
- sound-powered circuits, 4-5
- sound-powered telephones, 4-2
- telephone talkers, 4-6

Contamination, detection, and identification survey teams, 13-13

Continental Navy,

- actions of, 5-3
- ships of, 5-2

Credit, 17-13

Cruisers, 5-15, 8-16

Courts-martial, 2-38

Customs and Courtesies, 9-1 through 9-23

- ceremonies, 9-11
- courtesies, 9-1
- customs, 9-1
- etiquette, 9-15
- saluting, 9-2

D

Damage control, 12-1 through 12-33

- administrative organization, 12-1
- battle organization, 6-7, 12-6
- classes of fire, 12-21
- communications, 12-9
- damage control equipment, 12-23
- damage control wirefree communications, 4-19
- firefighting, 12-18
- life support equipment, 12-14
- ship's integrity through subdivision, 12-10

Debit cards, 17-9

DC WIFCOM, 4-19

Decatur, Stephen, 5-7

Deck, safety procedures, 19-6

Deck seamanship, 7-2

- accommodation ladder, 7-3
- anchors, 7-2
- booms, 7-6
- fittings, 7-6
- mooring lines, 7-3
- windlasses, 7-3

Deck covers, 18-3

Deck logs, 3-1

Department of Defense, 6-1

Department of the Navy, 6-1

- operating forces, 6-4
- Shore Establishment, 6-4

Destroyers, 5-15, 5-19, 8-18

Discharge, types of, 16-30

Discipline, purpose of, 2-4

Discrimination complaint procedures, 1-17

Dog tags, 10-28

Drill and formations, 10-31

Duties of,

- commanding officer, 6-9
- department head, 6-10
- division officer, 6-10
- executive officer, 6-9

Duty preference, 16-10

- Duty Preference Form, NAVPERS 13-6/63, 16-10

Duty, types of, 16-9

E

Electrical/electronic equipment, safety procedures, 19-13

Electromagnetic pulse (EMP), 13-12

Ellyson, TG, 5-16

EEBD, 12-14

Emergency escape breathing device, 12-14

Emergency signals, 4-21

EMP, 13-12

Energy Conservation Program, 1-4

Engineer officer, 12-3

Enlisted career structure, 16-3

- designated strikers, 16-4
- general ratings, 16-3
- naval standards (NAVSTDs), 16-5
- Navy Enlisted Advancement system (NEAS), 16-4
- occupational standards (OCCSTDs), 16-5
- path of advancement, 16-3
- service ratings, 16-4

Enlisted Evaluation Report and Counseling Record, 16-13

- submission and disposition of, 16-14
- traits to be evaluated, 16-13

Enlisted Qualifications History, NAVPERS 1070/604

Enlisted Service Record, NAVPERS 1070/600, 16-15

Environmental pollution control, 1-1

Equal opportunity, 1-14

- command managed equal opportunity, 1-14
- discrimination complaints, 1-17
- duty assignments, 1-15
- equal opportunity off base, 1-16
- housing, 1-16
- insensitive practices, 1-15
- military justice, 1-15
- performance evals, 1-15
- professional training and advancement, 1-15
- service and recreational facilities, 1-16

Equipment, survival, 15-4

- life boats, 15-8
- life preserver, inherently buoyant type, 15-5
- life preserver, inflatable type, 15-6
- signal equipment, 15-9

Equipment tag-out, 19-24
 purpose, 19-25
 tags/labels/logs, 19-26

Etiquette, military 9-15 through 9-19
 aboard ship, 9-15
 in a boat, 9-16
 addressing naval personnel, 9-16

Executive officer, 12-3

F

Family Ombudsman Program, 1-23, 17-17

Fiberglass, safety precautions, 19-15

Fiber line, 7-12

Field day, 18-2

Financial management and stress management, 17-1 through 17-24
 Government-Supervised Life Insurance, 17-15
 military pay system, 17-1
 personal financial management, 17-6
 stress management, 17-17
 you and your family, 17-16

Fire, classes of, 12-21

Fire marshal, 12-5

Firefighting, 12-18
 anti-flash clothing, 12-24
 fire hose station, 12-24
 firefighting ensemble, 12-23
 fire triangle, 12-19
 fire tetrahedron, 12-19

First aid and health, 14-1 through 14-40
 airway blockage, 14-6
 artificial ventilation, 14-2
 battle dressings, 14-9
 burns, 14-17
 cardiac arrest and cardiopulmonary resuscitation, 14-4
 purpose of, limitations, and general rules, 14-1
 fractures, sprains, and strains, 14-21
 heat-related problems, 14-19, 14-20, 15-12, 19-22
 hemorrhage and methods of controlling bleeding, 14-9
 personal hygiene, 14-29
 rescue procedures 14-25
 shock, 14-12
 suicide, 14-16
 transportation procedures, 14-27

Fittings, classes of, 12-11

Flags and pennants, 4-21
 personal, 4-27

Flight crash alarm, 12-10

Fluorocarbon refrigerants and solvents, 18-10

Formations, 10-32

Fractures, classification, symptoms, treatment of, 14-21

Fraternization, Navy's policy on, 1-22

G

Gas free engineer, 12-5

Geneva Convention, 22-19

General alarm, 12-10

Ghonerrhea, 14-31

Government-Supervised Life Insurance, 17-15

Grooming standards—men, 10-30

Grooming standards—women, 10-30

H

Hash marks, 10-13

Hazing, Navy's policy on, 1-17

Health and Physical Readiness Program, 1-8

Heat exhaustion, 14-20, 15-12, 19-22

Heat stroke, 14-19, 15-12, 19-22

Heat transfer, methods of, 12-20

Helicopters, 8-33, 8-35

Herpes, 14-31

Hitches, types of, 7-16

Hygiene, personal, 14-29
teeth, 14-30
sexually transmitted diseases, 14-30

Honors, 9-9

I

Identification cards, 10-28

Incentive pay, 17-2

Insignia, officer and enlisted, 10-13
rank insignia, 10-18
rate insignia, 10-13
rating insignia, 10-15
special insignia, 10-21

Inspections, zone, 18-3

Inspector General, role of, 1-13

Intercommunications systems, 4-13

International agreements, 22-18
Geneva Convention, 22-19
Law of Armed Conflict, 22-19
Status of Forces Agreement, 22-18

International signals, commonly used, 4-24

Integrated voice communications system, 4-11

Ironclads, 5-10

IVCS, 4-11

J

John Paul Jones, 5-3

K

Knots, types of, 7-15

L

Ladders, accommodation, 7-3

Law of Armed Conflict, 22-19

Leadership and supervision, 21-1 through 21-6
basic principles of, 21-1
Continuous Improvement Program, 21-3

Leave and earnings statement, 17-3

Leave, types of, 17-4

Liberty, types of 17-4

Life support equipment, 12-14

Line,
fiber, 7-12
making up, 7-17
mooring, 7-3
nylon, 7-13
securing for sea, 7-19

Logs and records
deck logs, 3-1
divisional, 16-22

Lookouts, 3-11
reports, 3-18
scanning procedures, 3-17

M

M14 rifle, 11-2

M16A1/M16A2 rifle, 11-3
care of and cleaning of, 11-9
clearing of, 11-5
field-stripping of, 11-7
firing of, 11-8, 11-15
loading of, 11-7
loading/unloading the magazine, 11-7
unloading/clearing of, 11-8

Machinery, rotating, safety procedures, 19-17

Mahan, Alfred T, 5-11

Marine sanitation systems, 19-18

Management, personal financial, 17-6
management, family, 17-16
management, stress, 17-17

Marksmanship, 11-15
firing techniques, pistol, 11-20
firing techniques, rifle, 11-15

Marlinspike seamanship, 7-12
fiber line, 7-12

- knots, bends, and hitches, 7-15
- nylon line, 7-13
- securing for sea, 7-19
- splices, 7-18
- whippings, 7-14
- wire rope, 7-14
- Material conditions of readiness, 12-11
- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), 19-2
- Merchant Marine, 20-8
- Military customs and courtesies, 9-1
- Military ceremonies, 9-11 through 9-15
 - boarding and leaving a naval vessel, 9-14
 - colors, 9-11
 - half-masting the ensign, 9-12
 - national anthem and flag honors, 9-13
 - etiquette, 9-15 through 9-19
- Military Cash Awards Program, 1-7
- Military Conduct and Justice, 2-1 through 2-45
 - Code of Conduct, 2-2
 - military police, 2-3
 - personal conduct, 2-1
 - punishment, 2-5
 - purpose of discipline, 2-4
 - Regulations that govern the U.S Navy, 2-6
- Money, management of, 17-6
 - ATM cards, 17-9
 - budgeting, 17-11
 - checking account, 17-7
 - credit, 17-13
 - debit cards, 17-9
 - investment rule of 72, 17-12
 - savings account, 17-11
- N**
- National anthem honors, 9-13
- National ensign, 4-21
 - half-masting, 9-12
 - honors, 9-13
- Naval actions
 - Barbary States, 5-7
 - Civil War, 5-6, 5-10
 - Continental Navy, 5-3
 - Desert Shield/Desert Storm, 5-34
 - exploration, 5-23, 5-29
 - Korea, 5-25
 - Persian Gulf, 5-34
 - Quasi War, 5-7
 - Spanish-American War, 5-14
 - Vietnam, 5-28
 - War of 1812, 5-7
 - World War II
- Naval history, 5-1 through 45
 - continental Navy, 5-1
 - US Navy's birthday, 5-1
 - US Navy, Civil War to 20th century, 5-10
 - US Navy, 1900 through World War I, 5-15
 - US Navy 1920 to 1950, 5-18
 - US Navy 1950 to 1990s, 5-24
- Naval organization, 6-1 through 6-21
 - aircraft squadron organization, 6-12
 - chain of command, 6-14
 - Department of Defense, 6-1
 - shipboard organization, 6-6
 - unit organization, 6-6
- Navy Goal Card, 16-1
- Navy Good Conduct Medal, 16-32
- Navy Sponsor Program, 1-5
- Neil Robertson stretcher, 14-28
- Noise, 19-19
- Nonjudicial punishment, 2-36
 - article 15, 2-36
- Nuclear blasts, types of 13-7
 - effects of, 13-10

effects of on ships, 13-11
 Nuclear warfare, 13-1, 13-7
 decontamination, 13-23
 effects of, 13-10
 effects of on ships and shipboard systems, 13-11
 protective measures, 13-17
 radiation detection, 13-14
 Nylon line, 7-13
O
 OBA, 12-16
 Organic cleaning solvents, 18-10
 Organization,
 administration, 6-7
 aircraft squadron, 6-12
 battle, 6-7, 12-6
 naval, 6-1

 Overseas Duty Support Program, 1-5
 Oxygen breathing apparatus, 12-16
P
 .9mm caliber pistol, 11-13
 loading of, 11-13
 safety devices, 11-13
 unloading of, 11-14
 P-100 pump, 12-25
 Paint, types of, 18-13
 Painting, 18-17 through 18-20
 brushes and rollers, care of, 18-19
 issue of, 18-17
 safety precautions, 18-16, 19-10
 surfaces to paint, 18-15
 Pay,
 types of, 17-1
 Perry, Matthew Calbraith, 5-9
 Perry, Oliver Hazzard, 5-8
 Personal conduct, 2-1
 Personal protective equipollent, 19-28
 Phonetic alphabet, 4-1
 PQS, 16-24
 Pregnancy and dependent care, Navy's policy on, 1-8
 family care, 1-10
 pregnancy, 1-8
 Preservation, 18-11
 prepare the surface for, 18-11
 Pressure points, 14-13
 Privateers, 5-5
 Programs and Policies, 1-1 through 1-32
 alcohol and drug, policies on, 1-13
 Energy Conservation Program, 1-4
 equal opportunity, 1-14
 environmental pollution control, 1-1
 Family Ombudsman Program, 1-23
 fraternization, Navy's policy on, 1-22
 hazing, Navy's policy on, 1-17
 Health and Physical Readiness Program, 1-8
 Inspector General, role of, 1-13
 Integrity and Efficiency Program, 1-11
 Military Cash Awards Program, 1-7
 Navy Sponsor Program, 1-5
 Overseas Duty Support Program, 1-5
 pregnancy and dependent care, Navy's policy on,
 1-8
 Privacy Act, provisions of, 1-13
 Public Affairs and Community Relations Program,
 1-10
 Reenlistment Quality Control Program, 1-23
 sexual harassment, 1-19
 standards of conduct and professional ethics, 1-12
 voting procedures, state and national, 1-24
 Punishment, 2-5

R

Readiness, material conditions of, 12-11

Rescue procedures, 14-25

fireman's carry, 14-25

from electrical contact, 14-26

tied-hands crawl, 14-26

Respirators,

use of when using cleaning solvents, 18-6

Revolvers/service pistols, 11-11

.9mm caliber pistol, 11-13

.38-caliber revolver, 11-12

.45-caliber service pistol, 11-12

Rope, wire, 7-14

S

Safety and hazardous materials, 19-1 through 19-38

equipment tag-out procedures, 19-24

personal protective equipment, 19-29

personal responsibility, 19-1

reporting safety hazards/violations, procedures for, 19-29

safety precautions and hazards to safety, 19-2

Safety precautions, 11-1, 14-26, 18-5, 18-16, 18-17, 19-1 through 19-37

aircraft, 19-22

antennas, 19-8

asbestos, 19-19

boat/deck safety, 19-5

cargo handling, 19-7

cars, 19-20

chemicals, 19-18

closed compartments/unvented spaces, 19-9

compressed gases, 19-14

electrical/electronic equipment, 19-13

fiberglass, 19-15

flammables, 19-10

general, 19-24

heat/cold weather, 19-23

lifelines, ladders, and scaffolding, 19-6

lifting, 19-20

liquids under pressure, 19-18

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), 19-2

naked lights, 19-11

noise, 19-19

over the side, 19-7

paints, 18-16, 19-10

power tools, 19-16

recreation/sports, 19-19

rotating machinery, 19-17

sanitation systems, marine, 19-19

shipyards/dry docks, 19-21

solvents, 18-5, 19-11

steam, 19-8

weapons/explosives, 19-12

welding, 19-16

Safety hazards/violations, procedures for reporting, 19-29

Salute 9-2 through 9-11

gun, 9-10

honors, 9-9

when not to, 9-7

when to, 9-4

whom to, 9-4

SCBA, 12-17

Seabags, 10-10

Sea power, 20-1 through 20-20

U.S. Coast Guard responsibility in, 20-10

U.S. Merchant Marine responsibility in, 20-8

United States Navy responsibility in, 20-4

United States sea power, 20-1

Security,

areas, 22-4

automated data processing (ADP), 22-12

- classification levels of, 22-2
- clearances, 22-3
- communications, 4-12
- Security requirements and international agreements, 22-1 through 22-24
 - international agreements, 22-18
 - security, 22-1
- SEED, 12-15
- Self-contained breathing apparatus, 12-17
- Sentries, 3-7
 - general orders of, 3-8
- Service stripes, 10-13
- Sexual harassment, 1-19
 - range of behaviors, 1-21
 - reporting incidents, 1-21
 - unwelcome behavior, 1-20
 - work environment, effect on, 1-20
- Sexually transmitted diseases, 14-30
 - acquired immune deficiency syndrome
 - genital herpes, 14-31
 - gonorrhea, 14-31
 - prevention of, 14-32
 - syphilis, 14-30
- Shepard, Allan B, Jr, 5-28
- Ship/aircraft characteristics, 8-1 through 8-54
 - compartment designation/deck numbering, 8-11
 - naval aircraft, 8-32
 - ship identification, 8-13
 - ship terms, 8-1
- Shipboard organization, 6-6
 - administration organization, 6-7, 12-1
 - battle organization, 6-7, 12-6
- Ships
 - aircraft carriers, 5-18, 8-15
 - ammunition ships, 8-28
 - amphibious assault ships, 8-22
 - amphibious command ships, 8-25
 - amphibious transport dock, 8-22
 - amphibious warfare craft, 8-32
 - amphibious warfare ships, 8-26
 - battleships, 5-15, 8-16
 - boats, 7-7
 - combatant craft, 7-7
 - Continental Navy, ships of, 6-2
 - cruisers, 5-15, 8-16
 - destroyers, 5-15, 5-19, 8-18
 - dock landing ship, 8-24
 - fast combat support ships, 8-29
 - frigates, 8-20
 - ironclads, 5-10
 - mine warfare craft, 8-32
 - mine warfare ships, 8-25
 - ocean-going tugs, 8-31
 - oilers/tankers, 8-28
 - patrol craft, 8-32
 - privateers, 5-5
 - replenishment-at-sea ships, 8-27
 - rescue and salvage ships, 8-31
 - service craft, 7-7
 - submarines, 5-2, 5-10, 5-13, 5-15, 8-20
 - surface ships, 5-11
 - tank landing ship, 8-25
- Shock, 14-12
 - prevention and treatment of, 14-15
- Shoring chest, 12-26
- Shotguns, 11-15
- Side boys, 4-32
- Signals, emergency and administrative, 4-21, 15-9
- Small arms, 11-1 through 11-30
 - M14 rifle, 11-2
 - M16A1/M16A2 rifle, 11-3
 - marksmanship, 11-15

- revolvers and service pistols, 11-11
 - safety precautions, 11-1
 - shotguns, 11-15
 - Solvents, types of, 18-4
 - chlorinated cleaning solvents, 18-8
 - fluorocarbon refrigerants and solvents, 18-9
 - organic cleaning solvents, 18-9
 - safety precautions, 18-5, 19-11
 - Spanish-American War, 5-14
 - Special pay, 17-2
 - Splices, types of, 7-18
 - Spontaneous combustion, 12-19
 - Sports/recreation safety precautions, 19-19
 - Sprains, 14-22
 - Standards of conduct and professional ethics, 1-12
 - Status of Forces Agreement, 22-18
 - Stokes stretcher, 14-28
 - Strains, 14-22
 - Stress, 17-17
 - Submarines, 5-2, 5-10, 5-13, 5-15, 8-20
 - Subversive activities, reporting of, 22-14
 - Suicide, 14-16
 - Supplemental emergency egress device, 12-15
 - Surface Preservation, 18-1 through 18-27
 - cleaning, 18-1
 - cleaning solvents, 18-4
 - paint, 18-12
 - painting and preservation, 18-11
 - Surface ships, 5-11
 - Survival, 15-1 through 15-36
 - ashore, 15-15
 - at sea, 15-1
 - Survival ashore, 15-15
 - escape, 15-27
 - evasion, 15-23
 - group ashore, 15-17
 - stress of, 15-17
 - techniques for, 15-18
 - Sweepers, 18-2
 - Swimming qualifications, 15-3
- T**
- Tackle, types of, 7-1
 - Telephones,
 - dial, 4-9
 - sound-powered, 4-2
 - sound-powered circuits, 4-5
 - talkers, 4-6
 - Terrorism, 22-15
 - Time, military, 3-4
 - Training and education, 10-24
 - Transient radiation effects on electronics (TREE), 13-12
 - Transport of injured, 14-27
 - TREE, 13-12
- U**
- Uniforms, 10-1
 - enlisted men, 10-1
 - enlisted women, 10-5
 - Uniforms and formations, 10-1 through 10-43
 - awards, 10-27
 - care of, 10-7
 - drill and formations, 10-31
 - grooming standards, 10-29
 - insignia, types of, 10-13
 - wearing the uniform, 10-1
 - Union jack, 4-26
 - U.S. Coast Guard, 20-10
 - U.S. Merchant Marine, 20-8
 - U.S. Navy flag, 4-26
 - U.S. Navy, regulations governing, 2-6
 - U.S. Navy Regulations*, 2-6

*Standard Organization and Regulations of the U.S.
Navy, 2-13*

Uniform Code of Military Justice, 2-16

V

Vision, night, 3-17

Voting procedures, state and national, 1-24

W

War of 1812, 5-7

Watch, Quarter, and Station Bill, 3-2

contents of, 3-2

responsibilities, 3-3

Watch Standing, 3-1 through 3-24

bearing, 3-13

watch officers, 3-4

watch standers, 3-5

watches, types of, 3-1

Weapons/explosives, safety precautions, 19-11

Welding, safety precautions, 19-16

Whippings, 7-14

Wire rope, 7-14

Women in the Navy, history of, 5-17, 5-22

X

XRAY, 12-11

Y

YOKE, 12-11

Z

ZEBRA, 12-11

Zone inspection, 18-3

Assignment Questions

Information: The text pages that you are to study are provided at the beginning of the assignment questions.

ASSIGNMENT 1

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 1 “*Policies and Programs*” and chapter 2 “*Military Conduct and Justice*.”

