

USNSCC Petty Officer 1st Class (PO1) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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. What is the first emotional reaction that usually follows a dose of heroin?**
 - A. A feeling of relief**
 - B. A state of inactivity**
 - C. A state of extreme stress**
 - D. A feeling of weightlessness**
- 2. In MOPP Level 4, what is the expected level of protection?**
 - A. No protection required**
 - B. Light protective gear**
 - C. Full protective gear**
 - D. Standard operational clothing**
- 3. When preparing the rough draft of a naval letter, what should you focus on?**
 - A. Proper spelling and punctuation**
 - B. Proper style and letter format**
 - C. The appropriate references**
 - D. The necessary information**
- 4. How often should the command's enlisted safety committee convene?**
 - A. Weekly**
 - B. Monthly**
 - C. Bimonthly**
 - D. Biannually**
- 5. When experiencing nausea, vomiting, or difficulty breathing after exposure to a choking agent, what should you do?**
 - A. Continue your normal combat duties**
 - B. Report to the nearest medical facility**
 - C. Inject three shots of atropine**
 - D. Rest quietly until evacuated by medical personnel**

- 6. As the relieving OOD of a ship moored to a pier, which of the following checks should be part of your relieving procedure?**
- A. Determining which lines are in use**
 - B. Reviewing current SOPA instructions**
 - C. Determining which special conditions exist or are expected**
 - D. Each of the above**
- 7. Who must approve the removal of asbestos insulation aboard ship?**
- A. Damage control assistant**
 - B. Commanding officer**
 - C. Engineer officer**
 - D. Safety officer**
- 8. Experience has shown that the ability to handle casualties and tactical decisions is significantly reduced during which of the following events?**
- A. When the watch is being set**
 - B. When the ship is entering port**
 - C. When the watch is being changed**
 - D. When the ship is leaving anchorage**
- 9. It is more feasible to send naval forces into crisis areas for which of the following reasons?**
- A. The cost is low**
 - B. Naval forces can stay on station indefinitely**
 - C. Naval forces leave behind no physical reminders of their presence**
 - D. All of the above**
- 10. Which command must have an emergency destruction bill?**
- A. A deployable command**
 - B. A command located outside the United States**
 - C. A command having COMSEC material**
 - D. All of the above**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the first emotional reaction that usually follows a dose of heroin?

- A. A feeling of relief**
- B. A state of inactivity**
- C. A state of extreme stress**
- D. A feeling of weightlessness**

The typical first emotional reaction following a dose of heroin is a state of inactivity. Heroin is an opioid that results in a profound sense of euphoria or relaxation, but it also leads to sedation and an overall reduction in physical and mental activity. Users often experience a sense of calmness and heaviness in their limbs, which can be characterized as a state of inactivity. This response is due to the way heroin interacts with the brain's opioid receptors, which depress the central nervous system, leading to decreased energy and alertness. In contrast, while relief, stress, or weightlessness may happen at different points during heroin use or may be experienced differently by individuals, they are not the initial emotional responses following a dose of the drug. The immediate reaction tends to favor that slowed, inactive state that can make users feel detached from their surroundings.

2. In MOPP Level 4, what is the expected level of protection?

- A. No protection required**
- B. Light protective gear**
- C. Full protective gear**
- D. Standard operational clothing**

In MOPP Level 4, the expected level of protection is full protective gear. This level is implemented during situations where a high level of protection from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats is necessary. It involves wearing complete protective suits, masks, and gloves to ensure that personnel are shielded from potential exposure to hazardous agents. Full protective gear is essential at this level due to the increased risk and likelihood of encountering hostile environments where harmful substances may be present. The use of this gear allows personnel to operate effectively while minimizing the risk of contamination or injury. The other options indicate varying degrees of protection that would not be suitable for MOPP Level 4. For example, light protective gear would not provide adequate defense against the threats anticipated at this level, and standard operational clothing would leave personnel vulnerable. Thus, the designation of full protective gear accurately reflects the rigorous protection requirements of MOPP Level 4.

