

NAVEDTRA MILITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS (14145) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What is the primary focus of the training provided by safety petty officers?**
 - A. Financial management
 - B. Workplace safety and risk management
 - C. Technical skill development
 - D. Leadership development
- 2. In watch, quarter, and station bill management, what is crucial for effective communication among division members?**
 - A. Regular updates on positions
 - B. Consistent training sessions
 - C. Clear assignment of duties
 - D. Routine performance evaluations
- 3. Which of the following is a key component of survival according to Navy standards?**
 - A. Training
 - B. Team cohesion
 - C. Individual effort
 - D. All of the above
- 4. Who recommends final qualifications to the Commanding Officer?**
 - A. PQS Coordinator
 - B. Department Head
 - C. Executive Officer
 - D. Division Officer
- 5. ECP selectees must have finished sufficient undergraduate coursework to complete requirements for a technical degree within what maximum length of time?**
 - A. 24 months
 - B. 30 months
 - C. 36 months
 - D. 42 months

- 6. Which PQS series number breaks the subject equipment into smaller, more easily understood sections?**
- A. 100 PQS series
 - B. 200 PQS series
 - C. 300 PQS series
 - D. 400 PQS series
- 7. What is the primary focus of the Chief Warrant Officer Program in the Navy?**
- A. Leadership development
 - B. Technical specialization
 - C. Operational strategy
 - D. Administrative tasks
- 8. Who recommends interim qualification of watch standers?**
- A. Executive Officer
 - B. Department Head
 - C. PQS Coordinator
 - D. Commanding Officer
- 9. Who is responsible for identifying eye-hazardous areas on a ship?**
- A. Safety officer
 - B. Commanding officer
 - C. Medical officer
 - D. Training officer
- 10. What characteristic of a strike force is considered one of its greatest assets?**
- A. Firepower
 - B. Mobility
 - C. Size
 - D. Stealth

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary focus of the training provided by safety petty officers?

- A. Financial management
- B. Workplace safety and risk management**
- C. Technical skill development
- D. Leadership development

The primary focus of the training provided by safety petty officers is workplace safety and risk management. This training is essential as it enables personnel to identify, evaluate, and mitigate risks within the work environment. Safety petty officers play a crucial role in fostering a culture of safety by educating and training their colleagues about safe practices, compliance with safety regulations, and emergency response procedures. This training is vital in the military context, where hazards can be prevalent, and understanding how to minimize risks not only protects personnel but also enhances operational readiness. By emphasizing workplace safety, safety petty officers contribute to the overall effectiveness and morale of the unit, ensuring that all members are equipped to perform their duties safely and effectively.

2. In watch, quarter, and station bill management, what is crucial for effective communication among division members?

- A. Regular updates on positions
- B. Consistent training sessions
- C. Clear assignment of duties**
- D. Routine performance evaluations

Effective communication among division members is fundamentally grounded in the clear assignment of duties. When roles and responsibilities are clearly defined, every individual knows what is expected of them, thereby minimizing confusion and potential overlaps in tasks. Clarity in assignment ensures that all personnel are aligned in their efforts and can coordinate seamlessly in their specific functions. This is particularly important in high-pressure situations, such as those encountered during watchstanding or in emergency scenarios, where precise communication and execution of assigned duties are critical to the success of the operation and the safety of all crew members. While regular updates on positions, consistent training sessions, and routine performance evaluations are important for overall team cohesion and effectiveness, they are secondary to the need for each team member to understand their specific responsibilities. Without clear assignments, even the best communication strategies can falter, leading to chaos and operational inefficiencies. Thus, ensuring that all team members have a definitive understanding of their roles is paramount for effective communication and operational success.

3. Which of the following is a key component of survival according to Navy standards?

- A. Training
- B. Team cohesion
- C. Individual effort
- D. All of the above**

In the context of Navy standards for survival, the emphasis is placed on a holistic approach that incorporates multiple facets, including training, team cohesion, and individual effort. Each of these components plays a vital role in enhancing the overall effectiveness and resilience of personnel in survival situations. Training is fundamental, as it provides individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge required to respond to emergencies effectively. This includes everything from basic survival skills to advanced tactical responses, ensuring that service members can maintain composure and make sound decisions under pressure. Team cohesion is equally important, as a strong, united team can leverage the strengths of its members, share information, and provide mutual support during challenging times. When individuals work together seamlessly, it increases the chances of success and survival, as coordination and collaboration can significantly enhance outcomes in adverse situations. Individual effort, while essential, serves as a pivotal aspect that complements the aforementioned components. Each person's commitment to staying physically and mentally prepared, following protocols, and contributing to the team's mission can have a profound impact on survival scenarios. Thus, referring to all of these elements collectively encapsulates the comprehensive approach advocated by Navy standards for survival, making "All of the above" the correct choice.

4. Who recommends final qualifications to the Commanding Officer?

- A. PQS Coordinator
- B. Department Head**
- C. Executive Officer
- D. Division Officer

The Department Head plays a crucial role in the recommendation of final qualifications to the Commanding Officer. This individual is responsible for ensuring that personnel within their department meet the necessary standards and qualifications for their positions. The Department Head evaluates the individual's performance, training completion, and overall readiness, compiling this assessment into a formal recommendation to the Commanding Officer. This process is critical because it establishes a chain of accountability and trust within the command structure, ensuring that only those who are fully qualified are recommended for advancement or increased responsibility. The Department Head's insights are valuable, as they have a comprehensive understanding of the personnel under their command and can accurately assess their capabilities and readiness for further duties.

