

ASSIGNMENT 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1-71. What total length does a ship have to be to require a second masthead light?
1. 25 meters
 2. 35 meters
 3. 40 meters
 4. 50 meters
- 1-72. What lights are installed at the truck and extend 25 feet above the highest point of the superstructure?
1. Steering lights
 2. Speed lights
 3. Blinker lights
 4. Aircraft warning lights
- 1-73. What red lights are located 6 feet vertically apart and are mounted on brackets that extend abaft the mast?
1. Steering
 2. Breakdown and man-overboard
 3. Blinker
 4. Wake

- 1-74. What light is installed on the jackstaff, the spar, or the structure, and must be visible to the helmsman?
1. Steering
 2. Stem
 3. Wake
 4. Breakdown

- 1-75. Speed lights are combination red and white lights. What does the white light signal indicate?
1. Backing
 2. Stopping
 3. Ahead speeds
 4. Astern speeds