Navy IT Communications Part 5 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

1. **Which system monitors applications to understand the current tactical picture?**

   A. Nites

   B. Ntcss-A

   C. Jsips

   D. Gccs-M, Tbmcs

2. **Yankee circuit corresponds to?**

   A. Unsecured and plain mode

   B. Long-Range

   C. Secured and cipher mode

   D. Short-range

3. **Which layer corresponds to DMR online ITU level?**

   A. DMR network level

   B. DMR online ITU level

   C. ITU specifications

   D. ITUs

4. **Which component transmits and receives long-range voice, data, and link 11?**

   A. HFRG

   B. KYV-5

   C. ITU

   D. AN/URC-131

5. **Which system provides the warfighter with the capabilities required to complete the mission?**

   A. C4I

   B. ITU

   C. HMI

   D. DMR

6. **Which item is NOT listed as a network architecture component?**

    A. Antenna

    B. Crypto

    C. Firewall

    D. Ine

7. **Which component is primarily used to radiate radio waves for communications?**

    A. Antenna

    B. Rf Equipment

    C. Adns

    D. Ine

8. **When is port mapping used?**

    A. When equipment is changed or breaks

    B. During routine maintenance

    C. When software is updated

    D. When the system is powered off

9. **RMC stands for?**

    A. Receive Master Control

    B. Remote Monitoring Center

    C. Receive Mode Controller

    D. Radio Master Console

10. **Which application monitors military information about enemies or potential enemies?**

    A. Nites

    B. Ntcss-A

    C. Jsips

    D. Gccs-M, Tbmcs

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which system monitors applications to understand the current tactical picture?

A. Nites

B. Ntcss-A

C. Jsips

D. Gccs-M, Tbmcs

The concept here is which system provides a real-time, integrated view of the battlespace by pulling data from many different applications to form the current tactical picture. The maritime Global Command and Control System (GCCS-M) is designed to deliver that shared operating picture for naval forces, aggregating information from multiple sources and presenting it in a common format so commanders can understand what's happening across the theater. Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS) adds the theater-level battle management and execution coordination, feeding planning and resource status into that same picture. Together, GCCS-M and TBMCS monitor the various applications and data streams to keep the current tactical picture accurate and actionable for decision-makers. Other systems perform different roles and do not provide the same integrated, theater-wide situational awareness.

2. Yankee circuit corresponds to?

A. Unsecured and plain mode

B. Long-Range

C. Secured and cipher mode

D. Short-range

This item tests how circuit identifiers relate to security and encryption. A Yankee circuit is the unsecured, plain mode option—meaning the link carries data without cryptographic protection. It's not about how far the link reaches (range), and it's not secured or encrypted (cipher mode). The other concepts describe encrypted or longer/shorter links, which is why this option best fits Yankee as an unsecured, plain-mode circuit.

3. Which layer corresponds to DMR online ITU level?

A. DMR network level

B. DMR online ITU level

C. ITU specifications

D. ITUs

The key idea here is recognizing which layer name explicitly ties to the ITU level in DMR. The layer that is labeled as "DMR online ITU level" directly denotes the ITU-aligned level within the DMR structure, so it is the correct fit. The other options refer to a general DMR network layer, the standards themselves, or the ITU organization, none of which specify the ITU-level layer in DMR. So the layer that names itself as the DMR online ITU level is the one that matches the ITU level designation.

4. Which component transmits and receives long-range voice, data, and link 11?

A. HFRG

B. KYV-5

C. ITU

D. AN/URC-131

The High Frequency Radio Group handles long-range voice and data, including Link 11. HF communications cover over-the-horizon reach, and the HFRG brings together the transmitters, receivers, and timing/modem functions needed to carry both analog voice and digital data streams like Link 11 across great distances. A cryptographic device such as KYV-5 can secure traffic, but it does not itself transmit or receive. ITU is the international standards body, not a hardware component. The AN/URC-131 is a specific radio system, but the subsystem designed to support long-range voice, data, and Link 11 is the High Frequency Radio Group.

5. Which system provides the warfighter with the capabilities required to complete the mission?

A. C4I

B. ITU

C. HMI

D. DMR

The main idea is that completing a mission requires an integrated framework that brings together command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence to observe, decide, and act as one coherent system. This kind of setup provides the warfighter with a common, real-time picture of the battlespace, enables timely decision-making, and synchronizes actions across units. That's exactly what C4I is designed to do: it links sensors, processing, decision-support, and communications so orders, information, and assets flow quickly and securely to the right places. In contrast, a digital mobile radio focuses mainly on field voice/data links, a human–machine interface is just how a user interacts with a system, and an ITU (depending on context) is typically a support or testing element rather than the full mission-capable system. So, the system that best provides the capabilities required to complete the mission is the C4I system.

6. Which item is NOT listed as a network architecture component?

A. Antenna

B. Crypto

C. Firewall

D. Ine

The concept being tested is how network architecture components are categorized in a specific context. In this material, the network architecture components are the elements that directly form the network's transmission and protection framework—antenna for the physical link, crypto for cryptographic protection, and INE (Integrated Network Encryptor) as a cryptographic device. A firewall, while crucial for security, is treated as a security boundary device rather than a core network architecture component in this context. That's why firewall is the item not listed among the network architecture components in this question.

7. Which component is primarily used to radiate radio waves for communications?

A. Antenna

B. Rf Equipment

C. Adns

D. Ine

The device that turns electrical signals into radio waves for transmission is the antenna. It is the radiator that emits energy into space (and, in receiving mode, converts incoming waves back into electrical signals). The transmitter and related RF equipment generate and condition the signal that the antenna then radiates, but they do not by themselves radiate the waves. Antennas determine the radiation pattern, frequency (wavelength), and polarization, and their size is related to the wavelength of the signal being used. The other terms listed aren't the components that radiate RF energy.

8. When is port mapping used?

A. When equipment is changed or breaks

B. During routine maintenance

C. When software is updated

D. When the system is powered off

Port mapping is about reassigning or re-pointing the network ports so that connections go to the correct device after a hardware change or failure. When equipment is changed or breaks, the existing ports may now connect to different hardware, so remapping ensures continued access to services without requiring everyone to reconfigure their setups. This is why the best choice is that port mapping is used in those hardware-change or failure situations. Routine maintenance, software updates, or powering the system off don't inherently require remapping ports. Routine maintenance might involve updates or checks on existing hardware, but the port connections themselves typically remain valid. Software updates usually change software configuration rather than the physical port mappings. Powering off is simply a shutdown, and any necessary port mapping would be addressed upon startup if it's needed, not as a routine action.

9. RMC stands for?

A. Receive Master Control

B. Remote Monitoring Center

C. Receive Mode Controller

D. Radio Master Console

RMC here represents the function responsible for handling incoming signals and providing centralized control of the receive path. The term breaks down naturally: "Receive" points to the input side, "Master" signals a central control unit, and "Control" indicates its role in coordinating operations. That naming matches the way this system labels its components, making it the best fit for what RMC stands for in this context. The other phrases describe different roles. A center focused on monitoring from a remote location serves a monitoring function, not the receiving and central control of the input path. A receive-mode controller would imply a subsystem that switches how the receiver operates, rather than one that centrally controls the receive chain. A radio master console suggests the operator interface rather than the internal receive-control unit.

10. Which application monitors military information about enemies or potential enemies?

A. Nites

B. Ntcss-A

C. Jsips

D. Gccs-M, Tbmcs

Monitoring enemy information is an intelligence-focused task. The tool designed for ingesting and analyzing intelligence data from various sources to track adversaries and potential threats is JSIPS. It gathers inputs from sensors, reports, and other feeds, then correlates and presents a consolidated view of enemy dispositions and activity for situational awareness and decision-making. The other systems are geared toward different operations, such as logistics, command and control, or battle management, rather than ongoing intelligence monitoring.

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://navyitcommspt5.examzify.com

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