

BASIC ENGINEERING COMMON CORE (BECC) 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. When should an EEBD be removed from service?**
 - A. After a year of service
 - B. If it shows signs of wear and tear
 - C. If the tamper seal is broken
 - D. During routine inspections
- 2. What must be verified during a zone inspection?**
 - A. Overall productivity levels
 - B. Proper use of resources
 - C. Maintenance records
 - D. Cleanliness and safety of the environment
- 3. What is an important practice for maintaining hearing protection devices?**
 - A. Storing them in a dry area
 - B. Cleaning them regularly
 - C. Using them only when loud noise is present
 - D. Keeping them at the workstation
- 4. Level 1 materials must be closely tracked and controlled by which entity?**
 - A. Quality Assurance Inspector (QAI)
 - B. Quality Assurance Officer (QAO)
 - C. Control Material Purchase Order (CMPO)
 - D. Craftsman
- 5. In which IEM status is equipment categorized if it is to remain onboard but not scheduled for corrective maintenance or overhaul?**
 - A. Status I
 - B. Status II
 - C. Status III
 - D. Status IV

- 6. What does QA stand for in the context of engineering and technical documentation?**
- A. Quality Assurance
 - B. Quality Analysis
 - C. Quality Adjustment
 - D. Quality Alert
- 7. What technical instruction ensures maintenance procedures are followed?**
- A. JFMM
 - B. OPNAV
 - C. COMNAV
 - D. MIL-STDs
- 8. Who evaluates for sight hazards not previously evaluated?**
- A. Safety Officer
 - B. Department Head
 - C. Unit Coordinator
 - D. Program Manager
- 9. What does the abbreviation CSMP stand for?**
- A. Current Standard Maintenance Protocol
 - B. Current Ship's Maintenance Program
 - C. Current Safety Maintenance Plan
 - D. Current Supply Maintenance Process
- 10. When disconnecting ship to shore sewage, what type of sight protection is used?**
- A. Safety Glasses
 - B. Face Shields
 - C. Vented Goggles
 - D. Non-vented Goggles

Answers

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1. C
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. When should an EEBD be removed from service?

- A. After a year of service
- B. If it shows signs of wear and tear
- C. If the tamper seal is broken**
- D. During routine inspections

The removal of an Emergency Escape Breathing Device (EEBD) from service is necessitated when the tamper seal is broken. This seal serves as an indicator that the device has not been used and remains in proper working condition. If the tamper seal is compromised, it suggests that the device may have been accessed or potentially used, which raises concerns about its reliability and functionality in an emergency situation. Ensuring that the tamper seal is intact is crucial for the safety of personnel relying on the EEBD during emergencies. Other factors like signs of wear and tear or regular inspection findings can indicate maintenance needs, but they do not necessarily mandate immediate removal from service unless they directly affect the integrity or functionality of the EEBD. Similarly, while routine inspections are essential for overall equipment reliability, the critical criteria for removing an EEBD from service focuses primarily on the tamper seal's status.

2. What must be verified during a zone inspection?

- A. Overall productivity levels
- B. Proper use of resources
- C. Maintenance records
- D. Cleanliness and safety of the environment**

Verifying the cleanliness and safety of the environment during a zone inspection is crucial because it directly impacts the health and safety of employees, as well as the overall functionality of the work environment. A clean and safe workplace helps to prevent accidents and injuries, which can result from hazards such as spills, cluttered walkways, or unsafe equipment. Moreover, maintaining a safe environment is often a legal requirement and is essential for compliance with safety regulations and standards. The focus on cleanliness and safety ensures that potential risks are identified and mitigated, supporting not only employee well-being but also productivity and operational efficiency. This aspect is fundamental in fostering a culture of safety within an organization and is often prioritized in inspection protocols.

3. What is an important practice for maintaining hearing protection devices?

- A. Storing them in a dry area
- B. Cleaning them regularly**
- C. Using them only when loud noise is present
- D. Keeping them at the workstation

Cleaning hearing protection devices regularly is essential for maintaining their efficacy and ensuring user comfort. Over time, these devices can accumulate dirt, sweat, and other contaminants that may not only reduce their effectiveness but can also lead to skin irritations or infections. Regular cleaning helps to preserve the material integrity of the devices, ensuring that they fit well and provide the necessary noise reduction. While storing them in a dry area helps maintain their condition, it does not actively contribute to their functionality as cleaning does. Using them only when loud noise is present can lead to inconsistent protection, and keeping them at the workstation might be convenient but does not guarantee proper maintenance or hygiene. Thus, regular cleaning stands out as a crucial practice for both the effectiveness of the devices and the health of the users.

4. Level 1 materials must be closely tracked and controlled by which entity?

- A. Quality Assurance Inspector (QAI)
- B. Quality Assurance Officer (QAO)
- C. Control Material Purchase Order (CMPO)**
- D. Craftsman

Level 1 materials refer to materials that are critical to the safety, quality, and performance of engineering projects. These materials must be closely tracked and controlled to ensure compliance with industry standards and regulations. The correct entity responsible for this control is the Control Material Purchase Order (CMPO), as it manages the procurement process and ensures that the specifications for Level 1 materials are met from the outset. By utilizing a CMPO, organizations can maintain a comprehensive database that tracks the origin, quality, and status of these critical materials throughout the project lifecycle. This helps to ensure that all aspects of material handling, from purchase to installation, comply with the necessary quality assurance protocols. The other options involve roles that contribute to quality assurance or execution but do not specifically mandate the tracking and controlling of Level 1 materials in the way that a CMPO does. The Quality Assurance Inspector and Quality Assurance Officer are primarily responsible for overseeing compliance and quality checks, whereas craftsmen focus on the actual work and implementation of materials rather than their procurement and control. Thus, the CMPO serves as the central mechanism for managing and tracking Level 1 materials effectively.

