

ENLISTED SURFACE WARFARE SPECIALIST (ESWS) ADMIN PRACTICE TEST (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.

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!

Questions

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1. What are the names of the six original frigates?

- A. USS Enterprise, USS Constitution, USS Independence, USS Constellation, USS United States, USS Congress
- B. USS Chesapeake, USS Constitution, USS President, USS United States, USS Congress, USS Constellation
- C. USS Stark, USS Cole, USS Maryland, USS Texas, USS New Jersey, USS Missouri
- D. USS Hornet, USS Yorktown, USS Wasp, USS Enterprise, USS Nimitz, USS Midway

2. What happened at Guadalcanal involving USS Juneau?

- A. It was lost during the first air raid
- B. It sank claiming the lives of all five Sullivan brothers
- C. It successfully evacuated allied forces
- D. It was the ship that first captured a Japanese submarine

3. What is the title of the Immediate Superior in Command (ISIC)?

- A. CAPT Christopher Follin
- B. CAPT Sean Anderson
- C. MCPON (SG/SW/IW) Steven Giordano
- D. CMDCM(SW/SCW/EXW/IW) Juan Navarro

4. What defines a Ship-of-the-line?

- A. Battle ships carrying 64 to 100 guns
- B. Fast ships with limited armament
- C. Small vessels for coastal defense
- D. Merchant ships for trade

5. Which symbol is indicative of high achievement in the text?

- A. Trident
- B. Laurel
- C. Gold lion
- D. Nebuly

- 6. How long does an E-4 need to serve before they are eligible to advance to E-5?**
- A. 6 months
 - B. 12 months
 - C. 18 months
 - D. 24 months
- 7. What is the critical role of logistics in surface warfare?**
- A. To facilitate crew training
 - B. To conduct missions independently
 - C. To ensure that ships have the necessary supplies and support to operate effectively
 - D. To coordinate with allied forces
- 8. What type of naval warfare were Ships-of-the-line primarily associated with?**
- A. Guerrilla warfare
 - B. Line of battle warfare
 - C. Aerial warfare
 - D. Amphibious assaults
- 9. Which of the following positions is directly responsible for the Navy's operations?**
- A. Secretary of the Navy
 - B. Vice President
 - C. Fleet Commander
 - D. Chief of Naval Operations
- 10. Which individual serves as the Fleet Master Chief (FLTCM)?**
- A. FLTCM(SW/AW/IW) Paul Kingsbury
 - B. FORCM(SW/AW) Jack Callison
 - C. MCPO(SW) Korey Jones
 - D. CMDCM(SW/SCW/EXW/IW) Juan Navarro

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the names of the six original frigates?

- A. USS Enterprise, USS Constitution, USS Independence, USS Constellation, USS United States, USS Congress
- B. USS Chesapeake, USS Constitution, USS President, USS United States, USS Congress, USS Constellation**
- C. USS Stark, USS Cole, USS Maryland, USS Texas, USS New Jersey, USS Missouri
- D. USS Hornet, USS Yorktown, USS Wasp, USS Enterprise, USS Nimitz, USS Midway

The six original frigates of the United States Navy were authorized by the Naval Act of 1794, and the answer that lists the correct names includes USS Chesapeake, USS Constitution, USS President, USS United States, USS Congress, and USS Constellation. Each of these ships played a significant role in the early naval history of the United States, particularly during conflicts such as the Quasi-War with France and the War of 1812. USS Constitution, often called "Old Ironsides," is perhaps the most famous of these frigates, known for its resilience in battle. USS United States and USS Congress were also integral to establishing a fighting force for the young nation. The inclusion of USS Chesapeake and USS President reflects the strategic emphasis on having a well-armed fleet to protect American maritime interests in its formative years. This historical context highlights the importance of these frigates in shaping the U.S. Navy and maritime strategy. The other choices mentioned do not accurately reflect the six original frigates as outlined by the Naval Act of 1794, making them irrelevant to the question.

2. What happened at Guadalcanal involving USS Juneau?

- A. It was lost during the first air raid
- B. It sank claiming the lives of all five Sullivan brothers**
- C. It successfully evacuated allied forces
- D. It was the ship that first captured a Japanese submarine

The USS Juneau was a critical part of the naval engagement at the Guadalcanal campaign during World War II. The correct answer refers to the tragic sinking of the ship after it was hit by a Japanese torpedo on November 13, 1942, during the Naval Battle of Guadalcanal. This event was particularly devastating because it resulted in the loss of all five Sullivan brothers, who were serving together on the ship, which marked a somber moment in naval history and led to changes in the U.S. Navy's policy regarding family members serving together. This incident drew widespread attention and highlighted the risks faced by service members during wartime. The profound impact of this loss helped shape military policies and practices, emphasizing the importance of separating family members in combat situations to avoid such tragic occurrences. Thus, the significance of the USS Juneau's fate at Guadalcanal is underscored by the tragic loss of the Sullivan brothers, making this response the correct answer.

3. What is the title of the Immediate Superior in Command (ISIC)?

- A. CAPT Christopher Follin
- B. CAPT Sean Anderson**
- C. MCPON (SG/SW/IW) Steven Giordano
- D. CMDCM(SW/SCW/EXW/IW) Juan Navarro

The title of the Immediate Superior in Command (ISIC) typically refers to the senior officer overseeing a specific command or operational unit within a naval context. An officer with a rank of CAPT (Captain) holds a significant position within the naval hierarchy, which aligns with the responsibilities of an ISIC. The role of an ISIC is crucial for providing leadership and authority over subordinate units, ensuring operational effectiveness and mission readiness. In this case, the individual identified as CAPT Sean Anderson is correctly associated with the ISIC role, as a Captain is typically responsible for commanding multiple subordinate commands. The other options represent different ranks, such as Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) and Command Master Chief (CMDCM), which do not typically serve in the same capacity as an ISIC. While they are important leadership roles, they do not fulfill the command authority that a Captain does in this context. Thus, identifying CAPT Sean Anderson as the ISIC correctly reflects the hierarchy and command structure of the naval services.

4. What defines a Ship-of-the-line?

- A. Battle ships carrying 64 to 100 guns**
- B. Fast ships with limited armament
- C. Small vessels for coastal defense
- D. Merchant ships for trade

A Ship-of-the-line is specifically defined as a type of naval warship that was prominent from the 17th to the mid-19th century, characterized by its heavy armament, typically ranging from 64 to 100 guns, which positioned it to engage in battle lines with other ships. These vessels were built for the primary purpose of naval warfare and were designed to withstand and deliver heavy firepower during battles. Their large size and firepower allowed them to play a central role in naval battles, forming the backbone of a fleet. The other options do not correctly define a Ship-of-the-line. The fast ships with limited armament refer to different classes of vessels, such as frigates, which were built for speed and maneuverability rather than heavy combat. Small vessels for coastal defense would typically include patrol boats or other specialized ships designed for specific missions close to shore, lacking the defining characteristics of a Ship-of-the-line. Lastly, merchant ships are primarily designed for trade and transport rather than combat and do not fit the historical or functional profile of a Ship-of-the-line.

5. Which symbol is indicative of high achievement in the text?

- A. Trident
- B. Laurel**
- C. Gold lion
- D. Nebuly

The laurel symbol has been widely recognized as a representation of high achievement and victory throughout history. It has strong associations with accomplishments in various fields, including the arts, sports, and academic success. The use of laurels dates back to ancient Greece, where they were awarded to victors of athletic competitions, such as the Olympic Games. Laurel wreaths are often used to symbolize honor, glory, and distinction, thus reinforcing their status as a powerful emblem of achievement. Consequently, choosing the laurel as representative of high achievement is aligned with its historical significance and cultural representations in awards and honors. This makes it the most suitable symbol among the options provided, given its established association with success and recognition.

6. How long does an E-4 need to serve before they are eligible to advance to E-5?

- A. 6 months
- B. 12 months**
- C. 18 months
- D. 24 months

For an E-4 to be eligible for advancement to E-5, the required time in service is typically 12 months. This timeframe is established to ensure that sailors have gained sufficient experience and demonstrated the necessary competencies and responsibilities associated with the higher rank. Achieving this qualification involves not just time but also successful completion of any required training and examinations, which together prepare the sailor for the increased duties that come with the E-5 position. The emphasis on 12 months reflects a commitment to maintaining a high standard of performance and readiness within the ranks, thus ensuring that promotions are awarded to those individuals who have had ample time to prove their skills and leadership potential.

