

REPAIR PARTY LEADER SCHOOL 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. What is the concept behind the Damage Control organization?**
 - A. To shut down all nonessential systems to isolate the casualty.
 - B. To allow the ship to continue its tactical mission while responding to a casualty in a tried approach.
 - C. To assign all damage control duties to a single unit to speed response.
 - D. To pause all actions until casualty assessment is complete.
- 2. Which fire party member should always have a voice amplifier?**
 - A. CO
 - B. XO
 - C. PCO
 - D. OSL
- 3. Which NET corresponds to Forward Repair Circuit?**
 - A. 5JZ / NET 82
 - B. 6JZ / NET 86
 - C. 4JZ / NET 81
 - D. 2JZ / NET 80
- 4. NET 86 is linked to which circuit?**
 - A. Forward Propulsion Repair/ Engineer's Circuit
 - B. Forward Repair Circuit
 - C. Damage and Stability Control Circuit
 - D. No Casualty Circuit
- 5. Before entering a Total Protection zone, the crewmember must first go through which step for decontamination?**
 - A. GDA
 - B. MOPP-4
 - C. Decontamination shower
 - D. Medical check

- 6. In planning a hazardous ventilation test, who has final authority to set the MPE for the operation?**
- A. Commanding Officer
 - B. Safety Officer
 - C. Environmental Officer
 - D. Medical Officer
- 7. Which entity sets policy for how repair parties operate within a ship's damage control framework?**
- A. TYCOM
 - B. CO
 - C. DCC
 - D. XO
- 8. What is the acoustic reverberation from underwater explosions that transmits sound energy?**
- A. Whiteout
 - B. Blueout
 - C. Greenout
 - D. Redout
- 9. What is NOT a characteristic of critical stability caused by small or negative metacentric height?**
- A. Listing caused by off-center weight
 - B. Slow, heavy rolling
 - C. Reduced righting moment at heel
 - D. Large, rapid heeling on a slight disturbance
- 10. The unit roentgens per hour is used to describe which quantity?**
- A. Radiation dose rate
 - B. Total dose
 - C. Dose in sieverts
 - D. Exposure time

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the concept behind the Damage Control organization?

- A. To shut down all nonessential systems to isolate the casualty.
- B. To allow the ship to continue its tactical mission while responding to a casualty in a tried approach.**
- C. To assign all damage control duties to a single unit to speed response.
- D. To pause all actions until casualty assessment is complete.

Damage Control is about managing damage while keeping the ship able to operate. The best answer reflects the idea that the crew responds to a casualty using a proven, coordinated approach that lets the ship continue its mission tasks while repair actions are underway. It's not about shutting everything down, pausing until perfect clarity is reached, or piling all duties on one unit. Instead, trained teams work together under established procedures to contain damage, isolate affected areas, and restore or sustain critical systems so the ship can still maneuver and fight as needed.

2. Which fire party member should always have a voice amplifier?

- A. CO
- B. XO
- C. PCO
- D. OSL**

Clear, loud communication is essential in a fire party because smoke, water spray, and protective gear muffle voices, while the environment is often noisy. The person in charge on the scene must direct multiple tasks at once—advancing the hose, controlling entry and doors, coordinating search-and-rescue, and managing ventilation and pump operations. With a voice amplifier, every command and safety update can be heard by all crew, reducing miscommunication and speeding coordinated action. The on-scene leader is the one responsible for directing actions and making real-time decisions based on conditions observed in the space. They need to issue precise instructions, receive feedback from team members, and adapt plans quickly. That's why this role should always have the amplifier. Other leaders or staff may rely on radios or not be directing the whole team at that moment, so the amplifier isn't as consistently necessary for them.

3. Which NET corresponds to Forward Repair Circuit?

- A. 5JZ / NET 82
- B. 6JZ / NET 86
- C. 4JZ / NET 81**
- D. 2JZ / NET 80

Forward Repair Circuit is the path used for rapid, in-field repairs to restore essential equipment and maintain ongoing operations. In the training materials, this circuit is identified by the pairing 4JZ / NET 81, which designates the Forward Repair Circuit and the associated workload classification. The other NET pairings correspond to different repair circuits, so they do not apply to forward-repair tasks in the same way.

4. NET 86 is linked to which circuit?

- A. Forward Propulsion Repair/ Engineer's Circuit
- B. Forward Repair Circuit
- C. Damage and Stability Control Circuit**
- D. No Casualty Circuit

NET labels identify the specific shipboard circuit used for casualty control, so crews can quickly locate and isolate systems during an emergency. NET 86 is mapped to the Damage and Stability Control Circuit, which covers the equipment and controls used to manage damage, flooding, and stability after an incident. That focus on damage control and maintaining buoyancy is why NET 86 belongs to this circuit. The propulsion/engineering circuit is tied to propulsion and plant systems, not casualty control; the forward repair circuit isn't the dedicated damage-control network, and a no-casualty circuit would miss the purpose of NET labeling in casualty management.

