

MACHINIST'S MATE (MM) "A" SCHOOL TEST 3 PRACTICE (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. The EOCC Manual is available to all personnel in which location?**
 - A. In all machinery spaces
 - B. On the bridge
 - C. In the engine room
 - D. In the crew mess
- 2. Who does the watchstander receive orders from and report to?**
 - A. Captain
 - B. EOOW and Space Supervisor
 - C. Chief Engineer
 - D. Deck Officer
- 3. Which element contains level controls that operate the make up and drum valves to maintain the proper feedwater levels?**
 - A. The Deaerating Feed Tank (DFT)
 - B. The EOCC
 - C. The Main Condenser
 - D. The Distilling Plant
- 4. The Make-Up Feed (MUF) system uses a demineralizer to remove contaminants that are present in feedwater coming from the _____.**
 - A. Reserve feed tanks
 - B. Condenser
 - C. Engine room lube oil
 - D. Freshwater storage
- 5. The Non-Condensable Gases Removal System exhausts to which component?**
 - A. Gland Exhaust
 - B. Main Condenser
 - C. Atmosphere
 - D. Vent Stack

- 6. Steam serves propulsion and power generation, forced draft blowers, and which other plant type?**
- A. Distilling plants
 - B. Auxiliary cooling units
 - C. Boiler feed heaters
 - D. Navigation lights
- 7. The unloading valve shares which characteristic with the make-up valve?**
- A. They are identical in function
 - B. They have the same basic configuration and operation
 - C. They are physically adjacent
 - D. They are controlled by different systems
- 8. In naval propulsion, which equipment is considered critical and typically kept under elaborate security?**
- A. Main Reduction Gears (MRG)
 - B. Boiler Feed Pump
 - C. Water Distiller
 - D. Ship's Bell
- 9. Which statement best describes the relationship between the make-up valve and the unloading valve?**
- A. They are identical in function
 - B. They have the same basic configuration and operation
 - C. They are independent and unrelated
 - D. They regulate opposite flow directions
- 10. Exhaust and Relief Valves (CERV) open at what differential pressure to relieve turbine exhaust to the Auxiliary Exhaust System?**
- A. 1 psi
 - B. 2 psi
 - C. 3 psi
 - D. 4 psi

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The EOCC Manual is available to all personnel in which location?

A. In all machinery spaces

B. On the bridge

C. In the engine room

D. In the crew mess

Having essential manuals where the work happens is crucial for quick reference during operation or emergencies. The EOCC Manual contains the procedures and guidance for operating and controlling the ship's machinery, so it's most useful when it's physically accessible to the people working with that equipment. Placing it in all machinery spaces ensures any watchstander or technician in any engine space can consult it instantly, supporting consistent actions and faster, safer responses. If the manual were only in the engine room, on the bridge, or in the crew mess, personnel in other machinery spaces wouldn't have immediate access, which could slow critical decisions. So the best placement is in all machinery spaces.

2. Who does the watchstander receive orders from and report to?

A. Captain

B. EOOW and Space Supervisor

C. Chief Engineer

D. Deck Officer

In engine-space watches, the person in charge of directing the watch is the Engineering Officer of the Watch, with a Space Supervisor also overseeing the specific space. The watchstander takes orders from both and reports status to them. This pair handles routine operating instructions, monitoring readings, and making adjustments as needed. The Captain governs shipwide command but doesn't issue daily engine-room watch orders. The Chief Engineer is senior to the EOOW, but the watchstander's direct supervision comes from the EOOW and Space Supervisor. The Deck Officer controls the deck and navigation, not the engineering plant.

3. Which element contains level controls that operate the make up and drum valves to maintain the proper feedwater levels?

A. The Deaerating Feed Tank (DFT)

B. The EOCC

C. The Main Condenser

D. The Distilling Plant

Level control for maintaining proper feedwater levels is housed in the Deaerating Feed Tank. This tank holds deaerated water at a controlled level and feeds the boiler through the feedwater regulator. When the tank level drops, the makeup valve opens to add water; as the level is restored, the regulator modulates the drum feedwater valve to keep the boiler drum level stable. By keeping the Deaerating Feed Tank at the right level, the system can reliably supply the boiler with the correct amount of feedwater and maintain drum levels. The other components don't manage both makeup and drum valve control in this way.

4. The Make-Up Feed (MUF) system uses a demineralizer to remove contaminants that are present in feedwater coming from the ____.

A. Reserve feed tanks

B. Condenser

C. Engine room lube oil

D. Freshwater storage

Make-Up water for the boiler is treated to remove dissolved minerals before it enters the feed system, preventing scale and corrosion. The water that needs this treatment is the makeup water stored in reserve feed tanks, which supplies the boiler when condensate return isn't enough. Water from the condenser (condensate) is already high in purity and isn't the source that goes through the MUF demineralizer. Engine room lube oil and freshwater storage aren't the makeup source for the MUF either—the reserve feed tanks are specifically the makeup water source that requires demineralization.

5. The Non-Condensable Gases Removal System exhausts to which component?

A. Gland Exhaust

B. Main Condenser

C. Atmosphere

D. Vent Stack

The key idea is that non-condensable gases must be removed from the condenser area to maintain the vacuum needed for efficient condensation. The non-condensable gas removal system pulls these gases from the condenser vapor space and vents them through a dedicated line connected to the gland exhaust. This location is chosen because it provides a controlled path to discharge the gases outside without letting them back into the condenser or other steam paths, keeping the vacuum intact and the system clean. Venting directly into the main condenser would defeat the purpose by reintroducing or trapping the gases; venting to the atmosphere without a proper discharge path could allow backflow or contamination of other systems; and a vent stack without a connection to the condenser's removal line wouldn't reliably carry the non-condensables away or maintain the necessary vacuum.

6. Steam serves propulsion and power generation, forced draft blowers, and which other plant type?

A. Distilling plants

B. Auxiliary cooling units

C. Boiler feed heaters

D. Navigation lights

Steam on a ship powers more than propulsion and power generation; it also drives distilling plants. These plants use heat from steam to evaporate seawater and then condense the vapor into fresh water for the crew. Distilling systems rely on that heat source to operate, making them another major user of the steam supply. The other options don't fit as a separate steam-powered plant: auxiliary cooling units are typically cooled by seawater or electric systems, boiler feed heaters are part of the boiler system rather than a distinct plant, and navigation lights run on electrical power, not steam.

7. The unloading valve shares which characteristic with the make-up valve?

- A. They are identical in function
- B. They have the same basic configuration and operation**
- C. They are physically adjacent
- D. They are controlled by different systems

Both valves are pressure-regulating control devices that share the same basic design and how they work. They use a valve body with a movable element (like a poppet or disk) that seals against a seat and is held closed by a spring or pilot signal. When the control signal or pressure reaches the set point, the element moves, opening the path to allow flow, and it closes again when pressure returns. The unloading function and the makeup function differ in purpose—one relieves or unloads a portion of the system, the other adds makeup fluid—but their underlying configuration and mode of operation are the same.

8. In naval propulsion, which equipment is considered critical and typically kept under elaborate security?

- A. Main Reduction Gears (MRG)**
- B. Boiler Feed Pump
- C. Water Distiller
- D. Ship's Bell

The main reduction gears are the propulsion system's heartbeat. They take the high-speed output from the main engines and reduce it to a shaft speed suitable for turning the propellers, while handling enormous torque and maintaining precise alignment. Because propulsion depends on these gears, any damage or tampering could immediately leave the ship unable to maneuver, posing serious safety and mission risks. That's why this equipment is placed in a protected, access-controlled area with monitoring and security measures. The boiler feed pump, water distiller, and ship's bell are important for operation and daily function, but they don't have the same direct, immediate impact on propulsion and safety, so they aren't kept under elaborate security to the same extent.

9. Which statement best describes the relationship between the make-up valve and the unloading valve?

- A. They are identical in function
- B. They have the same basic configuration and operation**
- C. They are independent and unrelated
- D. They regulate opposite flow directions

Both valves use the same basic way of controlling pressure in a hydraulic system. They are spring-loaded, pressure-sensing devices with a valve element that shifts to open or close a flow path as the system pressure changes. The makeup valve responds to low pressure by opening to admit fluid and bring the system back up to the set pressure, while the unloading valve responds to high pressure by opening a path to bypass or release flow, keeping the pressure from rising further. Because they rely on the same arrangement—a control port, a spring, and a movable valve element—they share the same configuration and how they operate, even though their jobs in the system differ. The other statements miss that shared design aspect or imply separation of function in ways that aren't accurate.

10. Exhaust and Relief Valves (CERV) open at what differential pressure to relieve turbine exhaust to the Auxiliary Exhaust System?

A. 1 psi

B. 2 psi

C. 3 psi

D. 4 psi

Exhaust and relief valves respond to the difference in pressure across them. When the turbine exhaust side is higher than the Auxiliary Exhaust System side by about 2 psi, the valve opens to relieve the turbine exhaust by routing gas into the Auxiliary Exhaust System. The 2 psi set point is chosen so the valve stays closed during normal operation but opens quickly enough to protect the turbine exhaust components from overpressure. Once the differential drops below 2 psi, the valve closes again.

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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://mmaschool3.examzify.com>

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

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