

NAVAL SHIPS AND SUBMARINES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Why is flooding a serious safety concern on ships?

- A. It reduces buoyancy and can lead to capsizing if not controlled.
- B. It has no effect on ship safety.
- C. It improves maneuverability in rough seas.
- D. It increases buoyancy when flooding.

2. Which class has a length of 387 feet?

- A. Freedom-class LCS-1
- B. Whidbey Island-class amphibious assault ship
- C. Zumwalt-class destroyer
- D. America-class LPD-33

3. Which class has a length of 610 feet and is an amphibious assault ship?

- A. Zumwalt-class destroyer
- B. America-class LPD-33
- C. Freedom-class LCS-1
- D. Whidbey Island-class amphibious assault ship

4. How does hull form influence a ship's performance?

- A. It affects stability, speed, fuel efficiency, and sea-keeping characteristics.
- B. It determines the color of the hull.
- C. It only affects anchor handling.
- D. It is unrelated to performance.

5. What is the length of a US Navy Freedom-class LCS (LCS-1)?

- A. 350 ft (107 m)
- B. 367 ft (112 m)
- C. 387 ft (118 m)
- D. 410 ft (125 m)

- 6. During operations, what is the main purpose of a center that aggregates ISR data for commanders?**
- A. To store medical records and supply inventory.
 - B. To coordinate flight deck operations.
 - C. To monitor weather only.
 - D. To collect, fuse, and display intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance data for decision-makers.
- 7. What is Link 16 and why is it critical in naval ops?**
- A. A secure, high-speed data link for real-time tactical data sharing among compatible platforms.
 - B. A weather reporting system.
 - C. A codebook for encryption.
 - D. A satellite communication protocol.
- 8. What is the primary function of a ship's steering gear?**
- A. To discover weather
 - B. To communicate with fleet
 - C. To anchor
 - D. To steer the ship
- 9. What defines a submarine's dive depth?**
- A. The maximum safe depth determined by hull strength and design under water pressure.
 - B. The maximum depth of the ocean.
 - C. The depth at which the hull is painted.
 - D. The depth at which crew can operate diving suits.
- 10. What is the length of a US Navy Whidbey Island-class ship (LPD-17) in meters?**
- A. 180 meters
 - B. 186 meters
 - C. 183 meters
 - D. 189 meters

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why is flooding a serious safety concern on ships?

- A. It reduces buoyancy and can lead to capsizing if not controlled.
- B. It has no effect on ship safety.
- C. It improves maneuverability in rough seas.
- D. It increases buoyancy when flooding.

Flooding inside a vessel adds weight, and buoyancy doesn't automatically rise to meet that added load. When water fills a compartment, the ship becomes heavier without displacing enough extra water to provide extra lift, so it sits lower in the water and has less reserve buoyancy. This reduces stability: the added weight, potential shifts of the water, and loss of upright moment can cause the ship to list or heel more easily. In rough conditions, that compromised stability can escalate into capsizing if the flooding isn't controlled with pumps and watertight integrity. Flooding does not improve maneuverability, nor does it increase buoyancy; those ideas contradict the basic balance of weight and lift.

2. Which class has a length of 387 feet?

- A. Freedom-class LCS-1
- B. Whidbey Island-class amphibious assault ship
- C. Zumwalt-class destroyer
- D. America-class LPD-33

Length is a key physical attribute that helps identify ship classes. The Freedom-class littoral combat ships are the smallest among the options, measuring roughly 387 feet in length. The other classes are much longer: the Whidbey Island-class ship is about 610 feet, the Zumwalt-class destroyer is around 610 feet as well, and the America-class amphibious ships approach about 1,000 feet. So a length near 387 feet points to the Freedom-class LCS, which was designed for fast, modular operations in near-shore waters.

3. Which class has a length of 610 feet and is an amphibious assault ship?

- A. Zumwalt-class destroyer
- B. America-class LPD-33
- C. Freedom-class LCS-1
- D. Whidbey Island-class amphibious assault ship

Think about the ship type by both its size and its mission. A class about 610 feet long that is built to carry and deploy landing forces fits as an amphibious assault ship. The Whidbey Island-class fits this: they're dock landing ships designed to transport Marines and landing craft and support amphibious operations, and they run around 609–610 feet in length. The other options don't line up with both criteria: the Zumwalt-class is a stealth destroyer (about the same length, but its role is missiles and air defense, not landing troops); the America-class is much longer, over 800 feet, as a full-size amphibious assault ship; and the Freedom-class is a much smaller, faster littoral combat ship. So the class that matches both the length and the amphibious mission is the Whidbey Island-class.

4. How does hull form influence a ship's performance?

- A. It affects stability, speed, fuel efficiency, and sea-keeping characteristics.**
- B. It determines the color of the hull.
- C. It only affects anchor handling.
- D. It is unrelated to performance.

Hull form determines how water flows around the hull, shaping resistance, stability, and how the vessel behaves in waves. A streamlined shape with slender lines and a sharp entry reduces both frictional and wave-making resistance, which lowers power needs for a given speed and can raise maximum speed or fuel efficiency. Features like a bulbous bow tucked ahead of the main hull can further reduce wave-making resistance at typical operating speeds, improving efficiency for large ships. The underwater shape, including beam, draft, and sectional form, sets stability and seakeeping. A wider hull provides stronger initial stability and more internal space, but it increases the wetted surface and drag, while a finer entry or streamlined stern can reduce drag and improve speed. How the hull transitions from bow to stern influences pitching and rolling in waves, affecting crew comfort, safety, and structural loads. Designers balance these factors to meet the ship's mission: speed and range, stability and payload, and good seakeeping. Color or appearance has no impact on performance, and hull form isn't limited to any single function like anchor handling; it fundamentally shapes how the ship moves through water and how efficiently it does so.

5. What is the length of a US Navy Freedom-class LCS (LCS-1)?

- A. 350 ft (107 m)
- B. 367 ft (112 m)
- C. 387 ft (118 m)**
- D. 410 ft (125 m)

Length overall is the distance from the bow to the stern, measured along the outside of the hull, and it's the standard dimension Navy specs use for ships. For the Freedom-class LCS, the official length overall is about 387 feet (roughly 118 meters). This size results from the design balance: enough hull length to provide the required speed and seaworthiness while still fitting the mission package, flight deck, and crew spaces in a compact littoral-warship form. It also helps distinguish it from other classes—the Independence-class is longer, around 418 feet, while many smaller patrol craft measure considerably less. So, 387 feet is the figure you'll see in Navy drawings and specs for LCS-1.

6. During operations, what is the main purpose of a center that aggregates ISR data for commanders?

- A. To store medical records and supply inventory.
- B. To coordinate flight deck operations.
- C. To monitor weather only.
- D. To collect, fuse, and display intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance data for decision-makers.**

Turning scattered intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance data into an integrated, actionable picture for commanders is the core idea here. A center like this pulls in inputs from many sources—radar, sensors, satellites, unmanned systems, and human intelligence—and applies fusion techniques to reconcile inconsistencies and present a single, coherent view. The aim is to give decision-makers timely, accurate information in a common operational picture so they can assess threats, plan actions, and issue orders quickly. That's why describing the center as one that collects, fuses, and displays ISR data for decision-makers best captures its purpose: it emphasizes turning diverse data streams into usable intelligence for rapid, informed decisions. The other options miss essential parts of this function—storage of medical or supply data, deck coordination, or weather monitoring alone.

7. What is Link 16 and why is it critical in naval ops?

- A. A secure, high-speed data link for real-time tactical data sharing among compatible platforms.**
- B. A weather reporting system.
- C. A codebook for encryption.
- D. A satellite communication protocol.

Link 16 is a secure, high-capacity, jam-resistant data link that enables real-time sharing of tactical information among ships, submarines, aircraft, and other compatible platforms. It uses a standardized network (JTIDS/MIDS) with time-slot access to keep communications organized and resistant to interference, so many units can exchange tracks, sensor reports, targeting data, and mission messages almost simultaneously. This creates a single, shared picture of the battlespace, allowing commanders to fuse information from multiple sensors, coordinate movements, and assign targets with greater speed and accuracy. In naval operations, that shared data backbone is crucial for interoperability across services and allies, enabling a fleet to act as a cohesive system rather than a collection of isolated platforms. It provides real-time visibility, interoperability, and robustness, which are essential for effective fleet operations in contested environments.

8. What is the primary function of a ship's steering gear?

- A. To discover weather
- B. To communicate with fleet
- C. To anchor
- D. To steer the ship**

The steering gear's job is to control the ship's direction by moving the rudder. When the helm or autopilot requests a course change, the steering gear delivers power—hydraulic, electric, or manual backup—to turn the rudder. The deflected rudder pushes water to create a turning moment, allowing the vessel to steer, hold a course, or execute turns safely. It's a control system tied to navigation and maneuvering, separate from weather data gathering, which comes from forecasts and sensors, and from anchoring or basic communications, which involve different equipment. So the function that directly changes where the ship is headed is the steering gear.

9. What defines a submarine's dive depth?

- A. The maximum safe depth determined by hull strength and design under water pressure.
- B. The maximum depth of the ocean.
- C. The depth at which the hull is painted.
- D. The depth at which crew can operate diving suits.

Dive depth is defined by how deep the hull can safely withstand the external water pressure. The submarine's hull is engineered with specific thickness, materials, and structural design to resist the pressure exerted by the surrounding water. As you go deeper, the pressure increases, and if you exceed the hull's strength, the vessel could fail. Therefore the maximum safe depth is determined by the hull's strength and design under water pressure, with safety margins built in. Other options don't reflect the vessel's structural limits: the depth of the ocean is irrelevant to the hull's design limits, hull paint depth doesn't affect pressure tolerance, and the depth at which crew can operate diving suits does not define how deep the submarine can safely dive.

10. What is the length of a US Navy Whidbey Island-class ship (LPD-17) in meters?

- A. 180 meters
- B. 186 meters
- C. 183 meters
- D. 189 meters

Length is given as length overall (LOA) for ships, which is the total physical length from bow to stern. The Whidbey Island-class ship LPD-17 has an overall length of about 609 feet, which converts to roughly 186 meters. Using the standard conversion (1 foot = 0.3048 meters) places 609 feet at about 186 meters when you include the typical overhangs and fittings included in LOA. That makes 186 meters the closest and most accurate choice. The other options are several meters off from the official LOA.

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://navalshipssubmarines.examzify.com>

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

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