

OIC - EW: COMPETENCE 11

Maintain Seaworthiness of the Ship

1	A longitudinal plate which bounds the double at turn of bilge:			
	Riser plate	Margin plate	Stealer plate	Tank plate
2	A shell plate in a bilge will located directly beneath the sounding pipe:			
	Striking plate	Oxter plate	Nozzle plate	Pintle plate
3	A vertical shaft having a rudder to its lower end and having a yoke, quadrant, or tiller fitted to its upper portion by which it may be turned is the__.			
	Stern tube	Rudder plate	Rudder post	Rudder stock
4	A vessel's immediate protection in the event of a broken stern tube is a/an _____.			
	After peak	Stern frame	Aft collision	Aft machinery space WT
5	Adding the transverse free surface correction to the uncorrected height of the center of gravity of a MODU yields.			
	FSCT	KG	KGT	GMT
6	An acceptable method of temporarily sealing a crack formed in the hull of a vessel is to:			
	Apply a patch of sheet packing backed by a hole and shoring	Drive the wedge	Shore-up the crack with welded brace	Doubler - plate to be fitted
7	Beam are cambered to_.			
	Increase their strength	Provide from the decks	Relieve deck stress	All of the above
8	Floors aboard ship are__?			
	Frames to which the tank top and bottom shell are fastened on a double bottomed ship	Transverse members of the ship frame which support the decks	Longitudinal beams in the extreme bottom of a ship from which the ship ribs start	Longitudinal angle bars fastened to a surface for strength

9	In cargo hold bilges, what do you call for the holes in the floor bilge water flows for suction?			
	Limber holes	Tanks holes	Rise hole	Suction holes
10	In scantling, hull frame members that runs arthwarship is called__?			
	Transverse	Deck	Stringer	Longitudinal
11	In ship construction, the hull frame members that run arthwartship are called_____.			
	Transverse	Deck beams	Stringer	Longitudinal
12	In ship construction, the vessels bilge keels are designed primarily to_____.			
	improve vessel steering response	run force the bilge knuckle in way of double bottom tanks	reduce vessel rolling	provide strengthening of the bilge plating through the mid body
13	In ships, the hull structure members which run arthwarship are:			
	Deck beams	Stringer	Girders	Breasthooks
14	In the ship construction, the shell plating is arranged in strakes which are given letter designations if the strakes were letter A K, the K strake will be__.			
	The drop strake	The keel strake	At the turn or the bilge	The sheer strake
15	Kind of tank that is usually constructed onboard cargo vessels used as bulkhead enclosing the stern tube and rudder trunk in a watertight compartment is:			
	Aft peak	Topside tank	Forepeak	Collision bulkhead
16	On a single screw vessel, a function of the stern frame is _____.			
	Furnishing support to the rudder, propeller, shaft and the transform frame	Providing foundation for after mooring winches	Providing foundation for the main propulsion engines	Transferring the driving force of the propeller to the hulls

17	Panting plate frames are located in the__.			
	After double bottoms	Centerline tanks on tankships	Fore and after peaks	Forward double bottoms
18	Partial deck above the main deck located at the stern:			
	Poop deck	Weather deck	Upper deck	Vale deck
19	Shell plating is__.			
	The galvanizing on steel	A hatch cover	The outer plating of a vessel	Synonymous with decking
20	Ship's partitions which divides the interior various compartments:			
	Bulkhead	Intercoastal	Girder	Hatch
21	Strake next to keel:			
	Garboard	Blackbard	Cardboard	Deckboard
22	Sufficient portable drive heads for a crude oil washing system must be provided in order to avoid one head being used during the tank washing procedure more than:			
	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 times
23	The beam of a vessel refers to the_____.			
	depth between decks	internal cubic capacity	molded depth of the vessel	width of the vessel
24	The collision bulkhead is located:			
	On the first watertight bulkheads aft of the bow in the ship	On the bridge deck	Between the passenger and cargo areas	At the stern of the ship

