QMED OILER CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (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. **If a hydraulic hose is installed without room for expansion, what could occur?**

   A. The hose will expand excessively

   B. The hose will pull loose from its fittings

   C. The hose will burst under pressure

   D. The hose will wear out faster

2. **Once the daily ration of drinking water in a survival situation is established, what should your drinking routine include?**

   A. One half the daily ration twice during the day

   B. Full daily ration once a day

   C. Only drink when extremely thirsty

   D. One fourth of the ration spread throughout the day

3. **What tool can be used to determine the main bearing clearances in a propulsion diesel engine?**

   A. Dial indicator

   B. Depth micrometer/plastigage

   C. Caliper gauge

   D. Torque wrench

4. **If you hear a continuous blast of the whistle and general alarm for more than 10 seconds, what should you do?**

   A. Wait for further instructions

   B. Go to your fire station

   C. Check for possible dangers

   D. Return to your cabin

5. **If you have to abandon ship and enter a liferaft, what should be your primary course of action?**

   A. Remain in the vicinity of the sinking vessel

   B. Attempt to sail away

   C. Signal for rescue teams

   D. Start fishing for food

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6. Where would you typically expect to find striking plates in a ship?

A. On deck

B. At the bottom of the sounding tube

C. In the engine room

D. Within the double bottom

7. What device is typically installed at a control system air pressure reducing station?

A. Pressure gauge

B. Moisture separator

C. Strainer

D. Filter regulator

8. What is the best indicator that a bearing is being properly lubricated?

A. Vibration levels

B. Oil pressure readings

C. Oil temperature indicated by the bearing thermometer

D. Noise levels from the bearing

9. In addition to checking the lube oil sump level and temperature, what else must be checked for a line shaft steady bearing?

A. Condition of the oil filter

B. Free rotation of the oiling ring with the shaft

C. Oil color and clarity

D. Presence of vibrations in the bearing

10. Which of the following factors can be negatively affected by moisture in a refrigeration system?

A. Pressure fluctuations

B. Acid formation, sludge formation, and ice in the expansion valve

C. Vibration and noise levels

D. Energy efficiency

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If a hydraulic hose is installed without room for expansion, what could occur?

A. The hose will expand excessively

B. The hose will pull loose from its fittings

C. The hose will burst under pressure

D. The hose will wear out faster

Installing a hydraulic hose without allowing room for expansion can lead to the hose pulling loose from its fittings. Hydraulic hoses are designed to expand slightly when pressurized due to the fluid dynamics involved. If the hose is rigidly installed without any allowances for movement or lengthening, the pressure fluctuations and thermal changes can place significant stress on the connections. This stress may compromise the integrity of the fittings, leading to a loosening effect over time, which can result in leaks or complete disconnections during operation. Additionally, while other outcomes like bursting under pressure can occur with poor hose installation practices, the specific issue here directly relates to the improper allowance for expansion. Wear and tear from constant strain may contribute over a longer period, but the immediate concern with no room for expansion is the mechanical failure of the connections, leading to the hose pulling loose. This highlights the importance of correct installation procedures and consideration of hydraulic dynamics in maintaining system integrity.

2. Once the daily ration of drinking water in a survival situation is established, what should your drinking routine include?

A. One half the daily ration twice during the day

B. Full daily ration once a day

C. Only drink when extremely thirsty

D. One fourth of the ration spread throughout the day

Establishing a routine for drinking water in a survival situation is crucial for maintaining hydration and managing resources effectively. Consuming one half of the daily ration twice during the day is the correct approach, as it allows the body to maintain hydration without exhausting the water supply too quickly. This method promotes steady hydration throughout the day and helps to prevent the negative effects associated with dehydration. Drinking a half ration at two different points allows time for the body to utilize the water consumed while ensuring that you're not overwhelming your system. It provides a balanced approach to hydration, allowing for both activity and rest periods where your body can absorb the water. In contrast, consuming the full daily ration at once would lead to a rapid intake of water, which may result in waste or even discomfort. Drinking only when extremely thirsty can lead to dehydration because it may not provide adequate fluid intake throughout the day when it's most needed. Lastly, spreading one fourth of the ration throughout the day could be insufficient, especially during physically demanding times when more hydration is necessary. Overall, the strategy of dividing the day's water ration into two sessions ensures that the body's hydration needs are met effectively over time.

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3. What tool can be used to determine the main bearing clearances in a propulsion diesel engine?

A. Dial indicator

B. Depth micrometer/plastigage

C. Caliper gauge

D. Torque wrench

The depth micrometer/plastigage is an appropriate tool for determining the main bearing clearances in a propulsion diesel engine. This tool provides an accurate measurement of the space between the main bearing and the crankshaft. Plastigage involves inserting a plastic gauge strip between the bearing surfaces and then tightening the assembly. Afterward, the width of the flattened plastigage indicates the gap size, which corresponds to the bearing clearance. This method is widely used because it allows for easy and precise measurement in confined spaces typical of engine compartments. The other tools listed serve different purposes. A dial indicator is primarily used for measuring linear distances or the runout of rotating parts but is not suitable for measuring bearing clearances directly. A caliper gauge can measure dimensions but lacks the specificity needed for assessing clearances accurately in this context. Lastly, a torque wrench is used to apply a specific amount of torque to fasteners but does not measure clearances. Therefore, the depth micrometer/plastigage stands out as the most suitable and specialized tool for this task.

4. If you hear a continuous blast of the whistle and general alarm for more than 10 seconds, what should you do?

A. Wait for further instructions

B. Go to your fire station

C. Check for possible dangers

D. Return to your cabin

When you hear a continuous blast of the whistle and the general alarm for more than 10 seconds, it indicates an emergency situation on board a vessel, often related to fire or general evacuation. In this context, the appropriate action is to go to your designated fire station, as this is typically where crew members gather to prepare for an emergency response. The fire station is equipped with firefighting gear and equipment, and the personnel there are trained for emergencies. Being in this location allows for a quick and organized response to the situation at hand, enhancing safety for everyone on board. In contrast, waiting for further instructions can lead to confusion and potentially unintended consequences during a critical moment. Checking for possible dangers, while important, is secondary to the immediate need to reach safety equipment and training provided at the fire station. Returning to your cabin would be inappropriate since it could put you at risk in the event of an ongoing emergency.

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5. If you have to abandon ship and enter a liferaft, what should be your primary course of action?

A. Remain in the vicinity of the sinking vessel

B. Attempt to sail away

C. Signal for rescue teams

D. Start fishing for food

When abandoning a ship, your primary course of action should be to remain in the vicinity of the sinking vessel. This choice is crucial because rescue operations are typically organized around the last known location of the ship. By staying close to the site, you increase the chances of being spotted and rescued by search parties, which may be actively looking for survivors in that area. Remaining near the vessel also helps to ensure that other survivors can group together, thereby improving safety and visibility. It serves as a strategic decision, as the drifting liferaft might be spotted more easily by rescue boats or aircraft looking for the ship. Attempts to sail away or fish for food may divert attention from the primary goal of signaling for help. While signaling for rescue teams is important, it is usually more effective when combined with the decision to stay near the vessel. Instead of taking immediate action that could lead you away from potential rescue attempts, focusing on remaining in the vicinity maximizes survival prospects.

6. Where would you typically expect to find striking plates in a ship?

A. On deck

B. At the bottom of the sounding tube

C. In the engine room

D. Within the double bottom

In a ship, striking plates are typically found at the bottom of the sounding tube, which is designed to measure the level of liquid in a tank. Striking plates serve as a protective barrier; when sounding rods are used to check liquid levels, the rod can strike the plate, which minimizes the risk of damaging the tube or getting inaccurate readings from the instrument. Finding striking plates in this location is crucial to ensure operational integrity and safety, as this area is often subject to wear and tear due to the repeated use of the sounding equipment. The presence of striking plates helps to prolong the lifecycle of the sounding tube and provides a reliable method for gauging tank levels. In contrast, striking plates are not usually found on deck, in the engine room, or within the double bottom, as those areas have different functional requirements and design features unrelated to the purpose of the sounding tube. Thus, focusing on the bottom of the sounding tube accurately identifies where these plates are positioned and their intended function.

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7. What device is typically installed at a control system air pressure reducing station?