3. When preparing the rough draft of a naval letter, what should you focus on?

- A. Proper spelling and punctuation**
- B. Proper style and letter format**
- C. The appropriate references**
- D. The necessary information**

Focusing on the necessary information is crucial when preparing the rough draft of a naval letter because the primary goal of a draft is to ensure that all relevant details and points are included. This stage is about laying down the foundation of the letter's content, which entails gathering and organizing vital information, such as the subject of the letter, intended recipients, and any requests or actions needed. Once the necessary information is established in the rough draft, other elements such as style, format, spelling, and punctuation can be adjusted and refined in later revisions. The rough draft primarily serves as a way to communicate the core message and intentions clearly; thus, capturing the necessary information is paramount. By ensuring all essential details are included from the outset, the letter can be structured and polished effectively in subsequent edits.

4. How often should the command's enlisted safety committee convene?

- A. Weekly**
- B. Monthly**
- C. Bimonthly**
- D. Biannually**

The command's enlisted safety committee should convene monthly to ensure effective oversight of safety issues and to promptly address any emerging concerns. Meeting on a monthly basis allows for regular updates on safety protocols and incidents, fostering a proactive approach to safety within the command. This frequency provides ample opportunity for members to discuss current safety practices and make recommendations for improvements, ensuring that safety remains a top priority and is consistently monitored. If meetings were held less frequently, such as bimonthly or biannually, important safety matters might not be addressed timely, potentially compromising the safety of personnel. Monthly meetings strike a balance between staying updated and ensuring that the committee does not become bogged down in administrative tasks, enabling focused discussions on critical safety topics.

5. When experiencing nausea, vomiting, or difficulty breathing after exposure to a choking agent, what should you do?

- A. Continue your normal combat duties**
- B. Report to the nearest medical facility**
- C. Inject three shots of atropine**
- D. Rest quietly until evacuated by medical personnel**

When experiencing nausea, vomiting, or difficulty breathing due to exposure to a choking agent, resting quietly until evacuated by medical personnel is the correct approach. Exposure to such agents can lead to serious respiratory distress and other life-threatening symptoms. Remaining calm and still helps to minimize additional strain on the body, which is particularly important when managing the effects of poisoning or respiratory compromise. This allows you to avoid exacerbating symptoms while waiting for professional medical assistance, which is essential for proper treatment. Continuing normal combat duties could lead to worsening health conditions or endanger you and your team. Reporting to the nearest medical facility, while seemingly logical, may not be feasible in an urgent scenario where immediate assistance isn't available or you are unable to move. Injecting atropine is a procedure that should only be done by trained medical personnel or in specific protocols; self-administration without the proper knowledge poses significant risks. Thus, resting quietly until professionals arrive is the safest and most appropriate course of action.

6. As the relieving OOD of a ship moored to a pier, which of the following checks should be part of your relieving procedure?

- A. Determining which lines are in use**
- B. Reviewing current SOPA instructions**
- C. Determining which special conditions exist or are expected**
- D. Each of the above**

When taking over the responsibilities as the Officer of the Deck (OOD) on a ship moored to a pier, it is essential to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the current conditions and protocols in place. Each of the considerations mentioned is crucial for a seamless transition and effective oversight. Determining which lines are in use is vital as it directly relates to the safety of the vessel. Knowing which mooring lines are secured helps assess the ship's stability and any additional movements that may be necessary given the conditions. Reviewing current SOPA (Senior Officer Present Afloat) instructions allows the relieving OOD to be aware of any specific operational parameters or directives that may be in effect during their watch. This is particularly important for coordinated operations with nearby vessels or shore authorities. Understanding which special conditions exist or are expected, such as weather impacts or operational restrictions, equips the OOD with the necessary context to make informed decisions. This awareness enables timely responses to any changes in the environment that could affect the ship's safety and security. Together, these checks ensure that the OOD is fully informed and prepared to manage the ship's operations effectively, maintaining safety and operational integrity during their watch.

7. Who must approve the removal of asbestos insulation aboard ship?

- A. Damage control assistant**
- B. Commanding officer**
- C. Engineer officer**
- D. Safety officer**

The removal of asbestos insulation aboard a ship requires the approval of the commanding officer because they hold the ultimate responsibility for the ship's operations and the safety of all personnel on board. Asbestos is a hazardous material known for its health risks, such as lung disease and cancer, which necessitates careful handling and strict adherence to safety procedures. The commanding officer is in a position to assess the risks involved and ensure that all regulations and safety protocols are followed before any removal can take place. This decision-making authority aligns with their duties, which include overseeing the ship's operations, maintaining crew safety, and addressing environmental concerns. Other personnel on the ship, such as the damage control assistant, engineer officer, and safety officer, play important roles in their respective areas, but their responsibilities are more focused on specific operational or safety aspects rather than the overarching command and decision-making related to hazardous material management. The commanding officer's approval is essential to ensure that proper procedures are in place and that the health and safety guidelines are adhered to, protecting both individuals and the ship as a whole.

8. Experience has shown that the ability to handle casualties and tactical decisions is significantly reduced during which of the following events?

- A. When the watch is being set**
- B. When the ship is entering port**
- C. When the watch is being changed**
- D. When the ship is leaving anchorage**

The correct answer highlights a critical moment in operational readiness and crew effectiveness. When the watch is being changed, there is often a transition period where the individuals on watch are switching responsibilities. This transition can lead to a temporary lapse in situational awareness as the incoming watch officer or team may not be fully acclimated to the current status and conditions of the vessel. Additionally, communication gaps can occur during this time as the outgoing watch may not effectively relay all pertinent information, thereby affecting the ability to make tactical decisions or handle any casualties that may arise. In contrast, the other scenarios present different contexts but do not inherently involve the same level of disruption to the crew's readiness to respond. Setting the watch, entering port, or leaving anchorage typically involves more structured and predictable operations where procedures are well established, allowing team members to anticipate needs and respond more effectively. Therefore, the change of watch is unique in that it can momentarily diminish operational effectiveness, making it especially critical to ensure smooth transitions for maintaining safety and operational efficiency.

9. It is more feasible to send naval forces into crisis areas for which of the following reasons?

- A. The cost is low**
- B. Naval forces can stay on station indefinitely**
- C. Naval forces leave behind no physical reminders of their presence**
- D. All of the above**

Naval forces are particularly suited to operate in crisis areas for several compelling reasons. The option indicating that "all of the above" is correct as it encapsulates the various advantages that naval forces offer. Firstly, deploying naval forces typically requires a lower cost compared to land or air forces. Ships can be positioned strategically and provide a strong military presence without the same level of infrastructure investment that bases or facilities on land would require. Secondly, naval forces possess the capability to remain on station for extended periods. Ships can operate in international waters, allowing them to provide constant support, surveillance, or humanitarian assistance without the need for resupply or relief efforts that land-based forces might require. Lastly, naval forces generally do not leave behind significant physical reminders of their presence. This characteristic can be crucial in diplomatic scenarios where nations wish to minimize the perception of foreign military occupation or intervention, thereby reducing the potential for hostility among the local population. Together, these factors demonstrate why deploying naval forces into crisis areas is a viable and strategic option for military planners.

10. Which command must have an emergency destruction bill?

- A. A deployable command**
- B. A command located outside the United States**
- C. A command having COMSEC material**
- D. All of the above**

The requirement for having an emergency destruction bill is crucial for ensuring the safeguarding of sensitive information and materials in various scenarios. A deployable command must have an emergency destruction bill in place to address situations where compromise of classified or sensitive information could occur during deployment. Similarly, commands located outside the United States are at greater risk of situations that may necessitate the destruction of sensitive materials to prevent them from falling into unauthorized hands, particularly if they are in hostile environments. In addition, commands that handle Communications Security (COMSEC) material are also required to have an emergency destruction bill because proper protocols must be in place to protect this critical information from unauthorized access or exploitation. The nature of COMSEC material demands rigorous protection, and having clear procedures for its destruction in emergencies is essential. Given this context, all these types of commands—deployable commands, commands located outside the United States, and those managing COMSEC materials—share the common requirement for an emergency destruction bill. This comprehensive approach ensures that sensitive information is protected across different scenarios and locations, highlighting the importance of vigilance in managing national security-related information.

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://usnsccpo1.examzify.com>

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