

MARINE 3/C PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What is the purpose of anchor scope?

- A. To determine the speed of the vessel.
- B. To provide adequate holding power by carrying sufficient chain length relative to depth.
- C. To measure the depth of water.
- D. To chart the sea floor.

2. Which of the following is a stated MLR mission?

- A. Conduct Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations
- B. Provide humanitarian relief operations
- C. Conduct stealth reconnaissance
- D. Conduct anti-submarine warfare

3. The 60 mm mortar is primarily used to provide what kind of fire?

- A. Constant and accurate high-angle suppressive fire on targets they may not be able to see
- B. Low-angle direct-fire on moving vehicles
- C. Anti-tank direct-fire
- D. Air defense engagement

4. Which description best matches the MSGL?

- A. Lightweight 40 mm six-shot revolver-type grenade launcher
- B. Automatic 40 mm grenade launcher with belt feed
- C. Single-shot 60 mm mortar
- D. Anti-material rifle

5. To account for Earth's magnetic variation in navigation, what must be applied to bearings?

- A. Latitude scaling.
- B. Magnetic variation.
- C. Wave height adjustment.
- D. Thermodynamic correction.

- 6. MSGL is capable of firing how many rounds in how many seconds?**
- A. 8 rounds in 3 seconds
 - B. 4 rounds in 2 seconds
 - C. 6 rounds in 5 seconds
 - D. 6 rounds in 3 seconds
- 7. What is the purpose of the lubrication system in a marine engine?**
- A. To remove exhaust gases.
 - B. To reduce friction, carry away heat, and protect moving parts.
 - C. To monitor fuel level.
 - D. To provide cooling water to radiator.
- 8. What is the purpose of a deck log entry?**
- A. To measure engine performance
 - B. To document watch changes, weather, and significant events for safety and accountability
 - C. To calculate fuel efficiency
 - D. To write cargo manifests
- 9. Which COLREGS Rule governs crossing situations where one vessel must alter course to avoid another?**
- A. Rule 15 – Crossing Situations
 - B. Rule 9 – Narrow Channels
 - C. Rule 13 – Overtaking
 - D. Rule 5 – Lookout
- 10. The BGM-71 TOW missile is described as what kind of weapon?**
- A. A tube-launched, optically tracked wire-guided missile capable of penetrating armor 30 inches thick at more than 3,000 meters
 - B. A short-range anti-aircraft missile with IR guidance
 - C. An air-to-air missile with radar guidance
 - D. A missile with no armor penetration

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of anchor scope?

- A. To determine the speed of the vessel.
- B. To provide adequate holding power by carrying sufficient chain length relative to depth.**
- C. To measure the depth of water.
- D. To chart the sea floor.

The purpose of anchor scope is to provide adequate holding power by carrying sufficient chain length relative to depth. When you let out more rode (the anchor line and chain), more chain sits on the seabed, adding weight and friction. This keeps the pull exerted on the anchor closer to horizontal and reduces the vertical lift that can pull the anchor out. The result is a stronger, more reliable hold, especially in wind, current, or changing depths. You don't use scope to determine your speed, measure water depth, or chart the sea floor—those are done by other tools and methods.

2. Which of the following is a stated MLR mission?

- A. Conduct Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations**
- B. Provide humanitarian relief operations
- C. Conduct stealth reconnaissance
- D. Conduct anti-submarine warfare

The stated mission of the Marine Littoral Regiment centers on conducting Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations. This means they're built to establish and operate small, forward, expeditionary bases near contested littoral zones to enable distributed, scalable operations in the near-shoal environment. These bases would support naval maneuver, logistics, fires, and reconnaissance across a wider area without relying on large, fixed installations. Humanitarian relief is important but not the MLR's primary stated mission. Stealth reconnaissance and anti-submarine warfare are specialized tasks more aligned with ISR-focused or naval warfare units, not the core role of the MLR. So the Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations capability best matches the MLR's official mission.

3. The 60 mm mortar is primarily used to provide what kind of fire?

- A. Constant and accurate high-angle suppressive fire on targets they may not be able to see**
- B. Low-angle direct-fire on moving vehicles
- C. Anti-tank direct-fire
- D. Air defense engagement

Mortars deliver indirect fire with a high-arc trajectory, designed to hit targets that aren't in the line of sight. The 60 mm mortar's role is to provide sudden, sustained suppressive fire on areas where enemies may be hidden behind cover, trenches, or terrain features, allowing friendly troops to maneuver safely. This high-angle fire can reach over obstacles and into concealed positions, which direct-fire weapons can't easily strike. The emphasis is on keeping the enemy under pressure and denying them freedom of movement, not on precise single-target shots. The other described roles rely on low-angle direct fire or specialized weapons (moving vehicles, anti-tank, or air defense), which aren't how this lightweight mortar is used.

4. Which description best matches the MSGL?

- A. Lightweight 40 mm six-shot revolver-type grenade launcher
- B. Automatic 40 mm grenade launcher with belt feed
- C. Single-shot 60 mm mortar
- D. Anti-material rifle

The key idea is recognizing the MSGL as a compact, handheld grenade launcher that uses a revolving cylinder to fire multiple rounds. It's designed as a lightweight, six-shot system, firing 40 mm grenades from a revolver-type chamber. This distinguishes it from belt-fed automatic launchers, which would be a different design, and from mortars or rifles, which are not under-barrel grenade launchers. So the description that matches is the one describing a lightweight 40 mm six-shot revolver-type grenade launcher.

