# ENLISTED SURFACE WARFARE SPECIALIST (ESWS) REACTOR PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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.

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# 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!

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# Questions

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**1. What is the name of the reactor control room?**

A. Control Operations Center

B. Reactor Management Station

C. Emergency Operations Suite

D. EOS

**2. What does EOS stand for?**

A. Emergency Operating System

B. Enclosed Operating Station

C. Electrical Operating Station

D. Environmental Operations Suite

**3. What does RDO represent in reactor operations?**

A. Reactor Duty Officer

B. Radiation Detection Officer

C. Radioactive Disposal Operator

D. Reactor Design Officer

**4. Which of the following is not a type of air mentioned in the reactor practice test?**

A. High Pressure Air

B. Ship Service Air

C. Control Air

D. Utility Air

**5. What is the overall control duty of the PPWO associated with?**

A. Reactor design and engineering

B. Training and development of personnel

C. Supervising the ship's propulsion plant

D. Monitoring radiological safety

**6. What does EOOW stand for?**

A. Engineer of the Operations Watch

B. Engineering Officer of the Watch

C. Executive Officer of the Watch

D. Electronics Officer of the Watch

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**7. What is the primary task of the compressor in the A/C systems?**

A. Remove humidity from air

B. Pump refrigerant gas

C. Control room temperature

D. Filter air

**8. What screws are located behind the rudders?**

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 3

C. 3 and 4

D. 1 and 4

**9. In which plants are shafts 1 and 4 located?**

A. In plant 2

B. In plant 1

C. In plant 3

D. In all plants equally

**10. Which type of reactor is utilized to pressurize the core water?**

A. Pressurized water reactor (PWR)

B. Boiling water reactor (BWR)

C. Liquid metal fast reactor (LMFR)

D. Thermal neutron reactor

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. What is the name of the reactor control room?

A. Control Operations Center

B. Reactor Management Station

C. Emergency Operations Suite

D. EOS

*The correct term for the reactor control room is commonly referred to as the "Emergency Operations Suite," or EOS. This facility is integral to the management and oversight of reactor operations, ensuring that all necessary systems are monitored, controlled, and managed during normal operations and in emergency situations. The EOS is typically equipped with advanced systems to provide personnel with the necessary information to make informed decisions quickly. It is designed to enhance the safety and operational efficiency of the reactor through comprehensive monitoring and control capabilities. Training personnel in this space is vital as it prepares them to handle both routine reactor management and emergency protocols effectively. In contrast, the other options do not accurately describe the reactor control room or are not traditionally used in the context of reactor operations. Consequently, the designation of "Emergency Operations Suite" reflects the critical role this facility plays in reactor safety and management.*

## 2. What does EOS stand for?

A. Emergency Operating System

B. Enclosed Operating Station

C. Electrical Operating Station

D. Environmental Operations Suite

*The term "EOS" refers to "Enclosed Operating Station." This terminology is used primarily in naval operations to designate a specific area or station where personnel can monitor and control various systems within a protective environment. An enclosed operating station is designed to ensure that operators are shielded from hazardous conditions while maintaining the ability to effectively manage equipment, systems, and respond to emergencies. In the context of ship operations, these stations are crucial for safeguarding personnel and ensuring operational continuity, especially within reactor or engineering spaces where the environment can be volatile. The design and function of the enclosed operating station allow for better safety protocols and response measures during critical operations. While the other choices might seem plausible at first glance, they do not accurately reflect the standard terminology recognized in naval operations related to reactor or engineering control environments. Thus, "Enclosed Operating Station" is the correct and relevant term in this context.*

## 3. What does RDO represent in reactor operations?

A. Reactor Duty Officer

B. Radiation Detection Officer

C. Radioactive Disposal Operator

D. Reactor Design Officer

*In reactor operations, RDO stands for Reactor Duty Officer. This role is critical in overseeing the safe and effective management of reactor operations. The Reactor Duty Officer is responsible for monitoring reactor conditions, ensuring compliance with safety protocols, and coordinating responses to any operational issues that may arise. This position is essential for maintaining the safety and integrity of the reactor. The RDO plays a vital role in communication and decision-making, acting as the primary point of contact for reactor-related matters during their watch. They are equipped with the knowledge necessary to make informed choices to protect both personnel and equipment in the event of emergencies or irregularities. Understanding the RDO's responsibilities helps in grasping the importance of structured roles in nuclear operations, ensuring that all safety standards are met, and maintaining a stable and operational reactor environment.*

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## 4. Which of the following is not a type of air mentioned in the reactor practice test?

A. High Pressure Air

B. Ship Service Air

C. Control Air

D. Utility Air

*The correct answer highlights that Utility Air is not a type of air typically referenced in reactor operations. In the context of naval reactor systems, various types of air are utilized for specific purposes critical to the operation and safety of the reactor. High Pressure Air refers to air that is compressed to a high pressure for various machinery and operational needs, while Ship Service Air is used for non-critical systems and applications aboard the ship, often applicable for tools and equipment. Control Air is essential for operating control systems in a reactor environment, particularly those pertaining to valves and other mechanisms that require precise functioning. Utility Air, although it may exist in various forms on ships for general purposes, is not classified under the specific types of air utilized in reactor operations, which is where the distinction comes into play. The types of air mentioned in reactor contexts are clearly defined due to their roles in ensuring the safety and functionality of reactor systems, whereas Utility Air serves a broader, less specific role.*