5. In which IEM status is equipment categorized if it is to remain onboard but not scheduled for corrective maintenance or overhaul?

- A. Status I**
- B. Status II
- C. Status III
- D. Status IV

The equipment that is categorized as remaining onboard but not scheduled for corrective maintenance or overhaul falls under Status I. This status typically indicates that the equipment is operational and capable of fulfilling its intended function, yet it does not require immediate maintenance attention. Status I is crucial in the management of equipment as it helps maintain a baseline operational capability while ensuring that resources are allocated appropriately. In this status, the equipment is available for use, reflecting a readiness to perform its expected duties without undergoing any maintenance activities at that time. The other statuses classify equipment differently based on its operational readiness and maintenance requirements. For example, Status II may involve equipment that is still available but requires some attention, while Status III could refer to equipment that is in a non-operational condition needing significant maintenance. Status IV usually indicates that equipment is not onboard or is out of service. Understanding these categorization statuses is essential for efficiently managing maintenance schedules and equipment readiness in engineering operations.

6. What does QA stand for in the context of engineering and technical documentation?

- A. Quality Assurance**
- B. Quality Analysis
- C. Quality Adjustment
- D. Quality Alert

In the context of engineering and technical documentation, QA stands for Quality Assurance. Quality Assurance refers to the systematic processes, standards, and procedures that are established to ensure that products and services meet predetermined quality criteria and performance requirements. This concept is crucial in engineering as it helps to minimize defects, ensure compliance with regulations, and improve overall product reliability and customer satisfaction. Quality Assurance involves not only checking the final products but also incorporating quality practices throughout the design and development process to prevent issues before they occur. While the other terms, like Quality Analysis, Quality Adjustment, and Quality Alert, sound similar, they serve different purposes within the quality management spectrum. Quality Analysis typically refers to the evaluation of data and processes to determine quality levels, Quality Adjustment suggests modifications made to improve a product, and Quality Alert may refer to notifications regarding quality issues. However, none encapsulate the overarching and preventive nature of what Quality Assurance entails in engineering practices.

7. What technical instruction ensures maintenance procedures are followed?

- A. JFMM**
- B. OPNAV
- C. COMNAV
- D. MIL-STDs

The correct answer is JFMM, which stands for Joint Fleet Maintenance Manual. This technical instruction serves as a comprehensive guide that provides detailed procedures and standards for the maintenance of Navy ships and aircraft. It ensures that all maintenance activities are carried out in a consistent and effective manner, following established protocols. By adhering to the guidelines set forth in the JFMM, personnel are trained to perform maintenance tasks reliably, ensuring the safety and operational readiness of naval assets. Other choices, while related to military operations and maintenance, do not specifically focus on maintenance procedures in the same way. OPNAV, which refers to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, provides overall naval policy but is broader in scope. COMNAV refers to various commands within the Navy and is more administrative, while MIL-STDs are military standards that define various practices but do not directly address the procedure and methodology for maintenance as the JFMM does. Thus, the JFMM is uniquely positioned to provide the necessary framework for maintaining military equipment in accordance with set procedures.

8. Who evaluates for sight hazards not previously evaluated?

- A. Safety Officer
- B. Department Head
- C. Unit Coordinator
- D. Program Manager

The Safety Officer is responsible for evaluating sight hazards that have not been previously assessed. This role involves identifying potential risks that may pose dangers in the workplace and ensuring that environments are safe for all personnel. The Safety Officer typically conducts regular inspections, develops safety protocols, and is trained to recognize various hazards, making them uniquely equipped to identify new hazards as conditions change. Other roles, such as the Department Head, may oversee safety practices but typically do not engage in hands-on hazard evaluations on a regular basis. Similarly, the Unit Coordinator and Program Manager may have oversight functions or ensure compliance with safety standards but do not focus specifically on spotting and evaluating new sight hazards. This specialization of the Safety Officer makes their position crucial in maintaining a secure workplace.

9. What does the abbreviation CSMP stand for?

- A. Current Standard Maintenance Protocol
- B. Current Ship's Maintenance Program
- C. Current Safety Maintenance Plan
- D. Current Supply Maintenance Process

CSMP stands for Current Ship's Maintenance Program. This term is commonly used in naval contexts to refer to a comprehensive maintenance program designed for ships. The program outlines the procedures, schedules, and responsibilities for the maintenance of ship systems and equipment to ensure they are functioning correctly and safely. It plays a critical role in preserving the operational readiness and reliability of naval vessels. Other terms like Current Standard Maintenance Protocol, Current Safety Maintenance Plan, and Current Supply Maintenance Process do not represent the specific maintenance framework associated with naval operations, nor do they encompass the holistic approach seen in the Current Ship's Maintenance Program, which integrates various maintenance tasks and strategies specific to maritime requirements.

10. When disconnecting ship to shore sewage, what type of sight protection is used?

- A. Safety Glasses
- B. Face Shields
- C. Vented Goggles
- D. Non-vented Goggles

Using face shields as sight protection when disconnecting ship to shore sewage is appropriate due to the potential exposure to hazardous materials or splashes from waste. Face shields cover the entire face, providing a higher level of coverage than other options like safety glasses or vented goggles. This is particularly important in scenarios involving sewage, where the risk of direct contact with harmful substances is significant. Safety glasses primarily protect the eyes but may not provide adequate coverage for the face, which could lead to exposure from splashes. Vented goggles, while beneficial for providing a seal around the eyes, focus on eye protection without shielding the face. Non-vented goggles can protect against particles, but they may not offer enough protection from splashes or spills associated with sewage disconnection, making face shields the most effective choice for this specific situation.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://becc1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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