

OFFICER OF THE DECK (OOD) PHASE 1 PRACTICE TEST (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. For larger ships, what distance should be maintained during multi-ship maneuvers?**
 - A. 500 yards
 - B. 1000 yards
 - C. 1500 yards
 - D. 2000 yards
- 2. Which of the following best describes a "head bearing"?**
 - A. The angle of approach to a docking point
 - B. The bearing to a prominent navigational aid on the same approach as the track
 - C. The average heading of a ship over several hours
 - D. The angle of collision avoidance
- 3. When approaching bad weather, what is a critical indication based on wind and barometric pressure?**
 - A. High sustained winds
 - B. Drop in barometric pressure
 - C. Steady atmospheric pressure
 - D. Calm sea conditions
- 4. How should the crew respond when a command to "execute to follow" is given?**
 - A. They should immediately execute the command without question
 - B. They should prepare to perform the action when instructed
 - C. They should wait for confirmation from the officer
 - D. They should disregard it until further notice
- 5. What is the emergency response to a stuck rudder on the oiler, when steering away?**
 - A. Maintain speed and proceed towards the bow
 - B. Follow the oiler around while increasing speed
 - C. Stop all engines and evaluate the situation
 - D. Reduce speed and prepare for a slow maneuver

- 6. If you find yourself in the dangerous semicircle, how should you maneuver your ship?**
- A. Face into the wind
 - B. Place wind on the port side
 - C. Place wind on the starboard bow
 - D. Steer away from the storm
- 7. What is inertia in the context of motion?**
- A. The speed of an object in motion
 - B. The change in motion due to force
 - C. The tendency of an object to resist a change in motion
 - D. The acceleration of an object's movement
- 8. What is the purpose of a pelican hook in anchoring?**
- A. To determine the holding factor
 - B. To attach and release stoppers from the chain
 - C. To let go the anchor using the brake method
 - D. To secure the chain permanently
- 9. What primarily affects the maneuverability of a ship during turns?**
- A. The design of the steering system
 - B. The environmental conditions
 - C. Rudder angle and speed
 - D. The weight of the cargo
- 10. What color is used for safe water areas in the buoy marking system?**
- A. Red
 - B. Blue
 - C. White
 - D. Green

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. For larger ships, what distance should be maintained during multi-ship maneuvers?

- A. 500 yards
- B. 1000 yards**
- C. 1500 yards
- D. 2000 yards

Maintaining a distance of 1000 yards during multi-ship maneuvers for larger ships is crucial for ensuring safety and effective communication. This distance allows each vessel ample room to maneuver without risk of collision or interference from the other ships in the formation. At 1000 yards, the officers on board each ship can effectively monitor their surroundings and react to any potential hazards that may arise. It also facilitates clear visibility and reduces the risk of the wake effects from one ship impacting another, which can be significant in large vessels. This distance is aligned with naval procedures that prioritize the safety of crew and equipment, as well as operational effectiveness during complex maneuvers in close proximity to other vessels. The other distances presented may not provide the necessary buffer for safe navigation and maneuverability in a multi-ship situation, which is why 1000 yards is the best choice for maintaining operational safety.

2. Which of the following best describes a "head bearing"?

- A. The angle of approach to a docking point
- B. The bearing to a prominent navigational aid on the same approach as the track**
- C. The average heading of a ship over several hours
- D. The angle of collision avoidance

A "head bearing" refers specifically to the bearing to a prominent navigational aid that is on the same approach as the track the vessel is following. This term is utilized in navigation to help determine the ship's position in relation to significant landmarks or navigational features, aiding in the decision-making process for safe navigation and course corrections. The significance of head bearings lies in their utility for situational awareness, especially during approaches to ports or while navigating through restricted waters. By referencing a known point, mariners can confirm their course and make adjustments as necessary to maintain safe navigation. This is particularly important in coastal areas where hazards may be present.

3. When approaching bad weather, what is a critical indication based on wind and barometric pressure?

- A. High sustained winds
- B. Drop in barometric pressure**
- C. Steady atmospheric pressure
- D. Calm sea conditions

The correct choice is indicative of an impending storm or severe weather conditions. A drop in barometric pressure is a critical indication that typically signifies that a low-pressure system is moving into the area. Such systems are often associated with stormy weather, including increased wind speeds and precipitation. As the barometric pressure decreases, it can signal that the atmosphere is becoming increasingly unstable, leading to the likelihood of severe weather phenomena. Understanding this relationship is vital for navigational safety and preparedness when sailing or operating a vessel in the presence of changing weather conditions. In contrast, high sustained winds may occur as a result of a storm but do not necessarily indicate that bad weather is approaching without considering barometric pressure. Steady atmospheric pressure suggests stable weather conditions and is not a warning sign of bad weather. Calm sea conditions can be misleading, as they might occur in moments before a storm arrives but do not provide reliable forecasting information on their own. Therefore, the drop in barometric pressure stands out as the most critical indicator when approaching bad weather.

4. How should the crew respond when a command to "execute to follow" is given?

- A. They should immediately execute the command without question
- B. They should prepare to perform the action when instructed**
- C. They should wait for confirmation from the officer
- D. They should disregard it until further notice

When the command to "execute to follow" is given, the crew should prepare to perform the action when instructed. This response indicates that while the command is understood, it may not be executed immediately; rather, the crew should be ready to act as soon as the officer provides further instruction. This approach ensures that the crew is organized and prepared for the action while allowing for any necessary coordination or adjustments based on the situation at hand. This readiness is crucial in maintaining safety and operational efficiency, as it involves being attentive to the officer's authority while being mindful of the ongoing requirements of the mission.

5. What is the emergency response to a stuck rudder on the oiler, when steering away?

- A. Maintain speed and proceed towards the bow
- B. Follow the oiler around while increasing speed**
- C. Stop all engines and evaluate the situation
- D. Reduce speed and prepare for a slow maneuver

When dealing with a stuck rudder while steering away, the best emergency response is to follow the oiler around while increasing speed. This action is crucial because it allows for better control of the vessel's trajectory and helps to prevent collisions or running aground. By gaining speed, the vessel can achieve a more effective turning radius, which is essential when maneuvering under these challenging circumstances. Following the oiler can also help you remain in a controlled position relative to the oiler, maintaining safety as you work through the issue. The emphasis on increasing speed assists in maintaining steerage, which is especially important when dealing with steering failures. In contrast, maintaining speed and proceeding towards the bow may not provide the necessary adjustments to avoid obstacles. Stopping all engines can lead to a loss of control and responsiveness, potentially exacerbating the situation. Reducing speed, while sometimes a cautious approach, can hinder maneuverability in a situation where quick adjustments are needed to maintain a safe position.

6. If you find yourself in the dangerous semicircle, how should you maneuver your ship?

- A. Face into the wind
- B. Place wind on the port side
- C. Place wind on the starboard bow**
- D. Steer away from the storm

When maneuvering a ship in a dangerous semicircle, placing the wind on the starboard bow is a strategy that helps to take advantage of the ship's ability to maintain stability and control. This technique allows the ship to be in a more favorable position relative to the wind, which can mitigate the effects of rough seas and provide a more secure path through challenging conditions. Positioning the wind on the starboard bow helps to keep the ship's bow heading into the waves, reducing the chance of broaching or rolling excessively. This approach also makes it easier to navigate any rough waters while maintaining the ship's directional control, thereby enhancing safety for the crew and the vessel. Facing into the wind, placing the wind on the port side, or simply steering away from the storm may not provide the same balance of control and stability that is crucial in a hazardous situation. Each of those options has potential drawbacks that could compromise the ship's handling during severe weather conditions.

7. What is inertia in the context of motion?

- A. The speed of an object in motion
- B. The change in motion due to force
- C. The tendency of an object to resist a change in motion**
- D. The acceleration of an object's movement

Inertia, in the context of motion, refers to the intrinsic property of an object that determines its resistance to changes in its state of motion. Specifically, it denotes the tendency of an object at rest to remain at rest and of an object in motion to continue moving in a straight line at a constant speed unless acted upon by an external force. This principle is foundational within Newton's first law of motion, commonly referred to as the law of inertia. Understanding inertia is critical because it explains why larger or heavier objects (which have greater mass) exhibit a greater resistance to changes in their motion compared to lighter objects. For instance, it takes more force to start moving a heavy truck than to move a bicycle. This fundamental concept is essential in various fields such as physics, engineering, and even everyday scenarios, as it influences how objects behave under the influence of various forces.

8. What is the purpose of a pelican hook in anchoring?

- A. To determine the holding factor
- B. To attach and release stoppers from the chain**
- C. To let go the anchor using the brake method
- D. To secure the chain permanently

The purpose of a pelican hook in anchoring is to facilitate the attachment and release of stoppers from the anchor chain. When utilizing a pelican hook, it allows for a quick and efficient method of connecting the chain to the anchor or releasing it when necessary. This feature is particularly important in anchoring operations, as it enables smooth and flexible adjustments while managing the anchor chain. By using a pelican hook, the crew can ensure that the anchor can be deployed or retrieved safely and effectively, which is vital for maintaining maneuverability and ensuring the vessel's safety when anchoring or weighing anchor.

9. What primarily affects the maneuverability of a ship during turns?

- A. The design of the steering system
- B. The environmental conditions
- C. Rudder angle and speed**
- D. The weight of the cargo

The maneuverability of a ship during turns is primarily influenced by rudder angle and speed. When a vessel turns, the angle at which the rudder is positioned directly determines how effectively it can redirect water flow. A larger rudder angle generally increases the ship's turning ability, allowing for sharper turns. Additionally, the speed of the ship plays a crucial role; a faster speed can lead to a greater centrifugal force during the turn, impacting the ship's responsiveness and stability. The combination of these two factors—rudder angle and speed—dictates how quickly and effectively a ship can execute a maneuver, making it the primary determinants for maneuverability during turns.

10. What color is used for safe water areas in the buoy marking system?

- A. Red
- B. Blue
- C. White
- D. Green

In the buoy marking system, safe water areas are indicated by a white color. These buoys are designed to mark the navigable waters that are free from hazards, allowing vessels to pass safely. The white color signifies that there are no obstructions and that the route is clear for navigation. This is crucial for mariners as it provides a visual cue that they are in a safe zone, making it easier for them to maintain a course while avoiding any potential dangers. Other colors serve different purposes; for example, red and green buoys indicate channel edges, while blue typically signifies information or services that may not directly relate to navigation safety. Understanding these color codes is essential for navigation and helps ensure safe boating practices.

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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://oodphase1.examzify.com>

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

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