

BDOC Division Officer (DIVO) Management Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Which of the following defines LORTARP?**
 - A. Long Range Tactical Report Analysis Plan**
 - B. Long Range Training and Relief Plan**
 - C. Law of Return and Training Allocation Resource Plan**
 - D. Logistics Operations Training and Resource Allocation Plan**
- 2. In the administrative chain of command, who is at the top?**
 - A. Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)**
 - B. Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV)**
 - C. President of the United States (POTUS)**
 - D. Secretary of Defense (SECDEF)**
- 3. What incentive can help encourage sailors to re-enlist?**
 - A. Continuous service award**
 - B. Selective Re-enlistment Bonus**
 - C. Long Service Medal**
 - D. Duty Station Transfer**
- 4. In CASREP categories, what does CAT III indicate?**
 - A. Minor degradation of equipment**
 - B. Major degradation of equipment**
 - C. Total functional capability**
 - D. Equipment ready for immediate operation**
- 5. What is the purpose of the Long Range Training Plan (LRTP)?**
 - A. To manage daily personnel tasks**
 - B. To outline a yearly training schedule for the ship**
 - C. To assess maintenance requirements**
 - D. To review divisional administration**
- 6. What does the Alpha flag signify in maritime communication?**
 - A. Diver Down**
 - B. Dangerous Cargo**
 - C. Coming alongside in port**
 - D. Personnel recall**

- 7. Which scenario would NOT typically lead to enlisted advancement ineligibility?**
- A. Being confined**
 - B. Passing the PRT**
 - C. Failed promotion exam**
 - D. Being designated as POW/MIA**
- 8. Which of the following is true about enlisted records?**
- A. They monitor only time in rank**
 - B. They require constant updates for accuracy**
 - C. They are mainly for administrative purposes**
 - D. They are used solely for promotion considerations**
- 9. The Kilo One flag is used to signify what action?**
- A. Personnel working over the side**
 - B. Personnel recall**
 - C. Personnel working aloft**
 - D. Commanding Officer not on board**
- 10. What time is the colors ceremony conducted every morning?**
- A. 0800**
 - B. 0900**
 - C. 0700**
 - D. 1000**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following defines LORTARP?

- A. Long Range Tactical Report Analysis Plan
- B. Long Range Training and Relief Plan**
- C. Law of Return and Training Allocation Resource Plan
- D. Logistics Operations Training and Resource Allocation Plan

The term LORTARP refers to the Long Range Training and Relief Plan. This plan is essential for effectively managing and scheduling training and personnel relief operations over an extended period. It involves strategic planning to ensure that training objectives align with operational readiness and personnel availability, emphasizing the importance of preparing service members for future assignments and deployments while maintaining the current mission capabilities. In a military context, the focus on long-range planning is critical as it impacts not only individual development but also the overall readiness of units. The LORTARP serves as a framework that helps leaders anticipate potential challenges, allocate resources appropriately, and ensure that training is continuous and relevant to the evolving operational environment.

2. In the administrative chain of command, who is at the top?

- A. Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)
- B. Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV)
- C. President of the United States (POTUS)**
- D. Secretary of Defense (SECDEF)

The President of the United States holds the highest position in the administrative chain of command within the context of the U.S. military. As the Commander-in-Chief, the President has ultimate authority over the armed forces and is responsible for making key military decisions and strategic policies. This role encompasses not only oversight of naval operations but also decisions regarding the broader military, fiscal priorities, and national defense strategy. While the Chief of Naval Operations, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of Defense play crucial roles in managing and organizing naval forces and military strategies, they operate under the authority of the President. Their functions include providing expert advice and executing military policies, but they ultimately report up the chain to the Commander-in-Chief. Hence, the President is rightly positioned at the top of the administrative command structure.

3. What incentive can help encourage sailors to re-enlist?

- A. Continuous service award
- B. Selective Re-enlistment Bonus**
- C. Long Service Medal
- D. Duty Station Transfer

A Selective Re-enlistment Bonus is an effective incentive designed to encourage sailors to re-enlist in the Navy. This bonus provides a significant financial reward that is contingent upon re-enlisting for a certain period or in a critical skill area where personnel shortages exist. The financial motivation can make re-enlistment a more attractive option for sailors who might otherwise consider leaving the service, particularly if they weigh the benefits of continued military service against potential opportunities available in the civilian sector. All the other options may play supportive roles in retaining personnel, such as acknowledging long service or providing desirable duty locations, but they do not directly offer the same financial incentive as the Selective Re-enlistment Bonus.

4. In CASREP categories, what does CAT III indicate?

- A. Minor degradation of equipment**
- B. Major degradation of equipment**
- C. Total functional capability**
- D. Equipment ready for immediate operation**

In the context of CASREP (Casualty Report) categories, CAT III signifies a major degradation of equipment. This classification is used to communicate situations where equipment is not performing at full capacity, which could adversely affect operational readiness and mission capabilities. The designation of CAT III alerts stakeholders to a significant issue that requires attention and potentially resources to address the degradation. This level of categorization is important for the management of maintenance schedules, logistical support, and overall readiness assessments for naval operations. It indicates that, while the equipment may still function in some capacity, it cannot operate effectively in its intended role, which is critical information for personnel managing operational readiness. Understanding this classification helps ensure that appropriate measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of this major degradation on mission execution and fleet readiness.

5. What is the purpose of the Long Range Training Plan (LRTP)?

- A. To manage daily personnel tasks**
- B. To outline a yearly training schedule for the ship**
- C. To assess maintenance requirements**
- D. To review divisional administration**

The purpose of the Long Range Training Plan (LRTP) is to outline a yearly training schedule for the ship. This plan serves as a roadmap for training activities, ensuring that all necessary qualifications and skills are systematically developed over the course of the year. By having a structured plan in place, command can better allocate resources, schedule training sessions, and prepare personnel for their anticipated roles and responsibilities. The LRTP also helps in aligning training objectives with operational readiness and mission requirements, allowing for more efficient and effective training outcomes across the ship's crew. Having such a comprehensive overview allows divisions to track progress and identify any gaps in training needs throughout the year.

6. What does the Alpha flag signify in maritime communication?

A. Diver Down

B. Dangerous Cargo

C. Coming alongside in port

D. Personnel recall

The Alpha flag in maritime communication signifies "Diver Down." This flag is a signal used by vessels to indicate that divers are in the water, and it serves as a cautionary notice to other vessels in the area. When the Alpha flag is displayed, mariners are required to maintain a safe distance from the flagged vessel to ensure the safety of the divers below. This practice is crucial for preventing accidents and ensuring that both the divers and surrounding vessels can operate safely and effectively. The use of such flags is governed by the International Code of Signals, which provides a standardized method for conveying important safety information at sea. In this context, it is essential to understand that the other options represent different meanings in maritime communication, but the specific significance of the Alpha flag is indeed related to diver safety.

7. Which scenario would NOT typically lead to enlisted advancement ineligibility?

A. Being confined

B. Passing the PRT

C. Failed promotion exam

D. Being designated as POW/MIA

The scenario of passing the Physical Readiness Test (PRT) would typically not lead to enlisted advancement ineligibility. In fact, successfully completing the PRT is often a requirement for advancement in many military branches. It demonstrates physical fitness and readiness, which are critical components of military service. Advancement eligibility usually demands that enlisted personnel meet certain performance and physical standards, and passing the PRT is indicative of meeting the physical component typically expected of service members. In contrast, being confined, failing a promotion exam, and being designated as a POW/MIA all represent situations that could adversely affect one's standing or eligibility for promotion or advancement. Confinement may be a result of disciplinary actions, failing a promotion exam signifies a lack of readiness or qualification for advancement, while being categorized as POW/MIA indicates circumstances beyond control that would impact a member's service record and ability to perform duties necessary for advancement.

8. Which of the following is true about enlisted records?

- A. They monitor only time in rank
- B. They require constant updates for accuracy**
- C. They are mainly for administrative purposes
- D. They are used solely for promotion considerations

The assertion that enlisted records require constant updates for accuracy is indeed true. Accurate and current records are essential for various reasons, including ensuring that personnel receive the correct benefits, maintaining eligibility for assignments, and tracking overall career progression. Enlisted records include a wide range of information such as accomplishments, training, evaluations, and other pertinent data that can affect a service member's career path and opportunities for advancement. Regularly updating these records helps maintain their integrity and reliability, which is critical for effective personnel management within the military. Maintaining up-to-date records ensures not only compliance with regulations but also supports the professional growth of enlisted members and enhances overall organizational effectiveness. Accurate records play a significant role in performance evaluations, career counseling, and other processes essential for personnel development. Thus, the importance of constant updates cannot be overstated in ensuring the records are beneficial beyond administrative needs.

9. The Kilo One flag is used to signify what action?

- A. Personnel working over the side
- B. Personnel recall
- C. Personnel working aloft**
- D. Commanding Officer not on board

The Kilo One flag, which is a signal flag in the International Code of Signals, is specifically used to signify that personnel are working aloft. This flag serves as a warning to others in the vicinity that there are individuals engaged in tasks above the deck level, often on masts or rigging, which requires caution to avoid accidents. Displaying this flag helps ensure safety protocols are followed and alerts nearby vessels and crew to maintain a safe distance or be aware of the ongoing work situation at height. This function is crucial in maritime operations where crew safety is a top priority, particularly in busy environments where multiple activities may be occurring simultaneously. The other options are represented by different flags or signals, so the Kilo One flag's association with personnel working aloft is clear and well-defined.

10. What time is the colors ceremony conducted every morning?

- A. 0800**
- B. 0900
- C. 0700
- D. 1000

The colors ceremony is traditionally conducted at 0800 every morning. This event is significant in military customs, as it serves not only as a daily salute to the flag but also marks the official start of the day for personnel. The ceremony involves the raising of the National Ensign and is often accompanied by music, which emphasizes respect for the flag and the values it represents. Conducting the ceremony at this specific time also allows synchronization with other naval operations and routines throughout the day.