

ASSIGNMENT 7

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 7, "Damage Control," pages 7-1 through 7-34.

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| <p>A. Prevention B. Minimization C. Restoration</p> |
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Figure 7A.--Basic objective.

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 7-1 THROUGH 7-4, SELECT FROM FIGURE 7A THE CORRECT BASIC OBJECTIVE OF DAMAGE CONTROL DESCRIBED IN THE STATEMENT. RESPONSES MAY BE USED ONCE, MORE THAN ONCE, OR NOT AT ALL.

- 7-1. Regaining a safe margin of stability and buoyancy.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
- 7-2. Removing fire hazards.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
- 7-3. Maintaining watertight and fumetight integrity.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
- 7-4. Preserving stability and buoyancy.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
- 7-5. In considering your ship's defensive and offensive ability to fight the enemy, you should view damage control as which of the following function(s)?
1. Defensive
 2. Offensive
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
- 7-6. Controlling damage inflicted on a ship depends on which of the following abilities and initiatives of the crew?
1. Taking prompt corrective actions
 2. Having a through knowledge of the ship
 3. Using materials that are readily available
 4. Each of the above
- 7-7. Who is responsible for carrying out the requirements of command damage control training?
1. Commanding officer
 2. Executive officer
 3. Operations officer
 4. Fire marshal
- 7-8. Who is responsible for taking all practical preliminary measures before damage occurs?
1. Division officer
 2. Officer of the deck
 3. Damage control assistant
 4. Damage control petty officer
- 7-9. Division damage control petty officers are normally assigned for what minimum period of time?
1. One year
 2. Two years
 3. Three months
 4. Six months
- 7-10. Who performs the duties of the damage control petty officer outside normal working hours in port?
1. Section leader
 2. Police petty officer
 3. Leading petty officer
 4. Work center supervisor

- 7-11. After the DCPO and duty DCPO selections are made by the division officer, which of the following officials must be informed of the assignments?
1. Executive officer
 2. Fire marshal
 3. Damage control assistant
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 7-12. Who is responsible for supervising the setting of specified damage control material conditions within division spaces?
1. Damage control petty officer
 2. Work center supervisor
 3. Leading petty officer
 4. Division officer
- 7-13. The damage control administrative organization is contained within what department?
1. Engineering
 2. Operations
 3. Weapons
 4. Deck
- 7-14. What organization is responsible for keeping the commanding officer advised of the capabilities of the ship after a casualty?
1. Deck division
 2. Repair parties
 3. Operations department
 4. Damage control central
- 7-15. What person is responsible for assigning personnel to repair parties?
1. Commanding officer
 2. Executive officer
 3. Division officer
 4. Department head
- 7-16. Who ensure(s) replacement personnel assigned to repair parties are properly trained and that they attain PQS qualifications?
1. Division officers
 2. Engineering officer
 3. Repair party leaders
 4. Damage control assistant
- 7-17. When making assignments to repair parties, which of the following practices should you avoid?
1. Reassigning mass numbers of personnel
 2. Replacing a petty officer with a Seaman
 3. Assigning someone who has not fully completed damage control PQS
 4. Replacing a person with someone who has just reported aboard
- 7-18. When personnel are engaged in repair party activities, they should NOT wear uniforms made of which of the following types of material?
1. Polyester double knit
 2. Gabardine
 3. Cotton
 4. Wool
- 7-19. Under which of the following circumstances may repair party personnel omit wearing life jackets and carrying a protective mask?
1. When acting as repair party leader
 2. When acting as on-scene leader
 3. When performing first aid
 4. When wearing the OBA
- 7-20. What is the minimum acceptable number of personnel needed to compose the duty damage control party?
1. 6
 2. 12
 3. 15
 4. 18
- 7-21. During general quarters which of the following persons is/are responsible for setting material condition Zebra in manned spaces?
1. Damage control assistant
 2. Personnel in the space
 3. Repair party leader
 4. On-scene leader

