

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. What element is critical for naval commanders to make informed decisions in a battle space?**
 - A. In-depth historical analysis**
 - B. Robust data collection and analysis**
 - C. Exclusive reliance on human intuition**
 - D. Lack of real-time updates**
- 2. What aspect is NOT an advantage of having a Common Operational Picture?**
 - A. Increased awareness of enemy positions**
 - B. Reduction of redundant communication**
 - C. Complete elimination of uncertainty**
 - D. Enhanced coordination among units**
- 3. Which fleet is based out of Point Loma, California?**
 - A. 4th Fleet**
 - B. 3rd Fleet**
 - C. 5th Fleet**
 - D. 6th Fleet**
- 4. 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**
- 5. What is the first shot in an anchor chain called?**
 - A. Swivel**
 - B. Danger shot**
 - C. First shot**
 - D. Anchor shot**

- 6. What is the frequency of Demand Assigned Multiple Access communication?**
- A. 300 MHz**
 - B. 3 GHz**
 - C. 30 GHz**
 - D. None of the above**
- 7. When was the Great White Fleet established?**
- A. December 16, 1907**
 - B. January 1, 1908**
 - C. November 11, 1907**
 - D. February 14, 1908**
- 8. What does the Fleet Freight/Cargo Message communicate?**
- A. Operational Readiness Status**
 - B. Supplies Needed for Mission**
 - C. Location of Vessels at Sea**
 - D. Daily Operational Status**
- 9. Which fleet is responsible for the operations in the Mediterranean Sea?**
- A. 6th Fleet**
 - B. 7th Fleet**
 - C. 3rd Fleet**
 - D. 10th Fleet**
- 10. Which items are typically included in the 'Never Out List'?**
- A. Emergency medical supplies**
 - B. Routine cleaning and office supplies**
 - C. Personal protective equipment**
 - D. Maintenance tools and equipment**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What element is critical for naval commanders to make informed decisions in a battle space?

- A. In-depth historical analysis**
- B. Robust data collection and analysis**
- C. Exclusive reliance on human intuition**
- D. Lack of real-time updates**

Robust data collection and analysis is critical for naval commanders to make informed decisions in a battle space because it provides them with accurate and timely information needed to assess the situation, anticipate enemy actions, and optimize the use of resources. This data includes intelligence on enemy positions, capabilities, and movements, as well as environmental factors and mission objectives. By leveraging this information, commanders can formulate strategies and tactics that maximize the chances of success while minimizing risks to their forces. In modern naval warfare, the ability to analyze data quickly and comprehensively is essential due to the dynamic nature of operations, where conditions can shift in an instant. Commanders equipped with thorough data analysis are better positioned to make evidence-based decisions rather than relying solely on intuition or outdated information. This comprehensive approach ensures that commands are based on a clear understanding of the tactical environment, leading to more effective outcomes during engagements.

2. What aspect is NOT an advantage of having a Common Operational Picture?

- A. Increased awareness of enemy positions**
- B. Reduction of redundant communication**
- C. Complete elimination of uncertainty**
- D. Enhanced coordination among units**

A Common Operational Picture (COP) provides a shared view of the operational environment, enhancing situational awareness and decision-making for all units involved. One of its key benefits is increased awareness of enemy positions, which allows commanders to make informed decisions based on real-time data. Additionally, a COP helps reduce redundant communication. By providing a centralized source of information, units can access and share critical updates without having to communicate the same information repeatedly, streamlining operations. Another important advantage of a COP is enhanced coordination among units. With a shared understanding of operational dynamics, units can work together more effectively, improving response times and operational effectiveness. However, complete elimination of uncertainty is not an advantage of a Common Operational Picture. While the COP does significantly improve situational awareness and decreases uncertainty by providing more visibility into the operational environment, it cannot entirely eliminate all uncertainty. Factors such as rapidly changing battlefield conditions, incomplete data, or unpredicted enemy actions can still create uncertainty. Therefore, the ability to completely eliminate uncertainty is not a realistic or achievable aspect of a Common Operational Picture.

3. Which fleet is based out of Point Loma, California?

- A. 4th Fleet
- B. 3rd Fleet**
- C. 5th Fleet
- D. 6th Fleet

The fleet based out of Point Loma, California, is the 3rd Fleet. This fleet is primarily responsible for the Eastern Pacific region and plays a crucial role in maritime operations, exercises, and training in support of U.S. interests in the area. The 3rd Fleet also works closely with allied forces and partners to enhance regional security and interoperability. The geographical location in Point Loma allows for strategic access to the Pacific Ocean, facilitating operations and exercises that prepare personnel for a variety of maritime missions. Understanding the unique missions and areas of responsibility of each fleet enhances naval operations and showcases how the 3rd Fleet, specifically, is vital to maintaining maritime presence and readiness in its operational area.

4. 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.

