

# Cadet Seaman Apprentice Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

SAMPLE

- 1. What is a common nickname for sailors who have not yet crossed the equator?**
  - A. Sea Lawyer**
  - B. Polywog**
  - C. Shellback**
  - D. Old Salt**
- 2. What is the purpose of a preparatory command in drill?**
  - A. To signal the completion of an action**
  - B. To ready cadets for the next movement**
  - C. To dismiss the formation**
  - D. To continue the current drill**
- 3. What is one of the four categories of drill commands?**
  - A. Supplemental**
  - B. Sergeant**
  - C. General**
  - D. Quick**
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for male JROTC cadets' hair?**
  - A. It must be neat and clean**
  - B. It must be trimmed and well-groomed**
  - C. It must be shaved**
  - D. It must not exceed a certain length**
- 5. How is the term "hatch" translated into civilian language?**
  - A. Portal**
  - B. Window**
  - C. Door**
  - D. Opening**
- 6. What does the term "starboard" mean on a ship?**
  - A. The left side of the ship when facing forward**
  - B. The rear side of the ship**
  - C. The right side of the ship when facing forward**
  - D. The center line of the ship**

**7. What is the Navy term for "back"?**

- A. Aft**
- B. Bow**
- C. Stern**
- D. Starboard**

**8. What is the fourth order to the sentry?**

- A. Salute all non-commissioned officers.**
- B. Repeat all calls from any post more distant from the guardhouse or quarterdeck than my own.**
- C. Notify the officer of the deck of any hazards.**
- D. Allow only enlisted personnel to pass.**

**9. What type of equipment is typically used for firefighting on ships?**

- A. Fire hoses and extinguishers**
- B. Flares and smoke signals**
- C. Life jackets and rafts**
- D. Navigational tools**

**10. What is the Navy term for a "rumor" or "waterfountain"?**

- A. Chit-chat**
- B. Scuttlebutt**
- C. Gossip**
- D. Whispers**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE



**1. What is a common nickname for sailors who have not yet crossed the equator?**

- A. Sea Lawyer**
- B. Polywog**
- C. Shellback**
- D. Old Salt**

The term "Polywog" refers to sailors who have not yet crossed the equator. This nickname originates from the traditional ceremony known as the "Line Crossing Ceremony," which celebrates a sailor's first crossing of the equator. During this ceremony, those who have crossed before, known as "Shellbacks," initiate the Polywogs, or newcomers. The process often involves a series of light-hearted rituals and challenges that the Polywogs must complete to be formally recognized as Shellbacks. This distinction emphasizes the experience and camaraderie among sailors, particularly in naval tradition. Other options like "Sea Lawyer," "Shellback," and "Old Salt" have distinct meanings within nautical culture. A "Sea Lawyer" usually refers to someone who tries to exploit regulations for personal advantage. "Shellback" is the term for those who have already crossed the equator, while "Old Salt" denotes a sailor with significant experience. These terms reinforce the unique language and traditions of the sailing community and highlight the significance of the equatorial crossing milestone.

**2. What is the purpose of a preparatory command in drill?**

- A. To signal the completion of an action**
- B. To ready cadets for the next movement**
- C. To dismiss the formation**
- D. To continue the current drill**

The purpose of a preparatory command in drill is to ready cadets for the next movement. This type of command serves as a prompt that informs the cadets of what they are expected to execute next, allowing them to anticipate and prepare for the action about to take place. For instance, when the command "About face" is given, it enables the cadets to position themselves physically and mentally to perform the maneuver accurately as soon as the execution command follows. This structured approach not only promotes orderliness in drilling but also enhances the efficiency and synchronization of the unit. Understanding this purpose is crucial for cadets as it underscores the importance of being attentive and responsive during drills, ensuring that individual actions contribute cohesively to the overall performance of the formation.

### 3. What is one of the four categories of drill commands?

**A. Supplemental**

**B. Sergeant**

**C. General**

**D. Quick**

The correct category of drill commands is general. General commands are fundamental and cover a wide array of movements and formations used in drill and ceremony. They are designed to be clear and easily understood by all members of the unit, ensuring that everyone responds consistently and correctly. This category includes commands that may involve marching, facing movements, or general formations. The term "supplemental" typically refers to commands that might be used in addition to primary commands but does not categorize the core types of drill commands. Other choices like "sergeant," which designates a rank rather than a command type, and "quick," which refers to the pace at which a command should be executed, do not specifically identify a category of commands within drill practices.

### 4. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for male JROTC cadets' hair?

**A. It must be neat and clean**

**B. It must be trimmed and well-groomed**

**C. It must be shaved**

**D. It must not exceed a certain length**

In the context of hair regulations for male JROTC cadets, the requirement that it "must be shaved" is not accurate. The grooming standards usually emphasize neatness, cleanliness, trimming, and specific length restrictions; however, they do not mandate that cadets must be completely shaven. These standards are implemented to promote discipline and uniformity but allow for hair to be styled and worn at an acceptable length that suits personal style while adhering to military guidelines. The emphasis on being neat, clean, and well-groomed alongside adhering to length restrictions are all crucial elements in the grooming policies, reflecting a commitment to discipline and professionalism among cadets.

