

Navy START Guide Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What must a sentry do regarding orders from superiors as per the Sixth General Order?**
 - A. Ignore them if they conflict**
 - B. Receive, obey, and pass them on**
 - C. Make adjustments as necessary**
 - D. Follow them only when convenient**

- 2. Which phonetic alphabet term stands for the letter "A"?**
 - A. Bravo**
 - B. Kilo**
 - C. Alpha**
 - D. Golf**

- 3. What is the primary focus of the Naval Service Training Command?**
 - A. Supporting active military operations**
 - B. Recruit and train enlisted personnel**
 - C. Overseeing naval instructional evaluations**
 - D. Strategic command planning**

- 4. Which aircraft is referred to as the Super Hornet strike fighter?**
 - A. F/A-18C/D**
 - B. F/A-18E/F**
 - C. EA-6B**
 - D. EP-3E**

- 5. Which action should be taken if a sentry notices a fire, according to their duties?**
 - A. Handle it themselves**
 - B. Give the alarm**
 - C. Notify the nearest officer**
 - D. Wait for instructions**

- 6. What characteristic defines Surface Combat Type ships?**
- A. Primarily for conducting combat operations by aircraft**
 - B. Small, agile vessels for reconnaissance**
 - C. Large ships designed to engage enemy forces on the high seas**
 - D. Research and development vessels**
- 7. Who is responsible for the overall command of the Naval Service Training Command?**
- A. Executive Officer, Naval Service Training Command**
 - B. Commander, Naval Service Training Command**
 - C. Master Chief Petty Officer of Navy Training**
 - D. Chief of Naval Education**
- 8. What does the letter 'Y' stand for in the phonetic alphabet?**
- A. Yeti**
 - B. Yankee**
 - C. You**
 - D. Yonder**
- 9. Which aircraft is specifically categorized for logistics operations?**
- A. C-40A**
 - B. EA-6B**
 - C. F/A-18E/F**
 - D. F-5N/F**
- 10. Which title is given to the O-7 rank?**
- A. Rear Admiral (lower half)**
 - B. Rear Admiral (upper half)**
 - C. Vice Admiral**
 - D. Admiral**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What must a sentry do regarding orders from superiors as per the Sixth General Order?

- A. Ignore them if they conflict**
- B. Receive, obey, and pass them on**
- C. Make adjustments as necessary**
- D. Follow them only when convenient**

The Sixth General Order emphasizes the importance of discipline and following established commands within military operations. According to this principle, a sentry is required to receive orders from superiors, obey them diligently, and pass them on if necessary to ensure the chain of command is maintained. This process is vital for maintaining order, security, and operational effectiveness within a military environment. Obeying orders without reservation fosters discipline and respect for the hierarchy, which is essential in military contexts where situations can rapidly evolve and quick responses are crucial. The sentry's role in consistently carrying out this order reinforces the structure and protocols that govern military conduct, ultimately contributing to mission success and safety.

2. Which phonetic alphabet term stands for the letter "A"?

- A. Bravo**
- B. Kilo**
- C. Alpha**
- D. Golf**

The term that stands for the letter "A" in the phonetic alphabet is "Alpha." This phonetic alphabet, often referred to as the NATO phonetic alphabet, is used in military and aviation contexts to ensure clarity and avoid miscommunication, especially over radio transmissions. Each letter of the alphabet is associated with a distinct word to represent it, enhancing understanding across language barriers and reducing the likelihood of error in critical communications. "Alpha" serves not only as a clear representation of the letter "A" but is also easily recognizable and pronounceable in diverse accents, which is essential for effective communication. The other terms listed—Bravo, Kilo, and Golf—correspond to other letters in the alphabet and are not applicable when identifying the letter "A."

3. What is the primary focus of the Naval Service Training Command?

- A. Supporting active military operations
- B. Recruit and train enlisted personnel**
- C. Overseeing naval instructional evaluations
- D. Strategic command planning

The primary focus of the Naval Service Training Command is to recruit and train enlisted personnel. This command plays a critical role in the Navy's personnel pipeline by ensuring that new recruits receive comprehensive training that prepares them for their roles within the service. This includes not only fundamental military training but also the development of necessary skills and knowledge to perform effectively in various naval operations. The emphasis on recruitment and training ensures that enlisted personnel are equipped with the appropriate levels of discipline, teamwork, and core military skills essential for maintaining the Navy's operational readiness. Effective training programs directly contribute to the overall strength and capability of the Navy, highlighting the vital function of the Naval Service Training Command. In contrast, other options, such as supporting active military operations, overseeing naval instructional evaluations, or strategic command planning, relate to specific areas of military function that, while important, do not encompass the primary mission of the Naval Service Training Command. These responsibilities are typically managed by other organizations within the Navy that focus on operational readiness, instructional quality, and strategic development, respectively.

4. Which aircraft is referred to as the Super Hornet strike fighter?

- A. F/A-18C/D
- B. F/A-18E/F**
- C. EA-6B
- D. EP-3E

The F/A-18E/F Super Hornet is correctly referred to as the Super Hornet strike fighter. This aircraft is a carrier-capable multirole fighter that was designed to perform a wide range of missions, including air-to-air combat, air-to-ground strike operations, and aerial reconnaissance. The "E" and "F" designations indicate the single-seat and dual-seat variants, respectively. The Super Hornet builds upon the earlier F/A-18C/D models, incorporating enhanced capabilities such as improved range, payload, and advanced avionics. The design differences, including its larger airframe and the addition of more powerful engines, allow it to carry a wider array of weapons and perform more complex missions than its predecessors. The other aircraft mentioned serve different purposes: the F/A-18C/D variants are earlier versions of the Hornet, the EA-6B is an electronic warfare aircraft, and the EP-3E is a signals reconnaissance aircraft. While they all have specific roles, the Super Hornet has been explicitly designated for strike and multirole operations in naval aviation.

5. Which action should be taken if a sentry notices a fire, according to their duties?

- A. Handle it themselves**
- B. Give the alarm**
- C. Notify the nearest officer**
- D. Wait for instructions**

If a sentry notices a fire, the primary responsibility is to give the alarm. This action is crucial because it ensures that the appropriate response can be initiated without delay. By sounding the alarm, the sentry alerts others in the vicinity about the danger, allowing them to evacuate the area and seek safety. Additionally, it informs firefighting personnel to respond quickly to manage and extinguish the fire. Handling the fire personally may not be safe or effective, especially if the situation escalates quickly. Notifying the nearest officer is also essential, but it should happen after the alarm has been sounded to ensure that the immediate danger is communicated first. Waiting for instructions can lead to unnecessary delays, which can jeopardize safety and lead to potentially disastrous outcomes. Therefore, the act of giving the alarm aligns with established safety protocols and procedures to manage fire emergencies effectively.

6. What characteristic defines Surface Combat Type ships?

- A. Primarily for conducting combat operations by aircraft**
- B. Small, agile vessels for reconnaissance**
- C. Large ships designed to engage enemy forces on the high seas**
- D. Research and development vessels**

The characteristic that defines Surface Combat Type ships is that they are large ships designed to engage enemy forces on the high seas. These vessels are specifically built to carry out warfare operations, employing a range of advanced weapons systems, sensors, and technologies that enable them to effectively combat threats from other naval vessels, submarines, and aerial attacks. Surface combatants include destroyers and cruisers that play a crucial role in naval strategy by providing fleet defense, power projection, and maintaining sea control. The design and capabilities of these ships allow them to contribute significantly to naval engagements, providing firepower, situational awareness, and command and control functions necessary for successful combat operations. Their size and structure enable them to perform a variety of missions, including anti-air, anti-surface, and anti-submarine warfare, making them essential assets in a modern naval fleet.

7. Who is responsible for the overall command of the Naval Service Training Command?

- A. Executive Officer, Naval Service Training Command**
- B. Commander, Naval Service Training Command**
- C. Master Chief Petty Officer of Navy Training**
- D. Chief of Naval Education**

The responsibility for the overall command of the Naval Service Training Command lies with the Commander, Naval Service Training Command. This individual is charged with ensuring the effective training and education of Navy recruits and officer candidates. The Commander provides leadership and sets the strategic direction for the command, overseeing various training programs and initiatives within the Navy's recruitment and training structure. By holding this position, the Commander is also accountable for implementing policy changes and ensuring compliance with naval standards across all training activities. This level of authority and responsibility cannot be matched by other roles within the command, showcasing the significance of the position in shaping the future of naval personnel.

8. What does the letter 'Y' stand for in the phonetic alphabet?

- A. Yeti**
- B. Yankee**
- C. You**
- D. Yonder**

In the phonetic alphabet, which is used in military communications to clarify letters over radio or other verbal forms of communication, the letter 'Y' stands for "Yankee." This term is part of a standardized set that helps eliminate confusion between similar-sounding letters, especially in situations where clarity is crucial, such as in naval or aviation operations. "Yankee" has been widely adopted and is recognized internationally, making it an effective choice for representing 'Y'. By using "Yankee," communicators can ensure that there is no misunderstanding regarding which letter is being referred to, as the alternative options, such as "Yeti," "You," or "Yonder," might lead to ambiguity or are not part of the official phonetic alphabet. Thus, "Yankee" is the correct term that fulfills the requirement for clear and distinct communication in operational contexts.

9. Which aircraft is specifically categorized for logistics operations?

- A. C-40A**
- B. EA-6B**
- C. F/A-18E/F**
- D. F-5N/F**

The C-40A is specifically categorized for logistics operations as it is designed to provide transportation for personnel and cargo. This aircraft is a military variant of the Boeing 737-700 and is optimized for rapid movement of supplies, equipment, and troops, allowing for efficient logistical support in various military operations. Its capabilities include short takeoff and landing from damaged runways and it can operate in diverse environments, making it well-suited for logistics missions. In contrast, the other aircraft mentioned have different primary roles. The EA-6B is primarily an electronic warfare aircraft designed for jamming enemy radar and communications. The F/A-18E/F serves as a multi-role fighter and attack aircraft, capable of engaging in air-to-air combat as well as ground attack missions. The F-5N/F is primarily a fighter aircraft used for air-to-air training and light ground attack, focusing on combat roles rather than logistics. Each of these aircraft has specialized functions that do not align with logistics operations, which highlights the role of the C-40A in this arena.

10. Which title is given to the O-7 rank?

- A. Rear Admiral (lower half)**
- B. Rear Admiral (upper half)**
- C. Vice Admiral**
- D. Admiral**

The title given to the O-7 rank is Rear Admiral (lower half). This distinction is important within the Navy's ranking system, which categorizes officers into various pay grades. The O-7 rank is the starting tier for admirals, marking a significant level of seniority and leadership responsibility. Understanding the naval rank structure helps clarify the distinction among the ranks. Rear Admiral (lower half) represents the initial level of flag officer ranks, following Captain, which is O-6. As officers progress in rank, they can move to Rear Admiral (upper half), which is O-8, and then to Vice Admiral (O-9) and Admiral (O-10), each with increasing levels of responsibility, command, and influence within the Navy.

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://navystartguide.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE