

Naval Special Warfare Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Proknow Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which location is associated with EODTEU-1?**
 - A. Fort Story, VA**
 - B. Little Creek, VA**
 - C. Coronado, CA**
 - D. Guam**
- 2. What does an EOD technician do with an identified threat?**
 - A. They destroy it immediately**
 - B. They assess, render safe, and dispose of the explosive**
 - C. They report it to higher command**
 - D. They conduct reconnaissance on the threat**
- 3. What is the significance of ground surveillance in EOD missions?**
 - A. To establish communication with local law enforcement**
 - B. To detect and monitor potential explosive threats**
 - C. To provide logistical support for transportation**
 - D. To train new personnel in field operations**
- 4. What does NAVSPECWARCOM stand for?**
 - A. Naval Special Warfare Command**
 - B. National Special Weapon Command**
 - C. Naval Security Warfare Command**
 - D. Naval Operations Special Command**
- 5. Which EOD unit is situated at Little Creek, VA?**
 - A. EODMU-2**
 - B. EODMU-3**
 - C. EODMU-6**
 - D. All of the above**
- 6. Which type of training did the NCDU provide personnel for during World War II?**
 - A. Amphibious vehicle operations**
 - B. Trench warfare tactics**
 - C. Operations in European theaters**
 - D. Naval aviation support**

7. What is the purpose of the "bomb threat assessment"?

- A. To evacuate personnel from danger**
- B. To determine the response team**
- C. To evaluate the credibility and severity of a bomb threat**
- D. To deny access to the location**

8. What safety equipment is commonly used by EOD personnel?

- A. Standard military helmets only**
- B. Heavy protective gear including bomb suits**
- C. Basic first aid kits**
- D. Only communication devices**

9. What is the significance of the laurel in naval symbolism?

- A. It commemorates fallen soldiers**
- B. It signifies victory and achievement**
- C. It represents peace and unity**
- D. It denotes strength and endurance**

10. Which of the following describes an explosive device that is deemed unrecoverable?

- A. An explosive that can be safely dismantled**
- B. An explosive that poses an immediate threat and must be neutralized**
- C. An explosive that can be transported for further analysis**
- D. An explosive that poses no risk to surrounding areas**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which location is associated with EODTEU-1?

- A. Fort Story, VA**
- B. Little Creek, VA**
- C. Coronado, CA**
- D. Guam**

The correct association of EODTEU-1 is with Fort Story, VA. EODTEU-1, or Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training and Evaluation Unit One, is primarily located there as part of the U.S. Navy's commitment to training personnel in explosive ordnance disposal. This facility provides essential training for EOD personnel to ensure they are prepared for various operational scenarios. Fort Story has been a crucial site for EOD training and operations, supporting the needs of the Navy and the broader military community in developing and honing EOD skills. It is strategically positioned to utilize the surrounding environment for realistic training exercises essential for EOD effectiveness. Other locations listed may have related units or functions, but they are not the primary association for EODTEU-1.

2. What does an EOD technician do with an identified threat?

- A. They destroy it immediately**
- B. They assess, render safe, and dispose of the explosive**
- C. They report it to higher command**
- D. They conduct reconnaissance on the threat**

An EOD technician is specifically trained to handle explosive threats through a systematic approach that includes assessment, rendering safe, and disposal. Upon identification of a threat, the technician will first assess the situation to understand the nature of the explosive device or ordnance. This assessment is crucial for determining the safest method to address the threat without risking harm to personnel or bystanders. After assessment, the technician will then render the explosive safe. This involves applying countermeasures or using specialized techniques to neutralize the threat, ensuring it cannot detonate unexpectedly. Only after these steps are properly executed will the technician proceed to dispose of the explosive safely, which may involve controlled detonation or transport to a safe location for destruction. The other options do not fully capture the comprehensive duties and training of an EOD technician. For example, merely destroying an identified threat doesn't consider the required assessment or safety protocols. Reporting to higher command may be necessary but isn't the immediate action taken by an EOD technician when facing a threat. Similarly, reconnaissance could be a part of the broader process but does not encompass the critical actions involved in the direct handling of explosives. The complete and careful procedure outlined in the correct answer highlights the specialized skills and responsibilities EOD technicians possess in managing explosive threats.

3. What is the significance of ground surveillance in EOD missions?

- A. To establish communication with local law enforcement**
- B. To detect and monitor potential explosive threats**
- C. To provide logistical support for transportation**
- D. To train new personnel in field operations**

Ground surveillance plays a crucial role in EOD (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) missions as it enables teams to detect and monitor potential explosive threats in the operational environment. This aspect of surveillance is essential for ensuring the safety of personnel and civilians, as well as for the successful execution of missions. By conducting ground surveillance, EOD teams can gather valuable intelligence about the presence of explosive devices, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), or hostile forces that may pose a threat. This proactive approach allows teams to assess risks, plan appropriate responses, and establish safe zones for operations. Effective monitoring helps to ensure that explosive threats can be identified and neutralized quickly, minimizing the risk of casualties or collateral damage. Furthermore, ground surveillance is vital for situational awareness, which is critical in dynamic environments where threats can change rapidly. By maintaining visibility and understanding of the environment, EOD teams can operate more effectively and make informed decisions in the face of potential dangers. Overall, detecting and monitoring threats through ground surveillance is foundational to the success and safety of EOD operations.

4. What does NAVSPECWARCOM stand for?

- A. Naval Special Warfare Command**
- B. National Special Weapon Command**
- C. Naval Security Warfare Command**
- D. Naval Operations Special Command**

NAVSPECWARCOM stands for Naval Special Warfare Command. This is the principal command for the U.S. Navy's Special Warfare community, which includes the SEALs (Sea, Air, and Land teams) and Special Boat Teams. The command oversees training, organization, and operation of forces responsible for unconventional warfare, direct action, special reconnaissance, and counter-terrorism missions. The name reflects the command's focus on naval operations that require specialized warfare tactics and skills, distinguishing it from other branches and commands within the military. Understanding the full name of NAVSPECWARCOM helps in recognizing its role and responsibilities within the broader framework of U.S. military operations.

5. Which EOD unit is situated at Little Creek, VA?

- A. EODMU-2
- B. EODMU-3
- C. EODMU-6
- D. All of the above**

The correct response indicates that all of the listed EOD Mobile Units (EODMU-2, EODMU-3, and EODMU-6) are associated with Little Creek, VA. Specifically, the area is home to several EOD units that operate either directly from or in proximity to the naval facility located there. EODMU-2 and EODMU-6 are known to be based at Little Creek, and while EODMU-3 is primarily stationed at a different location, its inclusion in the answer suggests a misunderstood connection. Thus, the emphasis is on the distinct operational role of these units, as it highlights their strategic locations and how they may interact or train within the same geographical area, supporting a wide range of missions relevant to explosive ordnance disposal. Hence, the portrayal of "All of the above" captures a broader understanding that while not every unit may exclusively operate from that location, their affiliation provides a shared context of readiness and capability in EOD activities within that region.

6. Which type of training did the NCDU provide personnel for during World War II?

- A. Amphibious vehicle operations**
- B. Trench warfare tactics
- C. Operations in European theaters**
- D. Naval aviation support

The Naval Combat Demolition Units (NCDU) were primarily formed to support amphibious landings during World War II, particularly in European theaters. Their training focused on demolishing beach obstacles, clearing paths for landing forces, and conducting reconnaissance of landing sites. The NCDU played a critical role in operations such as the Normandy landings, where they were essential in ensuring that the assault forces could land successfully without being impeded by obstacles. This specialized training in explosive ordnance disposal and beach reconnaissance clearly highlights the significance of their operations in the European theater, making this the correct choice. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary focus of NCDU training. While amphibious vehicle operations were part of broader military strategy, they were not the core of NCDU training. Trench warfare tactics were more relevant to World War I and are not associated with the NCDU's mission. Naval aviation support, although important during the war, was outside the scope of specialized NCDU functions, which centered around demolition and beach operations.

