DAMAGE CONTROLMAN (DC) A-SCHOOL TEST 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. The primary extinguishing agent Fire-Main is used for which class of fire?

A. Class A

B. Class B

C. Class C

D. Class D

2. How many classifications of fire are there?

A. 4 (A,B,C,D)

B. 3

C. 5

D. 2

3. The Attack Team Leader's main task is to guide which group?

A. Navigating the hose-team throughout the space

B. Steering electrical cables

C. Medical response coordination

D. Damage assessment log

4. Which statement is true about imminent status and gas mask usage?

A. Imminent is associated with MOPP 4 and requires the M50 Gas Mask

B. Imminent is associated with MOPP 2 and requires the M50 Gas Mask

C. Imminent is associated with MOPP 1 and requires the M50 Gas Mask

D. Imminent is not related to any MOPP level

5. In a Class D fire, what products burn?

A. Combustible Metals

B. Wood, Paper, Cloth

C. Electrical Equipment

D. Liquids/Fuel

6. Which item's specification lists a shelf life in days?

A. Air-Boss Lightweight Overboot

B. M50 Gas Mask

C. M8 Paper

D. M9 Paper

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7. The dosimeter's range is expressed in which units?

A. RADS

B. REM

C. SIEVERTS

D. GRAY

8. All personnel exposed to contamination shall proceed to which area?

A. Decontamination Station or Contamination Control Area

B. Medical Bay

C. Command Center

D. Berthing Area

9. If the chalk test is not parallel, what is the likely cause?

A. Hinge-Pins are warped

B. Gasket is cracked

C. Gasket too tight

D. Door latch is loose

10. Which of the following is NOT a component of the fire triangle?

A. Water

B. Fuel

C. Heat

D. Oxygen

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The primary extinguishing agent Fire-Main is used for which class of fire?

A. Class A

B. Class B

C. Class C

D. Class D

Fire-main is a shipboard water-delivery system that provides large volumes of water to fight fires. It's most effective on fires involving ordinary combustibles like wood, paper, and textiles because the cooling effect of water removes heat from the fuel, lowering its temperature below ignition and stopping the flame from spreading. Water cools and blankets the fuel, which is why it's the go-to extinguishing method for these materials. It isn't ideal for flammable liquids, electrical fires, or metal fires, where water can spread the liquid, conduct electricity, or be ineffective or unsafe, respectively.

2. How many classifications of fire are there?

A. 4 (A,B,C,D)

B. 3

C. 5

D. 2

Fire classifications group fires by the type of fuel involved, which guides which extinguishing method to use. In this material there are four classifications: ordinary combustibles (wood, paper, cloth), flammable liquids (gasoline, solvents, oils), electrical fires (energized electrical equipment), and combustible metals (magnesium, titanium). Each category requires a different approach: cooling with water for ordinary combustibles, smothering or using appropriate agents for liquids, non-conductive extinguishing agents or de-energizing electrical fires, and special powders for metal fires. Some modern codes add a fifth category for kitchen fats, but the standard four-class scheme is what's used here. So the number of classifications is four.

3. The Attack Team Leader's main task is to guide which group?

A. Navigating the hose-team throughout the space

B. Steering electrical cables

C. Medical response coordination

D. Damage assessment log

Directing the hose team through the space to reach and extinguish the fire is what the Attack Team Leader is responsible for. This role involves planning the entry path, guiding the crew as they advance, coordinating with the nozzleman to apply water effectively, and keeping safety and communication central during suppression. Steering electrical cables, coordinating medical response, or maintaining a damage assessment log are duties outside this primary task and belong to other teams or functions.

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4. Which statement is true about imminent status and gas mask usage?

A. Imminent is associated with MOPP 4 and requires the M50 Gas Mask

B. Imminent is associated with MOPP 2 and requires the M50 Gas Mask

C. Imminent is associated with MOPP 1 and requires the M50 Gas Mask

D. Imminent is not related to any MOPP level

Imminent status means an NBC threat is about to occur, so you move to the highest level of protection. In Navy MOPP terms, that is MOPP level 4, which requires donning the M50 gas mask as part of the protective gear. So this statement is correct because imminent triggers the maximum protection, and the M50 mask is the standard mask used at that level. The other options would imply lower protection or no relation, which would not be appropriate for an imminent threat.