25	The dimension of a ship's frames girder, plating etc. is known as_.			
	scantling	scantling drop	scarf	sagging
26	The garboard strake is the_____.			
	Raised flanged at the main deck edge	Riveted crack arrester strap on all-welded ships	Riveting pattern most commonly used in ship construction	Row of plating nearest the keel
27	The hull structural members that run from bow to stern are called shell:			
	Longitudinal	Frames	Joiners	Knees
28	The maximum breadth over the extreme points port and starboard of the ship is:			
	Extreme breadth	Extreme draught	Extreme depth	Extreme point
29	The part of the ship where you find the collision bulkhead is the___.			
	first watertight bulkheads aft of the bow in the ship	on the bridge deck	space between the passenger and cargo	bosuns store
30	The point that is halfway between the forward and after perpendicular and is a reference point for vessel construction is the_____.			
	Half-length	Mid-body	Center line	Amidships
31	A "strongback" refers to a_____.			
	Bar securing a cargo port	Centerline vertical bulkhead	Deep beam	Spanner stay
32	Adverse effects due to free surface will become apparent when:			
	the vessel is trimmed by the stern	the vessel's draft is decreased exposing more surface area to the wind and current	the vessel's draft is increased, thus increasing the vessel's wetted surface area	a portion of liquid is removed from a full tank

33	Arched form of a deck or beam to shed the water _____.			
	flare	fidley	deadrise	camber
34	Beams are transverse girders which provide support to__.			
	decks	bulkhead	deck house structure	vertical foams
35	Camber, in a ship, is usually measured in_.			
	feet per feet of breadth	feet per feet of length	inches per feet of breadth	inches per feet of length
36	Continuous line of plating or shell planking, extending along ship's side from fore to aft:			
	Strake	Heave	Girder	Floor
37	Holes in the bulwark, which allow deck water to drain into the sea are _____.			
	Doggers	Fidleys	Freeing ports	Swash ports
38	In order to minimized distortion due to shrinkage in a welding work you should_____.			
	use restraining forces such as clamps, jigs and fixtures	use intermittent welds rather than continuous welds wherever possible	make fewer passes with larger electrodes as opposed to a great number of passes with small electrodes	all of the above
39	The "margin plate" is the_____.			
	Outboard strake of plating on each side of an side of an inner bottom	Outer strake of plating on each side of the main deck of a vessel	Plate which sits stop the center vertical keel	Uppermost continuous strake of plating on the shell of a vessel
40	The presence of load line certificate endorsement onboard is an indication of_____.			
	vessel's seaworthiness	compliance of the class	compliance with the owners	compliance to Coast Guard requirements

41	A deck beam does NOT_.			
	Act as a beam to support vertical deck loads	Lessen the longitudinal stiffener of the vessel	Act as a tie to keep the sides of the ship in place	Act as a web to prevent plate wrinkling due to twisting action on the vessel
42	A carling is used aboard ship_____:			
	As a connecting strap between the butted ends of plating	To stiffen area points of great stress between beams	To prevent the anchor from fouling when the brake is related	To provide an extra heavy fitting in heavy lift cargo rig
43	A fore and aft horizontal plate fitted on the top of floors upon which the center keelson rest:			
	Frame	Cant frame	Bevel	Foundation plate
44	A horizontal fore and aft plate riveted to the angles of a centerline keelson running above floors:			
	Cant plate	Deck plate	Rider plate	Emergency plate
45	A hull frame member which is extended athwartship is_____.			
	longitudinal	frame	transverse frame	deck beam
46	A line inclined from the vertical or horizontal is:			
	Rake	Keel	Sheer	Flare
47	A long longitudinal fin fitted at the turn of the bilge to reduce rolling and its consists of plating attached to the shell to the plating			
	Bilge strake	Bilge keel	Breadth plate	Pintle plate
48	A partial deck in the hold is called the_____.			
	Weather deck	Orlop deck	Shelter deck	Main deck
49	A perpendicular drawn where the aft side of the rudder post meets the summer load line is the_____.			
	Forward perpendicular	Aft perpendicular	Length between perpendicular	Stern perpendicular