5. To account for Earth's magnetic variation in navigation, what must be applied to bearings?

- A. Latitude scaling.
- B. Magnetic variation.
- C. Wave height adjustment.
- D. Thermodynamic correction.

Bearings used in navigation can be true (geographic) or magnetic (compass). The Earth's magnetic field is not aligned with true north, so the offset at your location—magnetic variation or declination—must be applied to your bearings to use them correctly. To convert, apply the variation to the bearing you're working with: if the variation is east, subtract it to get the magnetic bearing; if it is west, add it. For example, a true bearing of 030° with a variation of 10° East becomes a magnetic bearing of 020°. If the variation is 10° West, the magnetic bearing would be 040°. Variation changes with location and over time, so check current values on charts and update your calculations accordingly. Note that this is different from compass deviation, which is caused by the vessel itself.

6. MSGL is capable of firing how many rounds in how many seconds?

- A. 8 rounds in 3 seconds
- B. 4 rounds in 2 seconds
- C. 6 rounds in 5 seconds
- D. 6 rounds in 3 seconds

When you think about firing capability, the key idea is controlled bursts: how many rounds you can deliver in a short period while still keeping the weapon on target and avoiding recoil spoiling accuracy. For the MSGL, training emphasizes a short, controllable burst rather than continuous fire. Six rounds in about three seconds is the best match because it represents a practical, controllable burst length—enough rounds to suppress or threaten the target area without losing sight alignment or letting recoil push the muzzle off target. It translates to a pace of roughly two rounds per second, which you can maintain accuracy with during a brief burst. The other options push for faster or longer bursts that are harder to control, or present burst lengths that don't align with the typical training standard for a single, well-aimed suppression burst.

7. What is the purpose of the lubrication system in a marine engine?

- A. To remove exhaust gases.
- B. To reduce friction, carry away heat, and protect moving parts.**
- C. To monitor fuel level.
- D. To provide cooling water to radiator.

The purpose of the lubrication system is to keep the engine's moving parts from wearing out and overheating by delivering oil where metal surfaces slide against each other. The oil forms a protective film that greatly reduces friction between bearings, journals, piston pins, cam lobes, and gears, so their surfaces don't grind together. As this oil circulates, it also carries away heat produced by friction and combines with cooling paths to transfer that heat out of the critical areas, helping to keep temperatures in check. In addition, the lubrication system helps protect components by cleansing away contaminants, sealing small gaps to reduce leakage, and providing a protective layer against corrosion. The other options don't fit because they describe separate systems: removing exhaust gases belongs to the exhaust system, monitoring fuel level to the fuel or instrument system, and supplying cooling water to a radiator is part of the cooling system.

8. What is the purpose of a deck log entry?

- A. To measure engine performance
- B. To document watch changes, weather, and significant events for safety and accountability**
- C. To calculate fuel efficiency
- D. To write cargo manifests

A deck log entry serves as the written record of watch changes, weather observations, and significant events on the vessel, ensuring safety and accountability. By documenting who is on watch and when, along with the current weather, sea state, and any notable occurrences (like changes in course, near misses, equipment issues, or safety drills), the crew creates a traceable history of operations. This helps with situational awareness, continuity if the watch is handed over, and later review or investigations if something goes wrong. Other tasks like measuring engine performance, calculating fuel efficiency, or writing cargo manifests are handled in different logs or documents specific to those areas, not the deck log's primary purpose.

9. Which COLREGS Rule governs crossing situations where one vessel must alter course to avoid another?

- A. Rule 15 – Crossing Situations**
- B. Rule 9 – Narrow Channels
- C. Rule 13 – Overtaking
- D. Rule 5 – Lookout

Crossing situations are when two power-driven vessels have paths that intersect and there's a risk of collision. In those cases the vessel that has the other on its starboard side must keep clear and take early action to avoid collision, which typically means altering course to pass safely. That obligation is defined in Rule 15. The other rules address different scenarios—Rule 9 deals with narrow channels, Rule 13 covers overtaking, and Rule 5 requires a proper lookout—so Rule 15 is the one that specifically governs how to resolve crossing situations by changing course to avoid the other vessel.

10. The BGM-71 TOW missile is described as what kind of weapon?

- A. A tube-launched, optically tracked wire-guided missile capable of penetrating armor 30 inches thick at more than 3,000 meters
- B. A short-range anti-aircraft missile with IR guidance
- C. An air-to-air missile with radar guidance
- D. A missile with no armor penetration

The BGM-71 TOW is a tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided anti-tank missile. It's designed to defeat heavy armor at long range—capable of penetrating about 30 inches of armor at distances beyond 3,000 meters. The guidance comes from the operator keeping the target in the optical sight while the missile is connected to the launcher by a guide wire, so commands are sent back to steer the missile along the line of sight. This combination of tube launch, optical tracking, and wire guidance is what makes it effective against armored vehicles at extended ranges, not against aircraft or as an unarmored projectile.

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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://marine3c.examzify.com>

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

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