A. Pressure gauge

B. Moisture separator

C. Strainer

D. Filter regulator

At a control system air pressure reducing station, the moisture separator is an essential component. In pneumatic systems, the presence of moisture can cause various problems, such as corrosion, freezing, and clogging of valves and actuators. A moisture separator effectively removes water vapor from the compressed air, ensuring that the air delivered to the system is dry and free from moisture-related issues. Maintaining proper air quality is crucial for the longevity and efficiency of pneumatic components. By integrating a moisture separator at this stage, operators can prevent potential damage and ensure the reliability of the whole system. In contrast, while a pressure gauge is important for monitoring air pressure, it does not manage moisture. A strainer similarly serves to filter out larger particles and debris, but again, it does not address moisture. The filter regulator, although it does manage both filtering and pressure regulation, is not specifically tasked with moisture removal in the same capacity as a dedicated moisture separator. Thus, the moisture separator plays a unique and vital role in maintaining the integrity of air pressure systems.

8. What is the best indicator that a bearing is being properly lubricated?

A. Vibration levels

B. Oil pressure readings

C. Oil temperature indicated by the bearing thermometer

D. Noise levels from the bearing

The best indicator that a bearing is being properly lubricated is the oil temperature indicated by the bearing thermometer. Proper lubrication of a bearing is essential for its operation, as it reduces friction, helps dissipate heat, and prevents wear. Monitoring the oil temperature provides direct insight into the lubrication conditions within the bearing. If the temperature is within the normal operating range, it generally indicates that the lubricant is effectively reducing friction and that the bearing is being well-lubricated. High temperatures may suggest inadequate lubrication, leading to increased wear and potential failure, while excessively low temperatures might indicate over-lubrication or ineffective lubricant circulation. Therefore, keeping an eye on oil temperature is crucial for ensuring that the lubricant is functioning as intended. While other options like vibration levels, oil pressure readings, and noise levels can provide additional information about a bearing's health, they do not exclusively indicate lubrication conditions. For example, vibration levels can be influenced by misalignment or wear, oil pressure readings can vary due to other factors in the lubrication system, and noise levels may indicate problems without directly reflecting lubrication adequacy. Thus, monitoring oil temperature is the most reliable method for assessing proper lubrication in bearings.

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9. In addition to checking the lube oil sump level and temperature, what else must be checked for a line shaft steady bearing?

A. Condition of the oil filter

B. Free rotation of the oiling ring with the shaft

C. Oil color and clarity

D. Presence of vibrations in the bearing

For a line shaft steady bearing, ensuring the free rotation of the oiling ring with the shaft is crucial because the oiling ring is integral to the lubrication system. Its proper functioning ensures that oil is adequately supplied to the bearing surfaces, reducing friction and wear. If the oiling ring does not rotate freely, it may fail to deliver sufficient lubrication, leading to overheating, excessive wear, or even failure of the bearing. This rotation is essential to maintain the flow of lubricant and maintain optimal operating conditions. Other factors such as the condition of the oil filter, oil color and clarity, and presence of vibrations can be important in assessing the overall health of the lubrication system and the bearing itself. However, the immediate and direct impact on the lubrication effectiveness is most closely related to the free rotation of the oiling ring. Thus, ensuring it is functioning correctly is a primary concern for maintaining the integrity and longevity of the steady bearing.

10. Which of the following factors can be negatively affected by moisture in a refrigeration system?

A. Pressure fluctuations

B. Acid formation, sludge formation, and ice in the expansion valve

C. Vibration and noise levels

D. Energy efficiency

Moisture in a refrigeration system can lead to several problematic outcomes, with acid formation, sludge formation, and ice in the expansion valve being significant issues. When moisture mixes with the refrigerant, it can cause chemical reactions that produce acids. These acids can corrode metal components, leading to system failures and costly repairs. In addition, moisture can also lead to the formation of sludge, which can obstruct the flow of the refrigerant and negatively affect the overall system operation. The presence of moisture can freeze in critical areas like the expansion valve, obstructing the normal flow of refrigerant and thereby impacting the system's cooling performance. While other choices may present concerns, the direct impact of moisture resulting in acid and sludge formation, as well as ice blockage, is the most immediately consequential factor that can heavily disrupt the functionality and efficiency of a refrigeration system. This specific knowledge is crucial for maintaining the reliability and efficiency of refrigeration operations.

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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:

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

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