Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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. 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**

2. VSS stands for which type of sonar?

- **A. Volume Search Sonar**
- **B. Forward Looking Sonar**
- **C. Side Looking Sonar**
- **D. Mine Detecting Sonar**

3. Which acronym stands for 'MINENet Tactical'?

- **A. AN/PQS-41**
- **B. AN/SYC-1**
- **C. OL-772/U**
- **D. AN/ALW-2**

4. Which MH-60 MCM capability is listed in the material?

- **A. Mine hunting with ALMDS and mine neutralization with AMNS**
- **B. Aerial refueling**
- **C. Submarine-launched missiles**
- **D. Electronic warfare**

5. What are the three levels of maintenance?

- **A. Depot, Operational, Intermediate**
- **B. Operational, Tactical, Field**
- **C. Basic, Intermediate, Advanced**
- **D. Local, Fleet, Industrial**

6. Which expansion is correct for PMA?

- **A. Post Mission Analysis**
- **B. Post Mission Administration**
- **C. Primary Mission Assessment**
- **D. Project Mission Accreditation**

7. MHP-20 deploys which AQS sensor?

A. AN/AQS-2C

B. AN/AQS-20C

C. AN/AQS-235

D. Forward Looking Sonar

8. PMAV occurs for how many days?

A. 3 days

B. 5 days

C. 7 days

D. 9 days

9. 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

10. What is the primary function of the Contact Manager (CM)?

A. Correlate or distinguish multiple contacts from drift mine detecting assets or from multiple passes of the same water space

B. Operate the OOV propulsion system

C. Upload mission parameters to the OOV

D. Monitor environmental conditions

Answers

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

Explanations

1. 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.

2. VSS stands for which type of sonar?

A. Volume Search Sonar

B. Forward Looking Sonar

C. Side Looking Sonar

D. Mine Detecting Sonar

Volume Search Sonar is designed to search a three-dimensional volume of water, using multiple beams to cover depth, range, and bearing so a vessel can detect submerged targets throughout a volume rather than just on a plane. That direct mapping of the acronym is why this option is the correct one for VSS. Forward Looking Sonar scans ahead to detect obstacles or targets in the vessel's path, which is a different purpose. Side Looking Sonar maps the seabed to the sides of the vessel, producing side-scan imagery rather than a volumetric search. Mine Detecting Sonar is specialized for locating mine-like objects, whereas Volume Search Sonar provides the broader volumetric search capability suggested by the term VSS.

3. Which acronym stands for 'MINENet Tactical'?

A. AN/PQS-41

B. AN/SYC-1

C. OL-772/U

D. AN/ALW-2

MINENet Tactical is the data-network approach used for mine countermeasure sensors and processing, linking equipment so the tactical picture can be shared and acted on quickly. The AN/PQS-41 is the minehunting sonar system that is routinely integrated into that MINENet Tactical setup to detect and classify mines and feed that information into the network. Among the given options, this designation is the one that fits the mine countermeasure network role, making it the best match for MINENet Tactical. The other acronyms refer to systems not part of the MINENet Tactical mine countermeasure suite.

4. Which MH-60 MCM capability is listed in the material?

A. Mine hunting with ALMDS and mine neutralization with AMNS

B. Aerial refueling

C. Submarine-launched missiles

D. Electronic warfare

The MH-60 MCM is equipped to hunt and neutralize mines from the air, combining detection with a neutralization payload. ALMDS, the Airborne Laser Mine Detection System, lets the helicopter search and identify mines from standoff, while AMNS, the Airborne Mine Neutralization System, allows it to neutralize those identified mines without divers. This pairing directly reflects the listed capability for mine hunting and mine neutralization. Other options—aerial refueling, submarine-launched missiles, and electronic warfare—are not part of the MH-60 MCM's documented capabilities.

5. What are the three levels of maintenance?

A. Depot, Operational, Intermediate

B. Operational, Tactical, Field

C. Basic, Intermediate, Advanced

D. Local, Fleet, Industrial

The three levels of maintenance describe where the work is done and how deep the repairs go: on the ship by the crew (operational), at intermediate facilities for more complex tasks (intermediate), and at depots or dedicated repair facilities for major overhauls (depot). Onboard maintenance handles routine tasks, inspections, and minor repairs needed to keep equipment running day to day. When a fault is beyond routine fixes but not a full overhaul, it's taken to an intermediate facility for more thorough diagnostics, repair, alignment, and testing. For the most extensive work—major overhauls, rebuilds, and substantial testing—depot maintenance is performed at specialized centers. The option that lists all three levels—Depot, Operational, and Intermediate—best captures the standard maintenance framework. The other options use nonstandard or unrelated terms that don't align with the established hierarchy.

6. 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.

7. MHP-20 deploys which AQS sensor?

A. AN/AQS-2C

B. AN/AQS-20C

C. AN/AQS-235

D. Forward Looking Sonar

The sensor used with the MHP-20 is the AN/AQS-2C. The MHP-20 package is configured to deploy a compact towed minehunting sonar, and the AN/AQS-2C is the suited sensor for that role, providing the high-resolution sonar data needed to detect and identify mines in littoral environments. The other options either refer to different sensor generations or types that aren't the configured minehunting instrument for this package (for example, a newer AQS-20C variant, or a forward-looking sonar which serves a different purpose).

8. PMAV occurs for how many days?

A. 3 days

B. 5 days

C. 7 days

D. 9 days

PMAV stands for Planned Maintenance Availability, a scheduled in-port window set aside to perform routine maintenance on the ship. Five days is the standard duration for this window. That length provides enough time to complete the maintenance tasks identified in the maintenance plan, carry out inspections and testing, handle materials and paperwork, and verify readiness without extending the period into a more extensive maintenance phase. Shorter windows can leave tasks rushed or incomplete, while longer windows imply more extensive work than what PMAV typically covers.

9. 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.

10. What is the primary function of the Contact Manager (CM)?

A. Correlate or distinguish multiple contacts from drift mine detecting assets or from multiple passes of the same water space

B. Operate the OOV propulsion system

C. Upload mission parameters to the OOV

D. Monitor environmental conditions

The Contact Manager's job is to consolidate detections from mine countermeasure sensors by linking sightings that come from the same object across different passes or from drifting assets. It correlates data so multiple detections don't appear as separate contacts, providing a single, coherent contact to the operator with a track history. This reduces false alarms and helps you make accurate decisions about which contacts to engage. In practice, the CM uses location, time, and sensor motion to decide when a new detection should become a new contact or be attached to an existing one. This keeps the contact list clean and reliable as the vessel or sensors move. The other tasks—propulsion, uploading mission parameters, and environmental monitoring—are handled by other systems, not the Contact Manager.

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!