

OTH BOAT CREW PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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. What is the recommended anchor scope for moderate weather?**
 - A. 3-5:1 for moderate weather
 - B. 5-7:1 for heavy weather
 - C. 7-9:1 for extreme weather
 - D. 1-2:1 for light weather
- 2. What is the vessel's capability to operate in surf or breaking waves?**
 - A. Capable of operating in surf up to 6 ft
 - B. None
 - C. Not capable of operating in surf or breaking waves
 - D. Capable of operating in surf up to 3 ft
- 3. If a patient is in shock and unconscious, what action is appropriate?**
 - A. Activate EMS and CPR may be necessary
 - B. Leave them alone and monitor
 - C. Give them water
 - D. Encourage them to stand up
- 4. Anti-exposure coveralls are required in water temperatures within which range?**
 - A. Between 50 and 60 degrees F
 - B. Between 0 and 20 degrees F
 - C. Between 70 and 90 degrees F
 - D. Between 30 and 40 degrees F
- 5. Which statement correctly describes a planing hull?**
 - A. Displaces water at rest
 - B. Remains submerged below water
 - C. At certain speeds, the hull will skim along the surface of the water.
 - D. Uses ballast to stabilize
- 6. Smoke color for Class Charlie fire?**
 - A. Red
 - B. Green
 - C. Black or brown
 - D. Blue or white

7. Which GAR component addresses the crew's physical readiness?

- A. Supervision
- B. Planning
- C. Team fitness
- D. Environment

8. Which item is essential PPE when handling potential bloodborne pathogens?

- A. Gloves
- B. Sunglasses
- C. Steel-toed boots
- D. Mask

9. What is the maximum speed of the vessel?

- A. 25 kts
- B. 11 feet
- C. 30 kts
- D. 40 kts

10. Where is the house battery hatch located?

- A. Port of engine box cover
- B. Starboard of engine box cover
- C. Aft of engine box cover
- D. Under the helm seat

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the recommended anchor scope for moderate weather?

A. 3-5:1 for moderate weather

B. 5-7:1 for heavy weather

C. 7-9:1 for extreme weather

D. 1-2:1 for light weather

Anchor scope is the length of rode needed relative to water depth, and it directly affects how the anchor pulls and holds. For moderate weather, using a scope of about three to five times the water depth gives enough rode to let the anchor set firmly and to absorb the energy from wind and current without overloading the line. A longer scope reduces the angle of pull on the anchor, which increases holding power and helps prevent dragging during surge. If you drop the scope too short, like one to two times the depth, the pull on the anchor becomes steeper and the holding tendency drops, making dragging more likely even in light conditions. Conversely, as conditions worsen, you'd increase the scope—about five to seven to one for heavier weather, and seven to nine to one for extreme weather—to maintain secure holding.

2. What is the vessel's capability to operate in surf or breaking waves?

A. Capable of operating in surf up to 6 ft

B. None

C. Not capable of operating in surf or breaking waves

D. Capable of operating in surf up to 3 ft

Understanding operating limits for a vessel means checking whether it is rated to handle surf or breaking waves. If there is no stated capability for surf, the correct interpretation is that the vessel has no capability to operate in surf or breaking waves. Claims of specific wave-height limits would require an official rating or test data; without that, you cannot assume any surf capability. In practice, only boats with a documented surf rating or approved operating manual should be used in surf conditions. So the vessel is not capable of operating in surf or breaking waves.

3. If a patient is in shock and unconscious, what action is appropriate?

A. Activate EMS and CPR may be necessary

B. Leave them alone and monitor

C. Give them water

D. Encourage them to stand up

When someone is in shock and unconscious, the priority is to get professional help and start life-saving care right away. Activate emergency services immediately and begin CPR if the person is not breathing or not breathing normally. If an automated external defibrillator is available, use it as soon as you can and follow its prompts. If you're alone, call for help and start CPR; if someone else is with you, have them call EMS while you begin chest compressions and rescue breaths, then switch as needed if trained. Keep the person flat on their back, monitor breathing and responsiveness, and provide care without delaying help. Do not give anything by mouth or try to make them stand up. In a marine setting, ensure the scene is safe before approaching and be mindful of possible injuries that might require immobilization. The other options don't provide the urgent life-support steps needed in this situation and could cause further harm.

4. Anti-exposure coveralls are required in water temperatures within which range?

- A. Between 50 and 60 degrees F**
- B. Between 0 and 20 degrees F
- C. Between 70 and 90 degrees F
- D. Between 30 and 40 degrees F

The key idea is choosing protection based on how quickly heat is lost in the water. Anti-exposure coveralls are designed to slow heat loss when you might be immersed in cool water, specifically in water that's cool enough to threaten hypothermia but not so cold that you'd need a dry or immersion suit. That's why the required range is between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit—cool enough to warrant insulation, but not freezing cold where heavier protection is needed. In warmer water (70–90 F) the risk of rapid heat loss is much lower, so anti-exposure coveralls aren't necessary. In very cold water (0–20 F) or still very cold ranges (like 30–40 F), more substantial protection than a coverall would be used.

5. Which statement correctly describes a planing hull?

- A. Displaces water at rest
- B. Remains submerged below water
- C. At certain speeds, the hull will skim along the surface of the water.**
- D. Uses ballast to stabilize

A planing hull is designed to lift up and ride on the water's surface as speed increases. When enough speed is reached, the hull's shape and the flow of water generate dynamic lift, so most of the hull is out of the water and the boat skimmed along the surface. This greatly reduces the drag compared with a hull that stays down in the water, which is why planing hulls are used for high-speed boats. The other descriptions don't fit because staying submerged or displacing water at rest describes a different hull type, and ballast is about weight balance rather than the fundamental way a planing hull interacts with the water.

6. Smoke color for Class Charlie fire?

- A. Red
- B. Green
- C. Black or brown
- D. Blue or white**

Class Charlie fires are energized electrical fires, and the smoke that comes from burning electrical insulation and plastics is typically blue or white. This lighter, bluish-white smoke helps distinguish electrical fires from others, such as normal combustible fires that produce darker, black or brown smoke or certain materials that can produce green smoke in unusual scenarios. Recognizing blue or white smoke as a sign of electrical equipment burning guides you to actions like safely de-energizing the equipment if possible and using appropriate extinguishing agents (CO2 or dry chemical) rather than water, which can conduct electricity and pose a shock hazard.

7. Which GAR component addresses the crew's physical readiness?

- A. Supervision
- B. Planning
- C. Team fitness**
- D. Environment

Physical readiness is about the crew's ability to perform required tasks under normal and demanding conditions. The team fitness component focuses on the crew's physical condition, endurance, strength, and overall readiness to operate the vessel and respond to emergencies. When the crew is physically fit, line handling, deck operations, drills, and fatigue management become safer and more effective, reducing the risk of injury and error. Supervision is about leadership and safety oversight, planning is about coordinating tasks and resources, and environment covers external factors like weather and working conditions. None of those directly target the crew's physical condition, which is why team fitness is the best fit for addressing physical readiness.

8. Which item is essential PPE when handling potential bloodborne pathogens?

- A. Gloves
- B. Sunglasses**
- C. Steel-toed boots
- D. Mask

Gloves provide the essential barrier when handling potential bloodborne pathogens. They protect your skin from direct contact with blood and other potentially infectious materials, which is the most immediate route of exposure. You should wear them whenever you might touch contaminated surfaces or fluids, and change them between tasks and after contamination, followed by proper handwashing to remove any remaining germs. Other protective items have important roles too, but they are not the primary safeguard in this scenario. Sunglasses don't offer comprehensive protection against splashes or contact with fluids and aren't considered essential for handling bloodborne pathogens. Steel-toed boots protect the feet from physical injury, not from exposure to infectious materials. A mask protects the nose and mouth, which is important if there's a splash risk, but hands are where most exposure occurs during handling tasks, so gloves are the critical first line of defense.

9. What is the maximum speed of the vessel?

- A. 25 kts
- B. 11 feet
- C. 30 kts
- D. 40 kts**

The main concept here is recognizing that a vessel's maximum speed is the highest speed it can safely reach, and it's always given in knots. Among the options, 11 feet is a length, not a speed, so it cannot be the maximum speed. The remaining values are speeds in knots, and the highest one listed is 40 knots, which represents the top speed the vessel can achieve under ideal conditions. The other speeds (25 and 30 knots) are possible speeds but not the maximum.

10. Where is the house battery hatch located?

- A. Port of engine box cover**
- B. Starboard of engine box cover
- C. Aft of engine box cover
- D. Under the helm seat

This question is about where the house battery hatch is placed. The house battery, which powers cabin and other auxiliary systems, is typically kept in a space near the engine compartment with an accessible hatch. Placing the hatch on the port side of the engine box cover is common because it keeps wiring runs short to the electrical panel, makes maintenance easier, and places the heavy battery in a protected, central spot that doesn't crowd the helm or living areas. It also helps with balancing weight toward the boat's centerline. While some layouts might put the battery elsewhere, the port side of the engine box cover is the most practical and commonly taught location.

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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://othboatcrew.examzify.com>

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

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