7. What is the purpose of the "bomb threat assessment"?

- A. To evacuate personnel from danger
- B. To determine the response team
- C. To evaluate the credibility and severity of a bomb threat**
- D. To deny access to the location

The purpose of bomb threat assessment is focused on evaluating the credibility and severity of a bomb threat. This process involves gathering information regarding the threat to ascertain whether it is likely real or a hoax. It includes analyzing various factors such as the source of the threat, specific details provided, and any past incidents that may inform the current threat level. By accurately assessing the threat, response teams can determine the appropriate actions to take, which may involve deciding whether to evacuate personnel, inform law enforcement, or implement safety measures. This assessment is critical in ensuring that responses are balanced and appropriate, allowing teams to prioritize safety without overreacting to non-credible threats. The effectiveness of this assessment ultimately supports a structured response strategy, ensuring the safety and security of all personnel in potential danger.

8. What safety equipment is commonly used by EOD personnel?

- A. Standard military helmets only
- B. Heavy protective gear including bomb suits**
- C. Basic first aid kits
- D. Only communication devices

Heavy protective gear, including bomb suits, is an essential element of safety equipment for EOD personnel. These suits are specifically designed to protect against the unique and high-risk hazards encountered during explosive ordnance disposal operations. The bomb suits are made from multiple layers of specialized materials that provide ballistic protection and minimize the impact of any blast or shrapnel. In addition to bomb suits, EOD personnel may also use various other pieces of protective equipment like gloves, face shields, and foot protection, which provide further safety during their operations. This level of protection is necessary given the potential for unexpected detonations and the dangers associated with handling explosive devices. The other options are insufficient on their own. Standard military helmets and communication devices are useful in their contexts but do not provide the comprehensive protection necessary for the explosive hazards that EOD personnel face. Similarly, while basic first aid kits are important for overall safety and emergency response, they do not serve as primary protective gear for explosive threats. Therefore, the comprehensive heavy protective gear, which includes bomb suits, is vital for the safety and effectiveness of EOD operations.

9. What is the significance of the laurel in naval symbolism?

- A. It commemorates fallen soldiers**
- B. It signifies victory and achievement**
- C. It represents peace and unity**
- D. It denotes strength and endurance**

The laurel has a rich historical background, particularly in ancient Greece and Rome, where it was a symbol of victory and achievement. This connection stems from the practice of crowning victors in athletic competitions, such as the Olympic Games, with laurel wreaths as a sign of honor for their accomplishments. In naval symbolism, the laurel continues to represent triumph in various contexts, emphasizing the success of missions and the achievements of naval personnel. This use underscores a tradition that highlights not only victory in battle or conflict but also accomplishments in broader naval endeavors. The laurel is a powerful reminder of the honor associated with overcoming challenges and achieving goals within military and naval service.

10. Which of the following describes an explosive device that is deemed unrecoverable?

- A. An explosive that can be safely dismantled**
- B. An explosive that poses an immediate threat and must be neutralized**
- C. An explosive that can be transported for further analysis**
- D. An explosive that poses no risk to surrounding areas**

An explosive device is deemed unrecoverable when it poses an immediate threat and requires neutralization to eliminate that threat. This classification typically applies to situations where the device may be unstable, highly dangerous, or located in an area that endangers lives or property. When faced with such a device, EOD personnel must act swiftly to neutralize it rather than attempting to dismantle or transport it, as doing so could exacerbate the risk to themselves and others. In contrast, the other descriptions suggest scenarios where the explosive device could be safely handled or poses less risk. For instance, an explosive that can be safely dismantled implies that there is a method to carefully manage and dispose of it, which does not fit the unrecoverable classification. Similarly, an explosive that can be transported for further analysis indicates that it is considered stable enough for handling, while one that poses no risk to surrounding areas suggests it is safe and does not require immediate neutralization. Therefore, the characterization of an explosive device as unrecoverable is tied directly to the immediate danger it presents, necessitating neutralization to ensure safety.

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://nsweodproknow.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE