Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

1. AN/ALW-2 stands for which system?

- **A. Unmanned Surface Vessel**
- **B. Influence Sweep Package**
- **C. Mission Package Computing Environment**
- **D. Post Mission Analysis (PMA)**

2. USV speed?

- **A. 22 knots**
- **B. 20 knots**
- **C. 15 knots**
- **D. 28 knots**

3. Which term stands for Electro-Optical Identification?

- **A. Electro-Optical Identification**
- **B. Airborne Laser Mine Detection System**
- **C. Mine Detecting Sonar**
- **D. Gap Filler Sonar**

4. ALMDS stands for which system?

- **A. Airborne laser mine detection system**
- **B. Airborne Mine Neutralization System**
- **C. Unmanned Surface Vessel**
- **D. MINENet Tactical**

5. Which MH-60 MCM operations are specified in the material?

- **A. Mine hunting with ALMDS and mine neutralization with AMNS**
- **B. Anti-submarine warfare with torpedoes**
- **C. Surface warfare using missiles**
- **D. Reconnaissance with EO/IR**

6. The MHU-235 is used as which component?

- **A. Handling Dolly**
- **B. Payload package for the USV**
- **C. Mine Detecting Sonar**
- **D. Volume Search Sonar**

7. What is the USV nomenclature?

A. AN/ALW-2

B. AN/ALQ-63

C. AN/PRC-117F

D. AN/ALQ-99

8. AN/SYK-31 expands to which environment?

A. Mission Package Computing Environment

B. MINENet Tactical

C. Post Mission Analysis (PMA)

D. Carriage, stream, tow, and recovery system

9. Which expansion is correct for PMA?

A. Post Mission Analysis

B. Post Mission Administration

C. Primary Mission Assessment

D. Project Mission Accreditation

10. Which option correctly expands PMA?

A. Post Mission Analysis

B. Point Mission Assistance

C. Primary Mission Assessment

D. Public Mission Authorization

Answers

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

Explanations

1. AN/ALW-2 stands for which system?

A. Unmanned Surface Vessel

B. Influence Sweep Package

C. Mission Package Computing Environment

D. Post Mission Analysis (PMA)

AN/ALW-2 identifies the Unmanned Surface Vessel system. In Navy designation practice, the AN/ prefix marks a standardized system, and the letters that follow point to the function or platform family. ALW-2 is the specific installation used to operate and interface with unmanned surface vessels, so this designation maps to the USV used on Littoral Combat Ships. The other options refer to different types of systems or packages with their own distinct designations, so they don't fit the ALW-2 label.

2. USV speed?

A. 22 knots

B. 20 knots

C. 15 knots

D. 28 knots

Speed for a USV is about balancing how fast it can reach its area of operation with how long it can stay on mission without refueling or needing to recharge. Around 22 knots provides a practical middle ground: fast enough to get to a target quickly and maintain good maneuverability for sensors and comms, while not pushing power consumption into an unsustainable range for typical USV propulsion and payload loads. Pushing toward 28 knots would dramatically increase power draw and reduce endurance, while dropping to 15 knots would slow transit and limit timely responses; 20 knots is close but slightly less optimal in terms of the overall operating efficiency. So, 22 knots is the best representative speed that aligns with typical USV performance goals in littoral operations.

3. Which term stands for Electro-Optical Identification?

A. Electro-Optical Identification

B. Airborne Laser Mine Detection System

C. Mine Detecting Sonar

D. Gap Filler Sonar

Electro-Optical Identification directly names the capability of identifying objects using optical sensing. In this context, the term that stands for Electro-Optical Identification is the same phrase itself—the full form of the abbreviation. The other options refer to distinct systems: an airborne laser-based mine detection system and two sonar-based mine detection tools, which are different sensing modalities and not the expansion of Electro-Optical Identification. So the best answer is the term that matches Electro-Optical Identification exactly.

4. ALMDS stands for which system?

A. Airborne laser mine detection system

B. Airborne Mine Neutralization System

C. Unmanned Surface Vessel

D. MINENet Tactical

The thing being tested is recognizing what the acronym ALMDS stands for and what that system does. ALMDS is an Airborne Laser Mine Detection System. It denotes an airborne sensor package that uses a laser-based method to detect mines from the air, typically mounted on platforms associated with the Littoral Combat Ship mission package. The name itself reflects its function: Airborne (operating from the air), Laser (the sensing method), Mine (target), Detection (function), System (a complete package). The other options describe different mine-warfare systems: an airborne system that neutralizes mines (not detects them), an unmanned surface vessel, and a separate mine-warfare network, none of which match the ALMDS acronym.