## 5. What is the overall control duty of the PPWO associated with?

A. Reactor design and engineering

B. Training and development of personnel

C. Supervising the ship's propulsion plant

D. Monitoring radiological safety

*The overall control duty of the Propulsion Plant Watch Officer (PPWO) is primarily associated with supervising the ship's propulsion plant. This role involves ensuring that the machinery operates smoothly and safely, managing the watch team, and responding to any operational issues that may arise during the watch. The PPWO must maintain situational awareness of the propulsion plant's systems, including monitoring power levels and ensuring that all equipment is functioning within designated parameters. This responsibility is critical to the overall performance of the ship, as the propulsion plant is essential for maneuverability and power generation. The PPWO also coordinates with other watchstanders to relay information and respond to alarms or operational changes, which is vital for maintaining safe and efficient operations at sea. While the other options relate to important processes within naval operations, they do not directly pertain to the core supervisory function of the PPWO over the propulsion plant specifically.*

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## 6. What does EOOW stand for?

A. Engineer of the Operations Watch

B. Engineering Officer of the Watch

C. Executive Officer of the Watch

D. Electronics Officer of the Watch

*The term EOOW stands for Engineering Officer of the Watch. This position is critical in naval operations, particularly within the engineering divisions of a ship. The Engineering Officer of the Watch is responsible for overseeing the safe and efficient operation of the ship's engineering plant during their watch. This includes monitoring critical systems, ensuring compliance with operational procedures, and responding to any anomalies or emergencies that arise. The responsibilities of the EOOW encompass a wide range of tasks, such as managing the various engineering watch teams, ensuring that all engineering equipment operates within prescribed parameters, and maintaining effective communication with other departments. This ensures optimum functionality of power generation and propulsion systems, which are vital for the overall performance and safety of the vessel. In contrast, the other options pertain to different roles that do not accurately represent the duties and responsibilities typically associated with the position of EOOW.*

## 7. What is the primary task of the compressor in the A/C systems?

A. Remove humidity from air

B. Pump refrigerant gas

C. Control room temperature

D. Filter air

*The primary task of the compressor in air conditioning (A/C) systems is to pump refrigerant gas. The compressor is a critical component that compresses the refrigerant, raising its pressure and temperature. This process is essential because it allows the refrigerant to absorb heat from the indoor air as it evaporates inside the evaporator coil. Once compressed, the refrigerant then flows to the condenser, where it releases this heat outside, allowing the cycle to continue. In this context, the compressor plays a central role in the refrigeration cycle, which makes cooling possible. It actively moves the refrigerant through the system, functioning as the engine of the A/C system. Without the compressor, the other components such as the evaporator and condenser would not operate effectively, as there would be no flow of refrigerant to facilitate the heat exchange process.*

## 8. What screws are located behind the rudders?

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 3

C. 3 and 4

D. 1 and 4

*The correct answer identifies the positioning of the screws located behind the rudders, which play a vital role in a ship's maneuverability and propulsion. Positioning can vary by class of vessel, but typically, the arrangement of screws and rudders is designed to optimize hydrodynamic efficiency and control. In many modern naval vessels, the screws – which refer to the propellers – are positioned strategically behind the rudders to provide effective control over the ship's direction and to minimize turbulence that could interfere with the rudder's function. This arrangement allows for improved steerability and enhances the ship's ability to maintain its desired course. The selected option reflects the correct pairing of screws that are typically found in relation to the rudders in naval architecture and design. Understanding this configuration is essential for naval personnel, as it directly ties into navigation and operational command efficiency. The other options represent combinations of screws that do not correspond to the standard configurations observed in naval vessels, thereby not adhering to the typical design principles associated with effective vessel propulsion and maneuverability.*

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## 9. In which plants are shafts 1 and 4 located?

A. In plant 2

B. In plant 1

C. In plant 3

D. In all plants equally

*Shafts 1 and 4 are found in Plant 1, which is specifically designed to manage those shafts in the context of reactor operations. Plant 1 refers to the configuration where you have distinct systems dedicated to the functionality and operations of these shafts. Understanding the layout of a naval vessel's reactor plant is essential; it can impact maintenance procedures, safety protocols, and operational strategies. Each reactor plant on a ship is configured to support specific systems and equipment, which is why the locations of shafts vary. Recognizing the unique structures of each plant is pivotal for personnel involved in reactor operations, ensuring they can accurately navigate and manage their respective responsibilities in the context of the ship's mission.*

## 10. Which type of reactor is utilized to pressurize the core water?

A. Pressurized water reactor (PWR)

B. Boiling water reactor (BWR)

C. Liquid metal fast reactor (LMFR)

D. Thermal neutron reactor

*The pressurized water reactor (PWR) is designed to maintain the core water under high pressure, which prevents it from boiling even at high temperatures. In a PWR, the reactor coolant system consists of water that is pressurized to raise its boiling point above the temperatures typically found in the reactor core. This allows the core to operate efficiently and safely by circulating this high-pressure water to absorb and transfer heat produced during the nuclear fission process. The primary advantage of this method is that it allows for a more controlled heat transfer process in the reactor. Because the coolant does not boil, it can effectively carry heat away from the reactor core to the steam generators, where heat is then transferred to a secondary water system to produce steam for driving turbines. In contrast, other reactor types, such as the boiling water reactor (BWR), allow the coolant to boil within the reactor core, producing steam directly in the reactor vessel. Liquid metal fast reactors and thermal neutron reactors operate on different principles, focusing on different types of coolants and neutron moderation strategies. Thus, the PWR is specifically utilized for its effective pressurization of core water, enhancing safety and operational efficiency.*

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# 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://eswsreactor.examzify.com

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

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