

# USCG Master 25-100 Ton License Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. A length of fire hose shall be attached to each fire hydrant at all times.**
  - A. Attached to Each Fire Hydrant at All Times**
  - B. Not Attached**
  - C. Wrapped Around Hydrant**
  - D. Stored in Cabinet**
  
- 2. It is recommended that drip collectors required on all updraft carburetors be drained by?**
  - A. A device to automatically return all drip to the engine air intakes**
  - B. Manual drain valve**
  - C. Gravity drain to bilge**
  - D. Closed drain to fuel line**
  
- 3. Which type of extinguishers are permitted on inspected vessels?**
  - A. Foam extinguishers**
  - B. Carbon dioxide extinguishers**
  - C. Dry chemical extinguishers**
  - D. All of the above**
  
- 4. What is the minimum equipment per person on small passenger vessels?**
  - A. Life Jackets**
  - B. Life Boats**
  - C. Life Floats**
  - D. Life Rings**
  
- 5. Number of fire extinguishers for a pilot house?**
  - A. One B-I**
  - B. One B-II**
  - C. Two B-I**
  - D. Two B-II**

- 6. Acid batteries shall be located in a tray that is resistant to the electrolyte.**
- A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Only If The Vessel Is Not In Enclosed Space**
  - D. Only With A Spill-Retardant Coating**
- 7. Which type of fire extinguishers are permitted on inspected vessels?**
- A. Foam extinguishers**
  - B. Carbon dioxide extinguishers**
  - C. Dry chemical extinguishers**
  - D. All of the above**
- 8. The certificate of inspection issued to a vessel carrying more than six passengers must be posted on board under glass, if practicable. Which option matches this requirement?**
- A. Displayed on an outside window**
  - B. Posted at the dock only**
  - C. Posted on board under glass, if practicable**
  - D. Forward of the wheelhouse**
- 9. Vessels in ocean service shall carry sufficient inflatable buoyant apparatus for everyone on board.**
- A. For 75 percent of people on board**
  - B. For everyone on board**
  - C. For 50 percent of people on board**
  - D. For 25 percent of people on board**
- 10. Life floats and jackets may be stowed in tiers one above the other to a height no more than**
- A. 6 feet**
  - B. 4 feet**
  - C. 3 feet**
  - D. 2 feet**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. A length of fire hose shall be attached to each fire hydrant at all times.**

**A. Attached to Each Fire Hydrant at All Times**

**B. Not Attached**

**C. Wrapped Around Hydrant**

**D. Stored in Cabinet**

Keeping a length of fire hose attached to each fire hydrant at all times ensures immediate readiness to fight a fire. In an emergency, every second counts, so having the hose already connected eliminates the delay of finding and attaching a hose. It also helps protect the hose end from damage or loss and keeps the nozzle ready for quick deployment. Alternatives like wrapping the hose around the hydrant, storing it in a cabinet, or leaving it unattached would introduce delays, potential damage, or misplacement, making firefighting less efficient.

**2. It is recommended that drip collectors required on all updraft carburetors be drained by?**

**A. A device to automatically return all drip to the engine air intakes**

**B. Manual drain valve**

**C. Gravity drain to bilge**

**D. Closed drain to fuel line**

Drip collectors on updraft carburetors are there to catch excess fuel that drips from the carburetor and return it so it can be burned in the engine rather than spilled. Using an automatic device that returns all drip directly to the engine air intakes keeps fuel out of the bilge, reduces fire risk, and ensures the dripped fuel is burned in the cylinders for proper operation. Relying on manual drains requires operator action and can lead to spills; draining to the bilge creates a hazard, and sending drip back into a fuel line is not appropriate for this purpose.

**3. Which type of extinguishers are permitted on inspected vessels?**

**A. Foam extinguishers**

**B. Carbon dioxide extinguishers**

**C. Dry chemical extinguishers**

**D. All of the above**

Extinguishers on inspected vessels must be Coast Guard-approved and suitable for the fires you're likely to encounter at sea, covering a range of fire types. Foam extinguishers handle both flammable liquids and ordinary combustibles, making them useful in areas with engines and galley related risks. Carbon dioxide extinguishers are great for electrical fires and equipment spaces because they don't leave residue, though they can be dangerous in occupied spaces due to oxygen displacement. Dry chemical extinguishers are versatile and effective on Class A, B, and C fires, providing broad protection. Because all three types serve different, common maritime fire scenarios and are permitted when properly approved, the correct answer includes all of them.

**4. What is the minimum equipment per person on small passenger vessels?**

- A. Life Jackets**
- B. Life Boats**
- C. Life Floats**
- D. Life Rings**

On small passenger vessels, the minimum equipment per person is a life jacket. This ensures immediate personal flotation for each individual in an emergency, regardless of conditions. Life jackets are portable, fit the wearer, and keep the airway above water if you're overboard or unconscious. Other items like life boats, life floats, or life rings are rescue or group aids and don't guarantee per-person buoyancy or quick accessibility for everyone on board. So the safest, most fundamental requirement per person is one Coast Guard-approved life jacket, readily accessible and properly sized for adults and children alike.

**5. Number of fire extinguishers for a pilot house?**

- A. One B-I**
- B. One B-II**
- C. Two B-I**
- D. Two B-II**

In a pilot house, you want a compact, ready-to-use extinguisher that can be operated quickly in a small, enclosed space. A B-I rating is the smallest portable extinguisher suitable for Class B fires (flammable liquids) and is the standard, minimum requirement for a pilot house. One B-I extinguisher provides enough initial capability to control a small fire and allows time to respond, without the extra bulk or capacity that a larger unit would require. Larger spaces or higher-risk areas would need additional or bigger extinguishers, but for the pilot house, one B-I extinguisher is the correct minimum.

**6. Acid batteries shall be located in a tray that is resistant to the electrolyte.**

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only If The Vessel Is Not In Enclosed Space**
- D. Only With A Spill-Retardant Coating**

Acid batteries contain a corrosive electrolyte, so they must be housed in a tray that resists that chemical. This containment is essential to prevent leaks from contacting the deck, bilge, or equipment and to make cleanup safer and easier. The tray should be made of or lined with acid-resistant material so it won't degrade or fail if a small amount of electrolyte leaks. This requirement applies regardless of whether the vessel is in an enclosed space, and it isn't satisfied by a spill-retardant coating alone—the tray itself must resist the electrolyte. The statement is true.

**7. Which type of fire extinguishers are permitted on inspected vessels?**

- A. Foam extinguishers**
- B. Carbon dioxide extinguishers**
- C. Dry chemical extinguishers**
- D. All of the above**

On inspected vessels, portable fire extinguishers must be Coast Guard-approved or listed by a recognized testing laboratory. A variety of extinguisher types are allowed because each type serves different fire scenarios that could occur on a boat. Foam extinguishers are effective for fires involving ordinary combustibles and flammable liquids, carbon dioxide extinguishers work well in enclosed spaces and on electrical fires where a clean discharge is needed, and dry chemical extinguishers (often ABC) mix versatility by handling Class A, B, and C fires. Because all three types are commonly approved for marine use and can be maintained to meet the vessel's fire safety plan, all of these types are permitted on inspected vessels as long as they are properly maintained and appropriately located.

**8. The certificate of inspection issued to a vessel carrying more than six passengers must be posted on board under glass, if practicable. Which option matches this requirement?**

- A. Displayed on an outside window**
- B. Posted at the dock only**
- C. Posted on board under glass, if practicable**
- D. Forward of the wheelhouse**

The main concept is that for vessels carrying more than six passengers, the certificate of inspection must be posted on board and, if practicable, kept under glass. This ensures the certificate is readily visible to passengers and inspectors and protected from weather and tampering. The best match is posting the certificate on board under glass, if practicable, because it fulfills both requirements: it's on the vessel itself and protected when possible. Displaying it on an outside window or posting only at the dock would not guarantee it's on board or protected, and placing it in a specific spot like forward of the wheelhouse isn't required by the rule.

**9. Vessels in ocean service shall carry sufficient inflatable buoyant apparatus for everyone on board.**

- A. For 75 percent of people on board**
- B. For everyone on board**
- C. For 50 percent of people on board**
- D. For 25 percent of people on board**

Vessels in ocean service must have one inflatable buoyant apparatus for every person on board, ensuring that each individual has access to flotation in an emergency. Inflatable buoyant apparatus, like inflatable life jackets, provide buoyancy without the bulk of traditional jackets and can be worn quickly, which is crucial if someone goes overboard or if the vessel needs to abandon ship. The rule requires universal coverage, so there are enough devices to fit every person on board, including passengers and crew, and they must be readily accessible and USCG-approved. This universal requirement is why the correct choice is that the vessel carries inflatable buoyant apparatus for everyone on board.

**10. Life floats and jackets may be stowed in tiers one above the other to a height no more than**

- A. 6 feet**
- B. 4 feet**
- C. 3 feet**
- D. 2 feet**

Having life jackets and life floats readily accessible is the focus. Limiting how high they're stowed keeps retrieval quick and safe, especially in rough seas or an emergency. A maximum height of four feet means you can grab the top jacket without reaching excessively or risking items toppling over. It also helps keep storage organized and prevents gear from being crushed or becoming hard to reach. Six feet is too tall to reach easily in a hurry. Two feet is often too low for practical storage and can underutilize space. Three feet would work, but the guideline uses four feet as the practical upper limit to balance quick access with efficient use of space.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://uscgmaster25to100tonlicense.examzify.com>**

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

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