

OFFICER OF THE DECK (OOD) IN-PORT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://oodinport.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. How is the senior officer present afloat indicated using flags?**
 - A. By displaying a specific color flag
 - B. By raising the Lima flag
 - C. By flying the starboard flag
 - D. By using a pennant signal
- 2. When inspecting the ship's brow and mooring lines, what safety aspect should be prioritized?**
 - A. Condition of the ship's hull
 - B. Presence of oil leaks in the water
 - C. Functionality of the navigation lights
 - D. Readiness of the emergency equipment
- 3. What should the Officer of the Deck do in response to a security alert?**
 - A. Notify the ship's crew via the PA system
 - B. Pass the word to the affected space
 - C. Conduct a full security sweep of the ship
 - D. Seal all access points immediately
- 4. How is the Duty MAA called covertly?**
 - A. Report their full name along with the location
 - B. Send a text message to the command
 - C. Use a public announcement system
 - D. Contact using a secure phone line
- 5. Who is responsible for collecting the deck logs?**
 - A. The Duty QMC
 - B. The Officer of the Deck
 - C. The Duty QM
 - D. The Command Duty Officer
- 6. What is the first step in calling away working parties?**
 - A. Ensure safety gear is in place
 - B. Get permission from the CDO to pass the word
 - C. Notify personnel about the task
 - D. Log the time in the deck log

7. What is a sneak attack as defined in the context of ship security?

- A. Attacks conducted solely by naval aircraft
- B. Attacks using airstrikes to breach defenses
- C. Attacks conducted by swimmers or small boats
- D. Attacks carried out from enemy submarines

8. What action should be taken with the deck log at 0000?

- A. Start a new entry
- B. Review the previous entries
- C. Make a copy for records
- D. Close the log for the day

9. What is the first action when a rice-cooker bomb is found on the quarterdeck?

- A. Move away and evacuate
- B. Call local authorities
- C. Open the device carefully
- D. Secure the area and check for injuries

10. What is the procedure to call Duty MAA for a casual task?

- A. Radio the general quarters
- B. Check the watch bill for the MAA's name
- C. Send a written request
- D. Call the MAA's supervisor

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How is the senior officer present afloat indicated using flags?

- A. By displaying a specific color flag
- B. By raising the Lima flag
- C. By flying the starboard flag**
- D. By using a pennant signal

The method for indicating the senior officer present afloat is done by flying a specific flag known as the "flag of the senior officer." When this flag is shown, it is typically done on the staff at the stern of the ship. However, it's important to clarify that the specific flag used is the "flag of the senior officer," which is not necessarily identified by just being a "starboard flag," as that doesn't accurately describe the system used in naval procedures. In naval signaling, the Lima flag specifically serves as an indication for "You are to stop your ship." This does not relate to indicating the presence of a senior officer. The choice of a specific color flag or using a pennant signal is often reserved for other unique designations rather than identifying a senior officer and thus would not be the correct answer in this context. The accurate method involves the recognized protocols for flag signaling and emphasizes the importance of following established procedures when communicating the hierarchy onboard a naval vessel. Understanding the proper usage and significance of these signals is vital for effective naval operations and recognition of authoritative leadership.

2. When inspecting the ship's brow and mooring lines, what safety aspect should be prioritized?

- A. Condition of the ship's hull
- B. Presence of oil leaks in the water**
- C. Functionality of the navigation lights
- D. Readiness of the emergency equipment

Prioritizing the presence of oil leaks in the water when inspecting the ship's brow and mooring lines is essential for several reasons. First and foremost, oil leaks can lead to environmental contamination, posing serious ecological hazards. Such pollution not only affects marine life but also can result in legal and financial repercussions for the vessel's owners and operators. Moreover, the visibility of oil on the water can indicate potential hazards in the operational area, potentially leading to slips or falls on the brow or the deck. This risk is compounded when personnel are moving around the ship during loading or unloading operations, where the presence of oil could contribute to accidents and injuries. While the condition of the ship's hull, functionality of navigation lights, and readiness of emergency equipment are all important safety considerations, they typically do not present the same immediate risk to personnel safety and environmental protection as addressing oil leaks in the water. Ensuring that there are no visible oil leaks allows for a safer working environment and demonstrates a commitment to environmental stewardship.

3. What should the Officer of the Deck do in response to a security alert?

- A. Notify the ship's crew via the PA system
- B. Pass the word to the affected space**
- C. Conduct a full security sweep of the ship
- D. Seal all access points immediately

When a security alert occurs, the primary responsibility of the Officer of the Deck is to ensure that the relevant information is effectively communicated to those who need to know in order to manage the situation appropriately. Passing the word to the affected space is crucial because it allows personnel in that area to take immediate defensive actions or prepare for potential threats. This direct communication ensures that those most vulnerable or directly impacted by the alert can respond according to established protocols. Additionally, while notifying the crew via the PA system or sealing access points may seem necessary, they are typically part of a coordinated and subsequent response after the initial alert is communicated specifically to those directly involved or affected. The full security sweep may be conducted later but is not the immediate first step in response to an alert. Thus, passing the word to the affected space aligns with both the urgency of the situation and the need for a tailored response.

4. How is the Duty MAA called covertly?

- A. Report their full name along with the location**
- B. Send a text message to the command
- C. Use a public announcement system
- D. Contact using a secure phone line

The procedure for calling the Duty Master-at-Arms (MAA) covertly is to report their full name along with the location. This method maintains a level of discretion, which is essential in situations where maintaining security and operational integrity is a priority. By conveying information in a clear yet discreet manner, personnel can ensure that the Duty MAA is aware of the situation without drawing unnecessary attention. Using a public announcement system might compromise the confidentiality of the message, as it can be heard by anyone within earshot. Sending a text message to the command could potentially be less secure, depending on the communication systems in use. Contacting through a secure phone line, while an option, may not always be feasible in all environments or could also lead to inadvertent disclosures if not handled properly. Thus, reporting the Duty MAA's name and location is considered the most discreet and effective method in covert circumstances.

5. Who is responsible for collecting the deck logs?

- A. The Duty QMC
- B. The Officer of the Deck
- C. The Duty QM**
- D. The Command Duty Officer

The Duty Quartermaster (Duty QM) is responsible for collecting the deck logs. This role includes ensuring that all entries regarding the ship's movements, operations, and any other significant events during the watch are accurately recorded and maintained. The Duty QM plays a critical part in the overall documentation process, which is essential for maintaining an accurate record of the ship's operations and acts as an official log that can be referred to in the future. While the Officer of the Deck oversees the operation of the ship and is in charge of the watch team, their primary responsibilities involve navigation, safety, and general command during their watch. The Command Duty Officer also has command responsibilities, but neither the Officer of the Deck nor the Command Duty Officer is specifically tasked with the collection and maintenance of the deck logs themselves, which is why the Duty QM is the appropriate answer. The Duty QMC (Quartermaster Chief) may oversee operations and training within the QM department, but does not take responsibility for the collection of the deck logs during each watch shift.

6. What is the first step in calling away working parties?

- A. Ensure safety gear is in place
- B. Get permission from the CDO to pass the word**
- C. Notify personnel about the task
- D. Log the time in the deck log

Getting permission from the Command Duty Officer (CDO) to pass the word is crucial because it ensures that all operations are coordinated and sanctioned by the appropriate authority. The CDO has a comprehensive understanding of the current situation on board and any potential hazards that may be present, so their approval is necessary to maintain safety and operational integrity. This step also establishes an official channel of communication, ensuring that subsequent personnel notifications are carried out correctly and efficiently. Once permission is granted, the officer can proceed with notifying the personnel involved in the task, as well as taking necessary safety measures and logging the activity. Proper communication and adherence to protocol are essential in maintaining order and safety during any working party operations.

7. What is a sneak attack as defined in the context of ship security?

- A. Attacks conducted solely by naval aircraft
- B. Attacks using airstrikes to breach defenses
- C. Attacks conducted by swimmers or small boats**
- D. Attacks carried out from enemy submarines

A sneak attack, in the context of ship security, refers specifically to attacks conducted by swimmers or small boats. This type of attack is characterized by its attempt to approach undetected and exploit vulnerable points in a ship's security. Swimmers or small boats can maneuver close to a target without drawing attention, enabling them to launch surprise assaults or sabotage operations. This method leverages stealth and can pose significant risks to naval vessels, especially when they are moored or stationary, as they may have limited defenses against such close-range threats. Recognizing sneak attacks highlights the importance of vigilant watchstanding, effective surveillance measures, and preparedness for unconventional threat vectors. The other options describe different types of attacks that generally involve larger forces or different platforms, such as aerial assaults or submarine attacks, which, while dangerous, do not align with the specific definition of a sneak attack in the context of ship security.

8. What action should be taken with the deck log at 0000?

- A. Start a new entry**
- B. Review the previous entries
- C. Make a copy for records
- D. Close the log for the day

At the stroke of midnight, or 0000 hours, a new day begins in the ship's operational cycle. Starting a new entry in the deck log is crucial because it officially marks the transition to a new date and time for all recorded activities. This process ensures that all occurrences, such as watch changes, significant events, or any operational notes that take place throughout the day, are properly documented and organized in chronological order. Each page of the log corresponds to a specific day, making it easier to reference past actions or decisions during audits or reviews. In this context, while reviewing previous entries is essential for providing continuity and context during the watch, and making copies or closing the log have their own importance, the primary and most immediate action at midnight is to initiate the new entry. This practice maintains the integrity of the log and complies with operational procedures for record-keeping aboard the ship.

9. What is the first action when a rice-cooker bomb is found on the quarterdeck?

- A. Move away and evacuate**
- B. Call local authorities
- C. Open the device carefully
- D. Secure the area and check for injuries

Evacuating the area is the most critical first action when a rice-cooker bomb, or any suspicious device, is discovered. The priority in such a situation is to ensure the safety of all personnel present. By moving away from the device, you minimize the risk of injury from a potential explosion or detonation. Once a safe distance is established, it allows for further actions to be taken, such as securing the area and calling in local authorities who are trained to handle explosives. This immediate evacuation helps to ensure that others are not exposed to danger and provides a clear space for emergency responders to manage the situation effectively. The other options, such as opening the device or checking for injuries, involve direct contact with a potential threat and could endanger lives. Only after evacuation and securing the area should authorities be involved to assess the situation and handle the device. This response outlines the proper protocol in emergency situations involving unexploded ordnance or suspicious devices.

10. What is the procedure to call Duty MAA for a casual task?

- A. Radio the general quarters
- B. Check the watch bill for the MAA's name**
- C. Send a written request
- D. Call the MAA's supervisor

To effectively call the Duty Master-at-Arms (MAA) for a casual task, checking the watch bill for the MAA's name is the correct procedure. The watch bill is a document that outlines the duties and responsibilities of personnel during specific time periods, including who is on duty. By consulting this document, you can identify the individual currently designated to fulfill the MAA role. This ensures that the request is directed to the right person who is responsible and available to carry out the casual task. In contrast to this process, options like radioing general quarters or sending a written request do not specifically identify the Duty MAA. General quarters are typically reserved for emergency situations, and a written request may delay immediate action since it requires more time to prepare and deliver. Furthermore, calling the MAA's supervisor would not directly engage the individual responsible for handling the task at hand, which could lead to inefficiency in addressing the matter.

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://oodinport.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE