

Navy Officer Development School (ODS) 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

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- 1. What is the first general order of a sentry?**
 - A. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert**
 - B. To take charge of this post and all government property in view**
 - C. To report all violations of orders**
 - D. To quit my post only when properly relieved**
- 2. What must be maintained by the Officer of the Deck?**
 - A. The budget for ship operations**
 - B. The deck log**
 - C. The ship's inventory**
 - D. The crew's training records**
- 3. What are the security level classifications?**
 - A. Top secret, secret, confidential**
 - B. Critical, sensitive, operational**
 - C. Restricted, private, highly sensitive**
 - D. Top secret, regular, restricted**
- 4. What is a requirement for the use of a flag on Navy ships?**
 - A. Flags must be kept in the captain's quarters**
 - B. Flags can be flown at any time**
 - C. Flags should be flown in specified timeframes**
 - D. Flags are only flown during ceremonies**
- 5. How many gold strips does a captain wear on their sleeve in the service dress blue uniform?**
 - A. One 1/2" gold strip**
 - B. Two 1/2" gold strips**
 - C. Three 1/2" gold strips**
 - D. Four 1/2" gold strips**

6. What does the acronym SAPR stand for?

- A. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response**
- B. Safety and Performance Analysis Report**
- C. Service Academy Performance Review**
- D. Substance Abuse Prevention Resource**

7. What is the purpose of filing a formal complaint under the UCMJ?

- A. To notify the public about incidents**
- B. To initiate disciplinary action within the military**
- C. To seek financial compensation**
- D. To provide personal grievances to superiors**

8. What type of medals are typically worn on formal dress uniforms?

- A. Full-size medals**
- B. Mini medals**
- C. Ribbons only**
- D. None**

9. What do type commanders oversee?

- A. Personnel manning, training and equipping for specific communities**
- B. Designing and constructing military bases**
- C. Maintaining relationships with other branches of service**
- D. Every aspect of naval operations**

10. What does a service member need to provide when informing their chain of command about participation in a high risk activity?

- A. A verbal agreement**
- B. A complete operational risk management assessment**
- C. A waiver form**
- D. A summary of past activities**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the first general order of a sentry?

- A. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert
- B. To take charge of this post and all government property in view**
- C. To report all violations of orders
- D. To quit my post only when properly relieved

The first general order of a sentry is to take charge of this post and all government property in view. This order establishes the fundamental responsibility of a sentry, emphasizing the importance of security and protection of both the assigned post and the items of value within that area. It reinforces the foundation of a sentry's duty to safeguard against unauthorized access or potential threats, ensuring the security of their surroundings. In a broader context, while the other general orders outline essential duties such as maintaining alertness, reporting violations, and the conditions under which a sentry may leave their post, the primary focus of this first order is on ownership and control. By understanding this hierarchy of responsibilities, you can appreciate why it's critical for a sentry to take their role seriously, as they are often the first line of defense in safeguarding military operations and assets.

2. What must be maintained by the Officer of the Deck?

- A. The budget for ship operations
- B. The deck log**
- C. The ship's inventory
- D. The crew's training records

The Officer of the Deck (OOD) is responsible for the safe navigation and operation of the ship while it is underway or moored. One of the primary duties of the OOD is to maintain the deck log, which is a crucial document that provides a record of events occurring during the watch. This log includes information such as the ship's course, speed, any changes in personnel or watch status, communications received, and notable occurrences on board. Maintaining an accurate deck log is essential for several reasons. It serves as an official historical record, which can be referenced for accountability and operational analysis. Additionally, the deck log can be vital in investigations following incidents or accidents, providing a clear timeline of events. This responsibility underscores the importance of careful documentation and situational awareness that the OOD must uphold during their watch. In contrast, the other options—managing the budget, crew training records, or the ship's inventory—fall outside the immediate responsibilities of the OOD, making them less relevant to this particular question about maintaining the deck log.

3. What are the security level classifications?

- A. Top secret, secret, confidential**
- B. Critical, sensitive, operational**
- C. Restricted, private, highly sensitive**
- D. Top secret, regular, restricted**

The classification of security levels is critical for protecting sensitive information within defense and governmental operations. The correct answer, which includes top secret, secret, and confidential, aligns with the standard classifications used by the United States government to designate information based on its sensitivity and the potential impact of unauthorized disclosure. Top secret is the highest level of classification, reserved for information that could cause exceptionally grave damage to national security if disclosed. Secret is the next level down and applies to information that could cause serious damage to national security if made public. Confidential classification is for material that could cause damage to national security. This structured hierarchy ensures that sensitive information is appropriately protected based on the potential consequences of its release. The other classifications provided in the options do not accurately reflect the established security classifications recognized by the U.S. government. For example, terms like critical, sensitive, operational, restricted, private, and highly sensitive, while related to security concerns, do not fall within the official classification system and instead may refer to more general categories that are not specifically defined within the framework of national security classifications.

4. What is a requirement for the use of a flag on Navy ships?

- A. Flags must be kept in the captain's quarters**
- B. Flags can be flown at any time**
- C. Flags should be flown in specified timeframes**
- D. Flags are only flown during ceremonies**

The requirement that flags should be flown in specified timeframes reflects the established protocols for naval traditions and operations. Each flag has designated times for its display, often based on specific occasions, such as during the day or according to certain events. This practice is important for maintaining the ceremonial significance of the flags and ensuring that they are displayed in a manner consistent with naval customs. Many flags, such as the national ensign, are flown at particular times, such as during daylight hours or during specified international or naval events. Adhering to these timeframes also helps convey respect for the nation and the naval service, reinforcing the importance of tradition within the Navy. Following correct flag protocol demonstrates professionalism and serves as a visual symbol of discipline and order aboard Navy vessels. Understanding when and how to display flags is vital for all naval officers, as it ensures compliance with naval regulations and preserves the integrity of service traditions.

5. How many gold strips does a captain wear on their sleeve in the service dress blue uniform?

- A. One 1/2" gold strip**
- B. Two 1/2" gold strips**
- C. Three 1/2" gold strips**
- D. Four 1/2" gold strips**

In the Navy's service dress blue uniform, a captain wears four gold strips on their sleeves. The specific design of the sleeves includes these four 1/2-inch gold stripes, which signify the rank of captain. This uniform detail is crucial as it serves to visually convey rank and authority within the naval structure. The gold strips are an important aspect of Navy insignia, allowing for quick recognition of an officer's rank, which plays a significant role in military discipline and hierarchy. Understanding these insignia is vital for the proper identification of ranks within the Navy, particularly in formal settings.

6. What does the acronym SAPR stand for?

- A. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response**
- B. Safety and Performance Analysis Report**
- C. Service Academy Performance Review**
- D. Substance Abuse Prevention Resource**

The acronym SAPR stands for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response. This program is a critical component of the Navy's efforts to combat sexual assault and to provide support for victims. It focuses on preventing sexual assaults through education, training, and awareness campaigns, while also ensuring that there are proper responses and resources available for those who have been affected by such incidents. The nomenclature clearly defines the dual focus of the initiative: prevention of sexual assaults and a structured response to incidents that do occur. This approach emphasizes both proactive measures to deter such actions and reactionary measures to assist victims, aligning with the Navy's commitment to maintaining a safe environment for all personnel. The other options represent different acronyms and phrases, which while possibly relevant in other contexts, do not align with the specific focus and mission of the SAPR program within the Navy. Understanding the role of SAPR is crucial for Navy members as it relates to maintaining operational readiness and a respectful workplace culture.

7. What is the purpose of filing a formal complaint under the UCMJ?

- A. To notify the public about incidents**
- B. To initiate disciplinary action within the military**
- C. To seek financial compensation**
- D. To provide personal grievances to superiors**

The purpose of filing a formal complaint under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) is to initiate disciplinary action within the military. The UCMJ establishes a legal framework for maintaining order and discipline among the armed forces. When a service member files a formal complaint, it serves as a mechanism to address violations of military law or regulations. This process ensures that allegations of misconduct are taken seriously and thoroughly investigated, leading to appropriate actions that may include courts-martial or other disciplinary measures. By initiating disciplinary action, the UCMJ aims to uphold standards of conduct, deter future misconduct, and maintain unit cohesion and morale. This is fundamentally different from simply notifying the public, seeking financial compensation, or airing personal grievances, which do not align with the formal processes established for enforcing military law and discipline.

8. What type of medals are typically worn on formal dress uniforms?

- A. Full-size medals**
- B. Mini medals**
- C. Ribbons only**
- D. None**

The correct answer regarding the type of medals typically worn on formal dress uniforms is full-size medals. In formal dress settings, officers wear full-size medals on their uniforms to signify their achievements and honors in a prominent way. These medals are attached to the uniform in a distinctive manner to ensure they are easily visible and reflect the service member's accomplishments, providing a sense of pride and recognition both for the individual and the Navy. Mini medals, while sometimes used in less formal situations or for specific ceremonial purposes, are not the standard for formal dress. Ribbons are often worn in other contexts and represent the same honors as the full-size medals, but in formal dress, it is generally the case that full-size medals are preferred for display. Hence, full-size medals are the recognized standard in formal military attire.

9. What do type commanders oversee?

A. Personnel manning, training and equipping for specific communities

B. Designing and constructing military bases

C. Maintaining relationships with other branches of service

D. Every aspect of naval operations

Type commanders play a crucial role in the naval structure by overseeing specific communities within the Navy. This includes responsibility for personnel manning, training, and equipping units within those communities. They ensure that their assigned ships, submarines, and other units are adequately staffed with qualified personnel, receive appropriate training to maintain operational readiness, and are properly equipped to carry out their missions. The focus on personnel, training, and equipping allows type commanders to effectively manage and optimize resources for their specific areas, ensuring that they meet the strategic requirements of the Navy. This level of oversight is essential for maintaining operational efficiency and effectiveness within the naval force. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary function of type commanders. While maintaining inter-service relationships and overseeing different aspects of naval operations are important for the Navy, these responsibilities are typically handled at different command levels, not specifically by type commanders. Additionally, designing and constructing military bases falls outside the purview of type commanders, focusing instead on infrastructure and logistical support.

10. What does a service member need to provide when informing their chain of command about participation in a high risk activity?

A. A verbal agreement

B. A complete operational risk management assessment

C. A waiver form

D. A summary of past activities

Providing a complete operational risk management assessment is a critical requirement when informing the chain of command about participation in a high-risk activity. This assessment outlines potential hazards associated with the activity, evaluates the risks, and proposes mitigations to ensure safety and compliance with military guidelines. By presenting a thorough assessment, the service member demonstrates a proactive approach to identifying and managing risks, which is essential for maintaining the safety and effectiveness of military operations. The other options do not sufficiently address the comprehensive risk analysis required in such situations. A verbal agreement lacks the formality and detail needed for proper risk assessment. A waiver form may be necessary in certain circumstances but does not encompass the thorough evaluation of risks associated with the activity. A summary of past activities might provide context but does not fulfill the requirement to assess the specific risks of the current high-risk activity. Therefore, the correct approach is to provide a complete operational risk management assessment.

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://navyods.examzify.com>

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

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