

SEAMANSHIP 5 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://seamanship5.examzify.com>



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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 government administrative investigations?**
 - A. Public relations campaigns
 - B. Employee performance reviews
 - C. Trade negotiations
 - D. Change to law, rulemaking, recommended Congress change law, civil penalties, Vessel COI, pollution cleanup
- 2. What is the pilot's job?**
 - A. To physically steer the vessel in all conditions.
 - B. To manage the engine room.
 - C. To act as an advisor to the captain.
 - D. To determine the voyage plan unilaterally.
- 3. Which color is the port side light?**
 - A. Green
 - B. Blue
 - C. Yellow
 - D. Red
- 4. Which is a requirement for record-keeping described in the material?**
 - A. Blue ink on blue paper
 - B. Black ink
 - C. Red ink exclusively for weather
 - D. Green ink monthly
- 5. What pattern colors is a vessel engaged in fishing?**
 - A. Green-White
 - B. Red-Green
 - C. White-Red
 - D. Red-White
- 6. Which of the following describes the square 6 watch schedule?**
 - A. 6 hours on, 6 hours off
 - B. 4 hours on, 8 hours off
 - C. 12 hours on, 12 hours off
 - D. 8 hours on, 4 hours off

7. What is the primary purpose of a bowline and how is it secured around a post?

- A. The bowline creates a fixed no-slip loop at the rope end; tie by making a small loop (the 'rabbit'), pass the working end up through the loop, around the standing part, and back down through the loop, then snug and dress.
- B. The bowline creates a slip loop that tightens around the post.
- C. The bowline is used to join two rope ends with a bend.
- D. The bowline is used to form a lashing around a post.

8. What are the essential steps in the Man Overboard (MOB) procedure?

- A. Only shout and wait for recovery.
- B. Ignore the MOB and continue course.
- C. Shout 'Man overboard,' deploy a life buoy, immediately alert others, keep the MOB in sight, perform a deliberate turning maneuver to recover (e.g., Williamson or quick turn), set engine to safe speed and maneuver to retrieve, coordinate with crew, and prepare for recovery.
- D. Throw the life buoy and immediately stop engine.

9. What is the duty of the stand on vessel?

- A. Maintain course and speed
- B. Maintain course and speed, if needed take avoiding action to not collide with the other vessel
- C. Turn to starboard
- D. Stop engines

10. Which is the smallest fine among the listed penalties?

- A. \$2,000
- B. \$1,000
- C. \$250
- D. \$500

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of government administrative investigations?

- A. Public relations campaigns
- B. Employee performance reviews
- C. Trade negotiations
- D. Change to law, rulemaking, recommended Congress change law, civil penalties, Vessel COI, pollution cleanup**

Administrative investigations by government agencies are meant to determine whether regulations are being followed and what actions are needed to address any violations. They provide the basis for changing or refining laws and rules (through rulemaking or recommendations to Congress to change the law), and they can lead to enforcement measures such as civil penalties, requirements related to a vessel's Certificate of Inspection, and orders to clean up pollution. These investigations focus on ensuring safety, compliance, and environmental protection, rather than on public relations, internal performance reviews, or negotiating trade deals.

2. What is the pilot's job?

- A. To physically steer the vessel in all conditions.
- B. To manage the engine room.
- C. To act as an advisor to the captain.**
- D. To determine the voyage plan unilaterally.

A pilot is needed to bring specialized local navigation knowledge to the ship's command, helping the master navigate safely through ports, channels, and tricky waters. They assess local conditions—such as depths, tides, currents, traffic, and regulations—and work with the captain to plan and execute maneuvers in confined or high-risk areas. Importantly, the pilot does not replace the captain's authority or take over engine or steering responsibilities; their role is to advise and guide based on local expertise. That advisory function is why this option is the best fit. Steering the vessel and managing the engine room are the responsibilities of the helm and engineering crew, while deciding the voyage plan is a captain's prerogative.

3. Which color is the port side light?

- A. Green
- B. Blue
- C. Yellow
- D. Red**

Port side light is red. In standard navigation lights, red is shown on the left (port) side and green on the right (starboard), with white lights oriented toward the stern. This fixed color pairing lets other vessels quickly judge a boat's orientation at night or in poor visibility, helping prevent collisions. The other colors don't fit because green is used for the opposite side, and blue or yellow aren't used for the port sidelight in the normal navigation-light scheme.

4. Which is a requirement for record-keeping described in the material?

- A. Blue ink on blue paper
- B. Black ink**
- C. Red ink exclusively for weather
- D. Green ink monthly

In record-keeping, readability and reliable reproduction are essential. The material specifies using black ink because it provides the strongest contrast on standard paper and copies or scans best for archival storage. This ensures entries remain legible over time and across different formats. Other color options would hinder readability or copying—for example, blue ink on blue paper would be hard to read, and color coding like red for weather or green for monthly isn't described as a required practice. So black ink is the appropriate standard.