- 7-22. Condition Zebra is fully set when which of the following conditions has been met?
1. When all Yoke and Circle W fittings have been checked
 2. When all X-ray and Circle W fittings have been checked
 3. When all X-ray and Yoke fittings have been checked
 4. When all Circle W and Red Circle Zebra fittings have been checked
- 7-23. To handle battle casualties, most ships have what minimum number of battle dressing stations?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 7-24. In the absence of the repair party leader, what person is in charge of the repair locker?
1. Damage control petty officer
 2. Senior person at the locker
 3. On-scene leader
 4. Investigator
- 7-25. What person informs DCC of the nature of a fire or damage at the scene?
1. Investigator
 2. Boundary setter
 3. On-scene leader
 4. Repair party leader
- 7-26. To be an on-scene leader, you should be qualified in which of the following areas?
1. Investigator
 2. Fire fighting
 3. Damage control repair
 4. Each of the above
- 7-27. Each repair locker has what minimum number of investigators assigned to it?
1. Eight
 2. Six
 3. Five
 4. Four
- 7-28. The at-sea fire party normally consists of what minimum number of persons?
1. 5
 2. 10
 3. 15
 4. 18
- 7-29. At-sea, which of the following indications may be a symptom of a dangerous condition?
1. Wisp of smoke
 2. Minor loss of power
 3. Excessive warmth of a bulkhead
 4. Each of the above
- 7-30. What are the first two steps in handling battle damage?
1. Secure electrical circuits and put out fires
 2. Put out fires and control flooding
 3. Remove casualties and control flooding
 4. Isolate broken pipelines and effect repairs
- 7-31. For which of the following reasons should a detailed investigation be made as soon as possible after damage occurs?
1. Secondary damage may be undetected
 2. Hot splinters may be buried in combustibles
 3. Flooding may be occurring from partly opened valves
 4. Each of the above
- 7-32. As a general rule, what degree of flooding indicates that a compartment is open to the sea?
1. Compartment is completely flooded
 2. Compartment is flooded to sea level
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Compartment has water leaking from seams

- 7-33. For a compartment to completely flood from the deck to the overhead, which of the following conditions must exist in the compartment?
1. It must be vented
 2. It must be completely secured from the sea
 3. It must be isolated from all other compartments
 4. It must have no ventilation fittings
- 7-34. Which of the following methods can be used to control flooding?
1. Jettisoning equipment
 2. Ensure water tight doors are open
 3. Ensure all electrical power is secured
 4. Each of the above
- 7-35. When rendering first aid to a victim, you should check the person for breathing, shock, and hemorrhage in what order?
1. Hemorrhage, breathing, shock
 2. Breathing, hemorrhage, shock
 3. Shock, breathing, hemorrhage
 4. Hemorrhage, shock, breathing
- 7-36. A fire will be extinguished when which of the following components is eliminated?
1. Fuel
 2. Heat
 3. Oxygen
 4. Each of the above
- 7-37. When you are treating an unconscious person, you should NOT provide which of the following actions?
1. Remove clothing
 2. Administer water or morphine
 3. Administer medical assistance
 4. Each of the above
- 7-38. When fighting a class C fire which of the following actions should you take first?
1. Secure the compartment
 2. Deenergize all circuits
 3. Establish fire boundaries
 4. Spray with water to cool the fire
- 7-39. After a compartment has been flooded with CO₂, what minimum length of time should you wait before opening the compartment?
1. 1 hour
 2. 30 minutes
 3. 15 minutes
 4. 10 minutes
- 7-40. What is the primary means of communicating between stations while combating damage?
1. Sound-powered telephone
 2. Ships service telephone
 3. Messenger
 4. Intercom
- 7-41. Which of the following circuits is the main damage control intercom circuit?
1. 1 MC
 2. X-40J
 3. 3 MC
 4. 4 MC
- 7-42. Which of the following components of a nuclear weapon constitutes the most probable hazards in the event of an accident?
1. Radiation and plutonium
 2. Radiation and gamma rays
 3. High explosives and plutonium
 4. High explosives and gamma rays
- 7-43. Any accident involving a nuclear weapon will result in a nuclear explosion.
1. True
 2. False

7-44. Dangerous high explosives that have been scattered by an explosion may be recognized by their appearance. If they are fused, what will be their appearance?

1. White powdery
2. Tan or buff
3. Pink
4. Blue

7-45. The size of the kill zone and damage-survival zones of a nuclear detonation is determined primarily by which of the following circumstances?

1. The weapon yield
2. The altitude at which detonation takes place
3. The direction of the prevailing wind
4. The amount of high explosives used

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| <p>A. Blast B. Underwater shock C. Water waves</p> |
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Figure 7B.--Causes.

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 7-46 THROUGH 7-49, SELECT FROM FIGURE 7B THE CAUSE OF THE DAMAGE RESULTING FROM A NUCLEAR DETONATION AS DESCRIBED IN THE STATEMENTS. RESPONSES MAY BE USED ONCE, MORE THAN ONCE, OR NOT AT ALL.

7-46. Damage to boiler brickwork, especially floors.

1. A
2. B
3. C

7-47. Dishing and rupturing of shell plating below the waterline.

1. A
2. B
3. C

7-48. Dishing of shell plating above the waterline.

1. A
2. B
3. C

7-49. Rupturing of topside piping systems.

1. A
2. B
3. C

7-50. The primary cause of injury to topside personnel who are exposed to a nuclear air blast is

1. heat
2. nuclear radiation
3. bodily displacement
4. displacement of loose gear

7-51. If an underwater shock is expected, which of the following actions should you take to reduce the potential for personal injuries?

1. Lie prone on the deck
2. Curl up on the deck and cover your face
3. Hold on to a solid structure, flex your knees, and rest on the balls of your feet
4. Stand clear of all structures and watch for flying objects

7-52. If you see the sky light up from a nuclear detonation, what is the first action you should take?

1. Close your eyes
2. Drop to the deck
3. Flex your knees
4. Grab a solid structure

7-53. Which of the following types of major contamination is NOT likely in a nuclear attack?

1. Alpha particles
2. Beta particles
3. Gamma rays
4. Neutrons

- 7-54. In a contaminated ship, which of the following types of radiation is the most significant radiation hazard?
1. Alpha particles
 2. Beta particles
 3. Gamma rays
 4. All of the above
- 7-55. Which of the following methods would most likely be used to disseminate BW agents?
1. Aerosol
 2. Rocket
 3. Shell
 4. Bomb
- 7-56. The use of chemical warfare is directed primarily toward which of the following targets?
1. Man
 2. Animals
 3. Equipment
 4. Buildings
- 7-57. Which of the following weapons can be used to deliver CW agents?
1. Bombs
 2. Shells
 3. Rockets
 4. Each of the above
- 7-58. Which of the following CW agents is NOT considered a casualty agent?
1. Vomiting
 2. Blister
 3. Blood
 4. Nerve
- 7-59. Which of the following CW agents is considered to be the most dangerous?
1. Blood
 2. Nerve
 3. Blister
 4. Choking
- 7-60. Symptoms of a nerve agent will occur about 1 minute after exposure. Approximately what length of time will pass before death occurs?
1. 1 hour
 2. 6 minutes
 3. 30 minutes
 4. 1 day
- 7-61. If a nerve agent is in the atmosphere in your location, you should don your protective mask. The mask may be removed under which of the following circumstances?
1. One hour has elapsed since the attack
 2. Two hours have elapsed since the attack
 3. The all clear signal is given
 4. The agent can no longer be seen in the atmosphere
- 7-62. What is the maximum number of atropine injections you may give yourself without medical supervision?
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
- 7-63. What is the first thing you should do if your eyes become contaminated with a nerve agent?
1. Use a nerve agent antidote
 2. Put on your protective mask
 3. Report to the nearest medical facility
 4. Flush your eyes with uncontaminated water
- 7-64. What is the immediate decontamination procedure for the treatment of blister agents in the eyes?
1. Inject atropine
 2. Flush with water
 3. Use the skin decontamination kit
 4. Report to the nearest medical facility

- 7-65. If a person receives a heavy concentration of a choking agent, death may occur within what approximate length of time?
1. 12 hours
 2. 24 hours
 3. 3 hours
 4. 48 hours
- 7-66. If you receive a concentration of a choking agent and experience nausea, vomiting, or difficulty in breathing, which of the following actions should you take?
1. Continue your normal combat duties
 2. Report to the nearest medical facility
 3. Inject three shots of atropine
 4. Rest quietly until evacuated by medical personnel
- 7-67. Which of the following CW agents has been employed extensively as a riot control agent?
1. Choking
 2. Vomiting
 3. Blister
 4. Tear
- 7-68. Which of the following CW agents is used for harassment but also may be dispersed with lethal chemical agents?
1. Vomiting
 2. Blister
 3. Nerve
 4. Tear
- 7-69. When planning for a disaster response, your activity should first be concerned with which of the following considerations?
1. Survival of the community
 2. The activity's own survival
 3. Type of communications needed
 4. Type of communications available
- 7-70. During what phase of disaster relief are survey teams dispatched to the disaster area?
1. Phase I
 2. Phase II
 3. Phase III
 4. Phase IV
- 7-71. Under which of the following conditions should personnel going into a disaster area be armed?
1. When authorized by the commanding officer
 2. When food and water will be in short supply
 3. When the relief party will remain overnight
 4. When looting will be a problem
- 7-72. The purpose of disaster relief is to provide
1. rehabilitation
 2. emergency relief
 3. permanent shelter
 4. disaster prevention
- 7-73. During what level of mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) is all protective equipment required to be worn?
1. Level 1
 2. Level 2
 3. Level 3
 4. Level 4
- 7-74. As the on-scene leader, which of the following postfire actions should you take?
1. Test for explosive gases
 2. Set a reflash watch
 3. Overhaul the fire
 4. All of the above
- 7-75. Which of the following odors may indicate the presence of blood agents?
1. Garlic
 2. New-mown hay
 3. Bitter almonds
 4. Fruity camphor

