

HULL MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN HT2 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://hullmaintenancetechht2.examzify.com>



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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. The NAVMED 6260/2 decal is used to indicate zones with what hazard?**
 - A. Gas exposure
 - B. Electrical shock risk
 - C. Chemical hazard
 - D. Hazardous noise

- 2. What is the purpose of applying antifouling coatings on submerged hull areas?**
 - A. To prevent biofouling and protect hull performance.
 - B. To change the hull color.
 - C. To increase patch adhesion.
 - D. To shorten cure time.

- 3. Which lumber grade contains only a few minor blemishes but remains usable?**
 - A. Grade A
 - B. Grade C
 - C. Grade D
 - D. Grade B

- 4. What is a patch plate (doubler) and what condition necessitates its use?**
 - A. A decorative plate to improve appearance
 - B. A patch plate is a temporary patch applied with bolts
 - C. A patch plate is a reinforcing plate welded over a damaged area to restore stiffness or strength
 - D. A patch plate used to insulate welded areas

- 5. Which NAVMED 6260/2 decal identifies zones with which hazard?**
 - A. Fire hazard
 - B. Radiation hazard
 - C. Chemical hazard
 - D. Hazardous noise

- 6. A person who has stopped breathing but who is still alive is said to be in which state?**
- A. Cardiac arrest
 - B. Syncope
 - C. Respiratory failure
 - D. Coma
- 7. Which instrument serves as a versatile layout tool for angles, height, depth, bisecting a 90-degree angle, and as a level?**
- A. Vernier Caliper
 - B. Combination Square
 - C. Protractor
 - D. Square Ruler
- 8. If a tree has needle leaves and cones, the wood is classified as what?**
- A. Conifer
 - B. Hardwood
 - C. Deciduouswood
 - D. Softwood
- 9. Which statement best describes the term 'safety disciplines' as used in Navy policy?**
- A. The comprehensive framework covering multiple safety domains
 - B. A set of unrelated safety topics
 - C. Only aviation safety and systems safety
 - D. Only occupational safety and health
- 10. During corrosion protection testing, which metric indicates that protection is adequate?**
- A. CP potentials and current density.
 - B. Paint color.
 - C. Hull speed.
 - D. Salt content.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The NAVMED 6260/2 decal is used to indicate zones with what hazard?

- A. Gas exposure
- B. Electrical shock risk
- C. Chemical hazard
- D. Hazardous noise**

Zones marked with this decal indicate areas where noise levels are loud enough to potentially cause hearing damage. It serves as a warning to enter with hearing protection and follow hearing conservation practices. The purpose is to alert personnel to protect their ears, using earplugs or earmuffs as required. Other hazards like gas exposure, electrical shock, or chemicals are identified by different signs, not this one, so this decal specifically targets hazardous noise.

2. What is the purpose of applying antifouling coatings on submerged hull areas?

- A. To prevent biofouling and protect hull performance.**
- B. To change the hull color.
- C. To increase patch adhesion.
- D. To shorten cure time.

Antifouling coatings on submerged hull areas are used to stop marine organisms from attaching to the surface. When the hull becomes fouled by algae, barnacles, and other creatures, its surface becomes rough, which increases hydrodynamic drag and forces the vessel to work harder to move through the water. That extra effort raises fuel consumption and reduces speed and overall performance. These coatings either release biocides over time or create a slick, difficult-to-attach surface, preventing biofouling and keeping the hull smooth. By doing so, they help maintain performance, efficiency, and longer intervals between cleaning and maintenance. It's not about changing color, improving repair patch adhesion, or shortening cure time, which are unrelated to the purpose of antifouling coatings.

3. Which lumber grade contains only a few minor blemishes but remains usable?

- A. Grade A
- B. Grade C
- C. Grade D
- D. Grade B**

Lumber grading centers on how blemishes affect usability and appearance. A grade that has only a few minor blemishes but still remains usable sits in the middle range: it preserves most of the wood's strength while allowing small defects that don't compromise structural integrity. This description fits Grade B, which typically shows minor imperfections like small knots or light blemishes but is still sound and suitable for general construction and interior work. Higher grades would be cleaner with fewer blemishes, while lower grades have more defects and are less suitable for visible or critical applications. So, Grade B is the best match for "only a few minor blemishes but remains usable."

4. What is a patch plate (doubler) and what condition necessitates its use?

- A. A decorative plate to improve appearance
- B. A patch plate is a temporary patch applied with bolts
- C. A patch plate is a reinforcing plate welded over a damaged area to restore stiffness or strength**
- D. A patch plate used to insulate welded areas

A patch plate, or doubler, is a reinforcing plate welded over a damaged area to restore stiffness or strength. It's used when damage to hull plating or structural members has reduced their ability to carry loads or maintain rigidity, such as after a crack, gouge, or significant corrosion. The doubler covers the damaged region and extends beyond it so the load can be transferred smoothly into sound metal, helping to prevent crack propagation and reestablish the original structural capacity. Proper fit and edge preparation are important, and the plate is typically welded to the surrounding metal (not simply bolted) to create a continuous, strong repair. It's not a decorative piece, nor a temporary bolt-on patch, and it isn't for insulation of welded areas.