5. What pattern colors is a vessel engaged in fishing?

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

Pattern colors signal a vessel's activity at night, and a fishing vessel uses two lights in a vertical line with red above white. This red-over-white arrangement identifies that the vessel is engaged in fishing operations, helping nearby ships assess potential maneuvering restrictions and take appropriate action to avoid gear or nets. The other color patterns do not indicate fishing: they either reflect standard navigation lights for other vessel types or different statuses, whereas red over white specifically denotes a fishing operation.

6. Which of the following describes the square 6 watch schedule?

- A. 6 hours on, 6 hours off**
- B. 4 hours on, 8 hours off
- C. 12 hours on, 12 hours off
- D. 8 hours on, 4 hours off

A square watch schedule means the day is divided into four equal blocks of time, so the duty and rest periods are the same length. In a marine setting, that works out to six hours on watch followed by six hours off, repeated four times in a 24-hour day. This four-block symmetry keeps workloads predictable and ensures a balanced mix of day and night duty, reducing fatigue and circadian disruption. The other options don't fit the idea of four equal blocks in a day: four on and eight off, or eight on and four off, would create unequal periods; twelve on and twelve off makes only two blocks in a day rather than four. Therefore, six hours on and six hours off is the schedule that yields four equal segments—i.e., a square watch.

7. What is the primary purpose of a bowline and how is it secured around a post?

- A. The bowline creates a fixed no-slip loop at the rope end; tie by making a small loop (the 'rabbit'), pass the working end up through the loop, around the standing part, and back down through the loop, then snug and dress.**
- B. The bowline creates a slip loop that tightens around the post.
- C. The bowline is used to join two rope ends with a bend.
- D. The bowline is used to form a lashing around a post.

The main idea being tested is that a bowline creates a fixed, non-slip loop at the end of a rope. This loop stays the same size under load and is easy to untie afterward, which makes the bowline especially reliable for attaching the end of a line to or around an object like a post. To tie it, you form a small loop near the end (the "rabbit"), pass the working end up through that loop, around the standing part, and back down through the loop, then snug and dress the knot. That sequence locks the loop in place so it won't slip when pulled. When securing around a post, you place that fixed loop around the post and tension the rope so the loop stays around the post while the rest of the line bears the load. Because the loop does not slip or tighten around the post, it remains secure and easy to untie later. Other options describe different concepts: a slip loop would tighten and possibly slip, a bend joins two rope ends, and a lashing is used to fasten poles together.

8. What are the essential steps in the Man Overboard (MOB) procedure?

- A. Only shout and wait for recovery.
- B. Ignore the MOB and continue course.
- C. Shout 'Man overboard,' deploy a life buoy, immediately alert others, keep the MOB in sight, perform a deliberate turning maneuver to recover (e.g., Williamson or quick turn), set engine to safe speed and maneuver to retrieve, coordinate with crew, and prepare for recovery.**
- D. Throw the life buoy and immediately stop engine.

When a person goes overboard, the priority is to act quickly and methodically to keep sight of them and bring them aboard safely. Start by shouting that someone is overboard and throwing a life buoy or other flotation aid to mark their location and give them something to grasp. Immediately alert everyone on board and keep the MOB in sight at all times so the casualty isn't lost in the sea or behind the hull's wake. Next, perform a deliberate turning maneuver to come back to the MOB, such as a Williamson turn or a quick turn. This helps you minimize the distance and get the vessel on a recovery course without losing track of the person. While you execute the turn, set the engine to a safe speed and maneuver toward the casualty so you can control the approach and avoid making the situation worse. Coordinate with the crew to manage line handling, position the vessel for a safe recovery, and be ready to assist with bringing the person aboard and securing them. After recovery, be prepared to provide aid and assess for injuries. The other options miss essential steps or safety considerations: simply shouting and waiting risks losing the MOB; ignoring the MOB and continuing on destroys the chance of rescue; throwing a buoy and stopping the engine removes directional control needed to return to the casualty.

9. What is the duty of the stand on vessel?

- A. Maintain course and speed
- B. Maintain course and speed, if needed take avoiding action to not collide with the other vessel**
- C. Turn to starboard
- D. Stop engines

The stand-on vessel's duty is to keep its present course and speed, providing predictability so the other vessel can do the avoiding. This keeps the situation clear and reduces the chance of a collision because the give-way vessel has the responsibility to take early and substantial action. However, if it becomes clear that the other vessel is not taking appropriate action, or the risk of collision remains, the stand-on vessel may take action to avoid collision. That's why the best description is to maintain course and speed, and, if needed, take avoiding action to prevent a collision. The other options—turning to starboard or stopping engines—are not the general duties of the stand-on vessel.

10. Which is the smallest fine among the listed penalties?

- A. \$2,000
- B. \$1,000
- C. \$250**
- D. \$500

To find the smallest fine, compare the dollar amounts and pick the lowest one. The fines listed are two thousand dollars, one thousand dollars, two hundred fifty dollars, and five hundred dollars. The smallest amount is two hundred fifty dollars, which is less than five hundred, one thousand, and two thousand. So that is the smallest fine among the penalties. The other amounts are all larger.

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://seamanship5.examzify.com>

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

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