### 5. How is the term "hatch" translated into civilian language?

**A. Portal**

**B. Window**

**C. Door**

**D. Opening**

The term "hatch" in maritime terminology refers specifically to an opening in a ship's structure that allows for access between different compartments. When translated into civilian language, it's most closely associated with "door." This is because a hatch serves a similar function to a door, allowing personnel to move from one space to another, often while also providing access for cargo and equipment. The structural features of a hatch often include a cover or lid that can be secured, much like a door does. Therefore, in common language, when describing a hatch, using "door" aligns best with the intended meaning of a way to enter or exit an enclosed area, particularly in the context of a vessel.

**6. What does the term "starboard" mean on a ship?**

- A. The left side of the ship when facing forward**
- B. The rear side of the ship**
- C. The right side of the ship when facing forward**
- D. The center line of the ship**

The term "starboard" refers to the right side of a ship when facing forward, or towards the bow. This terminology originates from historical practices used by sailors and navigators. When a ship was steered using a rudder mounted on the right side, it became customary to designate that side as "starboard." Understanding this directional terminology is crucial for navigation and communication on a vessel, especially when giving commands or during emergencies. Proper knowledge of terms like "starboard" helps ensure clarity among crew members about positioning and movement on the ship. In contrast, other options describe different parts of the ship inaccurately. The left side is known as "port," the rear side is referred to as the "stern," and the center line is often called the "centerline" or "midship." Knowing these terms is essential for effective maritime operations.

**7. What is the Navy term for "back"?**

- A. Aft**
- B. Bow**
- C. Stern**
- D. Starboard**

The term "aft" is used in naval terminology to refer to the back part of a ship or vessel. It indicates the direction towards the stern or rear of the vessel. This terminology is essential for clear communication on board, allowing crew members to give precise directions and understand their location in relation to the vessel's orientation. The other terms have specific meanings that are distinct from "aft." For instance, "bow" refers to the front part of the ship, while "stern" denotes the rear end, which is somewhat synonymous with "aft," but not used in the same way to describe direction. "Starboard" refers to the right side of the ship when facing forward. Understanding these terms is critical for navigation and operational efficiency in maritime environments.

**8. What is the fourth order to the sentry?**

- A. Salute all non-commissioned officers.
- B. Repeat all calls from any post more distant from the guardhouse or quarterdeck than my own.**
- C. Notify the officer of the deck of any hazards.
- D. Allow only enlisted personnel to pass.

The fourth order to the sentry is to repeat all calls from any post more distant from the guardhouse or quarterdeck than their own. This order emphasizes the importance of communication and awareness in a military setting. A sentry's responsibilities include not only maintaining vigilance but also ensuring that critical information is relayed efficiently throughout the ranks. By repeating calls from distant posts, the sentry helps maintain coordination and situational awareness among personnel, especially during situations where immediate interpretation of commands may be necessary for the safety and efficiency of operations. In contrast, the other options focus on specific protocols or actions that are not covered by the fourth order. For example, saluting non-commissioned officers is related to military courtesy and respect, notifying the officer of the deck pertains to safety protocols, and allowing only enlisted personnel to pass deals with access control. While all are important aspects of military duties and conduct, they do not align with the core directive of communication represented in the fourth order.

**9. What type of equipment is typically used for firefighting on ships?**

- A. Fire hoses and extinguishers**
- B. Flares and smoke signals
- C. Life jackets and rafts
- D. Navigational tools

Firefighting on ships is a critical safety procedure, and the correct answer is focused on the essential equipment used specifically for combatting onboard fires. Fire hoses and extinguishers are designed to suppress and control fires effectively. Fire hoses provide a continuous and direct source of water to extinguish flames, while extinguishers are portable devices containing various agents that can put out fires in specific situations, like using foam or dry chemical for different types of fires. In contrast, other options pertain to different safety measures or emergency responses. Flares and smoke signals are used for signaling distress and aiding in search and rescue operations rather than extinguishing fires. Life jackets and rafts are personal flotation devices and means of safety in case of sinking or man-overboard situations. Navigational tools are vital for navigating and piloting the vessel but play no role in firefighting. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify the importance of having the right equipment for emergency situations on board.

**10. What is the Navy term for a "rumor" or "waterfountain"?**

**A. Chit-chat**

**B. Scuttlebutt**

**C. Gossip**

**D. Whispers**

The term "scuttlebutt" has a specific historical context and is widely accepted within the Navy and other branches of the military to refer to rumors or informal gossip circulating among personnel. The origin of the term comes from the scuttlebutt, a cask used to hold drinking water on ships, where sailors would gather to drink and often share news, opinions, and rumors. This practice of informal communication at the water cooler or gathering spot parallels the modern concept of a "water fountain" where casual discussions occur. This understanding of "scuttlebutt" distinguishes it from the other options. While chit-chat, gossip, and whispers describe various forms of informal communication, none carry the same specific connotation or military context as scuttlebutt does. In military jargon, scuttlebutt effectively captures the essence of sailors exchanging information, hence its prominence in Navy vernacular.