# HULL MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN HT2 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE




## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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https://hullmaintenancetechht2.examzify.com

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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. What does the acronym CPR stand for?**

A. Cardiac Pressure Regulation

B. Coronary Pulse Response

C. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation

D. Chest Protection Regiment

**2. What is the purpose of testing coating continuity at edges and joints?**

A. To confirm there are no pinholes or holidays at critical junctions that would allow moisture ingress or corrosion.

B. To verify color consistency at the edges.

C. To measure curing temperature of the coating.

D. To evaluate adhesion of nearby structures.

**3. What are the properties of zinc-rich primers and when are they used?**

A. They provide sacrificial galvanic protection and promote long-term adhesion; used on steel surfaces entering CP zones or in splash/jet zones.

B. They only provide color and gloss.

C. They are not used in hulls.

D. They permanently seal the steel.

**4. Which statement correctly matches each surface preparation technique with its primary purpose?**

A. Degreasing removes oils; cleaning removes salts and residues; etching roughens the surface to improve adhesion.

B. Degreasing removes salts; cleaning roughens the surface; etching removes oils.

C. Degreasing roughens the surface; cleaning removes oils; etching removes salts.

D. Degreasing removes oils; cleaning removes only dirt; etching smoothens the surface.

**5. Precision measuring devices that measure length in thousandths of an inch are what?**

A. Rulers

B. Calipers

C. Micrometers

D. Tape measures

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**6. Wounds caused by objects that penetrate some distance into the tissues while leaving a relatively small surface opening are called?**

A. Punctures

B. Incisions

C. Abrasions

D. Lacerations

**7. SHIPALTs fall into how many broad categories?**

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

**8. Which division consists of the ship fitter shop, sheet metal shop, pipe and copper shop, weld shop, carpenter shop, diving locker, and canvas shop?**

A. Hull Repair(R-1)

B. Machinery Repair(R-2)

C. Electrical Repair(R-3)

D. Electronics Repair(R-4)

**9. How do you measure dry film thickness in the field?**

A. With a calibrated dry film thickness gauge (magnetic or electronic) applied over the coating, following the manufacturer procedure and coating spec.

B. By visual estimation of thickness with a ruler.

C. By weighing a sample of coated area after drying.

D. By using a thermal camera to infer thickness from coating heat transfer.

**10. Select lumber that is practically free of defects and blemishes is called what?**

A. Grade B

B. Grade C

C. Grade A

D. Grade D

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. What does the acronym CPR stand for?

A. Cardiac Pressure Regulation

B. Coronary Pulse Response

C. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation

D. Chest Protection Regiment

*CPR stands for Cardiopulmonary resuscitation, a life-saving procedure used when a person's heart has stopped beating or they are not breathing. The term combines cardiopulmonary, referring to the heart and lungs, with resuscitation, meaning to restart breathing and circulation. The goal is to maintain blood flow and oxygen delivery until professional help arrives. In practice, it involves chest compressions to pump blood through the body and, if trained, rescue breaths to supply oxygen to the lungs. The other phrases are not the standard meaning of the acronym and don't describe the lifesaving sequence CPR represents.*

## 2. What is the purpose of testing coating continuity at edges and joints?

A. To confirm there are no pinholes or holidays at critical junctions that would allow moisture ingress or corrosion.

B. To verify color consistency at the edges.

C. To measure curing temperature of the coating.

D. To evaluate adhesion of nearby structures.

*The main idea here is that edges and joints are where a protective coating is most likely to fail as a barrier. Testing coating continuity at those locations aims to ensure the film is truly continuous and free of defects such as pinholes or holidays. A holiday or pinhole at an edge or joint creates a path for moisture to reach the metal, which can lead to corrosion under the coating. By checking continuity, you verify that the coating can act as an effective seal against seawater and other contaminants. Color consistency is about appearance and does not guarantee a waterproof barrier. Measuring curing temperature is a processing parameter, not a defect check on the finished film. Evaluating adhesion of nearby structures concerns how well something sticks, not whether the coating has holes that would let moisture penetrate.*

## 3. What are the properties of zinc-rich primers and when are they used?

A. They provide sacrificial galvanic protection and promote long-term adhesion; used on steel surfaces entering CP zones or in splash/jet zones.

B. They only provide color and gloss.

C. They are not used in hulls.

D. They permanently seal the steel.

*Zinc-rich primers provide sacrificial galvanic protection. They contain a high level of zinc that galvanically couples with the steel substrate, so zinc corrodes first and protects the steel from rusting. This is especially important in areas where the coating might be breached or under harsh seawater exposure, such as splash or jet zones, and where hull sections enter cathodic protection (CP) zones. Along with the protective action, zinc-rich primers also help create a durable, well-adhered base for subsequent coats, contributing to long-term adhesion of the paint system. They are not just for color or gloss, and they do not permanently seal the steel—protection depends on the zinc remaining intact and on continued CP conditions.*

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**4. Which statement correctly matches each surface preparation technique with its primary purpose?**

A. Degreasing removes oils; cleaning removes salts and residues; etching roughens the surface to improve adhesion.

B. Degreasing removes salts; cleaning roughens the surface; etching removes oils.

C. Degreasing roughens the surface; cleaning removes oils; etching removes salts.

D. Degreasing removes oils; cleaning removes only dirt; etching smoothens the surface.

*Understanding surface preparation helps explain why these steps matter for coating adhesion on hulls. Degreasing targets oils and greases that would prevent coatings from wetting and bonding properly. Cleaning removes salts and residues left by seawater or previous coatings, which can interfere with adhesion and promote corrosion or blistering if left behind. Etching creates microscopic roughness that gives the new coating something to grip onto, improving mechanical adhesion and contact with the substrate. The statement aligns with these roles: degreasing removes oils, cleaning removes salts and residues, and etching roughens the surface to improve adhesion. This combination is the most accurate mapping of purpose for each technique. Other options mix up the functions: degreasing is not about salts, cleaning isn't primarily about roughening, and etching does not remove oils; etching does not smooth the surface but increases roughness to boost adhesion.*

**5. Precision measuring devices that measure length in thousandths of an inch are what?**

A. Rulers

B. Calipers

C. Micrometers

D. Tape measures

*Measuring to one-thousandth of an inch requires a tool with very fine screw motion and a reading scale that resolves 0.001 inch. A micrometer uses a screw with a precise pitch and two scales—the sleeve and the thimble—so each full turn moves the spindle by a known small amount and the combined scales read in thousandths. This design is specifically built for high-precision measurements in inches, making it the standard instrument for lengths down to 0.001 inch. Rulers and tape measures have coarser markings and aren't reliable for thousandth-inch readings. Calipers can read quite precisely and may show thousandths on some models, but the classic instrument associated with measuring to the thousandth is the micrometer.*

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## 6. Wounds caused by objects that penetrate some distance into the tissues while leaving a relatively small surface opening are called?

A. Punctures

B. Incisions

C. Abrasions

D. Lacerations

*Penetrating injuries where a pointed object drives into tissue far enough to reach deeper structures while leaving only a small hole at the surface are called puncture wounds. The defining feature is a deep injury with a relatively tiny skin opening. This contrasts with incisions, which are clean, straight cuts with a larger opening; abrasions, which are superficial surface scrapes; and lacerations, which are irregular tears from blunt trauma. Puncture wounds can hide deeper damage and may carry a higher risk of infection, so they're often examined for depth, foreign bodies, and signs that require medical care.*

## 7. SHIPALTs fall into how many broad categories?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

*Ship Alterations are grouped into two broad categories: permanent alterations and temporary alterations. Permanent alterations change the ship's configuration in a lasting way and require formal design work, approval, and update of the ship's records. Temporary alterations are installed for a limited period to support a mission, test a concept, or perform an upgrade, and they are removed later so the ship can return to its baseline configuration. This distinction matters because it drives how the work is planned, documented, and authorized. An example of a permanent alteration would be a new radar antenna installation that becomes part of the ship's standard setup; an example of a temporary alteration would be a temporary mounting used for a field test that is removed after the test concludes.*

## 8. Which division consists of the ship fitter shop, sheet metal shop, pipe and copper shop, weld shop, carpenter shop, diving locker, and canvas shop?

A. Hull Repair(R-1)

B. Machinery Repair(R-2)

C. Electrical Repair(R-3)

D. Electronics Repair(R-4)

*Understanding how ship maintenance is organized by function helps here. The hull repair division covers trades that fabricate, fit, and repair the ship's hull and its non-machinery systems. Ship fitter, sheet metal, pipe and copper, weld, and carpenter shops all deal with the structural and metalwork aspects of the hull, while the diving locker supports underwater inspection and maintenance, and the canvas shop handles hull coverings and related fabrics. Together, these shops focus on maintaining the hull's integrity and its exterior components, not on propulsion machinery, electrical systems, or electronics. That's why this set belongs to Hull Repair.*

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## 9. How do you measure dry film thickness in the field?

A. With a calibrated dry film thickness gauge (magnetic or electronic) applied over the coating, following the manufacturer procedure and coating spec.

B. By visual estimation of thickness with a ruler.

C. By weighing a sample of coated area after drying.

D. By using a thermal camera to infer thickness from coating heat transfer.

*Measuring dry film thickness in the field uses a calibrated dry film thickness gauge that's compatible with the substrate and coating. These gauges come in magnetic (for ferrous substrates) and electronic/eddy-current (for non-mferrous or non-magnetic situations) types, and you must use the gauge exactly as the manufacturer specifies and in line with the coating's required thickness. Because it yields a direct, numerical thickness reading, it provides objective, repeatable results that align with the coating spec, unlike guesswork or indirect methods. To get accurate readings, prepare the surface as instructed, select the correct gauge, and calibrate it with appropriate standards or calibration blocks. Take multiple measurements across the area, away from edges and welds, and average them to compare against the specified dry film thickness. Record the readings and note the conditions (temperature, cure state, substrate) since these can affect results. If readings are out of spec, follow the coating spec for acceptance criteria, recoat if required, and re-measure. Visual estimation with a ruler lacks precision and fails to account for thickness variations; weighing a coated sample after drying is impractical in the field and doesn't measure thickness directly; a thermal camera can only infer thickness indirectly and is not a standard method for DFT.*

## 10. Select lumber that is practically free of defects and blemishes is called what?

A. Grade B

B. Grade C

C. Grade A

D. Grade D

*The piece of lumber described is Grade A—the highest quality with essentially no defects. This grade is chosen for surfaces that will be visible and finished, so it has minimal or no blemishes, very few or no knots, and a smooth, straight grain that machine finishes well. It's reliable for precise fitting and attractive appearances, which is why it's preferred for finish carpentry, interior trim, cabinetry, or any part of a vessel where appearance matters. Lower-quality grades tolerate more knots, splits, warp, and other flaws, making them cheaper but less suitable for finished surfaces.*

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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://hullmaintenancetechht2.examzify.com

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

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