5. Which NAVMED 6260/2 decal identifies zones with which hazard?

- A. Fire hazard
- B. Radiation hazard
- C. Chemical hazard
- D. Hazardous noise**

Hazard identification by decals is about quickly recognizing what kind of danger is present in a zone and what protections are required. The NAVMED 6260/2 decal is the sign used to mark areas where noise levels are hazardous to hearing. When you see this decal, the main instruction is to use hearing protection and follow the ship's or facility's hearing conservation procedures because prolonged exposure to high sound levels can cause permanent hearing loss. This differs from other hazard decals that alert to fire, radiation, or chemical risks, which require different protective measures. So the presence of the 6260/2 decal specifically signals a hazardous-noise environment.

6. A person who has stopped breathing but who is still alive is said to be in which state?

- A. Cardiac arrest
- B. Syncope
- C. Respiratory failure**
- D. Coma

Breathing status defines the opening concept here: what happens when the body's ventilation isn't keeping up, even if the heart is still working. If a person has stopped breathing but is still alive, the issue is with ventilation and gas exchange rather than with the heart immediately failing. This situation is described as respiratory failure—the respiratory system isn't delivering enough oxygen or removing enough carbon dioxide to meet the body's needs, despite the person's ongoing life signs. Cardiac arrest would mean the heart has stopped or isn't pumping effectively, which is a different crisis, often accompanied by a loss of breathing as a consequence but not the specific state described. Syncope is a brief loss of consciousness due to reduced blood flow, not a ventilation problem. Coma is a deep, prolonged state of unconsciousness that can have many causes and isn't defined by the immediate cessation of breathing. So, the scenario fits best with respiratory failure, which centers on the respiratory system failing to sustain adequate gas exchange even if the person remains alive.

7. Which instrument serves as a versatile layout tool for angles, height, depth, bisecting a 90-degree angle, and as a level?

- A. Vernier Caliper
- B. Combination Square**
- C. Protractor
- D. Square Ruler

A combination square is designed to be a multi-purpose layout tool because it combines a sliding ruler with a versatile head that can be set at 90 degrees or 45 degrees to the blade. This lets you lay out precise right angles, and by aligning the blade at 45 degrees you can bisect a 90-degree corner. The ruler portion can measure height from a reference edge and, when used with the blade as a depth gauge, measure depths in holes or mortises. Many heads also include a built-in spirit level, so you can check for level surfaces directly with the same tool. Those capabilities—the right-angle and 45-degree references, depth and height measurement, and level function—make it more versatile for layout tasks than the other instruments. The Vernier caliper focuses on precise linear dimensions, the protractor mainly measures angles but isn't a general layout tool or level, and a square ruler marks square corners but lacks adjustable features and an integrated level.

8. If a tree has needle leaves and cones, the wood is classified as what?

- A. Conifer
- B. Hardwood
- C. Deciduouswood
- D. Softwood**

Wood classification here is about the botanical group of the tree and the resulting wood type. Trees with needle-like leaves and cones are conifers, a group of gymnosperms. In timber terminology, wood from conifers is called softwood. This contrasts with hardwood, which comes from broad-leaved angiosperms that are usually deciduous. Deciduouswood isn't a standard category, so the appropriate label for needle-leaved, cone-bearing trees is softwood. Examples include pine, spruce, and fir.

9. Which statement best describes the term 'safety disciplines' as used in Navy policy?

- A. The comprehensive framework covering multiple safety domains**
- B. A set of unrelated safety topics
- C. Only aviation safety and systems safety
- D. Only occupational safety and health

Safety disciplines in Navy policy refer to the complete, integrated set of safety areas that make up the Navy's safety program, spanning multiple domains rather than focusing on one area. This broader framework ensures risks are managed consistently across aviation, shipboard operations, systems safety, occupational safety and health, and other safety areas under a unified policy. The term implies many areas working together under common standards and risk-management processes. The other options describe either a collection of unrelated topics or a scope that is too narrow to capture how policy treats safety disciplines.

10. During corrosion protection testing, which metric indicates that protection is adequate?

A. CP potentials and current density.

B. Paint color.

C. Hull speed.

D. Salt content.

Cathodic protection works by driving the hull to a negative potential in seawater and supplying protective current. The best indicator that protection is adequate is the combination of the hull's CP potential readings and the protective current (current density) being delivered. If the hull potential sits in the protective, negative range and the current density is within the design target, the metal is being effectively protected from corrosion. These measurements come from monitoring with a reference electrode and a CP supply to ensure the system is actively providing defense against galvanic attack. If potentials aren't negative enough, protection may be insufficient; if current density is off, you can have under- or overprotection. Paint color, hull speed, and salt content don't reflect the electrochemical protection status.

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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://hullmaintenancetechht2.examzify.com>

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

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