

FUTURE SAILOR DELAYED ENTRY PROGRAM (DEP) PQS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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

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- 1. Which individual holds the position of Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)?**
 - A. Rear Admiral Jamie Sands
 - B. MCPON Russel Smith
 - C. Force Master Chief Matthew Harris
 - D. Captain Erik Thors

- 2. Courage is the value that gives you the moral and mental strength to do what?**
 - A. Avert temptation by avoiding all challenges
 - B. Do what is right with confidence and resolve
 - C. Ignore rules to gain advantages
 - D. Rely on luck to handle adversity

- 3. Who is the Commander, Naval Education and Training Command (CNETC)?**
 - A. Rear Admiral Peter Garvin
 - B. Rear Admiral Jamie Sands
 - C. Thomas Harker
 - D. Richard L. Mengel

- 4. Which term is the storage room on a ship?**
 - A. Galley
 - B. Geedunk
 - C. Overhead
 - D. Gear locker

- 5. How often are you required to contact your recruiter by phone?**
 - A. Every Monday by phone.
 - B. Twice a month in person for DEP & Mentoring meetings.
 - C. Once in person 60 days, 30 days, and 7 days prior to your ship date.
 - D. In the event of a change in education, medical, police involvement, drug use, or dependency.

- 6. Which statement is true about Helicopters in naval terms?**
- A. Also referred as HELO'S. They transport supplies, perform med evacs, search and rescue, ground support and look for enemy subs.
 - B. They are fixed-wing aircraft for cargo
 - C. They are submersible craft
 - D. They are used only for civilian tasks
- 7. Which aircraft type is best described as long-range ocean surveillance with sensors to locate enemy forces?**
- A. Patrol
 - B. Fighter
 - C. Cargo
 - D. Helicopter
- 8. What is the consequence for breaking the fraternization rule?**
- A. A verbal warning
 - B. Extra duty
 - C. Set back two weeks in training
 - D. Immediate discharge
- 9. Which statement best describes the RLPO's authority?**
- A. The RLPO is responsible to the RCPO and RDCs.
 - B. The RLPO commands the RDCs.
 - C. The RLPO reports directly to the MTD.
 - D. The RLPO leads recruit training sessions.
- 10. Which officer holds the rank of Captain and commands Recruit Training Command?**
- A. Rear Admiral Jamie Sands
 - B. Captain Erik Thors
 - C. Vice Admiral John B. Nowell
 - D. Admiral Michael Gilday

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which individual holds the position of Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)?

- A. Rear Admiral Jamie Sands
- B. MCPON Russel Smith**
- C. Force Master Chief Matthew Harris
- D. Captain Erik Thors

The Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy is the Navy's senior enlisted leader, serving as the primary advisor to the Chief of Naval Operations on matters affecting enlisted Sailors and their families. This role represents the voices of the entire enlisted force at the highest levels of Navy leadership and helps guide policy, readiness, and welfare for sailors across the fleet. The person named here, Russel Smith, holds that exact position, making him MCPON. This role is filled by a senior enlisted member and is distinct from commissioned officer ranks (like Rear Admiral or Captain) and from other senior enlisted titles such as Force Master Chief, which are separate posts.

2. Courage is the value that gives you the moral and mental strength to do what?

- A. Avert temptation by avoiding all challenges
- B. Do what is right with confidence and resolve**
- C. Ignore rules to gain advantages
- D. Rely on luck to handle adversity

Courage means having the moral and mental strength to do what is right, even when it's difficult or intimidating. It's choosing the right action and sticking with it with confidence and resolve, despite fear or potential personal cost. This is the essence of acting with integrity and duty in challenging situations, where you prioritize what's right over ease or personal gain. The other ideas describe avoiding challenges, breaking rules for advantage, or hoping luck will carry you through, none of which capture courage because they don't reflect choosing to act rightly with steady determination.

3. Who is the Commander, Naval Education and Training Command (CNETC)?

- A. Rear Admiral Peter Garvin**
- B. Rear Admiral Jamie Sands
- C. Thomas Harker
- D. Richard L. Mengel

The main idea is identifying who leads the Navy's education and training system. The Commander, Naval Education and Training Command oversees all Navy education and training programs—recruit training, technical and professional schools, and the development pipelines that prepare sailors for the fleet. The person in this role is Rear Admiral Peter Garvin, who has extensive experience directing Navy education and training initiatives and setting the strategic direction for NETC's mission. This is the only option that aligns with the actual leadership of CNETC. The other names are not associated with this command.

4. Which term is the storage room on a ship?

- A. Galley
- B. Geedunk
- C. Overhead
- D. Gear locker**

In ship terms, each space has a specific job, and storage for gear is handled by a gear locker. The galley is the kitchen where meals are made, the geedunk is the crew's snack or small shop/social area, and overhead refers to the ceiling or overhead storage space rather than a dedicated room. The gear locker is the designated storage area for equipment, uniforms, safety gear, and spare parts, making it the correct term for the ship's storage room.

5. How often are you required to contact your recruiter by phone?

- A. Every Monday by phone.**
- B. Twice a month in person for DEP & Mentoring meetings.
- C. Once in person 60 days, 30 days, and 7 days prior to your ship date.
- D. In the event of a change in education, medical, police involvement, drug use, or dependency.

Regular, predictable communication with your recruiter is the key idea being tested. The standard requirement is to touch base by phone every Monday. This weekly check-in keeps you on track, lets you confirm you've completed tasks, and provides a steady flow of updates on eligibility, medical steps, and preparation for ship date. In-person meetings or checks at other intervals may occur for mentoring or special circumstances, but they aren't the routine weekly contact rule. If special changes arise (like shifts in education or medical status), those events would trigger updates, but the ongoing expectation is the Monday phone call to stay aligned with the DEP process.

6. Which statement is true about Helicopters in naval terms?

- A. Also referred as HELO'S. They transport supplies, perform med evacs, search and rescue, ground support and look for enemy subs.**
- B. They are fixed-wing aircraft for cargo
- C. They are submersible craft
- D. They are used only for civilian tasks

Naval helicopters are versatile rotorcraft used for a wide range of at-sea missions. The statement that best fits their naval role describes how they transport supplies, perform medevacs, conduct search and rescue, provide ground support for operations, and look for enemy submarines. In practice, ships deploy helicopters to carry logistics cargo, hoist personnel or patients for medical evacuation, search for survivors or aircraft, support amphibious or ground forces with air mobility and fire support, and use anti-submarine warfare tools like sensors and lightweight weapons to locate and engage submarines. The other options mix up aircraft type or purpose: fixed-wing cargo aircraft are a different category, submersible crafts refer to submarines, and helicopters are not limited to civilian tasks in naval service.

7. Which aircraft type is best described as long-range ocean surveillance with sensors to locate enemy forces?

- A. Patrol**
- B. Fighter
- C. Cargo
- D. Helicopter

Maritime patrol aircraft are built for extended-range monitoring of the oceans, equipped with a sensor suite to detect and track enemy forces at sea. Their long endurance lets them cover vast ocean areas and stay on station to find ships, submarines, and other threats. The sensors commonly included—radar for surface and air detection, magnetic anomaly detectors or sonobuoys for submarines, and optical/infrared cameras for identification—equip them to locate and track targets over large distances. This combination is why they're described as long-range ocean surveillance with sensors to locate enemy forces. The other aircraft types don't match this role: fighters are designed for air-to-air combat with shorter range and limited maritime sensing; cargo planes prioritize transporting goods; helicopters can patrol, but their range and endurance are typically much less suited to wide-area ocean surveillance.

8. What is the consequence for breaking the fraternization rule?

- A. A verbal warning
- B. Extra duty
- C. Set back two weeks in training**
- D. Immediate discharge

Fraternization rules exist to keep professional boundaries clear and preserve the integrity of the chain of command. When such boundaries are violated within the DEP PQS training context, the discipline is aimed at accountability while reinforcing the seriousness of maintaining those boundaries. A two-week setback in training directly affects the trainee's progression, sending a clear signal that violations have tangible consequences on their timeline and standing, without immediately removing them from the program. Verbal warnings tend to be too lenient for this kind of violation, and extra duty, while possible in some cases, doesn't align with the stated consequence of delaying training progression. Immediate discharge is an extreme outcome reserved for more severe or repeated offenses.

9. Which statement best describes the RLPO's authority?

- A. The RLPO is responsible to the RCPO and RDCs.**
- B. The RLPO commands the RDCs.
- C. The RLPO reports directly to the MTD.
- D. The RLPO leads recruit training sessions.

Authority in this context comes from the reporting and supervision chain for recruit training. The RLPO is accountable to both the RCPO and the RDCs, serving as the link between policy direction and division-level supervision. The RCPO provides overall guidance and standards for the recruiting and DEP process, while the RDCs run the actual recruit divisions and handle day-to-day training. Because of this structure, the RLPO's role is to support and oversee in alignment with RCPO guidance and RDC direction. The RLPO does not command the RDCs, does not report to the MTD, and does not lead recruit training sessions as the primary trainer; those responsibilities lie with the RDCs and RCPO, with the RLPO ensuring compliance and coordination.

10. Which officer holds the rank of Captain and commands Recruit Training Command?

- A. Rear Admiral Jamie Sands
- B. Captain Erik Thors**
- C. Vice Admiral John B. Nowell
- D. Admiral Michael Gilday

The main idea is that Recruit Training Command is led by an officer at the rank of Captain, which is an O-6 level. This command is a hands-on, large training organization at Great Lakes responsible for the initial entry training of all Navy sailors, and its commanding officer is typically a Captain who can manage the fleet of training sites, drill, safety, and administrative duties. Captain Erik Thors holds that exact rank and assignment, making him the fit for this role. The other names listed are flag officers (Rear Admiral, Vice Admiral, and Admiral), whose responsibilities are at higher, strategic levels and not to command a recruit training command.

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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://futuresailordeppqs.examzify.com>

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

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