1. Pollution can result when which of the following types of agents is/are introduced into the air, water, or soil?
 1. Biological
 2. Chemical
 3. Physical
 4. All of the above
2. Which of the following operations causes the most pollution?
 1. Industrial
 2. Municipal
 3. Transportation
 4. All of the above
3. Which of the following materials is the primary municipal pollutant?
 1. Raw or inadequately treated sewage
 2. Radioactive waste
 3. Petroleum products
 4. Acids
4. Which of the following modes of transportation creates most air pollutants?
 1. Trains
 2. Waterborne vessels
 3. Motor vehicles
 4. Aircraft
5. Which, if any, of the following effects of pollution is the most serious?
 1. Psychological
 2. Biological
 3. Physical
 4. None of the above
6. Steel erodes faster than normal when exposed to which of the following air pollutants?
 1. Pesticides
 2. Herbicides
 3. Zinc oxides
 4. Sulfur oxides
7. Most pesticides fall into which of the following categories?
 1. Selective
 2. Nonselective
 3. Preselective
 4. Control selective
8. What is the primary pollution concern of Navy personnel?
 1. Noise pollution
 2. Shore command wastes
 3. Shipboard wastes
9. Which of the following terms identifies abatement?
 1. Maintaining
 2. Raising
 3. Lowering
 4. Containing
10. Under the Clean Air Act, what government body has the primary responsibility for assuring air quality?
 1. Federal government
 2. Each state
 3. Local municipalities
 4. Department of Transportation
11. Virtually all Navy ships have some type of sanitation device installed. Which of the following types of systems retains sewage on board for discharge ashore or in waters where discharging is allowed?
 1. Direct discharge
 2. Positive flow
 3. Marine sanitation
 4. Collection, holding, and transfer
12. When operating sanitation devices in foreign waters, Navy ships comply with which of the following requirements?
 1. Status of Forces Agreement
 2. Coast Guard instructions
 3. NAVFAC guidelines
 4. All of the above

13. Vessels may not discharge unpulped trash within what minimum distance from the U.S. coastline?
 1. 20 nm
 2. 25 nm
 3. 30 nm
 4. 35 nm
 14. Submarines may discharge negatively buoyant compacted trash not less than 12 nm from the U.S. coastline only if the water depth is greater than how many fathoms?
 1. 1,000
 2. 500
 3. 100
 4. 50
 15. The Navy's land management program involves which of the following efforts?
 1. Migratory bird management
 2. Production and sale of forest products
 3. Soil and water conservation
 4. Use of off-road vehicles
 16. From what part of the world does the U.S. import most of its crude oil?
 1. Southeast Asia
 2. Central Europe
 3. South America
 4. Middle East
 17. What program provides information and support for Navy personnel who are guests in foreign lands?
 1. Navy Sponsor Program
 2. Overseas Duty Support Program
 3. Navy Assistance Program
 4. Navy Relocation Program
 18. The Military Cash Awards Program (MILCAP) provides monetary recognition of up to what maximum amount?
 1. \$ 5,000
 2. \$10,000
 3. \$20,000
 4. \$25,000
 19. The Navy's Health and Physical Readiness Program promotes health and fitness at the command level. As part of this program, naval personnel are required to undergo fitness testing at what interval?
 1. Biennially
 2. Annually
 3. Semiannually
 4. Quarterly
 20. "Informing the public and members of the naval service about Navy operations and programs" is the mission of
 1. BUPERS
 2. CNO
 3. PAO
 4. SECNAV
- IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 23, SELECT THE TERM USED TO DEFINE THE QUESTION.
21. Extravagant, careless, or needless expenditure of government resources.
 1. Fraud
 2. Waste
 3. Abuse
 4. Mismanagement
 22. Intentional misleading or deceitful conduct that deprives the government of its resources or rights.
 1. Fraud
 2. Waste
 3. Abuse
 4. Mismanagement
 23. Intentional wrongful or improper use of government resources.
 1. Fraud
 2. Waste
 3. Abuse
 4. Mismanagement

24. You can report fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement to which of the following offices?
1. The Navy hotline
 2. The chain of command
 3. The Naval Criminal Investigative Service
 4. All of the above
25. To maintain public confidence in its integrity, all naval personnel must comply with the Standards of Conduct and Professional Ethics.
1. True
 2. False
26. If you disclose information about a person to unauthorized personnel, you could be fined up to what maximum amount?
1. \$5,000
 2. \$3,000
 3. \$2,000
 4. \$1,000
27. The guidance and policy for making sure that equal opportunity works rests with what office?
1. Command master chief
 2. Commanding officer
 3. Chief of Naval Operations
 4. Secretary of the Navy
28. Which of the following persons is responsible for making equal opportunity a reality with a command?
1. Commanding officer
 2. Executive officer
 3. Operations officer
 4. Command master chief
29. Your performance evaluation does not reflect your attitude toward and your conduct in support of the Navy's equal opportunity program.
1. True
 2. False
30. If a Sailor takes part in insensitive practices, he/she receives counseling on treating people equally. If counseling isn't effective, what action, if any, may take place?
1. Administrative action only
 2. Disciplinary action only
 3. Administrative or disciplinary action
 4. None
31. On what basis should supervisors assign duties such as food service and compartment cleaning?
1. Skills and abilities
 2. Seniority
 3. A fair, rotational basis
 4. Time in service
32. The Department of the Navy sets the requirements for advancement for paygrades E-1 through E-9. Which of the following is the determining factor in advancement?
1. A vacancy
 2. Having a high multiple
 3. Passing the advancement-in-rate exam
 4. All of the above
33. Navy personnel are prohibited from taking part in a civil rights demonstration under which of the following circumstances?
1. When the demonstration occurs during duty hours
 2. While they are in uniform
 3. When the demonstration occurs on a military reservation
 4. Each of the above
34. If you cannot resolve a complaint among the personnel involved, you can attach a written complaint to a special request chit and forward it through the chain of command. You must do this within 5 days?
1. True
 2. False
35. Which of the following personnel can be victims of sexual harassment?
1. Men only
 2. Women only
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
36. Which of the following phrases describes sexual harassment?
1. Unwelcome sexual advances
 2. Requests for sexual favors
 3. Verbal or physical conduct that is sexual in nature
 4. Each of the above

37. Someone in a command position makes sexual advances towards you, making it impossible to do your job. You are being sexually harassed.
 1. True
 2. False
38. Which of the following is a criteria for a person's behavior to be considered sexual harassment?
 1. Unwelcome
 2. Sexual in nature
 3. Occur or impact your work
 4. Each of the above

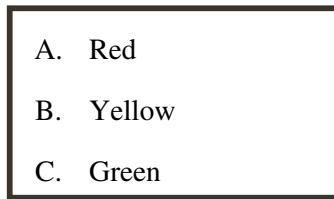


Figure A

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 39 AND 40, REFER TO FIGURE A AND SELECT THE ZONE USED TO DESCRIBE THE QUESTION.

39. Sexually explicit pictures.
 1. A
 2. C
 3. B
40. Suggestive posters, calendars, and off-color jokes.
 1. A
 2. C
 3. B
41. What person has the responsibility of appointing the command ombudsman?
 1. Commanding officer
 2. Executive officer
 3. Division officer
 4. Command master chief
42. What person determines the content and priorities of the command ombudsman program?
 1. Commanding officer
 2. Executive officer
 3. Division officer
 4. Command master chief

43. Which of the following statements is a purpose of the Reenlistment Quality Control Program?
 1. To provide a personnel management program to control rating manning
 2. To issue reenlistment criteria
 3. To establish standardized professional growth points
 4. All of the above
44. All first-term Sailors in paygrades E-1 through E-6 requesting reenlistment must be approved for reenlistment through what program?
 1. CREO
 2. ENCORE
 3. HYT
 4. EEO
45. What person directs and supervises the Navy's voting program?
 1. Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
 2. Chief of Naval Operations
 3. Chief of Naval Personnel
 4. Chief of Naval Information
46. Which of the following are sources that set forth the basic disciplinary laws for the U.S. Navy?
 1. *U.S. Navy Regulations*
 2. *Standard Organization and Regulations of the U.S. Navy*
 3. *Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)*
 4. Each of the above
47. Which of the following characteristics are traits of a good Sailor?
 1. Puts the good of the ship and the Navy above personal likes and dislikes
 2. Obeys the rules of military courtesy and etiquette
 3. Demonstrates loyalty, self-control, honesty, and truthfulness
 4. All of the above
48. In what year was the Code of Conduct first prescribed?
 1. 1965
 2. 1955
 3. 1945
 4. 1935

49. The Code of Conduct was adopted to provide guidance for service personnel in which of the following circumstances?
1. When stationed on foreign soil
 2. When traveling at home and abroad
 3. When facing the enemy as prisoners of war
 4. All of the above
50. In what year was Executive Order 12633 issued amending the Code of Conduct to use neutral-gender language?
1. 1987
 2. 1988
 3. 1989
 4. 1990
51. How many articles make up the Code of Conduct?
1. Two
 2. Four
 3. Six
 4. Eight
52. When, if ever, may you voluntarily surrender to the enemy?
1. If alone and completely isolated from friendly troops
 2. If no longer able to inflict casualties on the enemy
 3. If able to detain the enemy and let others escape capture
 4. Never
53. Who may be assigned shore patrol duties?
1. Officers only
 2. Petty officers only
 3. Officers and petty officers
 4. All Navy personnel
54. In areas where different armed services are located, the military police from each service may be combined to form one unit. What term identifies this unit?
1. Armed Forces Police Department
 2. Armed Forces Police Detachment
 3. Armed Forces Police Service
 4. Armed Forces Police Group
55. Aboard ship, the master-at-arms (MAA) force is headed by the chief master-at-arms (CMAA). The CMAA works directly for which of the following officers?
1. Weapons officer
 2. Security officer
 3. Executive officer
 4. Administrative officer
56. Discipline training develops which of the following personal traits?
1. Character
 2. Efficiency
 3. Self-control
 4. All of the above
57. Discipline is important to the Navy for which of the following reasons?
1. To instill fear of punishment
 2. To decrease command responsibility
 3. To provide punishment for wrongdoers
 4. To enable personnel to function as a unit with a high degree of efficiency
58. Punishment is administered in the Navy for which of the following reasons?
1. To serve as an object lesson to the wrongdoer and others
 2. To pacify those who have suffered a wrong
 3. To correct a wrong
 4. To avenge a wrong
59. What chapter of the *United States Navy Regulations* describes the rights and responsibilities of all Navy members?
1. 12
 2. 11
 3. 10
 4. 9
60. What person is responsible for making sure that the *Navy Regs* conforms to the current needs of the Department of the Navy?
1. The Secretary of the Navy
 2. The Judge Advocate General
 3. The Chief of Naval Operations
 4. The Commandant of the Marine Corps

61. *Navy Regs* and changes to it are issued by the Secretary of the Navy after what person approves them?
1. The President
 2. The Vice President
 3. The Attorney General
 4. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
62. Failure to obey any regulation subjects the offender to charges under what *UCMJ* article?
1. 91
 2. 92
 3. 93
 4. 94
63. What article of the *Navy Regs* lists the publications that must be made available upon request by any active-duty person?
1. 1020
 2. 1010
 3. 0917
 4. 0818
64. What article of the *Navy Regs* gives officers the authority necessary to perform their duties?
1. 1021
 2. 1023
 3. 1025
 4. 1033
65. *Navy Regs*, article 1033, Authority in a Boat, provides which of the following officers the authority and responsibility over all persons embarked?
1. The senior line officer eligible for command at sea
 2. The junior line officer eligible for command at sea
 3. The senior staff officer
 4. The junior staff officer
66. Which of the following *Navy Regulations* articles outlines the authority of a sentry?
1. 1037
 2. 1038
 3. 1052
 4. 1053
67. You may not be ordered to active duty without the permission of which of the following persons?
1. Commandant of the Marine Corps
 2. Commandant of the Coast Guard
 3. Chief of Naval Operations
 4. Chief of Naval Personnel
68. *Navy Regulations*, article 1104, Treatment and Release of Prisoners, prohibits cruel and/or unusual treatment. According to this article, prisoners must be checked on at what minimum interval?
1. 10 hours
 2. 8 hours
 3. 6 hours
 4. 4 hours
69. During a Saturday duty day, one of your shipmates asks you to change watches with him/her. You agree but fail to get permission from proper authority. Under what article of *Navy Regs* could you be charged?
1. 1138
 2. 1134
 3. 1133
 4. 1129
70. Sexual harassment is offensive and illegal. Under what article of *Navy Regs* may a person be charged with sexual harassment?
1. 1166
 2. 1164
 3. 1162
 4. 1160

ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 3 “*Watch Standing*” and chapter 4 “*Communications*.”

1. A ship maintains a watch for which of the following reasons?
 1. Communications
 2. Security
 3. Safety
 4. All of the above
 2. A ship’s plan for action is contained in what type of bill?
 1. Battle bill
 2. Admin bill
 3. Organization bill
 4. Watch, quarter, and station bill
 3. Qualified personnel are assigned to stations by which of the following persons?
 1. Division officer and division chief
 2. Leading petty officer
 3. Leading chief petty officer
 4. Executive officer
- A. CONDITION I

B. CONDITION II

C. CONDITION III
- Figure A**
- IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4 AND 5, REFER TO FIGURE A AND SELECT THE CONDITION USED TO DEFINE THE QUESTION.
4. General quarters—all battle stations are manned.
 1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 5. Normal wartime cruising watch—4 hours on, 8 hours off.
 1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 6. If you are scheduled to stand the second dog watch, you should report at which of the following times?
 1. 1745
 2. 1750
 3. 1755
 4. 1800
 7. If you are told to report to your duty station at 0745 (24-hour clock), you should arrive at what time?
 1. 6:45 am
 2. 7:45 am
 3. 6:45 pm
 4. 7:45 pm
 8. What watch are you standing between 2000 and 2400 hours?
 1. Midwatch
 2. Forenoon watch
 3. First dog watch
 4. Evening watch
 9. Watches are split into port and starboard for what reason?
 1. For convenience
 2. For security
 3. To rotate personnel
 4. To allow extra liberty
 10. What type of watch do most Sailors stand?
 1. Phone
 2. Security
 3. Admin
 4. Division
 11. Which of the following is a type of a security watch?
 1. Sentry duty
 2. Barracks watch
 3. Fire watch
 4. Each of the above

12. Which of the following is a key assignment for officers in the watch organization?
 1. CDO
 2. OOD
 3. JOOD
 4. Each of the above
13. Which of the following is a duty of the QMOW?
 1. To maintain the ship's deck log
 2. To make sure all bells are correctly answered
 3. To stand watch in the bridge and deliver messages
 4. To line up and operate the steering engines
14. What person makes sure all deck watch stations are manned with qualified personnel and all watch standers from previous watches are relieved?
 1. BMOW
 2. QMOW
 3. JOOW
 4. JOOD
15. Where is the fog lookout watch usually stood?
 1. Helm
 2. Aftermast
 3. In the bow where approaching ships can be heard
 4. CIC
16. For what reason does the fog lookout watch normally consist of two Sailors?
 1. In case there is a man overboard
 2. To allow the lookout to work without having his/her hearing impaired by wearing sound-powered phones
 3. The two-man security rule
 4. To verify visual and sound contact
17. What type of watch is set when positive steering control must be maintained?
 1. Helmsman
 2. Lee helmsman
 3. After steering
 4. QMOW
18. What is the purpose of the security watch?
 1. To minimize damage to equipment
 2. To control contact with the CIC
 3. To increase the physical security of the ship
19. Which of the following is a duty of security watches and patrols?
 1. To be alert for fire hazards
 2. To check the security of weapons magazines
 3. To inspect damage control closures
 4. Each of the above
20. You are a member of a security patrol, and you detect a fire hazard that affects the safety of the ship. What action should you take?
 1. Note it on the security log
 2. Inform your LCPO
 3. Investigate it
 4. Report it to the OOD immediately
21. What is the purpose of a shipboard fire watch?
 1. To immediately extinguish fires caused by welding or burning operations
 2. To make sure the welder strikes the welding surface
 3. To relay messages from the work site
 4. To make sure there is a controlled burn of material at the work site
22. When standing a barracks security watch, you have which of the following responsibilities?
 1. Knowing and carrying out provisions of the fire bill
 2. Knowing and carrying out provisions of the emergency bill
 3. Knowing barracks regulations
 4. All of the above
23. When standing a barracks security watch, which of the following is the first action to take if there is a fire?
 1. Report the fire
 2. Spread the alarm
 3. Close doors and windows
 4. Fight the fire, if possible, if you have the proper equipment
24. Sentries are governed by what two types of orders?
 1. Understood and general
 2. Special and verbal
 3. General and special
 4. General and verbal

25. You are required to know the general orders of a sentry. How many general orders are there?
 1. 11
 2. 14
 3. 16
 4. 18
26. When aboard ship, you should refer to what publication for the procedures used to relieve an armed watch?
 1. SOP
 2. FOD
 3. Watch bill
 4. Battle bill
27. Which of the following is a precaution to follow when standing an armed watch with a pistol?
 1. When relieved, unload the pistol in a safe area
 2. Don't surrender the pistol to an unauthorized person
 3. Keep the pistol (which is loaded with one round in the chamber) in its holster unless you have to use it
 4. Each of the above
28. Under which of the following conditions can deadly force be used?
 1. To prevent the escape of a murderer
 2. To prevent sabotage
 3. To protect your life
 4. Each of the above
29. Why is a lookout posted?
 1. To prevent blind spots caused by metal objects
 2. To search for objects radar can't detect
 3. To detect objects low in the water
 4. To search for air attacks
30. The peacetime lookout organization has how many Sailors in each watch station?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
31. Which of the following is/are types of bearings?
 1. Relative only
 2. True only
 3. Magnetic only
 4. Relative, true, and magnetic
32. Which of the following is Navy phraseology for reporting a bearing of 038°?
 1. O, three, eight
 2. O, three, ate
 3. Zero, tree, ate
 4. Zero, tree, eight
33. Lookouts report what type of bearing?
 1. Magnetic
 2. Relative
 3. True
34. Which of the following statements describes a target angle?
 1. The magnetic north pole is used as the reference point
 2. True north is used as the reference point
 3. An object in the sky
 4. The relative bearing of your ship from another ship
35. A position angle can never be more than what number of degrees?
 1. 0°
 2. 45°
 3. 90°
 4. 180°
36. How are position angles reported?
 1. Three digits, spoken digit by digit
 2. Two digits, spoken digit by digit
 3. Three digits, spoken as a whole
 4. Two digits, spoken as a whole
37. How should you report objects that are low in the water?
 1. By feet above the surface
 2. By the object's approximate distance
 3. In feet from the ship
 4. From the object to the horizon
38. Ranges are reported in what unit of measurement?
 1. Feet
 2. Yards
 3. Rods
 4. Miles

39. When using binoculars, what adjustments should you make?
1. One for focus
 2. Two for focus and one for proper distance between the lenses
 3. One for proper distance between the lenses
 4. Two for eyepiece and lens
40. When should you use binoculars?
1. In foggy and rainy conditions
 2. When identifying objects at night
 3. When scanning sectors in the daytime
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
41. How long does it take for you to reach your best night vision?
1. 10 minutes
 2. 15 minutes
 3. 25 minutes
 4. 30 minutes
42. What is meant by the term *dark adaptation*?
1. The improvement of vision in dim light
 2. The inability to see in bright light
 3. The red light requirement
 4. Shadows that can't be seen clearly
43. When should you use "off-center vision"?
1. Below decks
 2. When wearing glasses
 3. When it's dark
 4. In broad daylight
44. What information is contained in an initial report?
1. The object only
 2. The object's bearing from the ship only
 3. The object and its bearing from the ship
 4. What the object might be
45. To report serial number 23NCI16 over the sound-powered telephone circuit, you would report the serial number in what way?
1. Too, three, november, charlie, india, wun, six
 2. Too, tree, november, charlie, india, wun, six
 3. Two, tree, november, charlie, india, wun, six
 4. Two, tree, november, charlie, india, wun, sics
46. It's important for you to remember that the mouthpiece and earpiece of sound-powered telephones are interchangeable for which of the following reasons?
1. Two people can talk at once
 2. They can be interchanged if a piece breaks
 3. Undesirable noises can be fed into the system
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
47. The headset of sound-powered telephones is picked up as a unit for which of the following reasons?
1. To make sure you have all the parts
 2. To avoid breaking them
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. In case the earpiece is missing
48. When using the mouthpiece of a sound-powered phone set to report contacts, how far from your mouth should you position the mouthpiece?
1. 1/2 to 1 inch
 2. 1 to 2 inches
 3. 2 to 3 inches
 4. 3 to 4 inches
49. Why should you unplug a phone's headset when it's not in use?
1. To keep the user costs down
 2. Earpieces will pick up noise and transmit it over the circuit
 3. Carbon will build up at the connectors
 4. Calls from other circuits won't go through
50. Aboard ship, there are how many categories of shipboard sound-powered phone circuits?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
51. What category of shipboard telephone circuits is designed to maintain vital communications and are preceded by the letter X?
1. Primary system
 2. Auxiliary system
 3. Supplementary system
 4. Command circuit

52. Which of the following sound-powered phone circuits is used as the CO's battle circuit?
1. JA
 2. JC
 3. JL
 4. 1JV
53. To keep the meaning of a message intact when standing duty as a telephone talker, what action should you take?
1. Speak loudly
 2. Repeat the message word for word
 3. Paraphrase what you hear
 4. Speak rapidly to transmit the message quickly
54. Which of the following statements is a rule for circuit discipline?
1. Transmit only official messages
 2. Keep the button in the OFF position when not transmitting
 3. Use only standard words and phrases
 4. All of the above
55. Which of the following elements is included when taking a message?
1. Name of caller
 2. Message
 3. Time and date
 4. Each of the above
56. The IVCS has which of the following components?
1. Terminals
 2. Accessories
 3. ICSCs
 4. All of the above
57. Within the IVCS, what is the purpose of the ICSCs?
1. To perform switching actions
 2. To keep lines clear
 3. To give multi-access to lines
 4. To ensure automatic cutoff for security purposes
58. Which of the following shipboard announcing systems is called the general announcing system?
1. 1MC
 2. 2MC
 3. 3MC
 4. 4MC
59. Which of the following shipboard announcing systems is used for intership communications?
1. 5MC
 2. 6MC
 3. 7MC
 4. 8MC
60. Which of the following shipboard announcing systems is used for hangar deck damage control?
1. 39MC
 2. 51MC
 3. 53MC
 4. 58MC
61. Which of the following persons is authorized to pass calls over the 1MC?
1. OOD
 2. XO
 3. CO
 4. Each of the above
62. What is the purpose of the 20MC announcing system?
1. Radio room announcing system
 2. Flag officer's command announcing system
 3. Combat information announcing system
 4. Captain's command announcing system
63. Which of the following types of flags and pennants is/are used by the Navy?
1. Substitute flags
 2. Numeral pennants
 3. International alphabet flags
 4. All of the above
64. Aboard ship, a man overboard is indicated by what emergency/warning flag?
1. Code Alfa
 2. Oscar
 3. November Charlie
 4. Bravo
65. What administrative flag is used to recall all personnel to the ship?
1. Hotel
 2. Juliett
 3. Romeo
 4. Papa

66. What administrative flag is flown in port to indicate the ship has ready duty?
1. Hotel
 2. India
 3. Romeo
 4. Quebec
67. When under way, the national ensign is normally flown from what location?
1. The gaff
 2. The aftermast
 3. The flagstaff
 4. The jackstaff
68. Which of the following statements defines the term "colors"?
1. Colors give recognition of codes
 2. Colors consist of our national ensign along with the union jack
 3. Colors are lights on the flagstaff
 4. Colors are the flags of foreign ships
69. When a naval ship is in port or at anchor, the union jack is flown from what location?
1. The gaff
 2. The jackstaff
 3. The aftermast
 4. The flagstaff
70. The U.S. Navy flag is flown in which of the following situations?
1. At official ceremonies or official public gatherings when the Navy is officially a participant
 2. In parades
 3. In official Navy occasions
 4. Each of the above
71. Which of the following flags are half-masted at the death of the CO?
1. National ensign
 2. Union jack
 3. Commission pennant
 4. Each of the above
72. On small ships, personnel from what watch are responsible for hoisting and hauling down absentee pennants?
1. Security watch
 2. Quarterdeck watch
 3. Roving watch
 4. DC central watch
73. On large ships, what person is responsible for making sure that special flags or pennants are displayed to indicate changing events aboard ship?
1. Boatswain's mate
 2. Quarterdeck watch
 3. Duty signalman
 4. Topside watch
74. Where is a list of special flags and pennants normally posted as a ready reference for watchstanders?
1. Combat information center (CIC)
 2. After deck
 3. Quarterdeck area
 4. Half deck
75. An officer in command entitled to a personal flag is embarked in a boat on an official mission. Where should the pennant be flown?
1. Amid ship
 2. In the bow
 3. In the stern
 4. Yardarm, port

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 5 “*Naval History.*”

1. What date commemorates the birthday of the United States Navy?
 1. 5 Sep 1774
 2. 13 Oct 1775
 3. 4 Jul 1776
 4. 14 Feb 1778
2. The Second Continental Congress approved the purchase of how many vessels?
 1. Eight
 2. Six
 3. Four
 4. Two
3. Which of the following were naval vessels in the early 19th century?
 1. Frigates
 2. Sloops of war
 3. Ships of the line
 4. All of the above
4. What category of ship carried the largest number of guns?
 1. Ships of the line
 2. Sloops of war
 3. Schooners
 4. Frigates
5. What type of ships did privateers typically sail?
 1. Ships of the line
 2. Sloops of war
 3. Schooners
 4. Frigates
6. What ship was the first warfare submarine?
 1. *Turtle*
 2. *Hornet*
 3. *Alfred*
 4. *Wasp*
7. Which of the following ships has the distinction of being the U.S. Navy’s first flagship?
 1. *Providence*
 2. *Hornet*
 3. *Alfred*
 4. *Wasp*
8. What country was the first to recognize the “Stars and Stripes”?
 1. Germany
 2. France
 3. Spain
 4. Portugal
9. John Paul Jones is often referred to as the “father of our highest naval traditions” because of the example he set as an officer during the Revolutionary War. He is also famous because of which of the following accomplishments?
 1. His appointment as the first U.S. Navy admiral
 2. His selection as the first commander in chief
 3. His victory over the HMS *Serapis*
 4. His capture of the HMS *Nancy*
10. At various times during the Revolutionary War, the U.S. Navy had 56 vessels. What was the peak number of vessels that were operating at any one time?
 1. 45
 2. 32
 3. 27
 4. 15

11. Approximately how many ships did the British lose to privateers?
 1. 1,000
 2. 1,500
 3. 2,000
 4. 2,500
12. What is the oldest U.S. Navy ship still in commission?
 1. *Lexington*
 2. *Constitution*
 3. *Constellation*
 4. *Bonhomme Richard*
13. Who was president when the U.S. Navy Department was established?
 1. George Washington
 2. Thomas Jefferson
 3. James Madison
 4. John Adams
14. When did the expression “Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute” originate?
 1. During the Revolutionary War
 2. During the “Quasi” War
 3. During the War of 1812
 4. During the Barbary States War
15. Who led the naval forces into Tripoli Harbor and destroyed the captured US frigate USS *Philadelphia*?
 1. Stephen Decatur
 2. James Lawrence
 3. Thomas Truxtun
 4. Edward Preple
16. The War of 1812 was caused, in part, by the efforts to accomplish which of the following goals?
 1. Establishing a naval base in the Mediterranean
 2. Paying ransom payments to the Barbary States
 3. Stopping forced service of American seamen in the British navy
 4. Forcing France to establish trade relations with the United States
17. During the War of 1812, what ship earned the nickname “Old Ironsides”?
 1. *Chesapeake*
 2. *Constitution*
 3. *Constellation*
 4. *Enterprise*
18. On which of the following Great Lakes did Captain Oliver Hazard Perry defeat a British squadron, cutting British supply lines?
 1. Lake Superior
 2. Lake Michigan
 3. Lake Huron
 4. Lake Erie
19. What ship was one of the first ships-of-the-line?
 1. *Constitution*
 2. *Enterprise*
 3. *Philadelphia*
 4. *North Carolina*
20. The first half of the 19th century saw a development that was to change navies all over the world. What was that development?
 1. Task forces
 2. Steam power
 3. Steel hulls
 4. Practical submarines
21. In 1843, what invention incorporated in the USS *Princeton* paved the way for progress in the development of propulsion systems?
 1. The screw propeller
 2. The diesel engine
 3. The coal-fired boiler
 4. The stern paddle wheel
22. In 1854, Commodore Perry signed a treaty that opened up what market to American trade?
 1. China
 2. Japan
 3. Russia
 4. India

23. Although neither side could claim victory, the battle between the USS *Monitor* and the *Virginia (Merrimack)* was important for which of the following reasons?
 1. Steam engines were used in battle for the first time
 2. The Dahlgren gun was used
 3. The battle began the era of the ironclads
 4. The Union and Confederate navies fought each other
24. The first true submarine attack was conducted against what Union ship?
 1. USS *New Ironsides*
 2. USS *Housatonic*
 3. USS *Hunley*
 4. USS *Custis*
25. During what Civil War battle was the order "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!" given?
 1. Vicksburg
 2. Mobile Bay
 3. New Orleans Orleans
 4. Kings Bay
26. What person defined sea power, showed the importance of knowing naval needs, and advocated a large, powerful Navy?
 1. Commodore Perry
 2. Admiral Farragut
 3. Andre Foote
 4. Alfred T. Mahan
27. What ship has been labeled as the first modern cruiser in the U.S. Fleet?
 1. USS *Boston*
 2. USS *Atlanta*
 3. USS *Newark*
 4. USS *Chicago*
28. "Remember the Maine," referring to the USS *Maine*, was the battle cry for which of the following wars?
 1. The Quasi War
 2. The Civil War
 3. The Spanish-American War
 4. World War I
29. In what year did the Navy accept its first operational submarine?
 1. 1895
 2. 1898
 3. 1900
 4. 1902
30. Construction of our first destroyer began in what year?
 1. 1895
 2. 1899
 3. 1902
 4. 1905
31. What ship was considered our first "first-class" battleship?
 1. USS *Indiana*
 2. USS *New York*
 3. USS *Texas*
 4. USS *California*
32. Who was the Navy's first aviator?
 1. Lt. Ellyson
 2. Lt. Towers
 3. Lt. Corry
 4. CAPT Chambers
33. Destroyers were first used effectively for antisubmarine warfare during what war?
 1. Civil War
 2. Spanish-American War
 3. World War I
 4. World War II
34. In what war did women first serve as members of the Navy?
 1. Civil War
 2. Spanish-American War
 3. World War I
 4. World War II
35. In what capacity did women first serve as members of the Navy?
 1. Nurse
 2. Yeoman
 3. Radio operator

36. What was the first aircraft carrier designed from the keel up?
1. USS *Ranger*
 2. USS *Hornet*
 3. USS *Yorktown*
 4. USS *Enterprise*
37. What was the first naval battle of World War II in which two opposing fleets didn't see each other during combat?
1. The Battle of Midway
 2. The Battle of Okinawa
 3. The Battle of Guadalcanal
 4. The Battle of the Coral Sea
38. What was the decisive battle of World War II that became the turning point of the war in the Pacific?
1. The Battle of Midway
 2. The Battle of Okinawa
 3. The Battle of Guadalcanal
 4. The Battle of the Coral Sea
39. During World War II, the Japanese loss/losses of what island(s) heralded the end of the war in the Pacific?
1. Philippines
 2. Solomons
 3. Guadalcanal
 4. Iwo Jima
40. During World War II, the Navy was heavily involved in which of the following Atlantic (European) actions?
1. The invasion of Normandy
 2. The capture of Navarone
 3. The Battle of Britain
 4. The fall of Berlin
41. Which of the following were types of ships built during World War II?
1. Net tenders
 2. Mine sweepers
 3. Repair ships
 4. All of the above
42. Which of the following combat systems came into full use during World War II?
1. Radar
 2. Sonar
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. SATNAV
43. During World War II, WAVES were eligible for how many ratings?
1. 28
 2. 30
 3. 34
 4. 40
44. In what year was the Women's Armed Services Integration Act passed?
1. 1942
 2. 1945
 3. 1948
 4. 1951
45. The first extensive use of jet aircraft and helicopters occurred during what war?
1. World War I
 2. World War II
 3. The Korean Conflict
 4. The Vietnam Police Action
46. The first U.S. Navy nuclear-powered vessel was what type of ship?
1. Carrier
 2. Submarine
 3. Merchant ship
 4. Guided-missile cruiser
47. In what year did the USS *Nautilus* make its history-making transpolar voyage?
1. 1952
 2. 1955
 3. 1958
 4. 1961
48. In what year were the first nuclear-powered surface ships launched?
1. 1952
 2. 1955
 3. 1958
 4. 1961

49. In what year was the first American satellite placed in orbit?
1. 1952
 2. 1955
 3. 1958
 4. 1961
50. America's first suborbital flight was made by what Navy officer?
1. Commander Conrad
 2. Commander Gordan
 3. Commander Shepard Jr
 4. Commander Kerwin
51. Which of the following warfare tactics was used during the Vietnam Police Action?
1. Gunfire support
 2. Riverine operations
 3. Coastal interdiction
 4. Each of the above
52. Which of the following ships was the world's first nuclear-powered carrier?
1. USS *Nimitz*
 2. USS *Carl Vinson*
 3. USS *Enterprise*
 4. USS *Abraham Lincoln*
53. What moon mission was completely manned by Navy personnel?
1. *Apollo 5*
 2. *Apollo 7*
 3. *Apollo 11*
 4. *Apollo 12*
54. In what year was the *Alvin*, a deep diving vehicle, tested at 6,000-foot depths?
1. 1961
 2. 1965
 3. 1969
 4. 1971
55. In what year was the first nuclear-powered, deep-submergence research and ocean-engineering vehicle launched?
1. 1961
 2. 1965
 3. 1969
 4. 1971
56. Which of the following is/are principle development(s) of the Trident system?
1. A nuclear-powered fleet ballistic missile submarine
 2. A strategic weapons system
 3. An integrated logistics support system
 4. All of the above
57. Which of the following are the most recent additions to the surface fleet?
1. Ticonderoga-class cruisers
 2. Arleigh Burke-class destroyers
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. LHAs
58. The Navy helped move approximately how many pounds of equipment and supplies during Dessert Shield/Desert Storm?
1. 12.4 billion tons
 2. 15.8 billion tons
 3. 18.3 billion tons
 4. 21.6 billion tons

ASSIGNMENT 4

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 6 “*Naval Organization*” and chapter 7 “*Basic Seamanship*.”

1. Which of the following is NOT a DoD military department?
 1. Army
 2. Coast Guard
 3. Navy
 4. Air Force
2. By law, what person heads the Department of the Navy (DoN)?
 1. Secretary of Defense
 2. Joint Chief of Staff
 3. Secretary of the Navy
3. Title 10 of the U.S. Code states that which of the following actions is/are part of the Navy’s mission?
 1. Oversee construction, outfitting, and repair of naval ships, equipment, and facilities
 2. Station troops in forward positions
 3. Commands U.S. forces in CONUS
 4. Commander and chief of all sea commands
4. What are the three principal components of the DoN?
 1. The Navy Department executive offices, the operating forces including the Marine Corps, and the Shore Establishment
 2. The Navy Department executive offices, the operating forces excluding the Marine Corps, and the Shore Establishment
 3. The Navy Department excluding the executive offices, the operating forces excluding the Marine Corps, and the Shore Establishment
 4. The Navy Department excluding the executive offices, the operating forces including the Marine Corps, and the fleet commands
5. The operating forces are under the command of the
 1. Secretary of Defense
 2. Secretary of the Navy
 3. Chief of Naval Operations
 4. Chief of Naval Personnel
6. What is the purpose of the Shore Establishment?
 1. A last line of defense
 2. To provide support to the operating forces
 3. To provide a supply line
 4. To support the front line
7. Aboard ship, what publication contains information about the ship’s organization?
 1. *Standard Organization and Regulations of the U.S. Navy* only
 2. *Shipboard Organization and Regulations Manual* only
 3. *Standard Organization and Regulations of the U.S. Navy and Shipboard Organization and Regulations Manual*
 4. *Uniform Code of Military Justice*
8. A ready source of information about the duties, responsibilities, and authority of personnel assigned to a ship is stated in which of the following documents?
 1. *United States Navy Regulations*
 2. Watch, Quarter, and Station Bill
 3. *Standard Organization and Regulations Manual*
 4. *Ship’s Organization and Regulations Manual*
9. What are the two elements of a ship’s organization?
 1. Battle organization and damage control organization
 2. Battle organization and administrative organization
 3. Administrative organization and training organization
 4. Administrative organization and damage control organization
10. Each ship is organized into what minimum number of departments?
 1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four

11. Which of the following is a responsibility of the operations department?
 1. Piloting the ship
 2. Forecasting weather
 3. Conducting and analyzing intelligence information
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
12. The damage control assistant is a member of what department on a ship?
 1. Deck
 2. Supply
 3. Operations
 4. Engineering
13. If a ship doesn't have a deck department, what department is responsible for inspection and maintenance of survival equipment?
 1. Supply
 2. Weapons
 3. Navigation
 4. Engineering
14. Which of the following officers is ultimately responsible for the safe navigation of the ship?
 1. Navigator
 2. Operations officer
 3. Executive officer
 4. Commanding officer
15. When a ship is abandoned, custom and regulation require which of the following actions by the commanding officer?
 1. To be the first person to leave the ship
 2. To be the last person to leave the ship
 3. To exert every effort to destroy the ship before it sinks
 4. To inform all personnel that they are on their own
16. What is the function of the command master chief?
 1. To take charge of and be responsible for the training of enlisted personnel
 2. To assign enlisted personnel to their duties according to their qualification
 3. To relieve the commanding officer of the responsibility for the welfare and morale of enlisted personnel
 4. To transmit ideas and recommendations directly to the commanding officer
17. Of the following duties, which is NOT one of the executive officer's?
 1. Assignment of personnel
 2. Coordination of ship's drills
 3. Assignment of punishment to offenders
 4. Coordination of policing and inspection of the ship
18. If the executive officer becomes incapacitated, what person normally takes over his/her duties?
 1. The next senior line officer assigned to the ship
 2. An officer appointed by the ship's captain
 3. The next senior staff officer on board
 4. The first lieutenant
19. For what reason do commanding officers and executive officers usually have separate battle stations aboard ship?
 1. To decrease the likelihood of their being disabled at the same time
 2. To maintain a high degree of control over personnel
 3. To provide maximum coordination of operations throughout the ship
 4. To divide the areas of responsibility between the executive officer and the commanding officer
20. The department head is responsible for which of the following functions within a department?
 1. General condition of equipment
 2. Administrative matters
 3. Operational readiness of the department
 4. All of the above
21. The division officer has the responsibility of carrying out which of the following duties?
 1. Making frequent inspections of division spaces, equipment, personnel, and supplies
 2. Maintaining copies of division orders and bills and displaying them conspicuously
 3. Training division personnel and preparing them for battle
 4. Each of the above

22. Most of the jobs that are done by the XO's assistants aboard ship are the responsibility of what department in an aircraft squadron?
1. Administrative department
 2. Maintenance department
 3. Operations department
 4. Safety department
23. Which of the following is a responsibility of the operations department of an aircraft squadron?
1. Overall maintenance of the ship's aircraft
 2. Operational readiness and tactical efficiency
 3. Squadron safety program
 4. All of the above
24. Which of the following is the definition of the term *job accountability*?
1. Taking command under duress
 2. Accepting credit for your job
 3. Answering to seniors in the chain of command for the way you do your job
 4. Answering only for personal mistakes
25. What is meant by *effective communications* in the chain of command?
1. The ability to speak clearly
 2. The use of proper terminology
 3. The proper use of reports, messages, and other types of correspondence
 4. The action of seniors informing juniors about matters that affect the juniors, and the action of juniors informing seniors of existing problems
26. You need help in solving a work-related problem. Which of the following personnel should contact first?
1. Your supervisor
 2. Your department head
 3. Your division officer
 4. Your executive officer

- A. DECK SEAMANSHIP
- B. BOAT SEAMANSHIP
- C. MARLINESPIKE SEAMANSHIP

Figure A

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 30, REFER TO FIGURE A AND SELECT THE TERM USED TO DEFINE THE QUESTION.