7. What is the critical role of logistics in surface warfare?

- A. To facilitate crew training
- B. To conduct missions independently
- C. To ensure that ships have the necessary supplies and support to operate effectively**
- D. To coordinate with allied forces

The critical role of logistics in surface warfare is to ensure that ships have the necessary supplies and support to operate effectively. Logistics encompasses the planning, implementation, and management of the flow of resources, including fuel, armament, food, spare parts, and maintenance support, all of which are vital for the operational readiness of naval vessels. Without adequate logistics support, ships cannot maintain their operational capabilities, complete missions, or respond to dynamic situations effectively. A well-organized logistics system allows for timely replenishment of supplies, enabling continuous operations and reducing downtime. This is especially important in combat scenarios where sustaining a fighting force directly impacts mission success. By optimizing logistics, naval forces can maintain a strategic edge, ensuring that every vessel is equipped and ready to execute its assigned tasks. While crew training, independent mission conduction, and coordinating with allied forces have their importance, they do not address the fundamental necessity of having the materials and resources required for operational effectiveness. Without logistics, the ability to train crews and collaborate with allies becomes less meaningful, as ships would not function optimally without the required support. Thus, logistics is a cornerstone of successful surface warfare operations.

8. What type of naval warfare were Ships-of-the-line primarily associated with?

- A. Guerrilla warfare
- B. Line of battle warfare**
- C. Aerial warfare
- D. Amphibious assaults

Ships-of-the-line were primarily associated with line of battle warfare, a prominent naval strategy during the age of sail, primarily in the 17th to 19th centuries. This kind of warfare involved large fleets of warships engaging each other in battles where formation and positioning were crucial. The concept of a "line of battle" required ships to sail in a single line to maximize broadside capabilities against opponents while minimizing exposure to enemy fire. The design and armament of Ships-of-the-line were specifically suited for this style of combat, featuring heavy cannons arranged to deliver powerful broadsides when aligned against the enemy. Tactics involved positioning these ships strategically to concentrate fire on opponents while providing mutual support within the fleet formation. Each of the other options outlines different types of warfare that do not directly relate to the historical context of Ships-of-the-line. Guerrilla warfare typically involves less conventional tactics, often on land and not suited for the organized naval battles characteristic of Ships-of-the-line. Aerial warfare refers to combat conducted in the air, which of course was not applicable to this type of sailing vessel, while amphibious assaults involve operations between land and sea, which are not focused on the naval engagements that Ships-of-the-line were built for.

9. Which of the following positions is directly responsible for the Navy's operations?

- A. Secretary of the Navy
- B. Vice President
- C. Fleet Commander
- D. Chief of Naval Operations**

The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) is the highest-ranking officer in the U.S. Navy and serves as the principal military advisor to the Secretary of the Navy. This position is directly responsible for the operations of the entire Navy, including the development and implementation of strategies, policies, and operational readiness. The CNO oversees the day-to-day functioning of naval forces, ensuring that naval operations align with national policy and military strategy. This role includes the authority to direct naval operations and the management of naval resources, which places the CNO at the core of responsibility for Navy operations. The Secretary of the Navy holds an important position as the civilian leader of the Navy, but their focus is more on policy and administration rather than direct operational command. The Vice President does not have command authority over military operations but serves primarily in a political role. The Fleet Commander directs specific fleets or task forces but operates under the broader directives established by the CNO, which is why the CNO is ultimately the most appropriate choice for the responsibility of Navy operations.

10. Which individual serves as the Fleet Master Chief (FLTCM)?

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

The Fleet Master Chief (FLTCM) is a critical leadership position in the Navy that represents the enlisted force at the fleet level, providing a direct link between the fleet's enlisted personnel and senior leadership. The role involves addressing the concerns of sailors, influencing policy, and guiding enlisted programs to enhance readiness and morale. In this case, Paul Kingsbury holds the title of Fleet Master Chief, designated by the combination of letters indicating his credentials and qualifications, such as Surface Warfare (SW), Aviation Warfare (AW), and Information Warfare (IW). His experience and rank reflect the responsibilities required to serve effectively in this position. The other individuals listed, while also holding significant enlisted leadership roles, represent different levels or specialties within the Navy. For instance, force master chiefs and command master chiefs focus on their respective commands or areas of expertise, but do not possess the overarching fleet-level leadership that characterizes the FLTCM role. Thus, the designation of Fleet Master Chief specifically applies to Paul Kingsbury in this context.

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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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