

WMSL ADVANCED DC BOARD 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 natural ventilation defined as?**
 - A. Active air circulation through mechanical means
 - B. Sealing off compartments for safety
 - C. Opening accesses to allow fresh air exchange
 - D. Limiting air flow to prevent smoke spread
- 2. Which zone encompasses the frame range of 52-76?**
 - A. Zone 1
 - B. Zone 2
 - C. Zone 3
 - D. Zone 4
- 3. Where is the DC closure log kept when the vessel is in port?**
 - A. Bridge
 - B. Quarterdeck
 - C. DCC
 - D. Captain's Quarters
- 4. In which situation would closures and fittings be opened by personnel without special permission?**
 - A. Circle Yoke
 - B. Circle Zebra
 - C. Circle X-Ray
 - D. Circle William
- 5. What is the primary form of AFFF protection for the Flight Deck?**
 - A. CMWD sprinklers with AFFF cross connects that can be activated locally or through MCMS
 - B. Two fire monitors placed strategically across the deck
 - C. Hand-held fire extinguishers located near the flight operations
 - D. AFFF foam tanks located in the hangar

- 6. What is the capacity of the main drainage eductor?**
- A. 200 gpm
 - B. 400 gpm
 - C. 600 gpm
 - D. 800 gpm
- 7. What is the load weight of steel shoring when closed for size 3-5?**
- A. 10,000 lbs
 - B. 15,000 lbs
 - C. 20,000 lbs
 - D. 25,000 lbs
- 8. What volume of water is associated with the primary water mist tanks?**
- A. 100 gallons
 - B. 112 gallons
 - C. 150 gallons
 - D. 200 gallons
- 9. What is the maximum pressure allowed for a jubilee patch?**
- A. No restrictions
 - B. 50 psi
 - C. 100 psi
 - D. 150 psi
- 10. Which of the following is a valid remote activation point for CO2?**
- A. Starboard side walkway
 - B. FMMR entrance
 - C. Fire control room
 - D. Engine control room

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is natural ventilation defined as?

- A. Active air circulation through mechanical means
- B. Sealing off compartments for safety
- C. Opening accesses to allow fresh air exchange**
- D. Limiting air flow to prevent smoke spread

Natural ventilation is defined as the process of allowing fresh air to circulate within a space by utilizing openings such as windows, doors, or vents to facilitate the exchange of indoor and outdoor air. This method relies on natural forces like wind pressure and thermal buoyancy to create airflow without the use of mechanical systems. By opening these accesses, buildings can reduce indoor pollutants, control temperature, and enhance comfort without the energy costs associated with mechanical ventilation systems. The focus on allowing fresh air exchange highlights the importance of creating a healthy indoor environment and the simplicity of natural ventilation as a passive strategy that harnesses environmental conditions to benefit occupants.

2. Which zone encompasses the frame range of 52-76?

- A. Zone 1
- B. Zone 2
- C. Zone 3**
- D. Zone 4

The correct answer is the option that indicates the zone encompassing the frame range of 52-76. In many contexts related to data and systems, zones are divided based on specific service or operational criteria, which often include distinct frame ranges. For a zone to cover a specific frame range, it must extend from the starting point to the endpoint of that range inclusively. In this case, if the frame range of 52-76 is given, it signifies that the zone must start at or before 52 and extend equally to or beyond 76. In practical applications, each zone is defined by a specific range of frames, and understanding these ranges is crucial for tasks such as routing data or conducting analyses on data packets. Zone 3 being the correct choice indicates that it includes all values from 52 to 76, thus providing a suitable coverage for any operational requirements pertaining to this frame range. In summary, recognizing how zones are defined and the specific frame ranges they encompass is essential in advancing your understanding of data operations within the system being studied.

3. Where is the DC closure log kept when the vessel is in port?

- A. Bridge
- B. Quarterdeck**
- C. DCC
- D. Captain's Quarters

The DC closure log is kept on the quarterdeck when the vessel is in port because this area serves as a central point for monitoring the ship's security and operational readiness. The quarterdeck is typically staffed by personnel who maintain visibility over the entry and exit points of the ship, making it an ideal location for critical documents such as the DC closure log. This log records all closures of watertight and other ship compartments, which is crucial for the safety and emergency preparedness of the vessel while it is docked. Being on the quarterdeck allows for easy access and review by officers and crew responsible for managing the ship's operations and ensuring that all necessary safety protocols are in place when the ship is not underway. Other options, while relevant areas of the ship, do not provide the same level of visibility and accessibility required for managing safety and security logs effectively.

4. In which situation would closures and fittings be opened by personnel without special permission?

- A. Circle Yoke
- B. Circle Zebra
- C. Circle X-Ray**
- D. Circle William

In the context of this question, Circle X-Ray represents a situation where closures and fittings can be opened by personnel without requiring special permission. This typically pertains to operational procedures that are considered safe and routine, where personnel are authorized to perform specific tasks without needing additional approvals. Opening closures and fittings in Circle X-Ray usually involves areas where the risk is minimal, and employees are trained and aware of the protocols related to safety and equipment handling. This streamlined approach facilitates timely responses in certain operational circumstances, allowing for effective maintenance or inspection without unnecessary delays. The other circles, such as Circle Yoke, Circle Zebra, and Circle William, generally indicate more restrictive conditions where special permissions are necessary due to the potential hazards or complexities involved in those areas.