5. In a Class D fire, what products burn?

A. Combustible Metals

B. Wood, Paper, Cloth

C. Electrical Equipment

D. Liquids/Fuel

Class D fires involve combustible metals. These fires are fuelled by metals such as magnesium, titanium, sodium, potassium, aluminum, and similar reactive metals, which can ignite and burn vigorously under the right conditions. They require special dry powder extinguishing agents designed for metal fires (or inert materials like sand) to smother the heat and separate the metal from air. Water or standard extinguishing methods used for other fire types can react with the metal and make the situation worse. The other options describe different fire classes—ordinary combustibles (wood, paper, cloth) burn in Class A; electrical equipment burns in Class C (or E in some Navy notation); and liquids/fuels burn in Class B.

6. Which item's specification lists a shelf life in days?

A. Air-Boss Lightweight Overboot

B. M50 Gas Mask

C. M8 Paper

D. M9 Paper

Shelf life in days is used for items whose useful storage window is relatively short or tightly constrained by material stability. When a specification lists shelf life in days, it signals that the item can degrade or fail if kept too long in storage, so that window is given to ensure reliability in use. The Air-Boss Lightweight Overboot is the item whose spec uses days because its protective rubber/elastic materials and construction are more prone to change over time in storage, so the manufacturer defines a finite storage period in days. Other items, like the M50 gas mask and the chemical-detecting papers, have durability profiles typically expressed in years or are designed with longer, less-perishable lifespans under proper storage, so their shelf life isn't stated in days.

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7. The dosimeter's range is expressed in which units?

A. RADS

B. REM

C. SIEVERTS

D. GRAY

The main idea is that a dosimeter's range reflects the amount of energy deposited per unit mass that the device can measure, i.e., absorbed dose. This is expressed in rad, the traditional CGS unit for absorbed dose. So the dosimeter's scale is set in rad, indicating how much energy per gram the device can register before it saturates. Keep in mind that gray is the SI unit for absorbed dose (1 Gy = 100 rad), and rem is used for dose equivalent (taken with radiation type into account), but when the question asks about the dosimeter's range, it's referring to absorbed dose on a rad-scale.

8. All personnel exposed to contamination shall proceed to which area?

A. Decontamination Station or Contamination Control Area

B. Medical Bay

C. Command Center

D. Berthing Area

When there's potential contamination, the priority is to remove it and prevent spread. All personnel who may have been exposed should go to the decontamination station or contamination control area, where contaminated gear is removed and a thorough rinse or wash is done to reduce exposure to safe levels before moving to other areas. This step protects the crew and keeps clean areas uncontaminated. After decontamination, if medical assessment or treatment is needed, personnel may proceed to the Medical Bay. The other locations—Command Center and Berthing Area—aren't designed for decontamination and could spread contamination or delay proper processing.

9. If the chalk test is not parallel, what is the likely cause?

A. Hinge-Pins are warped

B. Gasket is cracked

C. Gasket too tight

D. Door latch is loose

Chalk test checks whether the door sits and travels parallel to its frame. If the door isn't parallel, the most likely cause is misalignment from the hinges, specifically warped hinge pins. When the pins are warped, the door hangs unevenly, tipping on one side and losing parallelism with the frame. The chalk marks will show uneven contact or a skewed pattern along the door edge, signaling the misalignment. Gasket issues or a loose latch affect sealing or closing but don't typically change the door's orientation, so they're less likely explanations for a non-parallel result.

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10. Which of the following is NOT a component of the fire triangle?

A. Water

B. Fuel

C. Heat

D. Oxygen

Fire needs three elements to keep burning: fuel, heat, and oxygen. Water isn't one of those elements. It works as an extinguishing agent by absorbing a lot of heat as it turns to steam, lowering the fuel's temperature below its ignition point and interrupting the flame. It can also help displace some oxygen with steam in the immediate area. Since the other three are the essential components of the fire triangle, water is not part of the triangle itself.

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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://dcaschool2.examzify.com

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

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