5. ECP selectees must have finished sufficient undergraduate coursework to complete requirements for a technical degree within what maximum length of time?

- A. 24 months
- B. 30 months
- C. 36 months**
- D. 42 months

For ECP selectees, the requirement is to have completed sufficient undergraduate coursework to achieve a technical degree within a maximum of 36 months. This timeframe is established to ensure that candidates can efficiently progress toward their educational goals while balancing their military responsibilities. Choosing 36 months reflects a structured timeline that aligns with the commitment levels of military personnel, allowing them to complete their degree without undue delay. Completing a technical degree in this timeframe supports the Navy's objective of maintaining a skilled and educated workforce, which is crucial for the advancement of technology and operations within military ranks. This requirement is designed to maintain a balance, ensuring that selectees can prepare for their future roles while accommodating their ongoing service obligations. The options beyond 36 months would typically be considered excessive for the rigorous path toward a technical degree, emphasizing the Navy's emphasis on timely educational completion within the framework of military service.

6. Which PQS series number breaks the subject equipment into smaller, more easily understood sections?

- A. 100 PQS series
- B. 200 PQS series**
- C. 300 PQS series
- D. 400 PQS series

The 200 PQS series is designed to break down subject equipment into smaller, more manageable sections. This approach enhances understanding by allowing personnel to focus on specific components or systems within the broader context of equipment operation and maintenance. Each segment typically covers a distinct area of knowledge or a particular function, making it easier for the individual to grasp complex subjects. In contrast, the other PQS series numbers do not focus primarily on segmenting the equipment in this digestible manner. Thus, the 200 PQS series effectively serves the purpose of simplifying complex information, which is crucial for training and competency development.

7. What is the primary focus of the Chief Warrant Officer Program in the Navy?

- A. Leadership development
- B. Technical specialization**
- C. Operational strategy
- D. Administrative tasks

The primary focus of the Chief Warrant Officer Program in the Navy is technical specialization. This program is designed to create and develop highly skilled experts in specific technical fields who can provide leadership and guidance in those areas. Chief Warrant Officers (CWOs) are recognized for their deep knowledge and experience, making them vital to the Navy's mission as they bridge the gap between enlisted personnel and commissioned officers. Through the emphasis on technical specialization, CWOs are able to mentor junior personnel, directly contribute to mission readiness, and enhance the operational effectiveness of their commands. Their expertise allows them to address complex challenges in their respective fields, ensuring the Navy maintains its technical edge in an ever-evolving military environment. This is essential for the Navy's ability to implement advanced technologies and strategies effectively and efficiently.

8. Who recommends interim qualification of watch standers?

- A. Executive Officer
- B. Department Head**
- C. PQS Coordinator
- D. Commanding Officer

The recommendation for interim qualification of watch standers comes from the Department Head. This is because the Department Head is typically responsible for overseeing the training and performance of personnel within their department. They are in a strong position to assess the capabilities of individual watch standers based on their knowledge and skills as they relate to specific roles. The Department Head is tasked with ensuring that all personnel are adequately trained and qualified to fulfill their duties effectively, which includes making recommendations for interim qualifications. They may evaluate the training progress of personnel and determine if they are prepared to take on watch standing responsibilities before completing the full qualification process. This helps maintain operational readiness while ensuring all standards are met. In contrast, the Commanding Officer has a broader focus on overall command decisions rather than involving themselves in the specifics of training qualifications for individual watch standers. Similarly, while the Executive Officer may play a role in daily operations, they would not typically make interim qualification recommendations. The PQS Coordinator is responsible for the Qualifications and Proficiencies Standards (PQS) program but does not make recommendations for interim qualifications directly; they assist in ensuring personnel are meeting qualification standards.

9. Who is responsible for identifying eye-hazardous areas on a ship?

- A. Safety officer**
- B. Commanding officer
- C. Medical officer
- D. Training officer

The safety officer has the primary responsibility for identifying eye-hazardous areas on a ship. This role is critical because it involves assessing potential hazards that could lead to eye injuries and ensuring that appropriate measures are taken to mitigate those risks. The safety officer is trained to recognize environmental factors, equipment, and situations that could pose threats to the crew's eye health and is tasked with implementing safety protocols, conducting briefings, and providing guidance on personal protective equipment. While other roles such as the commanding officer, medical officer, and training officer may have important contributions to overall safety and health regulations, it is specifically the safety officer who focuses on identifying hazards and maintaining safety standards related to eye protection on board. This targeted responsibility helps ensure the welfare of all personnel by minimizing risks associated with eye injuries while fulfilling their duties aboard the ship.

10. What characteristic of a strike force is considered one of its greatest assets?

- A. Firepower
- B. Mobility**
- C. Size
- D. Stealth

Mobility is considered one of the greatest assets of a strike force because it enables rapid deployment and flexibility in operations. The capability to move quickly allows a strike force to respond to various situations in real-time, adjusting to the dynamic landscape of modern conflicts. This adaptability is crucial in ensuring that a strike force can engage or disengage from threats as necessary, making it an effective tool in both offensive and defensive scenarios. A mobile force can strike quickly at targets of opportunity, reinforce positions, or withdraw when needed, providing a strategic advantage in warfare. The other characteristics, while important, lack the same level of strategic versatility that mobility provides in ensuring operational success.

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://navedtra14145.examzify.com>

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

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