ENLISTED SURFACE WARFARE SPECIALIST (ESWS) OPERATIONS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://eswsoperations.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 radar is referred to as Final Radar?

A. SPN-41

B. SPN-44

C. SPN-46

D. SPN-43

2. How many modes does the Nixie system operate in?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

3. What does Mode 2 under IFF indicate?

A. Mission type

B. Unit ID

C. Aircraft altitude

D. Weapon status

4. What is the SPA-25?

A. An anti-aircraft missile system

B. A radar repeater used to detect, track, and display local tracks

C. A type of communication encryption

D. A naval vessel classification

5. What does "force protection" refer to in naval operations?

A. Measures taken to protect personnel and assets from threats

B. Strategies for optimizing crew performance

C. Procedures for conducting ship repairs

D. Systems for enhancing ship speed

6. What are the two modes of the SLQ-32?

A. Support and Execute

B. Electronic and Acoustic

C. Engagement and Awareness

D. Electronic Support and Electronic Attack

SAMPLE

7. What does the term "turnaround" refer to in ship operations?

A. The process of evaluating crew performance

B. The process of preparing a ship for its next mission after a deployment

C. The time taken to repair equipment

D. The duration of maintenance performed at dock

8. What does the term "Beadwindow" refer to?

A. A specific radar frequency

B. A 7 code number corresponding to communications security violations

C. A type of communication relay

D. A command for maneuvering ships

9. What is the purpose of dipping sonar?

A. To navigate underwater obstacles

B. To obtain range, bearing, Doppler information, and collect target echoes

C. To communicate with underwater drones

D. To detect surface ships

10. What type of ACDS is utilized in operations?

A. AN/SYQ-20, ACDS Block 1

B. AN/SYQ-10, ACDS Block 2

C. AN/SYQ-30, ACDS Block 1

D. AN/SYQ-25, ACDS Block 3

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which radar is referred to as Final Radar?

A. SPN-41

B. SPN-44

C. SPN-46

D. SPN-43

The radar that is commonly referred to as Final Radar is the SPN-46. This radar is an integral part of shipboard operations, primarily used for precision approach and landing guidance of aircraft on aircraft carriers. It provides the necessary situational awareness and tracking information to ensure safe and efficient landings. The SPN-46 radar operates in the microwave frequency band, utilizing advanced technology to accurately track aircraft as they approach the landing area, often referred to as the "final approach." Its capabilities are essential for effective landing operations, particularly in challenging weather or visibility conditions, making it a critical tool for naval aviation. In contrast, the other radar systems listed serve different purposes. For instance, SPN-41 is primarily used for approach and rooting, while SPN-44 is focused on precision landing systems. Understanding the specific applications and functions of each radar is vital for effective operations in naval environments.

2. How many modes does the Nixie system operate in?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

The Nixie system operates in two primary modes: active and passive. In active mode, the system uses a towed decoy that emits signals designed to attract enemy torpedoes away from the ship. This mode is characterized by its proactive approach to countering threats, ensuring that the decoy effectively diverts attention away from the vessel. Conversely, in passive mode, the Nixie system listens for incoming threats and can employ deception techniques without actively transmitting signals. This combination of modes allows for comprehensive threat management, adapting to various tactical scenarios in naval operations. Thus, recognizing the dual modes of operation is crucial for understanding how the Nixie system enhances ship survivability against underwater threats.

3. What does Mode 2 under IFF indicate?

A. Mission type

B. Unit ID

C. Aircraft altitude

D. Weapon status

Mode 2 under Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) systems specifically indicates the Unit ID. This mode is designed to provide the identity of a platform as it operates within a specific mission or area. When a military asset engages its IFF system in Mode 2, it transmits a unique identifier that is associated with the unit or organization it belongs to. This identification helps to prevent friendly fire incidents and ensures that command and control environments maintain situational awareness of their own forces. Understanding the different modes of IFF is crucial for safe operations in a complex battlespace where multiple units and platforms may interact. Each mode serves distinct purposes, which can include identifying the type of mission or determining weapon status, but Mode 2 is specifically focused on Unit ID to fulfill operational needs effectively.

SAMPLE

4. What is the SPA-25?

A. An anti-aircraft missile system

B. A radar repeater used to detect, track, and display local tracks

C. A type of communication encryption

D. A naval vessel classification

The SPA-25 is a radar repeater specifically designed to enhance situational awareness by detecting, tracking, and displaying local tracks. This system plays a critical role in naval operations by providing real-time data on the surrounding environment, which is essential for effective decision-making and tactical planning. By utilizing the information from radar, the SPA-25 helps operators visualize friendly and potential threat contacts, thereby improving the ship's operational effectiveness. In the context of naval warfare, having accurate and timely information is crucial, and the SPA-25 contributes significantly to maintaining an awareness of the battlefield. This capability allows vessels to respond more effectively to threats and coordinate with other units, thus enhancing overall mission success.

5. What does "force protection" refer to in naval operations?

A. Measures taken to protect personnel and assets from threats

B. Strategies for optimizing crew performance

C. Procedures for conducting ship repairs

D. Systems for enhancing ship speed

"Force protection" in naval operations encompasses a comprehensive set of measures aimed at safeguarding military personnel, equipment, and other assets from various potential threats, including terrorist activities, sabotage, and hostile actions. This term highlights the importance of preemptive and reactive strategies that ensure the safety and security of naval forces in both peacetime and combat scenarios. The focus of force protection is on creating a layered defense that can mitigate risks and respond to incidents effectively. This can include physical security measures, intelligence operations, personnel training, and awareness programs to educate crew members about vulnerabilities and how to respond appropriately. Understanding force protection is critical for operational readiness and the overall security posture of naval assets, enabling a more secure environment for conducting missions and operations.

6. What are the two modes of the SLQ-32?

A. Support and Execute

B. Electronic and Acoustic

C. Engagement and Awareness

D. Electronic Support and Electronic Attack

The SLQ-32 is a vital electronic warfare system used by naval forces, and it functions in two primary modes: Electronic Support and Electronic Attack. In the Electronic Support mode, the SLQ-32 gathers information by intercepting and analyzing radar signals, which helps in identifying potentially threatening radar systems and tracking enemy activities. This mode is crucial for situational awareness and provides valuable intelligence about the operational environment. In the Electronic Attack mode, the SLQ-32 actively engages adversary radar systems by jamming them, disrupting their operations, and making it difficult for them to target friendly forces. This aspect of the system is essential for protecting the ship and crew from missile threats and other electronic warfare engagements. Understanding these two distinct modes is crucial for effective electronic warfare operations and highlights the importance of using the SLQ-32 for both defensive measures and offensive capabilities against enemy radar systems.

SAMPLE

7. What does the term "turnaround" refer to in ship operations?

A. The process of evaluating crew performance

B. The process of preparing a ship for its next mission after a deployment

C. The time taken to repair equipment

D. The duration of maintenance performed at dock

The term "turnaround" in ship operations specifically refers to the process of preparing a ship for its next mission after it has completed a deployment. This involves various tasks such as ensuring that the ship is fully stocked with necessary supplies, conducting inspections to verify readiness, and performing any required maintenance to return the ship to operational status. This comprehensive process ensures that all systems are functioning correctly and that the crew is prepared for upcoming operations, making the vessel ready for its new mission effectively and efficiently. Understanding this term is crucial in naval operations, where seamless transitions between missions can impact overall readiness and effectiveness.

8. What does the term "Beadwindow" refer to?

A. A specific radar frequency

B. A 7 code number corresponding to communications security violations

C. A type of communication relay

D. A command for maneuvering ships

The term "Beadwindow" specifically refers to a communications security violation, indicating that sensitive information has been improperly transmitted over a secure line, thereby compromising operational security. The phrase originates from military communications and typically serves as a warning to personnel that secure information has been unintentionally disclosed. In this context, it is crucial for maintaining the integrity of tactical operations, as the announcement alerts team members to retract or fix the violation to protect sensitive operational details from being disclosed. The other options represent different concepts: a specific radar frequency is related to radar operations, a type of communication relay involves the transfer of communications through various means, and a command for maneuvering ships pertains to navigation directives, none of which encompass the essence of the term "Beadwindow."

9. What is the purpose of dipping sonar?

A. To navigate underwater obstacles

B. To obtain range, bearing, Doppler information, and collect target echoes

C. To communicate with underwater drones

D. To detect surface ships

Dipping sonar is primarily used to gather detailed information about underwater targets. This includes obtaining range, bearing, Doppler information, and collecting target echoes. The system operates by lowering a sonar transducer into the water, allowing for more precise measurements and better detection of objects beneath the surface. The ability to derive Doppler information is particularly significant, as it helps in assessing the movement of underwater targets. When the sonar transducer is submerged, it can effectively send and receive sound waves in the water, enabling the collection of echoes from objects, which are then analyzed to determine their distance and direction. This capability is essential for anti-submarine warfare, surveillance, and reconnaissance operations. Navigating underwater obstacles relies on different systems and does not involve the specific functions that dipping sonar provides. While underwater drones may communicate using sonars, that is not the primary purpose of dipping sonar systems. Detecting surface ships generally involves other sonar types or radar systems, which are designed for tracking objects that are above the waterline, rather than submerged threats.

EXAMPLE

10. What type of ACDS is utilized in operations?

A. AN/SYQ-20, ACDS Block 1

B. AN/SYQ-10, ACDS Block 2

C. AN/SYQ-30, ACDS Block 1

D. AN/SYQ-25, ACDS Block 3

The AN/SYQ-20, ACDS Block 1 is the type of Automated Command and Decision Support (ACDS) utilized in operations. This system plays a crucial role in enhancing situational awareness and command decisions by integrating various data sources to present a cohesive operational picture. ACDS Block 1 is designed specifically to support surface warfare operations, making it vital for mission planning and execution, particularly in complex maritime environments. The features of the AN/SYQ-20 include real-time data processing and the ability to interface with a variety of sensors and weapon systems, allowing for efficient command and control. This capability is essential for making informed decisions during operations at sea. The other systems listed, while also part of the ACDS family, serve different purposes or operate in different contexts that may not be aligned with the specific operational requirements mentioned in the question.

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://eswsoperations.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE