

ESWS Tripoli Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What does the Naval History and Heritage Command provide?**
 - A. Navigation training programs**
 - B. Documentation and information about naval operations and heritage**
 - C. Equipment repair services**
 - D. Deployment strategies**
- 2. What is the range of the CIWS?**
 - A. 1,000 yd**
 - B. 2,000 yd**
 - C. 3,000 yd**
 - D. 4,000 yd**
- 3. What command structure does the USS Tripoli operate under?**
 - A. Independent operational command**
 - B. Integrated operational command within the United States Navy fleet**
 - C. Collaboration with international allies only**
 - D. Local authority of regional command**
- 4. What is the main function of a standalone radar like the SPA-25H?**
 - A. Flight data recording**
 - B. Communications relay**
 - C. Positioning and navigation**
 - D. Surveillance and tracking**
- 5. What does effective training in emergency response help to mitigate?**
 - A. The effectiveness of equipment performance**
 - B. The risk of accidents and injuries**
 - C. The need for additional training**
 - D. The speed of the vessel**

- 6. What is the primary function of the support-structure aboard an amphibious assault ship?**
- A. To enhance luxury accommodations for the crew**
 - B. To aid in the safe transport and launch of Marine forces**
 - C. To hold ammunition supplies**
 - D. To provide entertainment facilities**
- 7. Name the main types of ammunition carried by the USS Tripoli.**
- A. Guided missiles, rockets, and conventional ammunition**
 - B. Artillery shells, grenades, and mines**
 - C. Torpedoes, depth charges, and rockets**
 - D. Missiles, bombs, and flares**
- 8. What does the term 'cross-decking' refer to?**
- A. The practice of maintaining shipboard equipment**
 - B. The practice of moving personnel or equipment between ships**
 - C. The process of loading cargo on a vessel**
 - D. A method for training naval personnel**
- 9. What does 'Sailors Creed' emphasize in naval service?**
- A. Leadership and financial management**
 - B. Commitment to excellence, honor, and global security**
 - C. Physical fitness and discipline**
 - D. Technical skills and academic achievement**
- 10. How many consoles are part of the TPX-42 system?**
- A. 4 Consoles**
 - B. 6 Consoles**
 - C. 8 Consoles**
 - D. 10 Consoles**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the Naval History and Heritage Command provide?

A. Navigation training programs

B. Documentation and information about naval operations and heritage

C. Equipment repair services

D. Deployment strategies

The Naval History and Heritage Command plays a crucial role in preserving and promoting the history of the U.S. Navy. It provides a wealth of documentation and information about naval operations, heritage, and significant events in naval history. This includes archiving historical documents, artifacts, and creating educational resources that are invaluable for understanding the Navy's past and its impact on national and global history. The command serves as a repository of knowledge and a resource for both researchers and the general public seeking to learn about naval history, thereby ensuring that important legacies and lessons are passed down through generations. The other options do not align with the primary functions of the command, which focus on historical documentation and heritage rather than training, equipment services, or strategic planning.

2. What is the range of the CIWS?

A. 1,000 yd

B. 2,000 yd

C. 3,000 yd

D. 4,000 yd

The range of the Close-In Weapon System (CIWS) is typically around 2,000 yards. This system is designed for defense against close-in threats, such as anti-ship missiles and aircraft. The operational effectiveness of CIWS relies on its ability to detect, track, and engage targets within this range, allowing it to provide a last line of defense for naval vessels. The 2,000-yard range represents a balance between the weapon's rapid fire capabilities and its effectiveness against aerial threats, making it a vital component of modern naval defense systems.

3. What command structure does the USS Tripoli operate under?

- A. Independent operational command**
- B. Integrated operational command within the United States Navy fleet**
- C. Collaboration with international allies only**
- D. Local authority of regional command**

The USS Tripoli operates under an integrated operational command within the United States Navy fleet, which ensures coordinated and efficient mission execution among the various units within the fleet. This command structure allows for seamless integration of various capabilities and resources, enhancing operational effectiveness in various scenarios such as humanitarian assistance, naval warfare, or other missions. By functioning as part of the broader U.S. Navy fleet, the USS Tripoli benefits from centralized leadership while still maintaining the flexibility to respond to specific missions as directed by the fleet leadership. This integrated approach enables the ship to participate in joint operations and exercises, share intelligence, and utilize shared logistics, all of which are crucial for mission success.

4. What is the main function of a standalone radar like the SPA-25H?

- A. Flight data recording**
- B. Communications relay**
- C. Positioning and navigation**
- D. Surveillance and tracking**

The SPA-25H is specifically designed for surveillance and tracking purposes, making this option the correct choice. Its primary function is to detect and track various airborne targets, providing real-time information about their position and movement. This capability is crucial for air defense and maritime operations, where situational awareness is essential for decision-making and tactical planning. In addition to detecting targets, the SPA-25H often integrates with other systems to enhance target identification and monitoring, contributing to effective surveillance. This makes it a valuable asset for military operations that require constant vigilance over airspace or specific geographic regions. The other options, while related to variant radar and tracking technologies, do not specifically align with the core purpose of the SPA-25H. Flight data recording focuses on capturing flight parameters for analysis, communications relay pertains to facilitating communication between units, and positioning and navigation are more closely associated with systems designed to provide location information rather than tracking targets in the air. Thus, the SPA-25H's distinct function as a surveillance and tracking radar supports its designation in that context.

5. What does effective training in emergency response help to mitigate?

- A. The effectiveness of equipment performance**
- B. The risk of accidents and injuries**
- C. The need for additional training**
- D. The speed of the vessel**

Effective training in emergency response is crucial because it significantly reduces the risk of accidents and injuries. By preparing crew members to understand potential emergencies and how to react appropriately, training ensures that they are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to handle crises effectively. This preparedness can lead to quicker identification of hazards, appropriate actions in emergency situations, and better overall decision-making. Moreover, when crew members are well-trained, they can work together more efficiently during stressful situations, leading to a coordinated response that minimizes harm to personnel and the vessel. This proactive approach not only protects the wellbeing of the crew but also safeguards the vessel itself and its operations, ultimately contributing to overall safety standards in maritime practices. Therefore, the emphasis on training is fundamental to enhancing safety and reducing the likelihood of adverse outcomes in emergency scenarios.

6. What is the primary function of the support-structure aboard an amphibious assault ship?

- A. To enhance luxury accommodations for the crew**
- B. To aid in the safe transport and launch of Marine forces**
- C. To hold ammunition supplies**
- D. To provide entertainment facilities**

The primary function of the support structure aboard an amphibious assault ship is to aid in the safe transport and launch of Marine forces. This ship type is designed to support amphibious operations, which involve deploying Marine Corps forces to shore. The support structure includes specialized features such as ramps, well decks for launching landing craft, and facilities that accommodate aircraft. These elements enable the effective loading, storing, and launching of personnel and equipment, ensuring that missions can be executed smoothly and safely. The design and functionality are tailored to provide direct support to Marine operations, making it crucial for the strategic deployment of forces during amphibious assaults.

7. Name the main types of ammunition carried by the USS Tripoli.

- A. Guided missiles, rockets, and conventional ammunition**
- B. Artillery shells, grenades, and mines**
- C. Torpedoes, depth charges, and rockets**
- D. Missiles, bombs, and flares**

The main types of ammunition carried by the USS Tripoli include guided missiles, rockets, and conventional ammunition, making the first choice the correct one. Guided missiles are key for precision strikes, enabling the vessel to engage shore targets and other threats effectively. Rockets serve various purposes including air-to-ground support, and conventional ammunition encompasses a range of traditional artillery munitions for diverse combat scenarios. The other options, while they list various forms of munitions relevant in naval warfare, do not accurately reflect the primary types integrated on a ship like the USS Tripoli. For example, artillery shells, grenades, and mines are generally more associated with land and coastal defense roles rather than with the typical armament of an amphibious assault ship. Similarly, torpedoes and depth charges are more specific to submarines and anti-submarine warfare operations rather than the role of the USS Tripoli. Finally, while missiles and bombs are indeed used by many naval vessels, the inclusion of flares does not represent a principal type of ammunition but rather a signaling or distraction tool, thus making that choice less accurate in the context of the ship's main armament.

8. What does the term 'cross-decking' refer to?

- A. The practice of maintaining shipboard equipment**
- B. The practice of moving personnel or equipment between ships**
- C. The process of loading cargo on a vessel**
- D. A method for training naval personnel**

The term 'cross-decking' specifically refers to the practice of moving personnel or equipment between ships. This process is essential in naval operations for various reasons, such as enhancing operational flexibility, allowing for the rapid transfer of troops, supplies, or cargo, and facilitating joint operations among different vessels. Cross-decking enables ships to work more collaboratively, often in joint task forces or during composite operations, showcasing the mobility and adaptability of naval forces. This capability is particularly useful in scenarios where immediate support or reinforcements are needed, thus contributing significantly to mission efficiency and effectiveness. The other options detail different aspects of naval operations but do not capture the essence of cross-decking. Maintaining shipboard equipment relates to routine maintenance practices. Loading cargo focuses specifically on logistics rather than personnel transfer. Training methods pertain to personnel development rather than the operational movement of resources between ships. Understanding the specific nature of cross-decking emphasizes its vital role in enhancing the strategic and tactical capabilities of naval forces.

9. What does 'Sailors Creed' emphasize in naval service?

- A. Leadership and financial management**
- B. Commitment to excellence, honor, and global security**
- C. Physical fitness and discipline**
- D. Technical skills and academic achievement**

The Sailors Creed is a declaration that underscores the core values and fundamental tenets of service within the Navy. It emphasizes commitment to excellence, honor, and global security, which are essential qualities that guide Sailors in their service. By reiterating these principles, the Creed encourages Sailors to uphold integrity in their actions, demonstrate responsibility and accountability, and contribute positively to the mission of ensuring a safe and secure environment both at sea and on land. This focus on excellence and honor reinforces the ethical framework within which all Sailors operate, reminding them that their actions reflect not only on themselves but also on the Navy and the country they serve.

10. How many consoles are part of the TPX-42 system?

- A. 4 Consoles**
- B. 6 Consoles**
- C. 8 Consoles**
- D. 10 Consoles**

The TPX-42 system is designed with a total of eight consoles, which allows for efficient operation and management by providing multiple operators with access to the system's functionalities. Each console can be utilized for various tasks, enhancing situational awareness and capability during operations. The design of the TPX-42 system with eight consoles reflects its purpose in managing complex scenarios, as having multiple consoles allows for better distribution of tasks and workload among operators. This design choice ensures that operations can be conducted seamlessly and that various aspects of the system can be monitored and controlled simultaneously, thereby enhancing mission effectiveness.