5. Which MH-60 MCM operations are specified in the material?

A. Mine hunting with ALMDS and mine neutralization with AMNS

B. Anti-submarine warfare with torpedoes

C. Surface warfare using missiles

D. Reconnaissance with EO/IR

The task focuses on what the MH-60 dedicated to mine countermeasures actually does. In the material, two MCM operations are specified: mine hunting with ALMDS, which allows the helicopter to detect and identify mines from the air, and mine neutralization with AMNS, a remote system that neutralizes or clears identified mines underwater. The other options describe different helicopter roles (ASW with torpedoes, surface warfare with missiles, reconnaissance with EO/IR) that are not part of the MH-60 MCM tasks outlined in the material.

6. The MHU-235 is used as which component?

A. Handling Dolly

B. Payload package for the USV

C. Mine Detecting Sonar

D. Volume Search Sonar

The MHU-235 is a mobile handling platform designed to move and position heavy equipment and payloads for the USV system. It functions as a dolly that transports, aligns, and mates payload modules with the unmanned surface vehicle or related interfaces, making loading and unloading practical and safe. It isn't a sonar device or a sensing sensor, which is why Mine Detecting Sonar and Volume Search Sonar aren't its role. It also isn't the payload package itself—the dolly's job is to carry and position that payload, not to constitute the payload.

7. What is the USV nomenclature?

A. AN/ALW-2

B. AN/ALQ-63

C. AN/PRC-117F

D. AN/ALQ-99

Navy naming uses the AN/ prefix to identify assigned equipment, with the following letters indicating the function or platform. For unmanned surface vehicles, the ALW block is the designation used in the catalog, and the trailing number specifies the particular item in that family. So AN/ALW-2 is the code assigned to the USV in this context. The other designations are for different domains: AN/ALQ-63 and AN/ALQ-99 are electronic warfare systems used on aircraft, and AN/PRC-117F is a field radio.

8. AN/SYK-31 expands to which environment?

A. Mission Package Computing Environment

B. MINENet Tactical

C. Post Mission Analysis (PMA)

D. Carriage, stream, tow, and recovery system

The idea being tested is what computing platform and software baseline the AN/SYK-31 expands into for LCS mission packages. AN/SYK-31 specifically refers to the Mission Package Computing Environment, which is the standardized computing platform that runs the payload software for all mission packages on the LCS. This environment provides the common hardware, operating system, middleware, and interfaces needed so different mission packages—whether mine countermeasures, surface warfare, or others—can operate with the same computing resources and communicate consistently with ship systems. Think of it as the shared brain and plumbing for the mission packages: a consistent set of processors, storage, networking, and software interfaces that lets various payloads run smoothly, share data, and be maintained more easily. The other options point to different concepts—MINENet Tactical refers to a network, Post Mission Analysis is about after-action review, and the carriage/stream/tow/recovery system is a physical deployment mechanism—none of which describe the computing environment that supports mission package software.

9. Which expansion is correct for PMA?

A. Post Mission Analysis

B. Post Mission Administration

C. Primary Mission Assessment

D. Project Mission Accreditation

Post Mission Analysis describes the structured review and data analysis conducted after a mission to evaluate how well objectives were met and to capture lessons learned. This expansion fits PMA because the focus is on analyzing mission execution, performance of systems, decision-making, and tactics, and then generating recommendations for improvements in procedures, training, and maintenance. The other options don't fit the intended purpose: administration implies paperwork rather than analytic debrief; assessment in Primary Mission Assessment suggests a different, broader evaluation not tied specifically to post-mission analysis; accreditation refers to formal certification, not post-mmission learning.

10. Which option correctly expands PMA?

A. Post Mission Analysis

B. Point Mission Assistance

C. Primary Mission Assessment

D. Public Mission Authorization

Post Mission Analysis is the after-action review conducted once a mission is complete. It involves collecting data from sensors and systems, debriefing crew, and comparing what happened to the planned mission profile. The goal is to identify what went right, what didn't, and why, then translate those findings into actionable lessons learned. This information feeds tweaks to tactics, training, procedures, and even maintenance planning, helping to improve readiness and performance on future missions. The other expansions don't align with the standard post-mission review concept. They don't describe the structured debrief and lessons-learned process that follows a completed operation, which is why they aren't the correct expansion for PMA.

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:

https://littoralcombatship.examzify.com

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