

QUESTION 1

1.

Which USCG mission helps boats and ships to determine their position or safe course, and warns of dangers or obstructions to navigation, such as rocks or shallow water?

- ☐ A. Marine safety
- ☐ B. Aids to navigation
- ☐ C. Ports, waterways, and coastal security
- ☐ D. Search and rescue

10 points

QUESTION 2

1.

US Navy maritime security operations can occur only in peacetime or in phases 4 or 5 of a joint operation or campaign.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

10 points

QUESTION 3

1.

US Navy power projection has naval aviation and sea-based cruise missiles, but it lacks sealift capability and amphibious assets.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

10 points

QUESTION 4

1.

The US Navy supports the joint force commander in phases 3, 4, and 5 of an operation. The Navy does not offer shaping or deterrence operations.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

10 points

QUESTION 5

1.

The US Navy has a few specially equipped submarines that have a dry deck shelter that allows them to insert special operations forces (SOF), clandestinely, in essentially all the oceans of the world.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

10 points

QUESTION 6

1.

As described in the lesson, _____ refers to the ability to project military force in contested areas with sufficient freedom of action to operate effectively. It includes cyberspace operations and integrated fires.

- ☐ A. Deterrence
- ☐ B. Maritime security
- ☐ C. All-domain access
- ☐ D. None of the above

10 points

QUESTION 7

1.

The US Navy _____ protects U.S. sovereignty and counters threats such as weapons proliferation, terrorism, transnational crime, piracy,

illegal exploitation of the maritime environment,
and unlawful seaborne immigration.

- ☐ A. Sea control
- ☐ B. Maritime security
- ☐ C. Power projection
- ☐ D. All-domain access

QUESTION 8

10 points

1.

_____ is a method of underway replenishment.
It employs helicopters to move goods from delivery
to customer ships.

- ☐ A. Connected replenishment (CONREP)
- ☐ B. Vertical replenishment (VERTREP)

QUESTION 9

10 points

1.

The Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) and Chief of
Naval Operations (CNO) have operational control
(OPCON) over US Navy combat forces.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

QUESTION 10

10 points

1.

US Navy sea control occurs only during conflict and
refers specifically to the armed struggle to control
the seas.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

SAVE AND SUBMIT

10 points

Click Save and Submit to save and submit. Click Save All Answers to save all answers.