5. What is the primary form of AFFF protection for the Flight Deck?

- A. CMWD sprinklers with AFFF cross connects that can be activated locally or through MCMS**
- B. Two fire monitors placed strategically across the deck
- C. Hand-held fire extinguishers located near the flight operations
- D. AFFF foam tanks located in the hangar

The primary form of AFFF (Aqueous Film Forming Foam) protection for the Flight Deck is the use of CMWD (Continuous Maintenance Water Deluge) sprinklers that are equipped with AFFF cross connects. This system can be activated either locally at the site or through the Marine Combat Management System (MCMS), providing a versatile and effective means of fire suppression during flight deck operations. CMWD sprinklers are specifically designed to deliver AFFF over a large area, creating a blanket of foam that suppresses flammable liquid fires, such as those that might occur with aviation fuel. This system ensures that there is rapid and reliable coverage, which is crucial in preventing the escalation of fire incidents in a high-risk environment like a flight deck. While the other options present various methods of fire protection, they do not provide the same comprehensive coverage or rapid deployment capabilities as the CMWD system with AFFF cross connects. For example, fire monitors, while effective, are limited in terms of area coverage compared to a sprinkler system. Hand-held fire extinguishers are important for immediate response but are not a primary means of protection for large-scale incidents, and AFFF foam tanks situated in the hangar are for storage rather than direct application on

6. What is the capacity of the main drainage eductor?

- A. 200 gpm
- B. 400 gpm**
- C. 600 gpm
- D. 800 gpm

The capacity of the main drainage eductor being 400 gallons per minute (gpm) is vital for understanding the system's efficiency and effectiveness in removing water. An eductor's capacity determines how quickly it can remove large volumes of water, which is crucial in scenarios where rapid drainage is necessary, such as during flooding or in maritime operations. Using 400 gpm as the capacity allows for effective management of water and can significantly impact the operations involving drainage in various systems. The choice of this specific capacity often aligns with engineering design standards and operational requirements, ensuring that the eductor can handle the expected inflow of water under normal and emergency conditions. When evaluating the other options, they might represent different pieces of equipment or variations in capability. For instance, capacities lower than 400 gpm would likely not meet operational demands in high-pressure situations, while anything higher might be unnecessary or require additional resources. Therefore, the choice of 400 gpm ensures a balance between efficiency and functionality.

7. What is the load weight of steel shoring when closed for size 3-5?

- A. 10,000 lbs
- B. 15,000 lbs
- C. 20,000 lbs**
- D. 25,000 lbs

The load weight of steel shoring for size 3-5 is 20,000 lbs because this refers to the standard load capacity designated for that specific size classification. Steel shoring systems are engineered to support substantial loads during construction and renovation projects, and each size corresponds to a specific weight limit based on the material and design strength. For size 3-5 shoring, the structural design and factors such as material thickness, weld quality, and geometry ensure that it can safely bear up to 20,000 lbs. Understanding this capacity is crucial for ensuring safety and compliance with construction standards, as exceeding the load could lead to structural failures or accidents on the job site.

8. What volume of water is associated with the primary water mist tanks?

- A. 100 gallons
- B. 112 gallons**
- C. 150 gallons
- D. 200 gallons

The correct volume of water associated with the primary water mist tanks is 112 gallons. This figure is significant because it reflects the standard capacity for effective fire suppression in applications using water mist technology. Water mist systems are designed to utilize small water droplets to absorb heat and displace oxygen, making them efficient in controlling fires while minimizing water damage. The specification of 112 gallons is often based on industry standards and safety regulations, ensuring sufficient volume for effective operation in various scenarios. Understanding the specific volume helps with the proper design and installation of fire suppression systems to optimize their performance.

9. What is the maximum pressure allowed for a jubilee patch?

- A. No restrictions
- B. 50 psi
- C. 100 psi**
- D. 150 psi

The correct answer indicates that the maximum pressure allowed for a jubilee patch is 100 psi. Jubilee patches are commonly utilized in various applications, particularly in plumbing and automotive industries, where a temporary fix or seal is required on pipes or hoses. The 100 psi limit ensures that the patch can effectively seal leaks without compromising the integrity of both the patch and the system it's applied to. Operating above this pressure could lead to failures, leaks, or even safety hazards due to ruptures or displacements. Understanding the specifications and limitations of jubilee patches is critical for maintaining safe operations. Using a patch within the prescribed pressure limits aids in preventing potential accidents and damages that could arise from exceeding the safe working pressure.

10. Which of the following is a valid remote activation point for CO2?

- A. Starboard side walkway
- B. FMMR entrance**
- C. Fire control room
- D. Engine control room

The valid remote activation point for CO2 systems is found at the FMMR (Fire Main and Machinery Room) entrance. This location is critical because it allows for immediate access to CO2 activation when addressing potential fire hazards in machinery or engine areas. The FMMR is specifically designed to provide quick and efficient response options for fire suppression in spaces where flammable materials or high temperatures could pose significant risks. Positions like the starboard side walkway, fire control room, and engine control room do not offer the same strategic advantages for activating CO2 systems in emergency scenarios, particularly due to distance from the machinery or fire risks they are designed to protect against. Therefore, having a remote activation point at the FMMR entrance ensures that personnel can respond effectively to fire incidents while maximizing safety and minimizing risk in other critical areas.

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://wmsladvdcboard.examzify.com>

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

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