5. Before entering a Total Protection zone, the crewmember must first go through which step for decontamination?

- A. GDA**
- B. MOPP-4
- C. Decontamination shower
- D. Medical check

The step being tested is about starting decontamination before moving into the most protected area. The General Decontamination Area is designated for the initial, or gross, decontamination process. There you remove the outer contaminated clothing and perform an initial wash to reduce the contaminant load on the person. This first action is crucial because it prevents contaminants from being carried into the Total Protection zone on skin, gear, or equipment, helping to keep the more protected area safer and less likely to become contaminated itself. After this initial step, more thorough decontamination steps—such as a dedicated decontamination shower—may follow if needed to further reduce contaminants. The other options describe protective gear status or medical checks, not the decontamination sequence, and thus do not fulfill the requirement of a preparatory decontamination step before entering the TPZ.

6. In planning a hazardous ventilation test, who has final authority to set the MPE for the operation?

- A. Commanding Officer**
- B. Safety Officer
- C. Environmental Officer
- D. Medical Officer

The main idea is that ultimate authority for setting exposure limits in a hazardous operation rests with the person in command. The Commanding Officer bears overall responsibility for the safety of personnel and for approving mission plans, including any hazardous activities like a ventilation test. They must weigh mission needs against risk, regulatory requirements, and acceptable levels of exposure. The Safety Officer can evaluate risk, propose protective measures, and recommend a permissible exposure limit, but those recommendations require approval from the command to proceed. The Medical Officer can assess health implications, and the Environmental Officer can address environmental and regulatory considerations, but neither has final authority to set the exposure limit by itself. In practice, the Commanding Officer makes the final call to balance safety with mission objectives and to authorize the operation.

7. Which entity sets policy for how repair parties operate within a ship's damage control framework?

A. TYCOM

B. CO

C. DCC

D. XO

Type Commander (TYCOM) sets the policy. TYCOMs are responsible for the doctrine, standards, and readiness across all ships of their class, including how repair parties are organized, trained, equipped, and commanded during damage control. This creates uniform procedures fleet-wide so ships respond consistently to damage and repairs. The Commanding Officer then implements these policies on his or her ship, adapting within the policy framework as needed. The Damage Control Center handles the real-time execution of damage control on board, while the Executive Officer helps oversee operations, but neither sets the overarching policy.

8. What is the acoustic reverberation from underwater explosions that transmits sound energy?

A. Whiteout

B. Blueout

C. Greenout

D. Redout

When an underwater explosion occurs, a pulse of acoustic energy is generated that travels through the water. The reverberation that continues to propagate and transmit that sound energy through the water column is described by the term blueout. This distinguishes the transmitted, traveling energy from other forms of reverberation that might be tied to surfaces or localized scattering. The other color terms don't specifically denote this transmitted energy path in underwater acoustics, so blueout is the best fit for describing the energy-carrying reverberation.

9. What is NOT a characteristic of critical stability caused by small or negative metacentric height?

A. Listing caused by off-center weight

B. Slow, heavy rolling

C. Reduced righting moment at heel

D. Large, rapid heeling on a slight disturbance

The situation tests how metacentric height (GM) influences stability as it becomes very small or negative. When GM is near zero or negative, the ship's ability to right itself is severely weakened. A small GM means the restoring moment is small, so the vessel tends to roll slowly but with large amplitudes—slow, heavy rolling. The righting moment also reduces as the hull heels, making it harder to return upright at larger angles. If GM is negative, the situation is even more unstable: a slight disturbance can cause a rapid heel toward capsizing. Listing caused by off-center weight, however, is a static condition from weight distribution and isn't a dynamic stability trait tied to the metacentric height becoming small or negative. It can occur regardless of GM, so it's not a characteristic of critical stability due to small or negative GM.

10. The unit roentgens per hour is used to describe which quantity?

A. Radiation dose rate

B. Total dose

C. Dose in sieverts

D. Exposure time

Roentgen per hour measures how quickly radiation causes ionization in air, i.e., the exposure rate. It describes the rate at which exposure is occurring, not the total energy deposited or the biological effect. The total dose would be the energy actually absorbed by matter (measured in grays), dose in sieverts accounts for biological effect, and exposure time is simply how long you're exposed. Modern safety work uses dose rate units like Gy/h or Sv/h, but roentgens per hour specifically denote how fast exposure happens, making it the radiation dose rate.

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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://repairpartyleaderschool.examzify.com>

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

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