

Navy Enlisted Surface Warfare Specialist (ESWS) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. How many ships has the USS Independence had?**
 - A. 5**
 - B. 6**
 - C. 7**
 - D. 8**
- 2. What type of meals are referred to as MREs?**
 - A. Meals Ready to Eat**
 - B. Military Ready-to-Eat**
 - C. Meals for Emergency Response**
 - D. Meals for Rescue Operations**
- 3. What does RHIB stand for in maritime operations?**
 - A. Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat**
 - B. Rapidly Handled Inflatable Barge**
 - C. Research Hull Integrated Boat**
 - D. Rescue High-Intensity Boat**
- 4. What is the 'One Touch' system designed to provide?**
 - A. A centralized communication tool**
 - B. A stock inventory for ground operations**
 - C. A streamlined way to access GDSC services**
 - D. A backup support line for afloat commands**
- 5. Where is the AS-3772 (35-foot whip) narrow band antenna located?**
 - A. At the stern of the ship**
 - B. On the bridge wings to the main mast**
 - C. Aft of the main structure**
 - D. Next to the radar systems**
- 6. Which of the following are considered official Navy labels?**
 - A. HE-X342**
 - B. DD-2521**
 - C. HAZ-0021**
 - D. NSN 1234-56-7890**

- 7. Who is identified as the Blue Ridge HM Coordinator?**
- A. LT Holland**
 - B. CDR Smith**
 - C. ADM Johnson**
 - D. CAPT Lee**
- 8. Who is the current Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)?**
- A. ADM. SCOTT SWIFT**
 - B. ADM. JOHN RICHARDSON**
 - C. ADM. MICHAEL GILDAY**
 - D. ADM. JAMES WINNEFELD**
- 9. What frequency range is categorized as super high frequency?**
- A. 1 GHz - 3 GHz**
 - B. 3 GHz - 30 GHz**
 - C. 30 GHz - 300 GHz**
 - D. 300 GHz - 3 THz**
- 10. Which type of discharge is considered the most favorable?**
- A. General**
 - B. Dishonorable**
 - C. Honorable**
 - D. Bad Conduct**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How many ships has the USS Independence had?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 8

The USS Independence has had a total of seven ships named in its honor throughout naval history. The naming conventions for ships often reflect significant figures, events, or locations, and the name "Independence" holds historical significance, particularly in relation to the United States' quest for freedom and self-governance. Each iteration of the USS Independence has served in various capacities throughout different time periods, showcasing the evolution of naval technology and strategy. Thus, the answer indicating seven ships accurately reflects the history and legacy associated with this name, demonstrating the importance of the USS Independence within the context of the Navy's operational heritage.

2. What type of meals are referred to as MREs?

- A. Meals Ready to Eat
- B. Military Ready-to-Eat
- C. Meals for Emergency Response
- D. Meals for Rescue Operations

Meals Ready to Eat, commonly known as MREs, are a type of pre-packaged meal designed for use in combat or emergency situations. They are intended to provide soldiers with a nutritionally balanced meal that can withstand extreme conditions, is easy to transport, and has a long shelf life. MREs are carefully considered for their convenience and effectiveness, allowing service members to consume them quickly and efficiently without the need for cooking or extensive preparation. Each MRE typically includes an entrée, side item, dessert, and various condiments, along with accessories like utensils and napkins. Understanding MREs is critical for personnel who may be deployed or on extended missions where standard cooking facilities are not available.

3. What does RHIB stand for in maritime operations?

- A. Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat
- B. Rapidly Handled Inflatable Barge
- C. Research Hull Integrated Boat
- D. Rescue High-Intensity Boat

The term RHIB stands for Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat. This type of vessel is characterized by its rigid, inflatable structure, which provides a unique combination of durability and buoyancy. The hull is made from a hard material, such as fiberglass or aluminum, while the sides are inflatable tubes. This design allows RHIBs to navigate rough waters with stability and speed, making them highly effective for various maritime operations, including search and rescue, law enforcement, and military missions. The versatility of RHIBs, along with their ability to transport personnel and equipment efficiently, has contributed to their widespread use in both military and civilian maritime activities. Their lightweight construction and rapid deployment capabilities make them ideal for situations where agility and quick response times are critical.

4. What is the 'One Touch' system designed to provide?

- A. A centralized communication tool**
- B. A stock inventory for ground operations**
- C. A streamlined way to access GDSC services**
- D. A backup support line for afloat commands**

The 'One Touch' system is specifically designed to streamline access to Global Data Services Center (GDSC) services, making it easier for users to retrieve and manage data and information resources. This system enhances operational efficiency by providing a singular point of access, reducing the complexity involved in navigating multiple systems or platforms to obtain the necessary services. By centralizing resource access, 'One Touch' facilitates quicker response times and improved support for operational needs. This emphasis on streamlined access underlines the importance of efficiency within naval operations, where timely and reliable information can significantly impact decision-making and mission success.

5. Where is the AS-3772 (35-foot whip) narrow band antenna located?

- A. At the stern of the ship**
- B. On the bridge wings to the main mast**
- C. Aft of the main structure**
- D. Next to the radar systems**

The correct location of the AS-3772 (35-foot whip) narrow band antenna is on the bridge wings to the main mast. This placement is strategic, as it allows for an optimal line of sight for communication, supporting a range of operations while reducing interference from other electronic systems aboard the ship. The bridge wings provide necessary elevation and placement away from potential obstructions that could disrupt the antenna's function. This configuration helps ensure better reception and transmission of signals, crucial for the reliable communication required in naval operations. Understanding the positioning of various antennas is essential for the operation and effectiveness of communication systems onboard, as each location is selected based on a combination of functionality and access to the immediate environment.

6. Which of the following are considered official Navy labels?

- A. HE-X342
- B. DD-2521**
- C. HAZ-0021
- D. NSN 1234-56-7890

Official Navy labels serve to convey important information about equipment, supplies, and materials used within the Navy. These labels often contain specific identifiers that ensure proper handling, storage, and accountability. The correct choice features a designation that aligns with the format typically used for Navy-related documentation or classification. Specifically, DD-2521 refers to a form or document used by the Department of Defense, which indicates it is an official designation within the Navy's administrative framework. Other options may resemble Navy identifiers but do not conform to the established labeling formats used for official documentation. For instance, HE-X342 and HAZ-0021 do not represent official Navy label formats that are recognized for administrative or inventory purposes, while the NSN (National Stock Number) format is used for identifying items in logistics but does not represent the label itself. Thus, selecting the option that accurately represents recognized official Navy documentation ensures adherence to established Navy procedures and organizational standards.

7. Who is identified as the Blue Ridge HM Coordinator?

- A. LT Holland**
- B. CDR Smith
- C. ADM Johnson
- D. CAPT Lee

The Blue Ridge HM Coordinator is specifically identified by their role and responsibility within the ship's organization, particularly in managing health and medical matters aboard the USS Blue Ridge. In this case, LT Holland is designated for this position, meaning they are likely to oversee and coordinate health services and medical readiness for the crew, which is vital for maintaining the well-being of personnel while at sea. This position is essential for ensuring that all health-related protocols are followed, and that there is effective communication and implementation of medical procedures as needed. This kind of coordination is especially important on a naval vessel where medical emergencies can arise in a unique and challenging environment. The rank and title of the individual also suggest their level of experience and authority in the role, which is critical in a dynamic setting like that of a naval ship. District and command structures typically assign such roles based on rank and qualifications, solidifying LT Holland's suitability for this responsibility.

8. Who is the current Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)?

- A. ADM. SCOTT SWIFT
- B. ADM. JOHN RICHARDSON**
- C. ADM. MICHAEL GILDAY
- D. ADM. JAMES WINNEFELD

The correct answer is ADM. MICHAEL GILDAY. He became the Chief of Naval Operations on May 22, 2019, succeeding ADM. John Richardson. As the CNO, Gilday is responsible for the command, utilization, and operation of the Navy's resources, as well as the readiness and sustainability of naval forces. Understanding the role of the CNO is crucial for anyone studying naval operations, as this position directly influences the strategic direction and operational effectiveness of the Navy. Gilday has focused on issues such as modernizing the fleet, enhancing fleet readiness, and addressing national security challenges through naval power. In historical context, the other individuals listed served in high-ranking positions within the Navy but do not hold the current office. ADM. Scott Swift served as the CNO prior to ADM. Richardson; ADM. Richardson led before ADM. Gilday, and ADM. James Winnefeld also held significant leadership roles but was not the CNO during the time leading up to the current date. This illustrates the succession of leadership within the Navy and the importance of the role as it evolves to address new challenges.

9. What frequency range is categorized as super high frequency?

- A. 1 GHz - 3 GHz
- B. 3 GHz - 30 GHz**
- C. 30 GHz - 300 GHz
- D. 300 GHz - 3 THz

The frequency range categorized as super high frequency (SHF) is from 3 GHz to 30 GHz. This classification is vital in telecommunications and radar systems, where SHF is utilized for various applications, including satellite communications, microwave links, and radar technologies. The SHF band is known for its ability to carry large amounts of data and is less prone to interference compared to lower frequency bands. Frequency bands have specific ranges designated by organizations such as the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and understanding these ranges is essential for communication specialists in the Navy and beyond.

10. Which type of discharge is considered the most favorable?

- A. General**
- B. Dishonorable**
- C. Honorable**
- D. Bad Conduct**

The most favorable type of discharge is an honorable discharge. This discharge indicates that a service member has fulfilled their duties and responsibilities in the Navy to a satisfactory or exemplary degree. It comes with several benefits, including eligibility for Veteran Affairs (VA) benefits, preference in federal employment, and a positive reflection on the individual's military service record. An honorable discharge is typically received when a member has completed their service with good conduct and meets the standards set by the Navy. This level of discharge signifies that the service member demonstrated professionalism, adhered to military regulations, and contributed positively to their unit and the Navy as a whole. In contrast, other discharge types such as general, bad conduct, or dishonorable carry varying degrees of unfavorable implications and may restrict access to certain benefits and opportunities after service. A general discharge indicates that while the service member did not meet all aspects of conduct expected, it is not as serious as a bad conduct or dishonorable discharge, which can have significant negative effects on a veteran's future.