ENLISTED AVIATION WARFARE SPECIALIST (EAWS) BLOCK 1 COMMAND SORM AND ORGANIZATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://eawsblock1commandsormorg.examzify.com

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 15

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which ship can conduct anti-air, anti-submarine, and anti-surface warfare at the same time and carries a LAMPS MK III SH-60B helicopter?

A. Guided Missile Frigates (FFG)

B. Guided Missile Cruiser (CG)

C. Carrier/Nuclear Powered Carrier (CV/CVN)

D. Amphibious Command Ship (LCC)

2. Who is the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV)?

A. Ray Mabus

B. Deborah Lee James

C. Richard Spencer

D. Sean J. Stackley (Acting)

3. What is the EUCOM mission?

A. To conduct medical research and training in Europe.

B. To conduct military operations and build partner capacity to enhance transatlantic security and defend the homeland forward.

C. To oversee European space programs.

D. To manage European defense budgets.

4. What is the Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE/TOA) and why is it important?

A. A document listing the unit's authorized manpower and equipment; it guides staffing and resource planning

B. A budget report

C. A schedule of training events

D. A safety compliance checklist

5. Which fleet is headquartered in Gaeta, Italy?

A. 6th Fleet

B. 2nd Fleet

C. 4th Fleet

D. 10th Fleet

SAMPLE

6. Leading Chief Petty Officer (LCPO) assists the Division Officer in administrating, supervising, and training division personnel.

A. LCPO

B. LPO

C. CMEO

D. XO

7. Which responsibilities fall under the Department Head's purview?

A. Directly supervise daily work center tasks.

B. Supervise all activities within their department, manage staffing, training, safety, and readiness, and report to the XO/CO.

C. Draft official correspondence for the entire command.

D. Oversee property accountability across the entire fleet.

8. What is the difference between direct mission support and administrative support in SORM terms?

A. Direct mission support covers personnel records and admin tasks.

B. Direct mission support covers flight ops and maintenance; administrative support covers personnel, records, and general admin tasks.

C. Direct mission support is external; administrative support is internal.

D. Direct mission support deals with legal compliance.

9. How are supply and material responsibilities executed in an aviation squadron?

A. Handling the maintenance scheduling and flight operations.

B. Handling procurement, inventory, issue and turn-in of parts and materials.

C. Directing safety and security procedures.

D. Overseeing public relations.

10. How many Fleet Master Chiefs are presently in the fleet?

A. Six

B. Four

C. Eight

D. Two

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which ship can conduct anti-air, anti-submarine, and anti-surface warfare at the same time and carries a LAMPS MK III SH-60B helicopter?

A. Guided Missile Frigates (FFG)

B. Guided Missile Cruiser (CG)

C. Carrier/Nuclear Powered Carrier (CV/CVN)

D. Amphibious Command Ship (LCC)

Integrating air defense, anti-submarine warfare, and anti-surface warfare from a single hull depends on a ship's advanced sensors, robust weapons array, and an embarked helicopter team that extends reach for multiple missions. The LAMPS Mk III SH-60B helicopter gives the ship dedicated ASW capabilities—with dipping sonar, torpedo delivery, and the ability to scout and track subs and surface threats from beyond the ship's own sensors. Pair that with the ship's integrated combat system and vertical launch missiles, and you gain strong air defense, capable surface warfare, and the ability to vector and prosecute subs simultaneously. That combination is characteristic of a guided missile cruiser, which is designed to fight air, sea, and subs from a single platform and routinely employs LAMPS helicopters to expand its reach. Other ship types may perform one or two of these missions, but they don't typically match the cruiser's breadth of simultaneous capabilities alongside carrying LAMPS Mk III.

2. Who is the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV)?

A. Ray Mabus

B. Deborah Lee James

C. Richard Spencer

D. Sean J. Stackley (Acting)

The person holding the title is the civilian head of the Department of the Navy, guiding policy, budgets, and programs for both the Navy and Marine Corps. When that position isn't filled by a Senate-confirmed appointee, the Department is run by an Acting Secretary who is the senior official available to step in. At the time in question, a new secretary had not yet been confirmed after the previous one left, so Sean J. Stackley served as Acting Secretary of the Navy. He was filling in temporarily until a permanent appointee could be confirmed. The other names listed are associated with different roles or past leadership; Ray Mabus was the former secretary, Deborah Lee James led the Air Force, and Richard Spencer (often noted with the middle initial V in other sources) later became SECNAV, but Stackley was the acting fill-in during that vacancy.

3. What is the EUCOM mission?

A. To conduct medical research and training in Europe.

B. To conduct military operations and build partner capacity to enhance transatlantic security and defend the homeland forward.

C. To oversee European space programs.

D. To manage European defense budgets.

EUCOM's mission centers on conducting military operations and building partner capacity to strengthen transatlantic security and defend the homeland forward. This means planning and executing operations in Europe and surrounding areas, while working with NATO and allied forces to improve readiness, interoperability, and deterrence so crises can be prevented or responded to quickly and effectively. The other options describe activities outside EUCOM's role: medical research and training are health-focused, not military operations; overseeing European space programs is focused on space activities rather than combatant command missions; and managing defense budgets is a financial and policy function, not the command's core mission.

SAMPLE

4. What is the Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE/TOA) and why is it important?

A. A document listing the unit's authorized manpower and equipment; it guides staffing and resource planning

B. A budget report

C. A schedule of training events

D. A safety compliance checklist

The TOE/TOA is the unit's authorized blueprint, detailing the manpower and equipment that the organization is approved to have. It sets who and what the unit is designed to include, providing the baseline for staffing decisions and for the procurement, maintenance, and deployment of gear. Because resources are finite, this document guides how many people are needed in each role and what equipment can be assigned, ensuring the unit can perform its mission effectively and safely. It also gives a standard against which actual staffing and equipment can be measured, supporting budgeting, prioritization of needs, and accountability. In short, it connects how a unit is organized with the gear it is allowed to use, making planning, resourcing, and execution coherent and purpose-driven.

5. Which fleet is headquartered in Gaeta, Italy?

A. 6th Fleet

B. 2nd Fleet

C. 4th Fleet

D. 10th Fleet

The fleet responsible for Europe and Africa has its headquarters in Gaeta, Italy, a historic hub for U.S. Navy Mediterranean operations. This location brings the staff and ships close to the region's partners and waterways, enabling effective command and control of naval forces in the Mediterranean and surrounding areas. By contrast, the fleet that handles the Western Atlantic is based in Norfolk, Virginia; the one for the Caribbean and Latin America is in Mayport, Florida; and the cyberspace-focused fleet operates from Fort Meade, Maryland. So Gaeta is the home of the Europe/Africa fleet.

6. Leading Chief Petty Officer (LCPO) assists the Division Officer in administrating, supervising, and training division personnel.

A. LCPO

B. LPO

C. CMEO

D. XO

The Leading Chief Petty Officer is the senior enlisted in a division and serves as the Division Officer's primary enlisted advisor. This role focuses on helping administer division tasks, supervising the division's enlisted personnel, and coordinating training and readiness. The LCPO acts as the crucial link between the officer's directions and the sailors' day-to-day work, ensuring standards, qualifications, and welfare are maintained. The other roles don't fit this description: a junior Leading Petty Officer would not carry the same level of division-wide enlisted leadership; the Command Managed Equal Opportunity Officer handles EO programs; and the Executive Officer is the officer second in command rather than the division's senior enlisted supervisor.

SAMPLE

7. Which responsibilities fall under the Department Head's purview?

A. Directly supervise daily work center tasks.

B. Supervise all activities within their department, manage staffing, training, safety, and readiness, and report to the XO/CO.

C. Draft official correspondence for the entire command.

D. Oversee property accountability across the entire fleet.

The key idea is understanding the breadth of a Department Head's authority within a Navy aviation unit. A Department Head is responsible for the overall management and supervision of everything within their department, which includes staffing, training, safety, and readiness, and they report up to the Executive Officer or Commanding Officer. This broad oversight ensures the department runs smoothly, stays prepared, and maintains safety standards, with the Department Head guiding policy, performance, and progress and coordinating with the XO/CO on issues and status. Directly supervising every daily work-center task is too granular for this role, as day-to-day tasks are typically handled by division officers or work-center supervisors. Drafting official correspondence for the entire command is a staff function more aligned with administrative or command support roles, not the Department Head's primary duty. Overseeing property accountability across the entire fleet is beyond the scope of a single department and involves higher-level command or supply-chain responsibilities.

8. What is the difference between direct mission support and administrative support in SORM terms?

A. Direct mission support covers personnel records and admin tasks.

B. Direct mission support covers flight ops and maintenance; administrative support covers personnel, records, and general admin tasks.

C. Direct mission support is external; administrative support is internal.

D. Direct mission support deals with legal compliance.

Direct mission support is the hands-on, operations-focused part of the unit that keeps the actual flying and mission activity going. It covers flight operations and maintenance—things that directly enable aircraft to be ready, safe, and capable for missions, such as aircraft servicing, systems troubleshooting, and ensuring aircrew readiness. Administrative support, on the other hand, handles the internal processes that keep the organization running smoothly. That includes personnel records, general admin tasks, scheduling, training records, and other paperwork and compliance activities. So the difference is about what directly enables the mission versus what keeps the organization organized and compliant. The part that deals with personnel records and admin tasks falls under administrative support, not direct mission support, and legal compliance is typically part of administrative duties rather than the direct operation of flight and maintenance.

SAMPLE

9. How are supply and material responsibilities executed in an aviation squadron?

A. Handling the maintenance scheduling and flight operations.

B. Handling procurement, inventory, issue and turn-in of parts and materials.

C. Directing safety and security procedures.

D. Overseeing public relations.

Supply and material responsibilities are about keeping the right parts and supplies where they're needed and accounted for. This means procuring components, tracking and managing inventory, issuing parts to the maintenance crew when they're required, and turning in surplus or unserviceable items for repair or disposal. When this process runs smoothly, maintenance can work without delays and aircraft readiness stays high because every required item is available and traceable. These duties sit apart from other squadron functions: maintenance scheduling and flight operations handle planning and executing flights; safety and security procedures protect people and assets; public relations handles external communications.

10. How many Fleet Master Chiefs are presently in the fleet?

A. Six

B. Four

C. Eight

D. Two

Fleet Master Chiefs are the senior enlisted advisers assigned to the commander of each fleet. In the standard Navy structure, one Fleet Master Chief per active numbered fleet ensures consistent enlisted leadership across the fleet commands. The Navy has six such numbered fleets in this arrangement (2nd through 7th), so there are six Fleet Master Chiefs in the fleet. Real-world reorganizations can change this, but six is the typical count reflected here.

SAMPLE

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://eawsblock1commandsormorg.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE