

Enlisted Surface Warfare Specialist (ESWS) Admin Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a level of warfare?**
 - A. Strategic**
 - B. Operational**
 - C. Tactical**
 - D. Technical**
- 2. How does "crew training and certification" impact ship performance?**
 - A. It delays operational readiness**
 - B. It ensures crew members are knowledgeable and skilled in their duties**
 - C. It minimizes the need for logistics**
 - D. It complicates operational procedures**
- 3. Which officer serves as the Deputy Commodore (ISIC)?**
 - A. RADM Jesse A. Wilson**
 - B. CAPT Sean Anderson**
 - C. CAPT Christopher Follin**
 - D. MCPON (SG/SW/IW) Steven Giordano**
- 4. Who is the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)?**
 - A. ADM John Richardson**
 - B. ADM William McRaven**
 - C. ADM Mike Gilday**
 - D. ADM Harry Harris**
- 5. What document details the assignment of personnel to specific stations during General Quarters?**
 - A. Watch bill**
 - B. Condition I bill**
 - C. Battle bill**
 - D. Training bill**

- 6. Who is identified as the DESRON 2 Senior Enlisted Leader (SEL)?**
- A. MCPO(SW) Korey Jones**
 - B. CMDCM(SW/SCW/EXW/IW) Juan Navarro**
 - C. FORCM(SW/AW) Jack Callison**
 - D. FLTCM(SW/AW/IW) Paul Kingsbury**
- 7. What does the symbol of the three tines particularly signify regarding naval capabilities?**
- A. Strength in air warfare**
 - B. Adaptability in naval strategies**
 - C. Comprehensive warfare capabilities**
 - D. Maintenance of maritime peace**
- 8. What role do simulated exercises play in naval training?**
- A. They serve as a time for socializing among crew members.**
 - B. They foster competitive spirit among units.**
 - C. They provide realistic scenarios for decision-making training.**
 - D. They primarily focus on equipment usage.**
- 9. What do the three tines of the Trident represent?**
- A. Underwater exploration**
 - B. Anti-sub, surface, and air warfare capabilities**
 - C. Historical naval strategies**
 - D. The strength of the naval fleet**
- 10. What document is used for dependency application in the reenlistment process?**
- A. Record of service history**
 - B. Report of fleet engagement**
 - C. Record of emergency data**
 - D. Personnel evaluation report**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following is NOT a level of warfare?

- A. Strategic**
- B. Operational**
- C. Tactical**
- D. Technical**

The correct answer is that 'Technical' is not recognized as an official level of warfare within military doctrine. The three established levels of warfare are Strategic, Operational, and Tactical. Strategic warfare pertains to the overarching goals and decisions made to achieve national or coalition objectives, often involving a broad scope that encompasses global or regional issues. Operational warfare focuses on the planning and execution of campaigns and major operations to achieve strategic objectives, while Tactical warfare deals with the conduct of battles and engagements at a more immediate and localized level. Each of these levels has specific implications in military planning and execution, and understanding them is crucial for successful military operations. 'Technical' does not align with this hierarchy, as it pertains more to specific technologies or systems rather than a level of warfare in itself. Therefore, it is distinct from the recognized levels that guide military strategy and operations.

2. How does "crew training and certification" impact ship performance?

- A. It delays operational readiness**
- B. It ensures crew members are knowledgeable and skilled in their duties**
- C. It minimizes the need for logistics**
- D. It complicates operational procedures**

Crew training and certification have a significant positive impact on ship performance by ensuring that all crew members possess the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively perform their duties. When crew members are well-trained, they can operate equipment more efficiently, respond to emergencies appropriately, and work collaboratively as a unit. This competency enhances overall operational effectiveness and safety, leading to better mission execution and reduced risk of accidents or errors at sea. A properly trained crew is better prepared for the complexities of modern maritime operations, ultimately contributing to enhanced readiness and mission success.

3. Which officer serves as the Deputy Commodore (ISIC)?

- A. RADM Jesse A. Wilson
- B. CAPT Sean Anderson
- C. CAPT Christopher Follin**
- D. MCPON (SG/SW/IW) Steven Giordano

The Deputy Commodore (ISIC) is typically a commanding officer responsible for overseeing the operational readiness and administrative functions of subordinate units. In this context, CAPT Christopher Follin serves in this role, reflecting the structure of command within naval operations where a Captain (CAPT) generally holds positions of leadership and oversight. The Deputy Commodore's duties may include coordinating deployments, ensuring compliance with operational standards, and supporting the Commodore in managing the unit's mission objectives. This aligns with the general expectation that a senior officer, particularly at the captain rank, would assume responsibility for shoulder-to-shoulder leadership within a naval task force. Considering the other individuals listed, they may represent significant leadership roles or specialties within the Navy, but they do not hold the position of Deputy Commodore. For example, a Rear Admiral (RADM) might oversee larger organizational aspects or strategy rather than the day-to-day administrative tasks. Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) holds an important enlisted leadership position but is not in a command role equivalent to that of a Captain overseeing flotilla operations. Thus, choosing CAPT Christopher Follin as the answer aligns directly with the typical hierarchy and assignments within naval organizations.

4. Who is the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)?

- A. ADM John Richardson**
- B. ADM William McRaven
- C. ADM Mike Gilday
- D. ADM Harry Harris

The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) is the highest-ranking officer in the United States Navy and serves as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The role includes advising the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Defense on naval operations and policy. The correct answer reflects that as of October 2023, the current CNO is Admiral Michael Gilday. He assumed the role in August 2019, leading the Navy's strategic direction and operational capabilities. The other individuals listed have held significant positions within the Navy or special operations, but they are not the current Chief of Naval Operations as per the context of this quiz. Understanding the role and responsibilities of the CNO helps clarify why the correct individual is recognized in this position.

5. What document details the assignment of personnel to specific stations during General Quarters?

- A. Watch bill**
- B. Condition I bill**
- C. Battle bill**
- D. Training bill**

The document that details the assignment of personnel to specific stations during General Quarters is the battle bill. This document outlines the roles and responsibilities of personnel when the ship is in a combat situation, including how to react during increased threats, and specifies which crew members are assigned to each station or task. The battle bill serves as a critical guide to ensure that every crew member knows their duties and can act quickly and efficiently in a crisis. This is essential for maintaining operational readiness and ensuring safety during combat operations. While the other documents, such as the watch bill, condition I bill, and training bill, serve important purposes regarding personnel assignments and preparedness, they do not specifically relate to the detailed assignments during General Quarters as the battle bill does.

6. Who is identified as the DESRON 2 Senior Enlisted Leader (SEL)?

- A. MCPO(SW) Korey Jones**
- B. CMDCM(SW/SCW/EXW/IW) Juan Navarro**
- C. FORCM(SW/AW) Jack Callison**
- D. FLTCM(SW/AW/IW) Paul Kingsbury**

The designation of the DESRON 2 Senior Enlisted Leader (SEL) is typically held by a Chief Petty Officer at a high rank, capable of overseeing various enlisted matters within the command. The correct answer reflects this position as being filled by MCPO(SW) Korey Jones, who holds the rank of Master Chief and is specifically recognized for his leadership within the Surface Warfare community. This role often involves mentoring junior sailors, coordinating with officers, and ensuring the overall readiness and morale of the enlisted fleet personnel within DESRON 2. The other ranks mentioned, such as Command Master Chief (CMDCM), Fleet Master Chief (FLTCM), and Force Master Chief (FORCM), indicate positions of senior leadership that are responsible for broader or different levels of command rather than specifically at the DESRON level. In this context, while they each hold significant authority, the direct designation of DESRON 2's SEL aligns best with the responsibilities typically seen under a Master Chief designation.

7. What does the symbol of the three tines particularly signify regarding naval capabilities?

- A. Strength in air warfare**
- B. Adaptability in naval strategies**
- C. Comprehensive warfare capabilities**
- D. Maintenance of maritime peace**

The symbol of the three tines is significant as it represents comprehensive warfare capabilities, encompassing a broad spectrum of naval operations. This concept illustrates the Navy's multifaceted approach to warfare, which includes not only surface and subsurface engagements but also air defense and integrated operations with allied forces. Each tine can be seen as symbolizing different domains of warfare that the Navy is equipped to handle, ensuring that it can operate effectively in various scenarios. This comprehensive capability enables the Navy to address diverse threats and challenges in modern maritime security, highlighting the importance of versatility and readiness in maintaining dominance at sea.

8. What role do simulated exercises play in naval training?

- A. They serve as a time for socializing among crew members.**
- B. They foster competitive spirit among units.**
- C. They provide realistic scenarios for decision-making training.**
- D. They primarily focus on equipment usage.**

Simulated exercises are integral to naval training as they provide realistic scenarios for decision-making training. These exercises mimic actual combat situations and operational challenges that personnel might encounter in real life. By engaging in simulations, crew members can practice their response to various scenarios, enhance their critical thinking, and improve their decision-making skills under pressure. These engagements help to identify strengths and weaknesses in tactics, strategies, and individual performance, allowing sailors to refine their skills in a controlled environment before facing real-world situations. The opportunity to learn and adapt within these simulations is essential to ensuring that personnel are prepared for the complexities of naval operations. This training method emphasizes the importance of effective and timely decision-making, which is crucial in high-stakes environments.

9. What do the three tines of the Trident represent?

- A. Underwater exploration
- B. Anti-sub, surface, and air warfare capabilities**
- C. Historical naval strategies
- D. The strength of the naval fleet

The three tines of the Trident represent the Navy's capabilities in anti-submarine warfare, surface warfare, and air warfare. This symbolism underscores the Navy's comprehensive approach to defense, highlighting that it operates effectively across various domains of combat. Each tine signifies the importance of being prepared for and capable in these three distinct yet interconnected areas. The emphasis on these warfare capabilities reflects the Navy's strategic need to maintain superiority and readiness in modern warfare environments, where threats can emerge from underwater, surface, and air. By focusing on these key areas, the Navy can ensure a balanced and flexible response to a wide range of operational challenges. This operational versatility is essential for maintaining maritime security and achieving mission objectives, making the representation of these tines especially significant.

10. What document is used for dependency application in the reenlistment process?

- A. Record of service history
- B. Report of fleet engagement
- C. Record of emergency data**
- D. Personnel evaluation report

The correct document used for dependency application in the reenlistment process is the Record of Emergency Data. This document plays a crucial role as it provides essential information about a service member's dependents and emergency contacts. When a service member reenlists, the military needs to verify and update their dependent information to ensure that benefits, entitlements, and other support systems are aligned with their current family circumstances. The Record of Emergency Data is critical because it ensures that the military has accurate records that can be used for notifications in case of emergencies and for determining eligibility for various benefits. This information is vital not only for administrative purposes but also for ensuring the well-being of service members and their families. Other documents mentioned, such as the Record of Service History, Report of Fleet Engagement, and Personnel Evaluation Report, serve different functions. The Record of Service History details a member's previous service and assignments; the Report of Fleet Engagement relates to operational activities and contributions; and the Personnel Evaluation Report assesses a member's performance and professional growth. While all these documents are important in their respective contexts, they do not specifically address the dependency application needed during the reenlistment process.