27. General boat handling.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
28. The general work on the ship's deck and the equipment used.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
29. Anchoring, mooring, cargo handling, and towing are examples of this type of seamanship.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
30. Care and use of line.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
31. It is important for you to know shipboard equipment terminology for which of the following reasons?
1. Equipment changes all the time
 2. You will have to inventory the equipment once each month
 3. You will probably assist the deck force in various seamanship evolutions
 4. There are different names for the same equipment

32. What is ground tackle?
1. Equipment bolted to the deck
 2. Equipment used to anchor and moor with anchors
 3. Equipment electrically connected to ground
 4. Equipment used to refuel the ship
33. Which of the following is/are the most commonly used anchors aboard Navy ships?
1. Lightweight
 2. Stockless
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Locking pin
34. How long is a standard shot of anchor chain?
1. 15 fathoms
 2. 20 fathoms
 3. 25 fathoms
 4. 30 fathoms
35. What device is used to secure shots of anchor chain together?
1. Link pins
 2. Bending shackles
 3. Detachable links
 4. Securing shackles
36. What types of anchor windlasses are used for lifting the ship's anchor?
1. Vertical shaft type only
 2. Horizontal shaft type only
 3. Vertical shaft and horizontal shaft types
 4. Lateral shaft type
37. What device engages the chain links when hauling anchors on board ship?
1. Wildcat
 2. Capstan
 3. Gypsy heads
 4. Bending shackles
38. Which of the following platforms is/are used in the construction of an accommodation ladder?
1. Middle platform
 2. Upper platform
 3. Lower platform
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
39. What is the Navy term for gangplank?
1. Brow
 2. Ramp
 3. Platform
 4. Accommodation ladder
40. What lines are used to prevent the ship from drifting forward or aft?
1. The bowline and the forward spring lines
 2. The stern line and after spring lines
 3. The forward and after spring lines
 4. The bow and stern lines
41. What means are used to protect the sides of a ship when it is alongside a pier?
1. Doubled lines
 2. Camels only
 3. Fenders only
 4. Camels and fenders
42. What is the main purpose for deck fittings aboard ship?
1. To secure mooring lines
 2. To connect electrical power
 3. To replace stanchions
 4. To secure the anchor
43. Which of the following is NOT a deck fitting found aboard ships?
1. Bitts
 2. Cleats
 3. Bollards
 4. Pad eyes
44. Which of the following is the purpose of boat booms when ships are at anchor or moored to a buoy?
1. To raise and lower supplies
 2. To moor their boats well clear of the side
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. To raise and lower personnel
45. Which of the following is/are types of boats used by the Navy?
1. Service craft
 2. Combatant craft
 3. Boats in general
 4. All of the above

46. A boat is defined as a non-commissioned waterborne vessel that isn't designated as a service craft. According to this definition, which of the following are types of boats?
1. Personnel boats
 2. Motor whaleboats
 3. Utility boats
 4. All of the above
47. Which of the following is a type of service craft?
1. Riverine craft
 2. Patrol craft
 3. Ship's boats
 4. Harbor tugs
48. Which of the following is a type of combatant craft?
1. Patrol craft
 2. Ship's boats
 3. Ferryboats

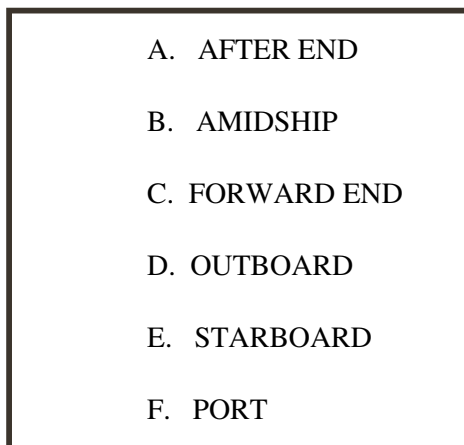


Figure B

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 49 THROUGH 53, REFER TO FIGURE B AND SELECT THE TERM DESCRIBED BY THE QUESTION.

49. When facing forward of the boat, your right-hand side is in this direction.
1. C
 2. D
 3. E
 4. F

50. The stern of the boat.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
51. The area furthest from the boat's centerline.
1. B
 2. C
 3. D
 4. E
52. When facing forward of the boat, your left-hand side is facing this direction.
1. A
 2. B
 3. E
 4. F
53. The bow of the boat.
1. B
 2. C
 3. D
 4. F
54. Nylon line is about how many times stronger than manila line of the same size?
1. 1 1/2
 2. 2 1/2
 3. 3 1/2
 4. 4 1/2
55. How is line termed *small stuff* identified?
1. By the length of the line
 2. By the number of threads in the line
 3. By the number of strands in the line
 4. By the number of cables twisted together
56. Under safe working conditions, nylon line will stretch what maximum fraction of its length?
1. 1/4
 2. 1/3
 3. 1/2
 4. 2/3

57. Nylon line will stretch what maximum percentage of its length before it will break?

1. 20%
2. 33%
3. 50%
4. 66%

58. A wire rope designated as 5 by 12 has (a) what number of strands and (b) what number of wires per strand?

1. (a) 5 (b) 12
2. (a) 12 (b) 12
3. (a) 12 (b) 5
4. (a) 5 (b) 5

59. The most secure line whipping is made with which of the following pieces of equipment?

1. Small needle and palm
2. Wire cutters
3. Hammer
4. Pliers

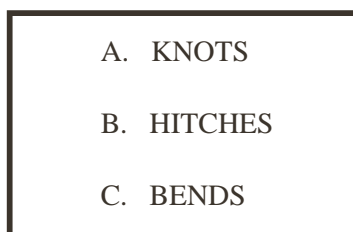


Figure C

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 60 AND 61, REFER TO FIGURE C AND SELECT THE TERM DESCRIBED BY THE QUESTION.

60. Used to bend a line to or around an object.

1. A
2. B
3. C

61. Used to form eyes or to secure a cord or line around an object.

1. A
2. B
3. C

62. The square knot is also known as a

1. granny knot
2. seaman's knot
3. reef knot
4. top knot

63. The bowline can be used for which of the following purposes?

1. To form an eye
2. To bend two lines together
3. To secure a line to a pad eye
4. Each of the above

64. The main value of the becket bend is that it can be used to bend together two lines of different sizes.

1. True
2. False

65. If there is a great strain on a line, what type of bend should be used?

1. Becket bend
2. Double becket bend
3. Bowline
4. Double bowline

66. What type of hitch will hold as long as there's a strain on it?

1. Two half hitches
2. Two underhanded loops
3. Round and turn and two half hitches
4. Clove hitch

67. Which of the following actions would you perform to "coil down" a line?

1. Lay line in successive circles with the bitter end in the center
2. Lay line in circles, one on top of the other
3. Lay line in long, flat bights
4. Lay line out in full

68. Which of the following actions would you take to "flemish down" a line?

1. Lay line in successive circles with the bitter end in the center
2. Lay line in circles, one on top of the other
3. Lay line in long, flat bights
4. Lay line out in full

69. When making an eye splice, you should unlay what number of line strands?

1. 2 to 4
2. 4 to 6
3. 6 to 8
4. 8 to 10

70. Which of the following procedures is used to prevent the strands of synthetic line from frazzling after a splice has been made?

1. They are whipped
2. They are melted together
3. They are cut off even with the standing part
4. Each of the above

71. Which of the following is the purpose of using a short splice?

1. To temporarily join two lines together
2. To permanently join two lines together
3. To form an eye
4. Each of the above

ASSIGNMENT 5

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 8 “*Ship/Aircraft Characteristics*” and chapter 9 “*Customs and Courtesies*.”

1. Which of the following structural components is the backbone of a ship?
 1. Stringer
 2. Prow
 3. Stem
 4. Keel
2. Which of the following structural components divides the interior of a ship into compartments?
 1. Longitudinals
 2. Bulkheads
 3. Strakes
 4. Gunwales
3. Which of the following structural components form the ship’s hull?
 1. Longitudinals
 2. Bulkheads
 3. Strakes
 4. Gunwales
4. The vertical distance from the bottom of the keel to the waterline of the ship is identified by what nautical term?
 1. Freeboard
 2. Strake
 3. Draft
 4. Void
5. Which of the following structural components support decks?
 1. Athwartships deck beams
 2. Fore-and-aft deck girders
 3. Stanchions
 4. All of the above
6. The freeing ports that let water run off during heavy weather are identified by which of the following terms?
 1. Companionways
 2. Bulwarks
 3. Scuppers
 4. Flats
7. Which of the following terms defines the first complete deck below the main deck?
 1. First deck
 2. Second deck
 3. Third deck
 4. Fourth deck
8. The device that bears up tight on wedges and holds watertight doors closed is identified by which of the following terms?
 1. Dogs
 2. Scuttle
 3. Coamings
 4. Belaying pins
9. Which of the following terms defines the horizontal openings for access through decks?
 1. Hatches
 2. Doors
 3. Manholes
 4. Scuttles
10. Which of the following terms defines the solid part of a ship above the main deck?
 1. Superstructure
 2. Upper deck
 3. Forecastle
11. Which of the following is a type of mast?
 1. Mizzenmast
 2. Mainmast
 3. Foremast
 4. All of the above
12. What is the purpose of running rigging?
 1. For stays and shroud support
 2. To support stacks
 3. To hoist, lower, or control booms or boats
 4. To support the mast

13. Commissioned ships of the U.S. Navy fly a commission pennant that is secured to what point?
 1. The forecastle
 2. Aft of the fantail
 3. To a pigstick and hoisted to a truck
 4. Level adjacent to the bridge
14. What term identifies the port and starboard halves of a yard?
 1. Yardarms
 2. Pigstick
 3. Gaff
 4. Peak
15. The national ensign is flown from what part of a ship when it is anchored or moored?
 1. Jackstaff
 2. Flagstaff
 3. Pigstick
 4. Peak
16. What is the additional ship control space used by the squadron commander or admiral called?
 1. Signal bridge
 2. Main control
 3. Flag bridge
 4. Bridge wind
17. In what part of a ship is main control normally located?
 1. Chart house
 2. Secondary conn
 3. Combat information center
 4. Boiler or machinery spaces
18. Ships of the U.S. Navy are divided into how many categories?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
19. How many types of ships are included in the warship category?
 1. Five
 2. Six
 3. Seven
 4. Eight
20. What type of ship is the center of a modern naval task force or task group?
 1. Aircraft carrier
 2. Destroyer
 3. Cruiser
 4. Submarine
21. Approximately how many aircraft are embarked on Nimitz class CVs?
 1. 70
 2. 75
 3. 80
 4. 85
22. What class of cruiser is designated as battle force capable?
 1. Ticonderoga
 2. Spruance
 3. Arleigh Burke
23. Which of the following is a principle mission of a destroyer?
 1. Operate offensively against submarines and surface ships
 2. Operate defensively against submarines and surface ships
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Operate short-range attack against all aircraft
24. What class destroyer represents a return to all-steel construction?
 1. Kidd class
 2. Spruance class
 3. Arleigh Burke class
25. Which of the following is the mission of frigates?
 1. Protective screens
 2. Open ocean escort and patrol
 3. Defensive operations against surface ships
 4. Offensive operations against subsurface ships
26. What class of submarines has the quietest operation?
 1. Sturgeon
 2. Ohio
 3. Seawolf

27. The Ohio class ballistic submarine has how many Trident missile tubes?
1. 16
 2. 20
 3. 24
 4. 26
28. The LHA carries what means of defense against surface and air attack?
1. 5-inch guns only
 2. Mk 38 machine guns only
 3. 5-inch guns and Mk 38 machine guns
29. How many troops can be embarked in, transported by, and landed by the Wasp class LHDs?
1. 1,500
 2. 2,000
 3. 2,500
 4. 3,000
30. What is the purpose of dock landing ships?
1. To transport amphibious craft only
 2. To transport vehicles only
 3. To transport troops only
 4. To transport a variety of amphibious craft and vehicles with embarked crews and troops
31. Which of the following means is/are used by Avenger class MCMs to find, classify, and destroy moored and bottom mines?
1. Sonar and video systems
 2. Cable cutters
 3. A mine-detonating device
 4. Each of the above
32. An ammunition supply ship.
1. AOE
 2. ASR
 3. AE
 4. AO
33. Supply dry and refrigerated stores.
1. AOE
 2. ASR
 3. AE
 4. AO
34. Combat support ship
1. AOE
 2. ASR
 3. AE
 4. AO
35. Which of the following terms applies to the transfer of fuel, munitions, supplies, and personnel from one vessel to another while ships are under way?
1. Vertical replenishment
 2. Horizontal replenishment
 3. Replenishment at sea
 4. Replenishment while under way
36. A separation of what approximate distance is maintained between the replenishment ship and the ship it's replenishing?
1. 50 feet
 2. 75 feet
 3. 100 feet
 4. 125 feet
37. The AOE is designed to operate at what approximate distance between itself and the ship it's replenishing?
1. 150 feet
 2. 175 feet
 3. 200 feet
 4. 225 feet
38. Most fleet tugs are operated by which of the following organizations?
1. U.S. Navy
 2. U.S. Coast Guard
 3. Army Corps of Engineers
 4. Military Sealift Command
39. Combatant craft usually operate in what areas?
1. In open waters
 2. In coastal waters
 3. In intercontinental waters
 4. In the deep sea
40. Support craft designations start with what letter?
1. S
 2. T
 3. Y
 4. Z

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 32 THROUGH 34, SELECT THE TYPE OF AUXILIARY SHIP DEFINED BY THE QUESTION.

32. An ammunition supply ship.
1. AOE
 2. ASR
 3. AE
 4. AO
33. Supply dry and refrigerated stores.
1. AOE
 2. ASR
 3. AE
 4. AO

41. Fixed-wing aircraft are divided into how many basic parts?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
42. What is the primary lifting device of an aircraft?
 1. Tail
 2. Wings
 3. Ailerons
 4. Fuselage
43. What are the three main parts of a helicopter?
 1. Tail, rotors, and empennage
 2. Tail, rotors, and fuselage
 3. Main rotor, fuselage, and tail rotor
 4. Main rotor, empennage, and tail rotor
44. Attack class planes are used in which of the following roles?
 1. Nuclear strikes
 2. Ground support
 3. Low-level bombing
 4. Each of the above
45. What class of aircraft is generally used to gain air superiority?
 1. Attack
 2. Fighter
 3. Patrol
 4. Warning
46. The E-2C *Hawkeye* belongs to what class of aircraft?
 1. Patrol
 2. Warning
 3. Antisubmarine
 4. Fighter
47. The S-3 *Viking* belongs to what class of aircraft?
 1. Patrol
 2. Warning
 3. Antisubmarine
 4. Fighter
48. What helicopter is designated for ASW use?
 1. Ch-46 *Sea Knight*
 2. SH-2 *Seasprite*
 3. SH-60B *Seahawk*
49. What helicopter operates and tows mine countermeasures devices?
 1. CH-46 *Sea Knight*
 2. SH-60B *Seahawk*
 3. CH-53D *Sea Stallion*

ASSIGNMENT 6

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 9 “*Customs and Courtesies*” and chapter 10 “*Uniforms and Formations*.”

1. Which of the following characteristics define a custom?
 1. An act that is continued consistently over a long period of time
 2. A well-defined and uniformly followed act
 3. A generally accepted act not opposed to a statute, lawful regulation, or order
 4. All of the above
2. Of the following salutes, which one is the most common?
 1. Gun
 2. Hand
 3. Rifle
 4. Ruffles and flourishes
3. When in uniform, Navy personnel are required to salute when which of the following situations occurs?
 1. Meeting officers
 2. Hearing the national anthem
 3. Approaching the national ensign
 4. Each of the above
4. In a normal situation, how many paces from the person being saluted should the hand salute be rendered?
 1. Two
 2. Four
 3. Six
 4. Eight
5. You may salute with your left hand when which of the following situations occurs?
 1. When in civilian dress
 2. When in uniform but uncovered
 3. When in complete uniform and your right hand is injured
 4. Each of the above
6. Salutes are rendered to all officers of the U.S. and foreign armed services. Officers belonging to which of the following organizations are also entitled to salutes?
 1. Local police departments
 2. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 3. Public Health Service
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
7. When going aboard ship that's flying the national ensign, you must stop on the upper platform on the accommodation ladder or the shipboard end of the brow and take which of the following actions first?
 1. Face the national ensign and salute
 2. Face the brow of the ship and salute
 3. Face the officer of the deck and salute
 4. Face the petty officer of the watch and salute
8. While standing a sentry box, you are approached by an officer. What type of rifle salute should you render?
 1. Present arms
 2. At order arms
 3. At shoulder arms
9. You are not required to salute in which of the following situations?
 1. When standing and talking with an officer and a senior officer approaches
 2. When guarding prisoners and an officer passes within saluting distance
 3. When standing at a bus stop and a car passes carrying officers
 4. When walking and passing an officer going in the same direction

10. The term *honors* is defined by which of the following statements?
 1. Formal acts performed on public occasions
 2. Hand salutes rendered to high-ranking officials
 3. Forms of recognition and respect from one person to another
 4. Salutes rendered by a ship, unit, post, station, or an individual to high-ranking individuals, other ships, or nations
11. Passing honors for ships are exchanged when ships pass within what distance?
 1. 200 yards
 2. 400 yards
 3. 600 yards
 4. 800 yards
12. Passing honors for boats are exchanged when boats pass within what distance?
 1. 200 yards
 2. 400 yards
 3. 600 yards
 4. 800 yards
13. Your ship is about to render honors to another ship passing close aboard to starboard. In what order are the appropriate whistle signals given?
 1. One blast, one blast, two blasts, three blasts
 2. One blast, one blast, three blasts, one blast
 3. Two blasts, two blasts, two blasts, three blasts
 4. Two blasts, two blasts, three blasts, three blasts
14. A crew is paraded at quarters on which of the following occasions?
 1. When the ship is entering a U.S. port for an operational visit
 2. When the ship is returning from an extended deployment
 3. When the ship is entering home port from a local operation
 4. Each of the above
15. Gun salutes are normally fired at what time interval?
 1. 5 seconds
 2. 10 seconds
 3. 15 seconds
 4. 20 seconds
16. On which of the following special occasions is a 21-gun salute fired at 1-minute intervals?
 1. Memorial Day
 2. President's Day
 3. Independence Day
 4. Each of the above
17. Which of the following phrases defines the term *ceremony*?
 1. A regular, expected action
 2. A way of acting
 3. A formal act performed on a public occasion
 4. Each of the above
18. Aboard ship, how many minutes before morning and evening colors is the PREP pennant hoisted?
 1. 1 minute
 2. 3 minutes
 3. 5 minutes
 4. 7 minutes
19. On Navy ships not under way, where is the union jack displayed?
 1. The highest possible point
 2. The flagstaff on the stern
 3. The jack staff on the bow
 4. The gaff
20. A commissioning or command pennant is half-masted only under which, if any, of the following conditions?
 1. When passing Washington's tomb between sunrise and sunset
 2. When passing the Arizona Memorial
 3. When the commanding officer or unit commander dies
 4. None of the above

21. Which of the following naval customs is observed in the U.S. Navy by ships that are under way?
 1. Only the union jack is flown
 2. The national ensign is flown day and night
 3. Morning and evening colors are held each day
 4. Both the national ensign and the union jack are flown
22. The national ensign is hoisted and lowered in which of the following ways?
 1. Hoisted ceremoniously, lowered ceremoniously
 2. Hoisted ceremoniously, lowered smartly
 3. Hoisted smartly, lowered smartly
 4. Hoisted smartly, lowered ceremoniously
23. If you are in uniform and covered, how do you render honors when the national anthem is played indoors but the flag is not displayed?
 1. Face the music and uncover
 2. Stand at attention while facing the music
 3. Hand salute at attention while facing the music
 4. Face the music and hold your hat next to your left shoulder
24. When the national anthem is being played, Sailors in a boat must adhere to which of the following rules?
 1. All persons remain seated or standing and salute
 2. Only the coxswain salutes; all others remain seated but uncovered
 3. All persons standing salute; all others remain seated at attention
 4. Only the boat officer (or, if absent, the coxswain) salutes; all others remain seated at attention
25. What march does the Navy band play to honor the President of the United States?
 1. "Hail, Columbia!"
 2. "Admiral's March"
 3. "Hail to the Chief"
 4. "Stars and Stripes Forever"
26. Upon entering an area where Christian divine services are being held, you, as messenger of the watch, should take which of the following actions?
 1. Uncover only
 2. Remove you duty belt only
 3. Remove you duty belt and uncover
 4. Request permission from the chaplain to enter
27. An enlisted person and two officers are about to board a boat. Which of the following procedures should the enlisted person follow in entering the boat?
 1. Board first and sit aft
 2. Make way for the officers to board, then board and sit in the stern of the boat
 3. Make way for the officers to board, then board and sit in the bow of the boat
 4. Board first and sit forward, leaving room aft for the officers
28. The neckerchief is made from which of the following materials?
 1. Black silk
 2. Black acetate
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Black cotton
29. What kind of knot is used to tie a neckerchief?
 1. Granny knot
 2. Square knot
 3. Sheep shank
 4. Bowline
30. What material is used to make government-issue dress blue jumpers and trousers?
 1. Navy twill
 2. Wool serge
 3. Nylon
 4. Rayon
31. What material is used to make government-issue dress white jumpers and trousers?
 1. Navy twill
 2. Wool serge
 3. Nylon
 4. Rayon

32. Which of the following uniforms is/are considered working uniforms?
1. Dungarees
 2. Winter blues
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Navy twill
33. When large medals are prescribed for wear with the dress blue uniform, the uniform is known as
1. mess dress
 2. full dress
 3. field dress
 4. service dress
34. Which of the following uniforms is/are considered the working uniforms for female Sailors?
1. Belted blue slacks and blue winter shirt
 2. Belted blue skirt and blue winter shirt
 3. Dungarees
 4. Each of the above
35. Enlisted Sailors, E-6 and below, are authorized to wear command or Navy ball caps with what type of uniform?
1. Dungaree
 2. Navy twill
 3. Wool serge
36. Where can you find information on what is the prescribed uniform of the day?
1. Plan of the Day (POD) only
 2. Plan of the Week (POW) only
 3. POD or POW
 4. Pass down log
37. Division officers are required to inspect the uniforms of nonrated personnel at regular intervals for what reason?
1. As a part of PQS
 2. To justify clothing allowance
 3. To see if enlisted personnel know what uniforms are prescribed
 4. To make sure that each person has the prescribed uniform
38. Which of the following information is marked on uniforms?
1. Name
 2. Social security number
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Rank
39. What is the largest size stencil authorized for marking clothing?
1. 1/2 inch
 2. 1 inch
 3. 1 1/2 inches
 4. 2 inches
40. The transfer or exchange of enlisted personnel uniform items must be authorized by which of the following persons?
1. Chief master-at-arms
 2. Division officer
 3. Executive officer
 4. Commanding officer
41. Military personnel may wear authorized military uniform articles of clothing with civilian clothing including shoes, gloves and the knit watch cap.
1. True
 2. False
42. Occupational groups are identified by what means?
1. A group mark, which is worn on all uniforms
 2. A rate mark, which is worn on the left sleeve of jumpers and white summer shirts
 3. A group mark, which is worn on the left sleeve of jumpers and white summer shirts
 4. A rate mark, which is worn on all uniforms
43. What is a striker mark?
1. A specialty designator for seamen only
 2. A rating badge for emergencies
 3. A specialty mark of a particular rating, worn by personnel in paygrades E-1, E-2, and E-3 who have qualified for the rating
 4. A specific date for the air community
44. How many years of service must a person complete to be eligible to wear one service stripe (hash mark)?
1. 5
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4

45. How many years of continuous good conduct are required before a person becomes eligible to wear gold service stripes?
1. 12
 2. 10
 3. 8
 4. 6
46. How can you determine whether an officer is a line officer or a staff corps officer?
1. By title on the name tag
 2. A star is worn on the sleeve or shoulder board of the line officer
 3. By the collar devices
 4. A designator stripe for the rank
47. What insignia is worn by officers and enlisted personnel who have qualified in all phases of surface warfare?
1. Surface warfare
 2. Submarine warfare
 3. Aviation warfare
 4. Special warfare
48. What insignia is worn by personnel who have qualified to serve in submarines?
1. Surface warfare
 2. Submarine warfare
 3. Aviation warfare
 4. Special warfare
49. What insignia is worn by personnel qualified to serve in flight?
1. Surface warfare
 2. Submarine warfare
 3. Aviation warfare
 4. Special warfare
50. There are how many broad categories of awards?
1. Four
 2. Five
 3. Six
 4. Seven
51. In what year was the Purple Heart founded by President Washington?
1. 1776
 2. 1780
 3. 1782
 4. 1786
52. Which of the following is an example of a campaign or a service award?
1. Medical Scientific Societies
 2. Silver Life Saving Medal
 3. Good Conduct Medal
 4. Navy "E"
53. What is the maximum number of ribbons that may be worn in each row?
1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
54. What means of identification must you carry with you at all times?
1. Driver's license
 2. Armed forces identification card
 3. Liberty card
 4. Copy of present set of orders
55. Under which of the following circumstances may you surrender (give up) your ID card?
1. To show a change in rank
 2. To correct an error
 3. To effect a name change
 4. Each of the above
56. Which of the following is the purpose of the armed forces ID card under article 17 of the Geneva Convention?
1. As a means of identification and casualty reporting
 2. As a means of grave registration for members who die in a combat zone
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. As a means of identification for POWs
57. While on active duty, you must wear your ID tags under which of the following conditions?
1. In time of war
 2. When engaged in flight operations
 3. When prescribed by the CNO
 4. All of the above
58. What type of information is found on ID tags?
1. Last name, first name, and middle initial
 2. SSN, blood type, and Rh factor
 3. Religious preference
 4. All of the above

59. According to grooming standards for men, how many rings per hand may be worn ?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. As many as they wish
60. According to grooming standards for women, what is the maximum length of fingernails (as measured from the tip of the finger)?
1. 1 inch
 2. 1/2 inch
 3. 3/4 inch
 4. 1/4 inch
61. Enlisted women, E-6 and below, are authorized to wear ball-type earrings of what (a) size and (b) what color?
1. (a) 6mm (b) gold
 2. (a) 6mm (b) silver
 3. (a) 5mm (b) gold
 4. (a) 5mm (b) silver
62. When personnel are in ranks, the chest of one person and the back of the person ahead should be what distance apart?
1. 20 inches
 2. 30 inches
 3. 40 inches
 4. 50 inches
63. A pace consists of a full step of what length for (a) men and (b) women?
1. (a) 18 inches (b) 16 inches
 2. (a) 24 inches (b) 18 inches
 3. (a) 30 inches (b) 24 inches
 4. (a) 36 inches (b) 30 inches
64. Which of the following drill positions is the basic military position?
1. Rest
 2. At ease
 3. Attention
 4. Parade rest
65. Talk is permitted when you are in which of the following formation positions?
1. Rest
 2. Parade rest
 3. At ease
66. How many movements are used to perform the ABOUT FACE command?
1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
67. When executing the command FALL IN, the squad forms in line on which of the following persons?
1. Instructor
 2. Squad leader
 3. Standard bearer
 4. Company commander
68. Personnel in formation align themselves with which of the following persons?
1. Guide
 2. Leader
 3. Each other
 4. Formation director
69. After the command DRESS RIGHT DRESS, a formation returns to the attention position on which of the following commands?
1. Cover
 2. Extend
 3. Attention
 4. Ready, on the word FRONT
70. When the command CLOSE RANKS is given to members in formation, the fourth rank moves how many paces forward?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four

ASSIGNMENT 7

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 11 “*Small Arms.*”

1. Every firearm used by Navy personnel has some type of safety device built in.
 1. True
 2. False
2. Which of the following is the prime cause of accidental shootings?
 1. Faulty gun
 2. Faulty ammunition
 3. Alcohol or drug use by the user
 4. Negligence or carelessness of the user
3. Which of the following are acceptable ear protective devices?
 1. Insert type
 2. Circumaural type
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Cotton type
4. The M14 rifle is best described by which of the following groups of characteristics?
 1. Medium weight, recoil-operated, magazine-fed, and fully automatic
 2. Medium weight, gas-operated, clip-fed, and capable of semiautomatic and fully automatic fire
 3. Lightweight, recoil-operated, clip-fed, and semiautomatic
 4. Lightweight, gas-operated, magazine-fed, and capable of semiautomatic or automatic fire
5. Which of the following types of ammunition is used with the M14 rifle?
 1. 7.62-mm NATO cartridge
 2. 20-round magazine
 3. M76 grenade launcher
 4. Each of the above
6. What is the maximum range of the M14 rifle?
 1. 2,500 yards
 2. 3,250 yards
 3. 4,075 yards
 4. 5,250 yards
7. The M16A1 and M16A2 rifles are best described by which of the following groups of characteristics?
 1. Clip-fed, recoil-operated weapons
 2. Magazine-fed, recoil-operated shoulder weapons
 3. Magazine-fed, gas-operated shoulder weapons
 4. Clip-fed, gas-operated weapons
8. For what size cartridge is the M16A1 rifle chambered?
 1. .38 caliber
 2. .45 caliber
 3. 5.56 mm
 4. 7.62 mm
9. What is the maximum magazine capacity of the M16A1 rifle?
 1. 15 rounds
 2. 25 rounds
 3. 30 rounds
 4. 35 rounds
10. What is the muzzle velocity of the M16A1 and M16A2 rifles?
 1. 2,500 feet per second
 2. 3,000 feet per second
 3. 3,500 feet per second
 4. 4,000 feet per second
11. What means is used to adjust the rear sights of the M16A2 rifle?
 1. A windage drum
 2. A windage knob and an elevation knob
 3. A clip lever marked range
 4. A slide adjust to windage
12. What is the first step to take when handling any weapon?
 1. Point the selector lever toward SAFE
 2. Remove the magazine
 3. Visual check of the chamber
 4. Lock the bolt open

13. Why should the selector be on SAFE during assembly and disassembly?
 1. To prevent damage to the automatic sear
 2. To prevent damage to the firing pin
 3. To prevent the barrel from releasing
 4. To prevent the rear slide from disengaging
14. When the selection lever is in the burst position, the M16A1 rifle fires in what way?
 1. In short bursts of two rounds
 2. In short bursts of three rounds
 3. Four rounds each time the trigger is pulled
 4. Six rounds each time the trigger is pulled
15. The M16A1 rifle is clear when which of the following conditions are met?
 1. No case or round is in the chamber and the magazine is out
 2. The bolt carrier is to the rear
 3. The selector lever is on the SAFE position
 4. All of the above
16. When cleaning the barrel bore and chamber of the M16A1 rifle, you should not reverse the brush while in the bore for what reason?
 1. The barrel slide will be damaged
 2. The bore may jam
 3. The trigger pin will need to be replaced
 4. The bore cleaner will not work
17. What parts of the barrel bore and chamber should you lubricate after you've finished cleaning them?
 1. The locking lugs
 2. The extractor ejector
 3. The lugs in the barrel extension
 4. The magazine springs
18. When cleaning ammunition magazines, you need to make sure the magazine is dry for what reason?
 1. The magazine and ammunition can corrode and become dangerous to use
 2. The spring action will tighten up
 3. The ammunition will jam
 4. The magazine won't load
19. The .38-caliber revolver is best described by which of the following groups of characteristics?
 1. Cylinder-loading, single- or double-action, manually operated hand gun
 2. Semiautomatic, recoil-operated, magazine-fed hand gun
 3. Semiautomatic, cylinder-loading double-action hand gun
 4. Cylinder-loading, recoil-operated, manually operated hand gun
20. The .45-caliber service pistol is best described by which of the following groups of characteristics?
 1. Cylinder-loading, single- or double-action, manually operated hand gun
 2. Semiautomatic, recoil-operated, magazine-fed hand gun
 3. Semiautomatic, cylinder-loading double-action hand gun
 4. Cylinder-loading, recoil-operated, manually operated hand gun
21. The .45-caliber revolver has what maximum range and maximum effective range, respectively?
 1. 1,800 yards, 75 yards
 2. 1,500 yards, 50 yards
 3. 1,450 yards, 45 yards
 4. 1,250 yards, 30 yards
22. The magazine capacity of the 9mm service pistol can hold how many rounds in the magazine?
 1. 5 rounds
 2. 10 rounds
 3. 15 rounds
 4. 20 rounds
23. The 9mm service pistol is best described by which of the following groups of characteristics?
 1. Semiautomatic, recoil-operated, magazine-fed hand gun
 2. Semiautomatic, magazine-fed, recoil-operated, double-action pistol
 3. Semiautomatic, cylinder-loading double-action hand gun
 4. Semiautomatic, magazine-fed, single-action pistol

24. Which of the following are safety features incorporated in the 9mm service pistol?
 1. Ambidextrous safety
 2. Firing pin block
 3. Half cock notch
 4. All of the above
25. What safety feature of the 9mm pistol prevents accidental discharge?
 1. Firing pin block
 2. Half cock notch
 3. Muzzle pressure
 4. Rear trigger guard
26. The advantage of shotguns over pistols is that sight alignment is not as critical.
 1. True
 2. False
27. What maximum number of rounds of 12-gauge, 2 3/4-inch ammunition will the magazine of the M870 shotgun hold?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
30. What is meant by the terms “spot weld” or “anchor”?
 1. The distance of your eye from the peep sight in any particular firing position
 2. Holding your rifle in the exact same position to make sure your eye stays the same distance from the peep hole
 3. The distance of your eye from the peep sight, depending on your firing position
31. What is the focus for the eye?
 1. The front sight
 2. The rear sight
 3. The aiming point
 4. The sight picture
32. What is the correct aiming point on a type “A” target?
 1. 3 o’clock
 2. 6 o’clock
 3. 9 o’clock
33. What elements do you need to align to get a correct sight picture?
 1. The rear sight only
 2. The front sight only
 3. The bull’s eye only
 4. The rear sight, front sight, and bull’s eye

QUESTIONS 28 THROUGH 33 REFER TO RIFLE FIRING TECHNIQUES.

28. When firing a rifle, what factors make up the sight picture?
 1. Rear sight
 2. Correct aiming point only
 3. Sight alignment only
 4. Correct aiming point and sight alignment
29. What is meant by the term “eye relief”?
 1. The different distance from the rear sight of your aiming eye, depending on your firing position
 2. The distance of your eye from the peep sight in any particular firing position
 3. The height of the rear sight
 4. The height of the front sight
34. How many standard firing positions are taught in the Navy?
 1. Two
 2. Three
 3. Four
 4. Five
35. Which of the following firing positions is most useful when you are constantly firing and moving?
 1. Sitting
 2. Standing
 3. Kneeling
36. Which of the following firing positions is most useful when you are on level ground or firing uphill?
 1. Sitting
 2. Standing
 3. Kneeling

37. Which of the following firing positions is most useful when you are firing downhill?

1. Sitting
2. Standing
3. Kneeling

38. What is the key to trigger control?

1. Squeeze the trigger smoothly, gradually, and evenly straight to the rear
2. Placing the finger at the very tip of the trigger
3. Constant pressure on the trigger
4. Squeeze the trigger quickly and evenly straight to the rear

39. Remembering which of the following acronyms will help you remember correct shooting techniques?

1. AIM
2. RELAX
3. BRASS
4. SLACK

40. You should take a breath, let out a little air, and then hold your breath until you fire your rifle. However, if you haven't fired within 10 seconds, what should you do?

1. Breath normally and continue squeezing the trigger
2. Take another breath and start the aiming procedure over
3. Let out more air and firmly jerk the trigger
4. Continue holding your breath and start the aiming procedure over

QUESTIONS 41 THROUGH 43 REFER TO FIRING TECHNIQUES FOR THE 9mm SERVICE PISTOL.

41. What is a correct sight picture?

1. Correct sight alignment and correct aiming point
2. Off center to the target
3. Bottom of the picture
4. Top of the picture

42. The pistol can be accurately fired from how many positions?

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

43. Missing the target is most often caused by

1. sight misalignment
2. bent barrel
3. improper trigger squeeze
4. bad ammunition

ASSIGNMENT 8

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 12 “*Damage Control.*”

1. The damage control organization is divided into how many parts?

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

QUESTIONS 2 THROUGH 13 REFER TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF DAMAGE CONTROL.

2. What person coordinates the efforts of repair parties to control damage?

1. The damage control assistant
2. The operations officer
3. The executive officer
4. The weapons officer

3. Which of the following are duties of the administrative organization of damage control?

1. Records and schedules for maintenance
2. Written doctrine and procedures relating to damage control
3. Ship’s bills
4. All of the above

4. Which of the following are duties of the executive officer?

1. Ship’s survivability training
2. Readiness to manage casualties
3. Control and recover from damage
4. Each of the above

5. What officer is designated as the ship’s damage control officer?

1. The commanding officer
2. The executive officer
3. The engineer officer
4. The operations officer

6. The DCA is the primary assistant to the damage control officer. As such, the DCA has which of the following responsibilities?

1. Training the ship’s DC personnel
2. Administration of the ship’s DC organization
3. Maintain records of DC personnel PQS accomplishment for all hands
4. All of the above

7. What requirements must a petty officer have to be designated as the damage control petty officer (DCPO)?

1. Be a PO2 or above
2. Complete the PQS
3. Complete the fire-fighting school
4. Be designated by the LCPO

8. Normally, the job of DCPO is held for what period of time?

1. 12 months
2. 9 months
3. 3 months
4. 6 months

9. Which of the following is/are responsibilities of the DCPO?

1. Assist in the instruction of division personnel in damage control
2. Prepare and maintain damage control checkoff lists for their spaces
3. Make required reports
4. All of the above

10. What person is responsible for determining the safe entry of personnel into closed or poorly ventilated spaces?

1. The gas free engineer
2. The fire marshal
3. The DCA
4. The XO

11. What person is designated to aid the DCA train personnel and to prevent and fight fires?

1. The gas free engineer
2. The fire marshal
3. The DCPO
4. The LCPO

12. What action is taken if the fire marshal finds hazards that relate to poor housekeeping during a daily inspection?

1. Record and advise the responsible division
2. Submit discrepancy report to DCA with copies to XO and department head
3. Have the division LCPO schedule corrective action
4. Report the hazard to the safety department

13. The fire marshal has which of the following responsibilities?

1. Submitting reports citing hazards and recommendations for their correction
2. Setting up a fire watch team before regular overhauls
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Inspecting the engineering department

QUESTIONS 14 THROUGH 17 REFER TO THE BATTLE ORGANIZATION OF DAMAGE CONTROL.

14. What is the purpose of the ship's damage control battle organization?

1. To stand at ready for the battle to be over
2. To restore the ship to as near normal operation as possible
3. To comfort injured crew members
4. When directed, to take charge of the weapons

15. In the damage control battle organization, what person is responsible for controlling damage; fighting fires; CBR countermeasures; and control of stability, list, and trim?

1. The DCPO
2. The DCA
3. The XO
4. The CO

16. What are the primary damage control battle organization unit(s)?

1. Repair parties
2. Navigation crew
3. Deck crews
4. Engineering personnel

17. What is the nerve center of the directing force for directing the damage control organization?

1. DCC or CCS
2. Bridge
3. Aft steering
4. DC locker 5

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 18 THROUGH 21, SELECT THE REPAIR PARTY THAT IS IDENTIFIED BY THE FUNCTION USED AS THE QUESTION.

18. Main deck repair.

1. Repair 1
2. Repair 3
3. Repair 5
4. Repair 7

19. Propulsion repair.

1. Repair 1
2. Repair 3
3. Repair 5
4. Repair 7

20. Ordnance.

1. Repair 2
2. Repair 4
3. Repair 6
4. Repair 8

21. Electronic casualty control.

1. Repair 2
2. Repair 4
3. Repair 6
4. Repair 8

22. Each repair party should be capable of performing which of the following functions?

1. Rigging casualty power
2. Controlling flooding
3. Extinguishing all types of fires
4. Each of the above

23. When in port, the ship has which of the following duty section components available to respond to any type of casualty?
 1. In port emergency teams
 2. Salvage teams
 3. Duty DC watch
 4. Deck department
24. The rescue and assistance detail must have which of the following qualifications?
 1. Be qualified as an emergency team member
 2. Be qualified in first aid
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Have passed the PRT
25. General quarters is an all hands evolution—it is the highest state of readiness of the ship.
 1. True
 2. False
26. Which of the following statements describes a correct GQ route to follow?
 1. Forward in the passageways and down ladders on the starboard side
 2. Aft in the passageways and down ladders on the port side
 3. Forward in the passageways and up ladders on the port side
 4. Aft in the passageways and up ladders on the starboard side
27. Which of the following is an emergency damage control communications system?
 1. 2JZ
 2. 6JZ
 3. X40J
 4. X24J
28. What system signals override microphone control stations to notify the ship's crew of imminent danger?
 1. Alarms for collision, chemical attack, general, and flight crash
 2. General announcing system
 3. DC controls
 4. Bridge alarms

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. COLLISION B. CHEMICAL ATTACK C. GENERAL D. FLIGHT CRASH |
|---|

Figure A

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 29 THROUGH 31, REFER TO FIGURE A AND SELECT THE TERM USED TO DEFINE THE QUESTION.

29. This alarm is sounded by the OOD or PreFly notifying ship's company of a pending or actual flight deck emergency.
 1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
30. This alarm is sounded when there is a possibility that the ship will be struck by another waterborne unit.
 1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
31. When this alarm is sounded, all hands report to their preassigned stations and set material condition ZEBRA.
 1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
32. Which of the following means of communications is used when all other methods have failed?
 1. Messengers
 2. Sound-powered telephones
 3. Morse Code
 4. Bullhorn
33. All Navy ships have how many material conditions of readiness?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four

34. What material condition provides the least degree of watertight integrity?
1. ZEBRA
 2. YOKE
 3. XRAY
35. What material condition sets the highest degree of watertight integrity?
1. ZEBRA
 2. YOKE
 3. XRAY
36. Which of the following fittings are closed when condition ZEBRA is set?
1. DOG Z fittings
 2. Circle X fittings
 3. Y fittings
 4. All of the above
37. What means, if any, is used by repair parties to find damage control fittings and closures in each compartment?
1. Master alfa list
 2. Compartment checkoff lists
 3. DC compartment checks
 4. None
38. The Damage Control Closure Log is maintained in which of the following locations?
1. DCC
 2. Quarterdeck
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Engineering spaces
39. Which of the following logs is a list of all DC-related fittings that don't work properly?
1. Damage Control Closure Log
 2. Fire marshal pass down log
 3. Inoperative Fittings and Closures Log
 4. Bridge log
40. What fittings are secured when the ship is set for "darken ship"?
1. WILLIAM
 2. Circle WILLIAM
 3. DOG ZEBRA
 4. Circle ZEBRA
41. The emergency escape breathing device (EEBD) supplies breathable air for what maximum period of time?
1. 10 minutes
 2. 15 minutes
 3. 20 minutes
 4. 25 minutes
42. With training, you should be able to activate the EEBD within what maximum period of time?
1. 10 seconds
 2. 20 seconds
 3. 30 seconds
 4. 40 seconds
43. Which of the following breathing devices should NOT be worn for fire-fighting purposes?
1. OBA
 2. SEED
 3. SCBA
44. Which of the following is the primary fire fighting tool for respiratory protection?
1. EEBD
 2. SEED
 3. OBA
 4. SCBA
45. From the time it is activated, each cylinder used in the self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) will last approximately what length of time?
1. 15 minutes
 2. 30 minutes
 3. 45 minutes
 4. 60 minutes
46. Which of the following substances must be present to start a fire?
1. Oxygen
 2. Heat
 3. Fuel
 4. All of the above

47. In the fire tetrahedron, how many components are necessary for combustion?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
48. Flammable materials give off vapors. What is the lowest temperature that these vapors burn when a spark is applied?
1. Ambient temperature
 2. Room temperature
 3. Flash point
 4. Ignition point
49. What term is used to describe the lowest temperature at which spontaneous combustion occurs?
1. Flash point
 2. Ignition point
 3. Ambient temperature
 4. Room temperature
50. Heat from fire can be transferred by how many methods?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
51. What method of heat transfer occurs when heat moves from one body to another by direct contact?
1. Conduction
 2. Convection
 3. Radiation
 4. Reflection
52. What method of heat transfer occurs through the motion of smoke, hot air, and heated gases?
1. Conduction
 2. Convection
 3. Radiation
 4. Reflection
53. What type of heat transfer occurs when heat moves in all direction unless blocked?
1. Conduction
 2. Convection
 3. Radiation
 4. Reflection
54. Which of the following agents should be used to extinguish a class B fire?
1. Water
 2. AFFF
 3. PKP
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
55. Which of the following agents should be used to extinguish class A or D fires?
1. Water
 2. AFFF
 3. PKP
 4. Both 2 and 3 above

ASSIGNMENT 9

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 13 “*Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Defense.*”

1. Which of the following are weapons of mass destruction?
 1. Chemical weapons
 2. Biological agents
 3. Nuclear weapons
 4. All of the above
2. Which of the following warfare agents are used to kill or disable personnel by affecting their blood, nerves, lungs, or stomach?
 1. CW
 2. BW
 3. Nuclear
 4. All of the above
3. Generally, antipersonnel agents are divided into how many types?
 1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
4. Cramps, breathing difficulty, nausea, headache, convulsions, and contractions of the pupils are all symptoms of which of the following types of contamination?
 1. Tear agent
 2. Nerve agent
 3. Choking agent
 4. Blister agent
5. Burns from exposure to mustard vapor will be more serious in which of the following body areas?
 1. Neck
 2. Groin
 3. Armpits
 4. All of the above
6. A person exposed to a blood agent may experience respiratory paralysis within what length of time?
 1. Seconds
 2. Minutes
 3. Hours
7. Atropine and 2-PAM C1 oxime are used to counteract the effects and relieve the symptoms of which of the following agents?
 1. Nerve
 2. Blood
 3. Blister
 4. Choking
8. What type of agents are used to produce temporary misery and harassment?
 1. Blister
 2. Choking
 3. Riot control
 4. Nerve
9. Which of following agents can be used in BW operations?
 1. Living organisms
 2. Toxins
 3. Microtoxins
 4. All of the above
10. Which of the following diseases can be spread as part of a BW attack?
 1. Cholera
 2. Anthrax
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Mumps
11. In its early stage, which of the following is/are symptoms of BW attack?
 1. Fever
 2. Inflammation
 3. Malaise
 4. Each of the above
12. Nuclear weapons have the capability of destroying areas in which of the following ways?
 1. Blast
 2. Shock
 3. Nuclear radiation
 4. All of the above

13. Nuclear explosions are divided into how many classes?
 1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
14. What would be the most effective type of nuclear strike to use against a battle group at sea?
 1. High altitude blast
 2. Air blast
 3. Surface blast
 4. Subsurface burst
15. What type of nuclear strike would be used to destroy satellites and interrupt communications systems through the effects of EMP?
 1. High altitude blast
 2. Air blast
 3. Surface blast
 4. Subsurface burst
16. In what type of nuclear strike would the shock wave near ground zero be greater than the blast wave?
 1. High altitude blast
 2. Air blast
 3. Surface blast
 4. Subsurface burst
17. What are the effects of nuclear weapons?
 1. Blast waves only
 2. Incendiary only
 3. Radiation only
 4. Blast waves, incendiary, and radiation
18. If a nuclear blast at night causes you to experience flash blindness, you can expect your vision to recover in what length of time?
 1. 15 minutes
 2. 2 hours
 3. 3 hours
 4. 45 minutes
19. What type of radiation hazard must enter the body through ingestion or cuts to cause bodily harm?
 1. Alpha particles
 2. Beta particles
 3. Gamma rays
 4. Neutrons
20. What is TREE?
 1. The absorption of EMP by electrical conductors
 2. Interference of passive sonar systems
 3. The affect of gamma or neutron radiation on shipboard electronic systems
 4. Interference of radio transmission through ion fields
21. A survey team is made up of what minimum number of personnel?
 1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
22. What person is in charge of a survey team?
 1. Monitor
 2. Recorder
 3. Messenger
 4. Exec
23. Areas contaminated by CW, BW, or nuclear agents are identified by markers having what shape?
 1. Triangular
 2. Hexagonal
 3. Circular
 4. Square
24. Dose rate is expressed in roentgens, which are gamma ray measurements only.
 1. True
 2. False
25. What does the acronym *radiac* stand for?
 1. Radiation decontamination and control
 2. Radiological activity detection and computation
 3. Radioactivity defense, identification, and instrument calibration
 4. Radioactivity detection, indication, and computation
26. The nonself-reading, high-range casualty dosimeter measures what maximum amount of gamma radiation?
 1. 5 roentgens
 2. 200 roentgens
 3. 600 roentgens
 4. 200 milliroentgens

27. What kit is used to check areas suspected to have been contaminated by CW agents?
1. M248A2 kit
 2. M256A1 kit
 3. M258A1 kit
 4. M262A2 kit
28. Which of the following actions should personnel topside take if an airburst occurs?
1. Close their eyes
 2. Drop to the deck
 3. Cover as much exposed skin as possible
 4. All of the above
29. Which of the following pieces of protective equipment is/are the most important in protecting you against CBR agents?
1. Coveralls
 2. Protective mask
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Steel-toed shoes
30. Protective masks serve how many functions?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
31. You should be able to don and adjust your protective mask in what maximum amount of time?
1. 10 seconds
 2. 20 seconds
 3. 30 seconds
 4. 40 seconds
32. The MCU-2/P protective mask has how many voice emitters?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
33. The chemical protective overgarment consists of how many parts?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
34. The chemical protective overgarment can be used for protection against radiological contamination.
1. True
 2. False
35. Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the mission oriented protective posture (MOPP)?
1. Provides a means to establish levels of readiness
 2. Provides a method for identifying agents
 3. Provides a means to prevent contaminants from entering the ship
 4. Provides a method for cleansing the ship of CBR agents
36. At what MOPP level would all protective equipment be worn with the hood up and secured?
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
37. How many levels of decontamination are there?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
38. A decontamination team usually consists of how many people?
1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Six
 4. Four
39. What is the most effective way to decontaminate biological agents?
1. Burning
 2. Using dry heat
 3. Using steam under pressure
 4. Using a chemical disinfectant
40. Aboard ship, a decontamination station has how many parts?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four

41. Showering will destroy nuclear and biological agents.

1. True
2. False

42. The Collective Protection System (CPS) consists of how many protection zones?

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

43. Which of the following CPS levels provides the maximum operational protection envelope?

1. Level I
2. Level II
3. Level III
4. Level IV

ASSIGNMENT 10

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 14 “*First Aid and Health*” and Chapter 15 “*Survival*.”

1. First aid has which of the following objectives?
 1. To save lives
 2. To limit infection
 3. To prevent further injury
 4. Each of the above
2. In administering first aid, you are responsible for performing which of the following tasks?
 1. Stop bleeding
 2. Maintain breathing
 3. Prevent or treat for shock
 4. All of the above
3. Under which, if any, of the following circumstances should you touch an open wound with your fingers?
 1. To replace bulging abdominal organs
 2. To remove a protruding foreign object
 3. Only when absolutely necessary to stop severe bleeding
 4. None of the above
4. A person who has stopped breathing is considered dead.
 1. True
 2. False
5. What is the purpose of artificial ventilation?
 1. To restore the function of the heart
 2. To provide a method of air exchange
 3. To clear an upper air passage obstruction
 4. To clear a lower air passage obstruction
6. When using the mouth-to-mouth technique for administering artificial ventilation, how often should you force air into the victim’s lungs?
 1. Once every 3 seconds
 2. Once every 4 seconds
 3. Once every 5 seconds
 4. Once every 6 seconds
7. The mouth-to-nose technique for administering artificial ventilation is effective on which of the following victims?
 1. The victim who is breathing very slowly
 2. The victim who is very young
 3. The victim who has extensive facial injuries
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
8. When using the back pressure/arm lift technique for administering artificial ventilation, you should repeat the cycle how many times per minute?
 1. 10 to 12
 2. 8 to 10
 3. 6 to 8
 4. 4 to 6
9. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) should be started within how many minutes of the onset of cardiac arrest?
 1. 6
 2. 5
 3. 3
 4. 4
10. When administering CPR, you should place your hands on what area of the victim’s chest?
 1. On the upper part of the sternum
 2. About 1 inch below the sternum
 3. Above the tip of the sternum
 4. On the tip of the sternum
11. When using the one-rescuer CPR technique, you should administer how many compressions per minute?
 1. 60 to 80
 2. 40 to 60
 3. 20 to 40
 4. 10 to 20

12. When using the one-rescuer CPR technique, you should give how many ventilations after each set of compressions?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
13. When using the two-rescuer CPR technique, you should use what ratio of compressions to ventilations?
 1. 1 to 5
 2. 5 to 1
 3. 10 to 4
 4. 4 to 10
14. Which of the following is one of the most reliable indications of a blocked airway in a conscious person?
 1. Inability to speak
 2. Cherry red skin color
 3. Profuse sweating of the face
 4. Partially digested food in the mouth
15. You are assisting a person who is choking. What is the first action you should take?
 1. Apply the standing chest thrust to the victim
 2. Apply the standing abdominal thrust to the victim
 3. Clear the victim's mouth of any food or foreign objects
 4. Sharply slap the victim on the back between the shoulder blades
16. What minimum amount of blood loss usually causes a person to go into shock?
 1. 1 pint
 2. 2 pints
 3. 3 pints
 4. 4 pints
17. How is arterial bleeding from a cut near the surface of the skin indicated?
 1. Spurting dark red blood
 2. Steady flow of dark red blood
 3. Steady flow of bright red blood
 4. Gushing spurts of bright red blood
18. To control bleeding, which of the following methods should you try first?
 1. Direct pressure
 2. A tourniquet
 3. A battle dressing
 4. Pressure points
19. What is meant by the pressure points in the human body?
 1. A place where the artery is protected on all sides by bone or muscle
 2. A place where the main artery is close to the skin surface and over a bone
 3. A point where an artery crosses between the heart and the wound
 4. A point where an artery crosses a joint
20. If the use of a battle dressing is required, who should loosen/remove it?
 1. The on-scene leader
 2. The repair locker leader
 3. A person qualified in first aid
 4. Medical personnel
21. Shock will never be serious enough to cause death.
 1. True
 2. False
22. At which of the following times should you start treatment for shock?
 1. As soon as possible after an injury occurs
 2. Only when symptoms indicate severe shock
 3. Only after other injuries have been treated
 4. As soon as unconsciousness occurs
23. What is the basic position for treating shock?
 1. Putting the head and feet at the same level
 2. Putting the head lower than the feet
 3. Putting the feet lower than the head
24. Which of the following Navy personnel are the most frequent victims of suicide?
 1. Males between the ages of 25 to 37 in paygrades E-6 and E-8
 2. Males between the ages of 17 to 24 in paygrades E-1 to E-6
 3. Females between the ages of 25 to 37 in paygrades E-6 to E-8
 4. Females between the ages of 17 to 24 in paygrades E-1 to E-6

25. Which of the following are actions to take if you believe someone you know is thinking about suicide?
1. Take all threats seriously
 2. Don't leave the person alone
 3. Get professional help
 4. All of the above
26. Which of the following burns is considered the most serious?
1. First degree
 2. Second degree
 3. Third degree
27. A closed fracture is one where the skin is intact and an open fracture is one where the skin is broken.
1. True
 2. False
28. When choosing a material to use as a splint, you should choose material that has which of the following characteristics?
1. Light weight
 2. Fairly rigid
 3. Strong
 4. All of the above
29. Which of the following is/are symptoms of a broken bone?
1. Swelling
 2. Deformity
 3. Inability to use the part
 4. Each of the above
30. Which of the following is/are symptoms of a sprain or a strain?
1. Swelling
 2. Inability to use the part
 3. Each of the above
31. What is one of the easiest ways to carry an unconscious person?
1. Arm carry
 2. Fireman's carry
 3. Tied-hands crawl
 4. Lift and drag
32. In compartments with access hatches that are too small to permit the use of regular stretchers, you would remove an injured person using what type of stretcher?
1. Neil Robertson
 2. Gaylord
 3. Stokes
33. Aboard ship, keeping yourself and your spaces clean and orderly has which of the following advantages?
1. Improves morale
 2. Contributes to the well-being of the crew
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
34. What common dental condition(s) can be prevented by making sure you develop the habit of good oral hygiene?
1. Tooth decay
 2. Gum and bone disease
 3. Reddening of the gums
 4. All of the above
35. Sexually transmitted diseases may be spread through the use of inanimate objects, such as toilet seats, bed linens, or drinking glasses.
1. True
 2. False
36. If left untreated, syphilis may cause which of the following conditions?
1. Heart disease
 2. Mental illness
 3. Blindness
 4. All of the above
37. Sterility is the result of leaving which of the following sexually transmitted diseases untreated?
1. Syphilis
 2. Gonorrhea
 3. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
 4. Herpes
38. Use of condoms offers some protection from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
1. True
 2. False

39. If time permits during abandon-ship preparation, a message announced over the 1MC will give which of the following information?
1. Water temperature
 2. Sea and wind conditions
 3. Bearing and distance to the nearest land
 4. All of the above
40. If you have to go over the side and the ships' propellers are turning, you should leave from what point on the ship?
1. The windward side, if possible
 2. The lee side, if possible
 3. From the bow
 4. From the stern
41. Personnel have the greatest chance for survival in the water if they meet which of the following swimmer requirements?
1. First class
 2. Second class
 3. Third class
42. If you have to swim through flames, which of the following is a procedure to follow?
1. Use your life preserver as a raft
 2. Keep your face above the surface of the water as much as possible
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Swim underwater until you are clear of the oil
43. If you must abandon ship into oily water that is not burning, which of the following precautions should you take?
1. Use your life preserver as a raft
 2. Keep your face above the surface of the water as much as possible
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Swim underwater until you are clear of the oil
44. You can use which of the following items to help you stay afloat?
1. Seabags
 2. Pillow cases
 3. Mattress covers
 4. All of the above
45. The Navy uses a maximum of how many types of life preservers?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
46. Which of the following benefits does the collar on the vest-type life preserver provide?
1. Additional insulation against chill in cold water
 2. Additional buoyancy to keep the head upright
 3. A place to store survival equipment
 4. A place to attach a retrieving line
47. The wooden toggle and line of an inflatable life preserver are used to
1. permit easy removal of the preserver
 2. make the preserver fit snugly around your body
 3. attach yourself to a life raft or another person
 4. provide a means for retrieving you out of the water
48. When using a pin-on, battery-operated light on a life preserver, you should replace the battery at what minimum interval?
1. 18 months
 2. 12 months
 3. 3 months
 4. 6 months
49. You may launder the fibrous glass pads in addition to the outer cover of the inherently buoyant preserver.
1. True
 2. False
50. In addition to inspecting your inflatable life preserver each time you wear it, you should also inspect it for air leaks at what minimum interval?
1. Daily
 2. Weekly
 3. Monthly
 4. Quarterly

51. The survival kits in large lifeboats are designed to sustain 15 to 20 people on regular rations for what maximum number of days?
1. 20
 2. 15
 3. 10
 4. 5
52. You can identify the red flare end of a Mk 13 Mod 0 distress signal kit in the dark by which of the following indicators?
1. A metal pull ring
 2. Beadlike projections
 3. The absence of beadlike projections
 4. The absence of a metal pull ring
53. Under good weather conditions, the dye marker will retain some color for what maximum length of time?
1. 1 hour
 2. 2 hours
 3. 3 hours
 4. 4 hours
54. In a lifeboat, what piece of survival equipment is provided to assist you in filling containers with freshwater?
1. Rain catcher tube
 2. Rain cistern
 3. Rain bucket
 4. Funnel
55. In a lifeboat, continuous exposure to the elements will not harm which of the following pieces of survival or signal equipment?
1. Sponges
 2. Knives
 3. Flashlights
 4. Signal mirrors
56. In a lifeboat, you may survive on as little as how much water a day?
1. 10 ounces
 2. 8 ounces
 3. 6 ounces
57. People are known to live for 4 weeks or longer in a survival situation if a sufficient amount of water is available.
1. True
 2. False
58. Which of the following forms of sea life or birds should NEVER be eaten?
1. Sharks
 2. Jellyfish
 3. Seabirds
 4. Sea turtles
59. Which of the following sea birds is/are edible?
1. Albatrosses
 2. Gannets
 3. Terns
 4. All of the above
60. At what minimum water temperature are you at risk for a serious condition called *hypothermia*?
1. 75°F
 2. 80°F
 3. 85°F
 4. 95°F
61. What means should you use to treat frostbitten hands and fingers?
1. Rub them
 2. Exercise them
 3. Place them in cold water
 4. Place them in contact with a warm part of your body
62. Assume that you have just fallen overboard. What is the most important survival technique for you to remember?
1. Remain calm and try to stay afloat
 2. Swim after the ship and call for help
 3. Remove your shoes and other heavy clothing
 4. Keep moving your arms and feet for protection from sharks
63. Helicopters use a maximum of how many basic devices for recovering personnel in the water?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four

64. If you fall overboard and sharks are in the area, you should take which of the following actions?
1. Swim away from the area
 2. Assume the jellyfish position and try to remain motionless
 3. Float on your back and use as little arm and leg movement as possible
 4. Tread water and make wide sweeping movements with your arms to splash water
65. In a group survival situation, good leadership will lessen the effects of which of the following emotional states?
1. Panic
 2. Confusion
 3. Disorganization
 4. All of the above
66. At least how many quarts of water are required each day to maintain your efficiency?
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
67. Liquids obtained from vines are undrinkable if they have which of the following characteristics?
1. White sap
 2. Very dark in color
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Slightly pink color
68. In a survival situation with less than 1 quart of water per day, you should avoid eating what type of food?
1. High-carbohydrate
 2. Highly flavored
 3. Excessively sweetened
 4. High-protein
69. Under survival conditions, you would obtain the most food value from which of the following sources?
1. Nuts
 2. Tubers
 3. Insects
 4. Animal flesh
70. To kill any parasites scavenger birds such as buzzards and vultures might carry, you should boil the birds for what minimum length of time?
1. 5 minutes
 2. 10 minutes
 3. 15 minutes
 4. 20 minutes
71. When selecting a route for evasion travel, you should always choose the easiest route.
1. True
 2. False
72. Which of the following sources is best for determining directions under survival conditions?
1. The position of the stars and the sun
 2. The growth of moss on trees and rocks
 3. The direction of movement of birds and animals
 4. The direction of water flow in streams and rivers
73. During evasion, if you can no longer proceed on your own because of illness, which of the following actions should you take?
1. Seek help from friendly natives
 2. Display a white flag or other white object
 3. Surrender to enemy troops by walking toward them with raised arms
 4. Select a hiding place and stay there until you are well enough to travel
74. After evading the enemy and returning to an area with friendly forces, you should take which of the following actions?
1. Fire your weapon three times and give your name
 2. Arouse their attention by shouting at them
 3. Display a white flag or other white object
 4. Try to get through their lines at night
75. You should give friendly frontline troops which, if any, of the following information about your evasion experiences?
1. All information they request
 2. Immediate tactical information
 3. A description of the methods you used during evasion
 4. None of the above

ASSIGNMENT 11

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 16 “*Career and Education Information.*”

1. Which of the following information is contained in the Navy Goal Card?
 1. Navy Core Values
 2. Rating and advancement career information for each new recruit
 3. The Sailor’s Creed
 4. All of the above
2. In fleet and shore stations, who is responsible for maintaining the two-page Goal Card?
 1. First term Sailors
 2. Second term Sailors
 3. Newly recruited Sailors
3. Which of the following goal-setting areas is included in the Pocket Goal Card?
 1. Navy core values and recruit training goals
 2. The Sailor’s Creed and personal priorities
 3. DEP goals and fleet goals
 4. All of the above
4. Which of the following is a purpose of the Professional Development Board?
 1. To advise Sailors on the necessity of completing PQS
 2. To give Sailors a chance for greater responsibility
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
5. Which of the following personnel make up the Professional Development Board?
 1. Command master chief
 2. Command career counselor
 3. Educational service officer
 4. All of the above
6. What is the objective of the enlisted advancement system?
 1. To keep Sailors from stagnating
 2. To provide qualified petty officers to operate the Navy’s ships, squadrons, and shore stations
 3. To train Sailors for fleet commands
 4. To provide equal opportunity to lower enlisted
7. The enlisted rating structure provides paths of advancement for personnel in paygrades E-1 through what maximum paygrade?
 1. E-9
 2. E-7
 3. E-6
 4. E-4
8. Which of the following is an apprenticeship designation?
 1. AT
 2. EM
 3. FN
 4. MM
9. Ratings are divided into how many categories?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
10. What is a general rating?
 1. An identification of special skills not related to any occupational field
 2. An identification of general skills within a broad occupational field
 3. An occupational field having different qualifications and duties
 4. A broad occupational field requiring the same general qualifications and includes similar duties
11. Which of the following statements defines a designated striker?
 1. Any Sailor in paygrade E-1 through E-3
 2. A Sailor in paygrade E-1 through E-3 who is technically qualified for a specific rating
 3. A Sailor who wants to become qualified for a specific rating
 4. Each of the above

12. What is the difference, if any, between naval standards and occupational standards?
 1. Naval standards only affect paygrades E-1 through E-3, while occupational standards affect all paygrades
 2. Naval standards are the technical standards for a particular paygrade, and occupational standards are the military requirements for a particular paygrade
 3. Naval standards are the military requirements for a particular paygrade, and occupational standards are technical standards for a particular paygrade
 4. None
13. To be eligible for advancement to E-2 or E-3, you must meet which of the following requirements?
 1. Have a certain time in rate
 2. Be recommended by your CO
 3. Complete *Basic Military Requirements*, NAVEDTRA 12018
 4. All of the above
14. What is the purpose for the *Bibliography for Advancement-in-Rate*?
 1. To train Sailors for advancement
 2. To help Sailors study for advancement-in-rate exams
 3. To show what publications are current
 4. To give answers to the tests
15. For you to become eligible for advancement, what person must recommend you?
 1. CO
 2. XO
 3. Division officer
 4. Division LCPO
16. You are an E-2 and are eligible for advancement. What person advances you?
 1. Secretary of the Navy
 2. Chief of Naval Personnel
 3. Commanding officer
 4. Executive officer
17. What factor limits the number of Sailors who can be advanced to petty officer?
 1. The number of vacancies that exist on board the ship
 2. The number of vacancies that exist in each rate and rating
 3. The ability of the Sailors to pass the advancement exam
 4. Each of the above
18. Which of the following are categories of the final multiple that determines which personnel are promoted to paygrades E-4 through E-6?
 1. Merit rating
 2. Personnel testing
 3. Experience
 4. All of the above
19. Which of the following factors are considered in the final multiple computation?
 1. Performance mark average and examination score
 2. Length of service and service in paygrade
 3. Awards and PNA credit
 4. All of the above
20. In the Navy, there are how many types of duty?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
21. Which of the following statements describes sea duty?
 1. Duty performed in commissioned vessels or activities home ported/home based in CONUS that operate away from the home port/home base in excess of 150 days per year
 2. Duty performed in overseas land-based activities that are credited as sea duty for rotational purposes
 3. Duty in activities normally designated as shore duty but that require members to be absent 100 to 150 days year

22. What form should you submit to indicate your duty preference?
 1. Special request
 2. Personnel requisition
 3. NAVPERS 1306/63
 4. NAVPERS 1170
23. You have just arrived at your first duty station. You should submit a duty preference form after what period of time?
 1. 1 month
 2. 3 months
 3. 6 months
 4. 12 months
24. What is the most significant personnel management tool in your service record?
 1. List of Navy schools
 2. The Evaluation Report and Counseling Record
 3. The Enlisted Duty Preference Form
 4. Commands attached
25. Which of the following is the **main** purpose of the Evaluation Report and Counseling Record?
 1. For continuation of service
 2. For assignment to special duties
 3. For BUPERS to use when making advancement-in-rate assignment decisions
 4. All of the above
26. What is meant if you are assigned a 3.0 on an evaluation?
 1. Your performance exceeds standards
 2. Your performance is above standard
 3. Your performance meets standards
 4. Your performance is progressing
27. How many traits are evaluated on the Evaluation Report and Counseling Record?
 1. Three
 2. Five
 3. Seven
 4. Nine
28. An evaluation for which of the following traits is NOT required for paygrades E-1 through E-3?
 1. Leadership
 2. Teamwork
 3. Personal job accomplishment
 4. Military bearing
29. At what interval are Evaluation Report and Counseling Records for E-3 and below submitted?
 1. Yearly only
 2. Yearly and when transferred
 3. Biyearly only
 4. Biyearly and when transferred
30. Once you have signed your Evaluation Report and Counseling Record, it is sent to what agency?
 1. CINCPAC/LANT FLT
 2. CINC
 3. BUPERS
 4. CNO
31. How many different forms are contained in the Enlisted Service Record?
 1. 7
 2. 9
 3. 13
 4. 15
32. Which of the following data is contained in Page 2 of your Enlisted Service Record?
 1. An application for dependency allowances
 2. An up-to-date record of emergency data
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Your civilian education
33. What page of your Enlisted Service Record contains information on your occupational training and awards you've received?
 1. Page 1
 2. Page 2
 3. Page 4
34. Where would you find information about your civilian education before you entered the Navy?
 1. Page 1
 2. Page 2
 3. Page 4
35. What type of documents require the CO's signature?
 1. Those that establish policy
 2. Those that deal with aspects of military justice
 3. Those required by law
 4. Each of the above

36. Which of the following is/are objective(s) of the 3-M Systems?
1. To maintain equipment at maximum operating efficiency
 2. To reduce equipment downtime
 3. To reduce cost of maintenance in money and man-hours
 4. Each of the above
37. Which of the following is a requirement for qualifying for a particular watch station?
1. Completing a PQS
 2. Completing a PAR
 3. Passing an advancement-in-rate exam
 4. Each of the above
38. What section of the PQS standards deals with the major working parts of an installation?
1. Fundamentals
 2. Systems
 3. Watch Stations
39. What person/office is your point of contact for all the Navy's training and education programs?
1. LCPO
 2. ESO
 3. XO
 4. CO
40. What type of training do you receive during daily operation and maintenance situations?
1. OJT
 2. GMT
 3. NMT
 4. "A" school
41. What training is an important part of the Navy's leadership continuum?
1. OJT
 2. GMT
 3. "A" school
 4. "C" school
42. What Navy school provides you with advanced skills and knowledge for a particular job or billet?
1. Class "A" school
 2. Class "C" school
 3. Class "F" school
 4. Class "R" school
43. What publication contains the list of current training manuals?
1. *Naval Occupational Standards List*
 2. *Catalog of Nonresident Training Courses, NAVEDTRA 12061*
 3. *Military Rate Training Guide*
44. What activity provides support to the voluntary education programs of all the military services?
1. Tuition assistance
 2. Navy Campus
 3. DANTES
 4. EEAP
45. What program allows an enlisted person to complete a baccalaureate degree within 2 years while receiving full pay and allowances and be commissioned upon graduation?
1. Enlisted Commissioning Program
 2. Naval Reserve Officer Program
 3. NROTC Scholarship Program
 4. BOOST Program
46. There are how many types of discharge?
1. Five
 2. Four
 3. Three
 4. Two
47. If you meet the requirements for the Navy Good Conduct Medal, you also meet the requirements for
1. reenlistment only
 2. overseas duty only
 3. commissioning programs only
 4. reenlistment, overseas duty, and commissioning programs

ASSIGNMENT 12

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 17 “*Financial Management and Stress Management.*”

1. How many types of pay may you receive?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
 2. As a Sailor, what action must you take in order to get paid?
 1. Open a savings account only
 2. Open a checking account only
 3. Open a savings or a checking account
- IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3 AND 4, SELECT THE TERM USED TO DEFINE THE QUESTION.
3. Pay you get for certain types of duty that are usually considered hazardous.
 1. Basic pay
 2. Incentive pay
 3. Special pay
 4. The pay you get that's based on your paygrade and length of service.
 1. Basic pay
 2. Incentive pay
 3. Special pay
 5. You are getting a selective reenlistment bonus. What type of pay are you receiving?
 1. Incentive pay
 2. Basic pay
 3. Special pay
 6. What is an allowance?
 1. Money used to reimburse you for expenses necessary for you to do your job
 2. Money used to pay you for expenses unnecessary for you to do your job
 3. Money paid for services rendered
 4. Money paid for longevity
 7. You are entitled to an annual clothing maintenance allowance after you have been on active duty for what length of time?
 1. 12 months
 2. 6 months
 3. 3 months
 4. 9 months
 8. Which of the following offices can provide you information about the types of allowances to which you're entitled?
 1. Education services office
 2. Disbursing
 3. Personnel
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
 9. How is your housing allowance shown on the leave and earnings statement (LES)?
 1. BAQ only
 2. VHA only
 3. BAQ and VHA
 4. BAH
 10. An allotment is money you have withheld from your pay and paid directly to someone else. There are how many categories of authorized allotments?
 1. Six
 2. Five
 3. Three
 4. Four
 11. What office should you notify if you think that you're being overpaid?
 1. Division
 2. Disbursing
 3. Admin
 4. ESO
 12. By looking at your LES, you can find the amount of allowances you have earned.
 1. True
 2. False

13. Leave and liberty are times you're authorized to spend away from work and off duty. They are combined on the LES.
 1. True
 2. False
 14. You earn a certain number of leave days each year you serve on active duty. What is the maximum number of days of leave you can earn in a year?
 1. 10
 2. 20
 3. 30
 4. 40
 15. Regular liberty is usually granted as a 4-day period.
 1. True
 2. False
 16. Under certain circumstances, what is the maximum number of days special liberty a CO can grant?
 1. 1 day
 2. 2 days
 3. 3 days
 4. 4 days
 17. Which of the following types of leave is NOT charged to your earned, annual, or excess leave account?
 1. Authorized regular leave
 2. Convalescent leave
 3. Sick leave
 4. Recovery leave
 18. What form should you use to request either regular or emergency leave?
 1. NAVCOMPT Form 3065
 2. NAVCOMPT Form 3180
 3. BUPERS Form 3065
 4. BUPERS Form 3180
 19. The safest and most convenient way for you to keep track of your money is to open a checking account.
 1. True
 2. False
 20. Which of the following is one way you can avoid bouncing a check?
 1. Only use debit cards
 2. Balance your checkbook
 3. Always pay cash
 4. Get a second job
 21. Which of the following is/are types of voluntary allotments?
 1. Life insurance payments
 2. Mortgage payments
 3. Payment to family members
 4. All of the above
 22. Which of the following is/are types of involuntary allotments?
 1. CFC pledges
 2. Purchase of U.S. savings bonds
 3. Garnishment of pay
 4. All of the above
 23. Which of the following is the key to money management?
 1. Using a budget
 2. Using an ATM
 3. Using a checking account
 4. Each of the above
- IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 24 THROUGH 27, SELECT THE TERM USED TO DEFINE THE QUESTION.
24. The amount of money taken from pay for income taxes, Social Security, SGLI, and so forth.
 1. Allotments
 2. Deductions
 3. Fixed expenses
 4. Net income
 25. The money taken from gross income to pay debts to the United States.
 1. Allotments
 2. Gross income
 3. Fixed expenses
 4. Net income
 26. The money paid to a member after all deductions and allotments are paid.
 1. Deductions
 2. Fixed expenses
 3. Gross income
 4. Net income

27. Expenses that are the same each month.
 1. Allotments
 2. Deductions
 3. Fixed
 4. Net income
28. Of the following expenses, which one is a fixed expense?
 1. Clothes
 2. Rent
 3. Savings
 4. Food
29. You are planning a budget. What is the first thing for which you should plan?
 1. Clothes
 2. Rent
 3. Savings
 4. Food
30. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, approximately what percentage of your income should be budgeted for housing costs?
 1. 15%
 2. 20%
 3. 25%
 4. 30%
31. Credit is buying now and paying later at no extra cost.
 1. True
 2. False
32. What method, if any, can you use to find the total amount you will pay for a loan?
 1. Add the price of the purchase to the total amount of the loan
 2. Subtract the price of the purchase from the total amount you will pay for the loan
 3. None
33. Good credit is priceless for which of the following reasons?
 1. Buying a house
 2. In emergencies
 3. Making big purchases
34. Which of the following are principles of using credit?
 1. Don't use credit for splurging
 2. Make as large a down payment as possible
 3. Use credit to purchase goods that will last for a long time
 4. Each of the above
35. What is the maximum life insurance coverage under the Serviceman's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program?
 1. \$100,000
 2. \$150,000
 3. \$200,000
 4. \$250,000
36. Who is responsible for the safety, health, and well-being of your family?
 1. Yourself
 2. The Navy
 3. Your spouse
 4. The government
37. What is the result of abusive behavior of Navy personnel?
 1. Destroyed lives
 2. Negative morale of the military unit
 3. Bad reputation of the military in the civilian community
 4. All of the above
38. What program, if any, was established to help families in distress?
 1. Case Review Committee (CRC)
 2. Family Advocacy Program (FAP)
 3. Family Advocacy Committee (FAC)
 4. None
39. Victims of spouse or child abuse can report incidents directly to which of the following persons/activities?
 1. FAO
 2. FSC
 3. Medical treatment center
 4. All of the above
40. Stress happens when there is an imbalance between the demands of our lives and the means we have to deal with those demands.
 1. True
 2. False
41. What are the three means we can use to deal with stress?
 1. Acceptance, attitude, and perspective
 2. Attitude, avoidance, and perspective
 3. Acceptance, avoidance, and perspective
 4. Acceptance, avoidance, and rejection

ASSIGNMENT 13

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 18 “*Surface Preservation.*”

1. Your department is responsible for cleaning all the areas listed on which of the following documents?
 1. The compartment checkoff list
 2. The Watch, Quarter, and Station Bill
 3. The Maintenance and Material Management System
 4. The Cleaning, Preservation, and Maintenance Bill
2. Cleaning gear is stocked and issued from what area?
 1. The supply department
 2. The first lieutenant’s storeroom
 3. The aft deck storeroom
 4. The common gear locker
3. When using cleaning agents, such as detergents, you should take which of the following steps to ensure good cleaning results?
 1. Wetting and rinsing only
 2. Wetting, scrubbing, and rinsing
 3. Scrubbing and drying only
 4. Scrubbing, wetting, and drying
4. Which of the following is the definition of a *field day*?
 1. The day before an important personal inspection
 2. A period set aside for the maintenance of personal clothing
 3. A day designated by the captain for participation of all hands in organized sports
 4. A period when all hands thoroughly clean the ship inside and out
5. Field days accomplish which of the following functions?
 1. Reduce the dirt intake caused by operating equipment
 2. Aid in the preservation of the ship by extending paint life
 3. Improve the appearance and sanitary condition of the ship
 4. All of the above
6. Vinyl deck coverings should be given what care frequently?
 1. Scrubbed, waxed, and buffed with an electric buffing machine
 2. Clamped down, dried, and buffed with a buffer
 3. Buffed with scouring pads and mineral spirits
 4. Swabbed with detergent and waxed with self-polishing wax
7. What material is added to nonslip deck coverings to provide better footing?
 1. Pieces of sandpaper
 2. Small pebbles
 3. Pumice
8. What type of inspection is taking place when the ship or station is divided into sections?
 1. Cruise inspection
 2. Zone inspection
 3. Captain’s inspection
 4. Shakedown inspection
9. Solvents should NEVER be used in unventilated spaces under any circumstances.
 1. True
 2. False

10. When using solvents, proper ventilation must be provided in which of the following areas?
 1. In voids only
 2. In exterior spaces only
 3. In interior spaces only
 4. Each of the above
11. Which of the following precautions will reduce the possibility of vapor buildup in an area?
 1. Wearing protective clothing, goggles, and gloves
 2. Keeping oxygen and first-aid equipment nearby
 3. Using extra fans for ventilation
 4. All of the above
12. When working with solvents in an enclosed space, you must take which of the following precautions?
 1. Wear an OBA at all times
 2. Always use the buddy system
 3. Ensure that the installed CO system is operational
 4. Have damage control personnel present to assist with spills
13. When using solvents, you must make sure that your personnel know the nearest escape route in case of fire and the location of the
 1. head
 2. nearest fire alarm
 3. roving patrol
 4. gas free engineer
14. Before starting a job that involves working with solvents, you should take which of the following precautions?
 1. Secure the roving patrol
 2. Have the area checked by the gas free engineer
 3. Obtain the ventilation plan for the space involved
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
15. If you are told by the gas free engineer that harmful vapors have increased to unsafe levels in the area in which your detail is working, you should take which of the following actions?
 1. Stop work immediately and clear the area until it is safe to return
 2. Notify damage control central and await guidance
 3. Evacuate the area after the second warning
 4. Have each member of the detail don an OBA
16. Solvents spilled on some types of tile may cause what type of problem?
 1. Radiation poisoning
 2. Lung irritation
 3. Skin disease
17. A spill must be reported if it presents a threat to the ship, the health of the crew, or involves more than what amount of solvent?
 1. 1 quart
 2. 1 gallon
 3. 5 quarts
 4. 5 gallons
18. A Sailor with a history of which of the following medical problems should not be permitted to work with paint, solvents, and thinners?
 1. Asthma
 2. Allergies
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Diabetes
19. If a solvent makes contact with a person's skin, the skin should be immediately flushed with which of the following liquids?
 1. Clear water
 2. Hydrogen peroxide
 3. Sodium chloride solution
 4. Sodium hydroxide solution

20. If someone has breathed vapors from solvents, which of the following actions should you take?
 1. Relieve the Sailor from the work detail
 2. Get the Sailor to a doctor as soon as possible
 3. Place the Sailor on report for unsafe work habits
 4. Make the Sailor wear an OBA for the remainder of the work detail
21. With reference to a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), which of the following statements is correct?
 1. It contains a cartridge that may contain a chemical or carbon
 2. It filters out spray mist and absorbs vapors
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. It is used in areas that lack oxygen
22. In addition to the possibility of fire, which of the following safety hazards may result if paint and solvent containers are not kept tightly closed?
 1. The area may become oxygen rich, causing light-headedness
 2. The paints and solvents may evaporate, causing loss of inventory
 3. The fumes and vapors may react with the deck tile, causing it to become slippery
 4. The oxygen in the area may be displaced, causing a shortage that will not sustain life
23. While inspecting containers of corrosive material being loaded aboard ship, you notice a dented can. What action should you take?
 1. Refuse to accept the damaged container
 2. Sign for the shipment but note the condition of the can on the bill of lading
 3. Sign for the material, but store the damaged container in a locker designed for flammable materials
 4. Circle the dent on the can with an international orange marker and use the can first
24. If you discover a leaking solvent container while inspecting your storage area, which of the following actions should you take?
 1. Check for the type of solvent by reading the contents label
 2. Immediately inform your supervisor
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Post a hazardous materials warning outside the area and notify the officer of the deck
25. When transferring solvents from one container to another, which of the following types of equipment should you use?
 1. An electric transfer pump using 110 volts ac or less
 2. An electric transfer pump using 28 volts dc or less
 3. A battery-operated transfer pump
 4. A standard Navy transfer pump
26. When at sea, which of the following methods is approved for handling and disposing of empty solvent containers?
 1. Retain all solvent containers onboard to facilitate transfer in the event of damage to a stored container
 2. Stow the containers in a disposal storage area until your next port of call; then dispose of them properly
 3. Puncture and discard the containers over the fantail once outside the 12-mile limit
 4. Puncture and discard the containers over the fantail once outside the 3-mile limit
27. You are inspecting stored paint and solvents. If you're unsure whether a large batch of paint is suitable for use, you should take what action?
 1. Return paint over 2 years old to the manufacturer
 2. Forward a sample to the nearest Navy testing laboratory
 3. Paint a test area and observe the results
 4. Use the paint

28. If you have which of the following symptoms, the compartment you're working in might have bad air?
1. Headache
 2. Dizziness
 3. Labored breathing
 4. All of the above
29. While working in a closed space, a Sailor has lost consciousness. You should immediately enter the space to help your shipmate.
1. True
 2. False
30. To find the storage requirements for solvents, you should refer to what document?
1. PMS
 2. MRC
 3. MSDS
31. Which of the following protective equipment should be worn when working with chlorinated cleaning solvents, organic cleaning solvents, and fluorocarbon refrigerants and solvents?
1. Neoprene gloves
 2. Rubber gloves
 3. Safety splash goggles
 4. All of the above
32. Painting the exterior of an aircraft carrier requires about how many gallons of paint?
1. 950
 2. 1,000
 3. 1,250
 4. 1,500
33. Paint consists of a total of how many essential ingredients?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
34. Paint pigment provides the coloring, rust prevention, and lasting quality of paint. Pigment is made from which of the following metals?
1. Lead
 2. Zinc
 3. Titanium
 4. All of the above
35. What ingredient is the most common one used to make thinners?
1. Denatured alcohol
 2. Mineral spirits
 3. Linseed oil
 4. Water
36. Which of the following petroleum products must NEVER be used to thin paint?
1. Kerosene
 2. Diesel oil
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Mineral spirits
37. What minimum number of coats of primer should be used on a surface cleaned to bare metal?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
38. What is the minimum amount of drying time required between primer coats?
1. 24 hours
 2. 12 hours
 3. 8 hours
 4. 4 hours
39. What color paint is used to paint the underside of deck overhangs?
1. White
 2. Black
 3. Haze gray
 4. Deck gray
40. The deck of the machinery spaces is painted what color?
1. Haze gray
 2. Deck gray
 3. Dark red
 4. Dark green
41. Feathering the paint edges of chipped or scraped areas should be done with which of the following tools?
1. Scraper
 2. Sandpaper
 3. Chipping hammer
 4. Hand wire brush

42. What tool should you use to remove deeply embedded rust?
1. A power-operated heavy-duty wire brush
 2. An electric disk sander
 3. A rotary chipping tool
 4. A pneumatic hammer
43. You would use a rotary scaling and chipping tool on which of the following jobs?
1. To chip a bulkhead
 2. To chip up old tile
 3. To chip a large deck area
44. The most important safety precaution to follow when using portable tools is to make sure they are properly grounded.
1. True
 2. False
45. What is the first sign of galvanic corrosion on aluminum?
1. Disintegration of the rivets or bolts holding the aluminum
 2. Loose rivets, screws, or bolts holding the aluminum
 3. Pitting and scaling of the surface
 4. Appearance of a white powdery residue
46. Which of the following tools should be used to chip painted aluminum surfaces?
1. Hand scraper
 2. Wire brush
 3. Sandpaper
 4. Each of the above
47. If you have a cut on your hand, what precaution, if any, should you take when using paint remover?
1. Use a simple dressing
 2. Put a bandage over the cut
 3. Wear gloves
 4. None
48. How many methods does the Navy use to apply paint?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
49. What are the two most useful brushes to use when painting?
1. Flat brush and fitch brush
 2. Flat brush and sash tool brush
 3. Sash tool brush and painter's dusting brush
 4. Sash tool brush and fitch brush
50. What is meant by the terms laying on and laying off?
1. Double coat, going from left to right
 2. Applying strokes first in long strokes in one direction and then crossing your first strokes
 3. Spraying 10 inches away and then misting
51. What type of remover should you use to remove natural oil-based paints?
1. Turpentine
 2. Water
 3. Alcohol
 4. Xylene

ASSIGNMENT 14

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 19 “*Safety and Hazardous Materials.*”

1. When performing maintenance or upkeep on equipment or machinery, you would find applicable safety precautions in which of the following publications?
 1. Planned maintenance system (PMS) cards
 2. Operator’s manuals
 3. Technical manuals
 4. Each of the above
2. Which of the following safety actions should you take?
 1. Observe all safety precautions
 2. Report unsafe conditions
 3. Warn others of hazards
 4. Each of the above
3. What type of information is contained in Material Safety Data Sheets?
 1. Supply codes
 2. Information about hazardous material
 3. Transfer dates
 4. The age of the materials
4. Which of the following is the major concern of Navy personnel aboard small boats?
 1. Crew safety
 2. Passenger safety
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Other vessels
5. When handling lines or taking part in underway replenishment, you must always wear what article of safety equipment?
 1. Inherently buoyant life jacket
 2. Inflatable life jacket
 3. Safety glasses
 4. Ear plugs
6. Which of the following hazards is/are associated with jet aircraft on flight decks?
 1. Being blown overboard
 2. Being burned by jet exhaust
 3. Being sucked into jet intakes
 4. Each of the above
7. Besides fuel and ammunition handling spaces, smoking is prohibited in which of the following areas?
 1. Flight deck
 2. Hangar deck
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Crew lounge
8. Lifelines are used for which of the following purposes?
 1. To prevent personnel from being washed overboard
 2. To provide a place to hang heavy weights
 3. To give personnel on deck a place to sit
 4. To provide a neater appearance
9. You should not paint scaffolding for which of the following reasons?
 1. Paint conceals defects
 2. Paint makes scaffolds slick
 3. Paint is too hard to keep clean
 4. Paint makes scaffolds too heavy
10. Which of the following safety items should you use when handling cargo?
 1. Safety shoes
 2. Hard hat
 3. Gloves
 4. All of the above
11. When using a hand truck to move loads on a ramp, you should move the hand truck in what way?
 1. Push the load up, pull the load down
 2. Pull the load up, push the load down
 3. Pull the load both up and down
 4. Push the load both up and down
12. When working aloft, you can receive a shock from which of the following pieces of gear?
 1. Ladders
 2. Guy wires
 3. Metal fittings
 4. All of the above

13. When working over the side, you must wear which of the following pieces of safety equipment?
 1. Inherently buoyant life jacket
 2. Inflatable life jacket
 3. Deck shoes
 4. Gloves
14. Accidents involving steam usually occur in what working spaces?
 1. Engine rooms only
 2. Firerooms only
 3. Engine rooms and firerooms
 4. Galley
15. A person overcome by carbon monoxide has which of the following symptoms?
 1. Sudden feeling of weakness
 2. Headache
 3. Drowsiness
 4. All of the above
16. If you are in a closed compartment and think you're being affected by carbon monoxide, you should take which of the following actions?
 1. Call for help
 2. Get to fresh air
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Stay where you are and relax
17. What person is authorized to certify that a closed space is safe to enter?
 1. Work center supervisor
 2. Gas free engineer
 3. Division officer
 4. Division chief
18. When using an internal combustion engine in a closed space for de-watering or fire fighting, you should take which of the following actions to ensure personal safety?
 1. Make sure the engine is clean
 2. Make sure the engine is fully fueled
 3. Make sure the exhaust is carried to the open atmosphere
 4. Make sure the exhaust is confined to one section of the compartment
19. During fueling operations, the word is passed "the use of open flame devices is prohibited." Which of the following devices is/are considered an open flame?
 1. Matches
 2. Lighted candles
 3. Cigarette lighters
 4. All of the above
20. Projectile-type ammunition that is 3 inches or greater in diameter can be identified by what method?
 1. Shape
 2. Color code
 3. Storage container
 4. Label
21. You should NEVER take which of the following items into a magazine?
 1. Naked lights
 2. Matches
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
22. Aboard ship, where are pyrotechnic materials usually stored?
 1. In interior passageways
 2. In machinery spaces
 3. In stowage spaces on topside decks
 4. In magazines
23. What person must approve the use of personal electrical equipment before you can use it aboard ship?
 1. The division officer
 2. The engineer officer
 3. The department head
 4. The division chief
24. Compartments used to store compressed gas cylinders should not be allowed to rise above what maximum temperature?
 1. 130°F
 2. 135°F
 3. 140°F
 4. 145°F
25. On noncargo ships, in what position should compressed gas cylinders be stored?
 1. Vertically, valve up
 2. Vertically, valve down
 3. Horizontally, valve up
 4. Horizontally, valve down

26. Compartments that contain compressed gases are ventilated for what length of time if ventilation has been secured?
1. 5 minutes
 2. 10 minutes
 3. 15 minutes
 4. 20 minutes
27. Oxygen and chlorine cylinders may be stored in close proximity (near) to fuel or gas cylinders.
1. True
 2. False
28. Only trained and medically qualified personnel are authorized to remove asbestos.
1. True
 2. False
29. A tool is classified as power-driven if it has which of the following power sources?
1. Pneumatic
 2. Hydraulic
 3. Electrical
 4. Each of the above
30. Personnel assigned to a fire watch during a welding operation must remain at their location for what minimum length of time after the job is completed?
1. 10 minutes
 2. 20 minutes
 3. 30 minutes
 4. 40 minutes
31. When operating rotating machinery, you should never wear which of the following items?
1. Jewelry
 2. Neckties
 3. Loose-fitting clothes
 4. All of the above
32. Compressed air can be used to clean disassembled machinery parts provided the pressure doesn't exceed how many pounds per square inch (psi)?
1. 30 psi
 2. 45 psi
 3. 60 psi
 4. 75 psi
33. Sewage wastes contain bacteria and viruses. They can enter your body through which of the following means?
1. Your nose
 2. Your mouth
 3. Open sores
 4. All of the above
34. You should not use liquid soaps or scented disinfectants to clean up spilled sewage for what reason?
1. They cause too many suds
 2. They have poor cleaning characteristics
 3. They may temporarily disguise inadequate clean-up procedures
35. You shouldn't smoke around sewage-handling equipment for what reason?
1. Germs found in the sewage can be inhaled
 2. Smoke adds to the odor
 3. Gases found around equipment and given off by sewage are explosive
36. Continuous exposure to high-level noises could cause which of the following kinds of hearing loss?
1. Temporary
 2. Permanent
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
37. When working in machinery rooms and repair shops, you may be required to wear double-hearing protection.
1. True
 2. False
38. When driving or riding in a Navy vehicle, you are required to wear seat belts.
1. True
 2. False
39. Which of the following precautions should you follow when lifting heavy objects?
1. Keep the load close to the center of your body
 2. Pull the load toward you; then lift gradually
 3. If too heavy to lift alone, get help
 4. All of the above

40. Heat stress is caused by which of the following factors?
 1. Workload
 2. Humidity
 3. Air temperature
 4. All of the above
41. Prolonged exposure to heat stress conditions causes which of the following medical emergencies?
 1. Heat stroke
 2. Heat exhaustion
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Euphoria
42. What is the major health risk to personnel who are exposed to severe cold weather?
 1. Snow blindness
 2. Hypothermia
 3. Sunburn
 4. Flu
43. Which of the following documents standardizes tag-out procedures aboard ship?
 1. NAVSHIPS 9890/3
 2. NAVSHIPS 9890/5
 3. OPNAVINST 3120.32
 4. OPNAVINST 4450.2
44. Under the tag-out procedures, what person has the authority to place a system off line for repairs or maintenance?
 1. Authorizing officer
 2. Repair activity rep
 3. Person attaching the tag
 4. Person checking the tag
45. How many different tags are authorized for use in identifying defective instruments or pieces of equipment?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
46. What color is used to identify a danger tag?
 1. Yellow
 2. Green
 3. Red
47. What color identifies a caution tag?
 1. Yellow
 2. Green
 3. Red
48. What means are used to control an entire tag-out procedure?
 1. DC fitting closure tag
 2. Tag-out logs
 3. Engineer boiler log
 4. First lieutenant's deck log
49. Which of the following publications contain information on Navy safety?
 1. OPNAVINST 4450.2
 2. OPNAVINST 5100.19
 3. NAVPERS 4450.2
 4. NAVPERS 5100.19

ASSIGNMENT 15

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 20 “*Sea Power*,” Chapter 21 “*Leadership and Supervision*,” and Chapter 22 “*Security Requirements and International Agreements*.”

1. Sea power is a nation’s ability to protect which of the following interests?
 1. Political
 2. Economic
 3. Military
 4. All of the above
2. What are the principle parts of sea power?
 1. Naval power, ocean science, ocean industry, and ocean commerce
 2. Ocean science, ocean industry, ocean commerce, and ASW warfare
 3. Ocean industry, ocean commerce, ocean science, and nuclear propulsion aircraft carriers
 4. Naval power, ocean industry, ocean commerce, and ballistic missiles
3. In peacetime, what does sea power encompass?
 1. Clash of fleets
 2. Commercial rivalries
 3. Diplomatic maneuvering
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
4. What person coined the phrase “sea power”?
 1. Secretary Alexander Hamilton
 2. John Paul Jones
 3. Admiral David Farragut
 4. Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan
5. Which of the following is a requirement for a nation to have sea power?
 1. Serviceable coastlines
 2. Favorable climate
 3. Abundant natural resources
 4. Each of the above
6. Immediately after the Civil War, the primary role of the U.S. Navy was to defend the coast and as a commerce raider.
 1. True
 2. False
7. During World War II, fewer battles were fought between ships within sight of each other for which of the following reasons?
 1. There were fewer ships in sea battles
 2. Submarines were usually used to fight battles
 3. The effects of aircraft, aircraft carriers, and radar began to emerge
 4. The convoy system kept enemy ships away from allied battle groups
8. Today, sea power involves which of the following industries?
 1. Marine science
 2. Maritime industry
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
9. The seas are our lifeline for survival. Which of the following factors make this a true statement?
 1. A barrier between nations
 2. A broad highway for ships
 3. A source for food, minerals, and metals
 4. All of the above
10. An economic advantage for a nation is to produce goods and services and to exchange them with other nations. Those that have failed in commerce have also failed as world powers.
 1. True
 2. False
11. What is the determining factor in the United States that changed our point of view about raw materials?
 1. Population growth and advanced technology
 2. Interrelationships between countries
 3. Growing isolationist policy
 4. Increased loss of farmland

12. What amount of minerals does the United States produce?
 1. 4 minerals
 2. 11 minerals
 3. 33 minerals
 4. 48 minerals
13. The United States acknowledges freedom of the seas under what law or treaty?
 1. Federal law
 2. Treaty of Versailles
 3. International law
 4. Treaty of Zurich
14. Which of the following actions must our country take to protect our national security and sustain our economy?
 1. Import raw materials, manufacture goods, and export goods to world marketplace
 2. Keep the sea lanes open
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
15. What states are outside the continental United States (CONUS)?
 1. New Mexico and Alaska
 2. Hawaii and Alaska
 3. New Mexico and Guam
 4. Alaska and Puerto Rico
16. There are a total of how many overseas U.S. territories?
 1. Two
 2. Three
 3. Four
 4. Five
17. The primary functions of the Navy and Marine Corps forces is to seek and destroy enemy naval forces, suppress enemy sea commerce gain, maintain general naval supremacy, control vital sea areas, and protect sea lines of communication.
 1. True
 2. False
18. When did the “tanker wars” occur in the Persian Gulf?
 1. 1986 to 1988
 2. 1987 to 1989
 3. 1988 to 1990
 4. 1989 to 1991
19. Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm is an example of what type of exercise?
 1. Army operation only
 2. Air Force operation only
 3. Joint amphibious operations
20. What is meant by the term “hi-low balanced mix”?
 1. Speeding up research and development of new weapons
 2. Purchasing highly effective aircraft and ships and developing new classes of low-cost ships
 3. Laying up of old ships to save money
 4. Training personnel in high and low technology areas

- A. NAVAL STRATEGY
- B. NATIONAL INTERESTS
- C. NATIONAL STRATEGY
- D. NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Figure A

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 23 SELECT THE TERM FROM FIGURE A THAT DESCRIBES THE QUESTION.

21. A broad course of action designed to achieve national objectives.
 1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
22. Conditions that are to the advantage of our nation to pursue or protect.
 1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
23. Use of naval forces to achieve naval objectives.
 1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D

24. Which of the following objectives would fall under the term “national objective”?
 1. Political
 2. Security
 3. Economic
 4. Each of the above
25. Sea control and power projection are the Navy’s mission in support of
 1. naval strategy
 2. national interests
 3. national strategy
 4. naval objectives
26. Which of the following functions allows the Navy to control the sea and project power?
 1. Strategic nuclear deterrence
 2. Strong naval presence
 3. Security of the sea lines of communications
 4. Each of the above
27. On what date did Congress authorize the first six frigates of the Continental Navy?
 1. 27 Mar 1794
 2. 4 Feb 1776
 3. 20 Aug 1775
 4. 19 Jul 1773
28. In what year did Congress enact the Merchant Marine Act?
 1. 1916
 2. 1926
 3. 1936
 4. 1946
29. During World War II, the U.S. built and manned more than how many merchant ships?
 1. 3,000
 2. 4,500
 3. 6,000
 4. 7,500
30. In wartime, the Merchant Marine is responsible for which of the following missions?
 1. Transporting essential materials and cargo
 2. Resupplying allied military forces overseas
 3. Providing underway replenishment to Navy ships at sea
 4. All of the above
31. In peacetime, which of the following military services is not controlled by the Department of Defense?
 1. U.S. Navy
 2. U.S. Marine Corps
 3. U.S. Coast Guard
 4. U.S. Naval Reserve
32. The U.S. Coast Guard was established as the United States Revenue Marine in what year?
 1. 1760
 2. 1776
 3. 1785
 4. 1790
33. What is the traditional image of the U.S. Coast Guard?
 1. Watchful
 2. Vigilant
 3. Lifesaver
 4. Benefactor
34. Which of the following are modern-day Coast Guard duties?
 1. Enforcement of maritime laws and treaties
 2. Search and rescue operations
 3. Enforcement of drug and contraband laws
 4. Each of the above
35. During wartime, the Coast Guard operates directly under the
 1. Chief of Naval Operations
 2. Secretary of the Navy
 3. Joint Chiefs of Staff
 4. Secretary of Defense
36. Which of the following organizations was established by combining the sealift missions of the Naval and Army Transport services?
 1. Merchant Sea Transportation Service
 2. Department of Transportation
 3. Military Sealift Command
 4. U.S. Coast Guard
37. Military Sealift Command ships use which of the following titles?
 1. United States Naval Ships (USNS)
 2. United States Charter Ships (USCS)
 3. United States Coast Guard Ships (USCGS)
 4. United States Transportation Service Ships (USTSS)

38. In peacetime, the Military Sealift Command ships nearly what percentage of all military cargo on privately owned U.S. flagships and other merchant marine vessels?
1. 14%
 2. 25%
 3. 35%
 4. 45%
39. What are the essential ingredients for U.S. sea power?
1. Merchant Marine, Military Sealift Command, Coast Guard, and the Navy
 2. Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and the Military Sealift command
 3. Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, Military Sealift Command, and the Marine Corps
 4. Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and the Merchant Marine
40. Which of the following qualities should Navy leadership exhibit?
1. Administrative ability
 2. Moral principals
 3. Personal example
 4. Each of the above
41. When followed, which of the following moral principals provides direction and consistency to leadership?
1. Integrity
 2. Loyalty
 3. Honesty
 4. All of the above
42. To make sure an order to a job will get it done, orders need to be given so they can be followed. Orders should be given in what way?
1. Simple only
 2. Clear only
 3. Simple, clear, and complete
 4. Complex
43. To be a good leader, you need to carry out your orders in which of the following ways?
1. Promptly
 2. Cheerfully
 3. To the best of your ability
 4. Each of the above
44. Immediate obedience is an automatic response to a command.
1. True
 2. False
45. Reasoned obedience lets you obey an order while learning from your experience while carrying it out.
1. True
 2. False
46. What is the primary goal of the Continuous Improvement Program?
1. Increased productivity only
 2. Produce better quality through leadership only
 3. Increase productivity and produce better quality through leadership
47. How many security classifications does the Navy use to identify classified material?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
48. Which of the following security classifications is used for information or material that requires the highest degree of protection?
1. Top Secret
 2. Secret
 3. Confidential
 4. For Official Use Only
49. Having a security clearance automatically grants you access to classified material.
1. True
 2. False
50. To get a security clearance, you must be a United States citizen.
1. True
 2. False
51. Which of the following infractions will cause a Sailor's CO to report that infraction to DON CAF?
1. Criminal conduct
 2. General inaptitude
 3. Noncompliance with security requirements
 4. All of the above

52. Classified material is assigned a security classification for which of the following reasons?
1. To ensure personnel are aware of the classified nature of the material
 2. To ensure the material receives the degree of protection required
 3. To assist in extracting, paraphrasing, downgrading, and declassifying actions
 4. All of the above
53. If a publication contains unclassified, FOUO, Confidential, Secret, and Top Secret information, what security classification is assigned?
1. Top Secret
 2. Secret
 3. Confidential
 4. For Official Use Only
54. If you need to find the rules for transmitting classified material, you should refer to what SECNAV instruction?
1. 5510.36
 2. 5510.30A
 3. 5510.3
 4. 5510.3A
55. Classified information is not transmitted over the telephone except when authorized on approved, secure communications circuits.
1. True
 2. False
56. Which of the following is a concern of ADP security?
1. Hardware
 2. Software
 3. Admin procedures
 4. All of the above
57. What term defines classified material that is lost, stolen, captured, salvaged, or seen by unauthorized personnel?
1. Secure
 2. Abandoned
 3. Compromised
58. What type of communications is one of the least secure communications system?
1. Registered U.S. mail
 2. Telephone
 3. U.S. mail
 4. Courier Service
59. What action, if any, should you take if you suspect someone you know is compromising classified material?
1. Confront the individual
 2. Report it to the command security officer
 3. Report it to your CO through the chain of command
 4. None
60. Terrorists try to force governments or societies to take certain actions for political, religious, or ideological purposes.
1. True
 2. False
61. The greatest publicity is given to which of the following terrorism methods?
1. Taking hostages
 2. Bombing
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Sabotage
62. Which of the following threat conditions affords the highest degree of readiness?
1. ALPHA
 2. BRAVO
 3. CHARLIE
 4. DELTA
63. The Status of Forces Agreement covers which of the following topics?
1. Taxes
 2. Criminal jurisdiction
 3. Passport requirements
 4. All of the above
64. In what year did the Geneva Convention establish certain rights for prisoners of war?
1. 1948
 2. 1949
 3. 1950
 4. 1951

65. The Law of Armed Conflict prohibits which of the following techniques or tactics?

1. Rape
2. Pillage
3. Plunder
4. All of the above

66. The Geneva Convention recognizes a prisoner's right to try to escape. Which of the following disciplinary actions may be taken when a prisoner is caught in an escape attempt?

1. Stoppage of extra privileges
2. Confinement
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Torture