50	A term which indicates the outward curvature of the hull above the waterline is called a/an _____.			
	flare	camber	thumble home	rake
51	A transverse vertical plate that runs across the bottom of the ship is called:			
	Floor plates	Beams	Cofferdams	Center Girders
52	A vessel having continuous closely spaced transverse strength members is _____.			
	Longitudinal framed	Transverse framed	Cellular framed	Web framed
53	A vessel trimmed down by the bow has:			
	a greater draft forward than aft	zero trim	a low mean draft	a greater draft aft than forward
54	Aboard ship, vertical flat plates running transversely and connecting the vertical keel the margin plates are called _____.			
	Floors	Intercostals	Girders	Stringers
55	Adding the longitudinal free surface correction to the uncorrected height of the center of gravity of a MODU yields.			
	FSCl	KG	KGL	GML
56	Although „KG“ for a MODU in a lightweight condition is relatively high, the vessel is stiff because.			
	„KM“ is small	„KM“ is high	„BL“ is small	„KB“ is large
55	Another name for the garboard strake is the ____.			
	A strake	Z strake	Side keel plate	Stringer plate
56	Battens are fitted in cargo hold across the frames of the vessel from the turn of the bilge upward. The purpose of these cargo battens is ____.			
	For securing a snatch block when snaking cargo into wings of the hold	To prevent cargo from coming in contact with the vessel's frames or shell plating	To provide fittings to which cargo lashing may be secured	To support the dunnage floors which are laid down between tiers of cargo

57	Bilge keels are fitted on ships to _.			
	Assist in dry dock alignment	Improve the vessels stability	Protect the vessel from slamming against piers	Reduce the rolling of the vessel
58	By definition a "spar deck" is the.:			
	Lower most continuous deck not broken by water tight bulkheads	After most weather deck above the main strength deck	Upper or weather deck above the main strength deck	Deck of light construction below the main or strength
59	Continuous fore and aft middle of any ship that is built with a double bottom:			
	Inner deck	Inner bottom	Center cleavage	Center girder
60	GM cannot be used as an indicator of stability at all angles of inclination because:			
	"M" is not fixed at large angles	there is no "M" at large angles	"G" is not fixed at large angles	there is no "G" at large angles
61	Holes in floor timbers, or tank-side brackets, through which bilge water flows to pump suction:			
	Riser holes	Tank holes	Limber holes	Suction holes
62	In order to strengthen bulkhead, what vertical support is to be used?			
	Panels	Stiffeners	Girders	Stringer
63	In ship construction, structural hull members installed athwartship are _.			
	deck beams	stringers	Girders	breast hooks
64	In ship construction, the frames spacing will be:			
	Reduced at the bow and stern	Increase in length at the beams	Increase girder bottom plate	To have enough strength at frames
65	In ship construction, the shell plating is arranged in strakes and assigned letter designations. If the strakes were lettered "A" strake will be:			
	The drop strake	The sheer strake	The strake after the keel	At the turn of the bilge

66	In ship construction, the shell plating is arranged in strakes. The garboard strake is located:			
	At the very bottom center	At each side of the keel	At the turn of the bilge	Just under the Sheet line
67	In ship construction, what do you call the structure hull member installed athwartship.			
	Deck beam	Girder	Stringers	Strakes
68	In ship construction, which strength members act to support the decks?			
	All of the above	Pillars	Girders	Bulkheads
69	In transversely framed ship, the transverse frames are supported by all of the following EXCEPT_.			
	Girders	Longitudinals	Side stringers	Web plates
70	It is dimension of a ship's frames, girder, plating etc.			
	Scarf	Scantling	Scantling drop	Sagging
71	It is the structural member of the hull extending in force.			
	Frames	Joiners	Longitudinals	Knees
72	Keel scantling of any vessel are greatest amidships because_____.			
	Connection between and forebody are most crucial	Of maximum longitudinal bending moments	Of severest racking stresses	Resistance to grounding is at a maximum amidships
73	Lighter longitudinal stiffening frame on the vessels side plating are called_____.			
	Seam	Bracket	Crotch	Deck
74	Member that fit between the floors of a vessel and stiffen double bottom?			
	Boss plate	Intercoastal	Cant frame	Deck beam

75	Molded depth is measured from the_____.			
	inside of the shell	outside of the shell	top of the center vertical keel	top of the garboard stake
76	One functions of a bulwark is to_.			
	Help keep the deck dry	Prevent stress concentration on the stringer plate	Protect against twisting forces on the stringer plate	Reinforce the side stringers
77	Owing to the girth of a ship amidships than at the ends certain strakes are dropped as they approach the bow and stern to reduce the amount of plating at the ends. These strakes are called_.			
	Drop strakes	Stealers	Throughs	Voids
78	Part of the ship serves to subdivide the ship against flooding, spread of fire and resist racking stress and vessel is called:			
	Transverse bulkhead	Sheer strakes	Freeboard	Scantling
79	Plates that cover the top of hawsepipe and chain pipes:			
	Shaded plates	Transverse plates	Buckler plates	Reserve plates
80	Reinforcing frames attached to a bulkheads on a vessels are called_____.			
	Side longitudinal	Intercostals	Stiffeners	Brackets
81	Shell plating that has curvature in two directions and must be heated and hammered to shape over specially prepared forms is called_____.			
	Compound plate	Furnace plate	Flat plate	Rolled plate
82	Ship's hold compartment portioned off special to carry water, liquid cargo, or for trim and stability:			
	Double bottom tanks	Ship peak tanks	Vessel quantity tanks	Vessel reactive tanks
83	Strong slip secured to the main framing of the ship's chain that holds the inboard of an anchor chain:			
	Senhouse slip	Bitter end	Capstan fit	Deck gate

84	Subtracting the height of the center of gravity corrected for longitudinal free surface effects from the height of the longitudinal metacenter of a MODU yields:			
	„GM“	„GML“	„KGL“	„KML“
85	Subtracting the height of the center of gravity corrected for transverse free surface effects from the height of the transverse metacenter of a MODU yields:			
	„GM“	„GMT“	„KGT“	„KMT“
86	Term applied to the bottom shell plating in a double bottom ship is_____.			
	Bottom floor	Shear plating	Outer bottom	Tank top
87	The center line of the bottom structure of the ship is called the:			
	Plate	Keel	Hull	Scanting
88	The depth of the ship below the waterline vertically to the lowest part of the hull, propellers, or other reference point:			
	Draft	Drag	Bottom	Depth
89	The end joint formed plates in a hull plating strakes is properly identified as a:			
	Butt	Bracket	Search	Seam
90	The form that is measure at the line of the moulded beam is called?			
	Flare	Freeboard	Rise of floor	Camber
91	The greatest breath of the ship, measured to the inside edges of the shell plating is:			
	Moulded depth	Moulded draught	Moulded breadth	Moulded edge
92	The hull structural members which run arthwartship on a vessel.			
	Deck beams	Girders	Stringer	Breasthooks
93	The inner bottom is the :			
	Tank top	Tank base	Tank shop	Tank access

95	The part of the of the ship construction that is fitted longitudinally and designed to reduce rolling of the ship at sea is the_____.			
	bilge keel	bilge wells	bilge strake	bilge fins
96	The part of the vessel that cuts the water forward_____.			
	Bow	Keel	Prow	Stem
97	The part of the vessel that maintain watertight integrity by covering the whole vessel structure together is the_____plates.			
	shell	main deck	hull	bilge keel

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