5. What is the first shot in an anchor chain called?

- A. Swivel**
- B. Danger shot
- C. First shot
- D. Anchor shot

The first shot in an anchor chain is commonly referred to as the "swivel." This designation is important as the swivel acts as a connecting piece that allows the anchor chain to rotate freely. It facilitates the anchoring system by preventing torsional stress that could cause damage to the chain or anchor. Additionally, the swivel typically connects the anchor chain to the anchor itself, ensuring a secure and reliable attachment. While terms like "danger shot" and "first shot" might seem relevant, they are not standard terminology used within naval operations to refer to the first link of the chain. The term "anchor shot" doesn't specifically designate the first link, which is why "swivel" is considered the correct term in the context of anchor chain nomenclature. Understanding this terminology is crucial for effective communication and maintenance of anchoring systems in maritime operations.

6. What is the frequency of Demand Assigned Multiple Access communication?

- A. 300 MHz**
- B. 3 GHz**
- C. 30 GHz**
- D. None of the above**

Demand Assigned Multiple Access (DAMA) communication systems typically operate within specific frequency ranges that can vary based on the application and technology used. In military communications, DAMA systems are often associated with satellite communications, which typically work in the Ku-band (12-18 GHz) or the Ka-band (26.5-40 GHz). Given these common applications and their operational ranges, the answer "None of the above" is accurate. None of the mentioned specific frequencies correspond directly to the typical operating frequencies for DAMA, particularly in the contexts commonly used by military systems. Therefore, selecting "None of the above" reflects an understanding of the characteristic frequency ranges associated with DAMA communication systems.

7. When was the Great White Fleet established?

- A. December 16, 1907**
- B. January 1, 1908**
- C. November 11, 1907**
- D. February 14, 1908**

The Great White Fleet was established on December 16, 1907. This fleet was a group of United States Navy battleships that symbolized America's burgeoning naval power and was part of President Theodore Roosevelt's efforts to showcase American naval strength and promote goodwill with other nations. The fleet's mission included a circumnavigation of the globe, which lasted from 1907 to 1909, demonstrating the capability of the U.S. Navy to project power globally. The establishment date is significant as it marked a turning point in U.S. naval history, emphasizing modernization and the importance of maintaining a strong naval presence.

8. What does the Fleet Freight/Cargo Message communicate?

- A. Operational Readiness Status**
- B. Supplies Needed for Mission**
- C. Location of Vessels at Sea**
- D. Daily Operational Status**

The Fleet Freight/Cargo Message specifically communicates the supplies that are needed for a mission. This message is crucial for logistics and ensures that the required materials, equipment, and supplies are delivered to the vessels in a timely manner. It is an essential component of maintaining operational efficiency and readiness, as it directly impacts the ability of naval forces to sustain operations at sea. Ensuring that missions have the necessary supplies is a fundamental part of planning and executing naval operations effectively. The focus on supply requirements underscores the importance of logistics in military strategy, allowing for a well-prepared force capable of responding to various situations.

9. Which fleet is responsible for the operations in the Mediterranean Sea?

A. 6th Fleet

B. 7th Fleet

C. 3rd Fleet

D. 10th Fleet

The 6th Fleet is responsible for operations in the Mediterranean Sea. This fleet, based in Naples, Italy, plays a crucial role in promoting peace and stability in the region. Its mission encompasses various operations, including maritime security, crisis response, and humanitarian assistance. The presence of the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean allows the United States to conduct cooperative maritime engagements with allied nations, participate in joint exercises, and provide a rapid response to regional conflicts or emergencies. The other fleets, while vital to their respective regions, do not operate in the Mediterranean. The 7th Fleet primarily focuses on the Indo-Pacific area, the 3rd Fleet covers the eastern and central Pacific, and the 10th Fleet is a command focused on cyber operations and does not have geographic operational responsibilities. Understanding the roles and regions of each fleet is essential for Navy operations and strategy in global maritime engagement.

10. Which items are typically included in the 'Never Out List'?

A. Emergency medical supplies

B. Routine cleaning and office supplies

C. Personal protective equipment

D. Maintenance tools and equipment

The 'Never Out List' typically includes items that are critical to operations and must always be on hand to ensure readiness and safety. Emergency medical supplies fall under this category, as they are crucial for the health and safety of personnel. Therefore, the first option represents a critical category of supplies that should never be depleted. Routine cleaning and office supplies, while necessary for day-to-day operations, do not hold the same level of priority as emergency supplies or other essential equipment. These items can often wait for restocking and are not as critical in urgent situations. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is vital for ensuring the safety of personnel during specific operations and, in many cases, would be more prioritized than routine cleaning supplies. Similarly, maintenance tools and equipment are essential for the upkeep of vehicles and systems, making them part of operational readiness. Overall, the correct answer emphasizes that the 'Never Out List' is reserved for items that are critically necessary for safety and operational effectiveness, with emergency medical supplies being clear examples of such items.

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://navyesws.examzify.com>

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