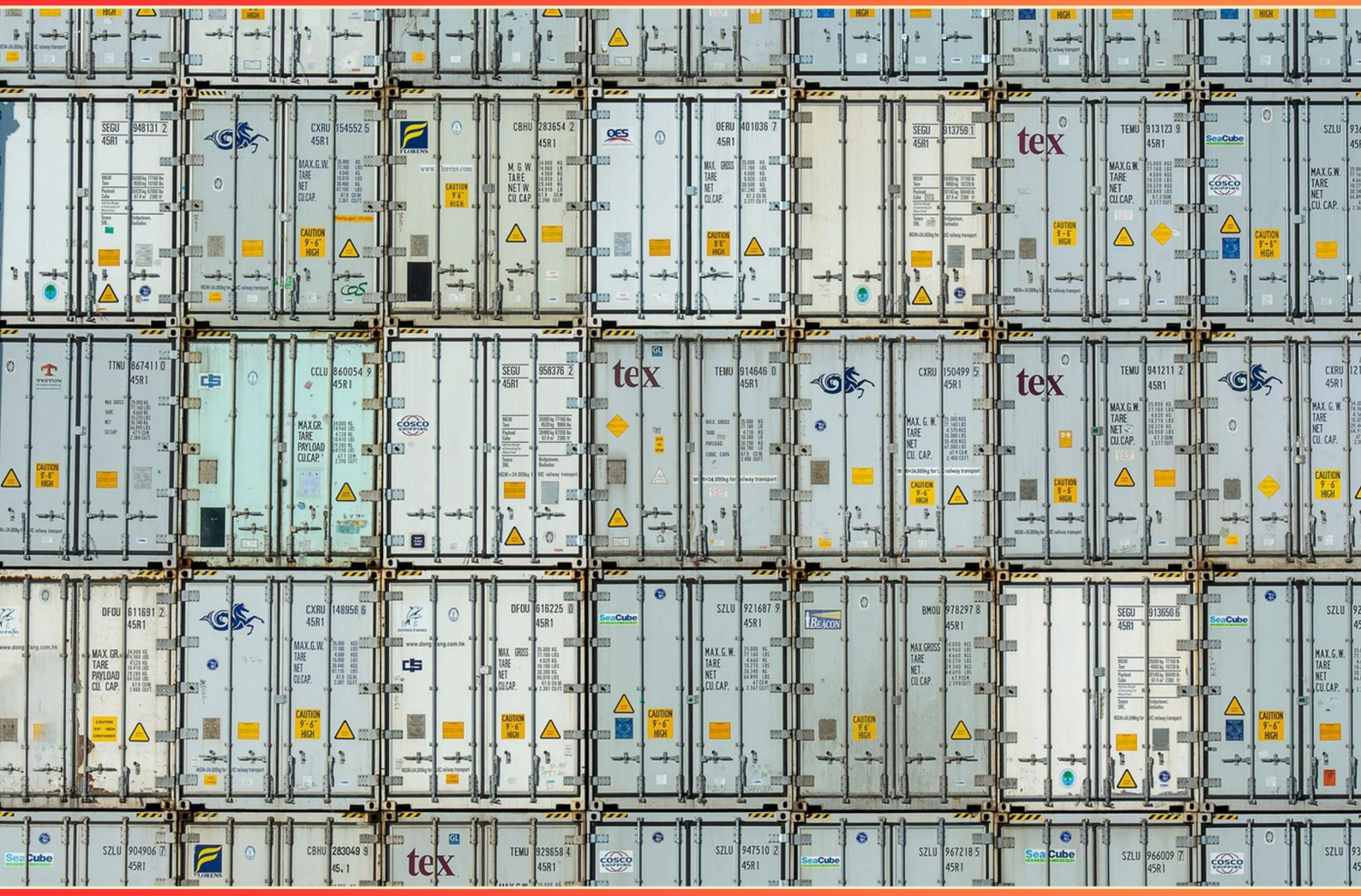
92Y SUPPLY ACTIVE GUARD RESERVE (AGR) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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.

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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. Major end items in the military include which of the following?

A. Writing materials and snacks

B. Repair parts and components

C. Launchers and tanks

D. Agricultural development materials

2. What is the significance of effective supply chain management in the military?

A. It helps in reducing the number of personnel required

B. It ensures units have the necessary resources for their missions

C. It focuses on cost reduction in supply acquisition

D. It assists in public relations for the military

3. What does the presence of safety stock imply about inventory management?

A. There is no risk of stockouts

B. There is planning for uncertainties in supply and demand

C. All orders must be placed in advance

D. Inventory levels are excessively high

4. When should supply chain performance be evaluated?

A. Only during annual reviews

B. After all procurement transactions

C. In a continuous manner to identify improvements

D. Based on quarterly supply metrics

5. What is the primary purpose of GFEBS?

A. Supply Management System

B. Financial Management System

C. Inventory Control System

D. Personnel Management System

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6. What is the purpose of a Supply Status Report?

A. To document training attendance

B. To inform commanders about the availability and status of supplies

C. To analyze personnel performance metrics

D. To communicate with family support services

7. Which class of supply is associated with rations?

A. Class 1

B. Class 2

C. Class 3

D. Class 4

8. Define "turnaround time" in logistics.

A. The speed of transportation methods

B. The time it takes to complete a request

C. The delay in receiving inventory

D. The number of supplies sent back

9. What is the leading software used by the Army for tracking logistics and supplies?

A. Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army)

B. Logistics Management Software

C. Army Supply Chain Tracker

D. Military Resource Planning System

10. What documentation is necessary for property transfer between units?

A. A service member report

B. A transfer document or hand receipt

C. A requisition form

D. An approval letter

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Major end items in the military include which of the following?

A. Writing materials and snacks

B. Repair parts and components

C. Launchers and tanks

D. Agricultural development materials

Major end items in the military refer to significant pieces of equipment that are essential for operational readiness and capability. These items typically include large systems that play a crucial role in military operations and logistics. In the context of the military, launchers and tanks are classified as major end items because they are integral to combat operations. Tanks serve as armored fighting vehicles that are fundamental in ground combat, providing both offensive and defensive capabilities. Launchers, which can refer to systems for artillery, missiles, or other weaponry, are vital for the delivery of munitions and support the overall mission of military forces. In contrast, the other options do not meet the criteria for major end items. Writing materials and snacks are basic supplies that support personnel welfare but do not contribute directly to military operations. Repair parts and components, while necessary for maintenance, are categorized differently as consumables or support items rather than major end items. Agricultural development materials are not classified as military equipment and serve entirely different functions unrelated to combat or defense. Therefore, the choice of launchers and tanks accurately reflects the definition of major end items in a military context.

2. What is the significance of effective supply chain management in the military?

A. It helps in reducing the number of personnel required

B. It ensures units have the necessary resources for their missions

C. It focuses on cost reduction in supply acquisition

D. It assists in public relations for the military

Effective supply chain management in the military is crucial as it directly impacts operational readiness and mission success. The primary significance lies in ensuring that military units have the necessary resources, such as equipment, ammunition, and logistical support, to carry out their missions effectively. This involves not only the timely delivery of supplies but also maintaining the quality and availability of these resources under various conditions. When supply chains are managed efficiently, units can avoid critical shortages and delays that could jeopardize missions. Additionally, effective supply chain management supports the logistics planning that is essential for coordinating complex operations, especially in dynamic and unpredictable environments where military forces may be deployed. While reducing the number of personnel, achieving cost reduction, and assisting public relations are important aspects, they are not the central focus of supply chain management in the military context. The primary aim is to ensure that the right resources are available at the right time to support operational effectiveness. This capability directly contributes to the overall success of military operations and the readiness of forces, highlighting why ensuring units have the necessary resources is paramount.

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3. What does the presence of safety stock imply about inventory management?

A. There is no risk of stockouts

B. There is planning for uncertainties in supply and demand

C. All orders must be placed in advance

D. Inventory levels are excessively high

The presence of safety stock is an important aspect of inventory management that signifies a proactive approach to handling uncertainties in both supply and demand. Safety stock is essentially extra inventory that is maintained to prevent stockouts, which can occur due to unexpected fluctuations in customer demand or potential delays in the supply chain. By having safety stock on hand, a business can smoothly address unforeseen spikes in demand or delays in replenishment, ensuring that customer needs are met without interruption. This approach underscores the commitment to mitigating risks associated with inventory management, demonstrating that effective planning takes into consideration the unpredictable nature of the market and supply conditions. Hence, maintaining safety stock reflects a strategic decision to ensure continuous availability of products, enhancing customer satisfaction and operational efficiency. The other choices do not accurately reflect the implications of safety stock. For instance, having safety stock does not guarantee that there is no risk of stockouts—it simply reduces that risk. It also does not imply that all orders must be placed in advance or that inventory levels are excessively high; rather, safety stock is a calculated amount based on specific circumstances and forecasts.

4. When should supply chain performance be evaluated?

A. Only during annual reviews

B. After all procurement transactions

C. In a continuous manner to identify improvements

D. Based on quarterly supply metrics

Supply chain performance should be evaluated in a continuous manner to identify improvements because this approach allows organizations to respond swiftly to changes and challenges within the supply chain. Continuous evaluation supports ongoing monitoring of key performance indicators (KPIs), which can reveal trends and areas where efficiency can be enhanced. This method promotes proactive management rather than reactive adjustments, ultimately leading to optimized supply chain operations. Looking at other options, evaluating supply chain performance only during annual reviews would limit the insight and adaptability needed in today's fast-paced business environment. This could result in missed opportunities for improvement throughout the year. Evaluating after all procurement transactions might not provide a broader view of overall supply chain efficiency, as it focuses on isolated events rather than systemic performance. Similarly, basing evaluations only on quarterly supply metrics may delay necessary adjustments and insights that could be gained from a more regular assessment. Continuous evaluation is critical for maintaining an effective and responsive supply chain.

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5. What is the primary purpose of GFEBS?

A. Supply Management System

B. Financial Management System

C. Inventory Control System

D. Personnel Management System

The primary purpose of GFEBS, which stands for General Fund Enterprise Business System, is to serve as a Financial Management System. This system is specifically designed to provide a comprehensive approach to financial management for the Army. It integrates various functions related to financial transactions, budgeting, accounting, and reporting, ensuring that financial operations are transparent and efficient across the organization. By focusing on financial management, GFEBS supports the Army's requirement to maintain accountability and accuracy in its financial reporting, which is crucial in managing public funds effectively. It helps to enhance decision-making processes by providing real-time access to financial data and standardizes business processes related to finance throughout the Army. While other options like supply management, inventory control, and personnel management are important areas, they do not encapsulate the primary purpose of GFEBS. The system does not primarily function as a supply management system or an inventory control system, as these functions are separate but may interact with finance. Similarly, although personnel management is essential, it falls outside the core financial management scope that GFEBS addresses. Therefore, understanding GFEBS as a financial management tool emphasizes its role in ensuring fiscal discipline and resource management within the Army.

6. What is the purpose of a Supply Status Report?

A. To document training attendance

B. To inform commanders about the availability and status of supplies

C. To analyze personnel performance metrics

D. To communicate with family support services

The purpose of a Supply Status Report is to inform commanders about the availability and status of supplies. This report plays a crucial role in logistics and supply chain management within military operations. By providing up-to-date information, commanders can make informed decisions regarding resource allocation, operational readiness, and mission planning. Understanding the status of supplies is essential for ensuring that units have the necessary equipment, materials, and resources to function effectively. This report can include details such as quantities on hand, backorder levels, delivery statuses, and anticipated supply chain disruptions. In contrast, the other options focus on different areas that are not directly related to supply management. Documenting training attendance pertains to human resources, analyzing personnel performance metrics relates to individual or unit evaluations, and communicating with family support services involves support systems for service members' families. These areas, while important, do not align with the primary function of a Supply Status Report, which is specifically designed to handle supply-related information.

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7. Which class of supply is associated with rations?

A. Class 1

B. Class 2

C. Class 3

D. Class 4

The class of supply associated with rations is Class 1. This classification includes subsistence items, which are essential for the immediate sustenance of personnel in the field and garrison environments. Class 1 supplies encompass all food and bottled drinking water required for ensuring the health and morale of troops, making it critical for operational readiness. Understanding this classification is vital because it helps in logistical planning and ensures that military personnel have the necessary resources for nutrition and hydration, which are fundamental for maintaining combat effectiveness and overall well-being. In contrast, other classes of supply refer to different categories of items, such as clothing (Class 2), petroleum, oils, and lubricants (Class 3), and construction materials (Class 4), which do not fall under the category of rations.

8. Define "turnaround time" in logistics.

A. The speed of transportation methods

B. The time it takes to complete a request

C. The delay in receiving inventory

D. The number of supplies sent back

Turnaround time in logistics refers to the time it takes to complete a request, which typically encompasses the entire process from the moment an order is placed to the time it is fulfilled and delivered. This metric is critical for assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of supply chain operations. A short turnaround time indicates a responsive logistics system that can quickly meet customer demands, while a longer turnaround time may suggest inefficiencies or bottlenecks in the process. Understanding turnaround time is essential for businesses as it directly impacts customer satisfaction, inventory management, and overall operational performance. By reducing turnaround time, companies can improve their service levels, reduce excess inventory, and enhance profitability.

9. What is the leading software used by the Army for tracking logistics and supplies?

A. Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army)

B. Logistics Management Software

C. Army Supply Chain Tracker

D. Military Resource Planning System

The leading software used by the Army for tracking logistics and supplies is Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army). This comprehensive system integrates various logistics processes, facilitating real-time visibility and management of supplies and resources across different units. GCSS-Army allows personnel to efficiently monitor inventory levels, manage supply requests, and streamline logistics operations, which ultimately enhances the Army's readiness and operational effectiveness. While the other software options may also relate to logistics and supply tracking, they do not hold the same level of recognition or operational use within the Army as GCSS-Army. This system is specifically designed to address the unique logistical needs of military operations, making it a critical tool for the Army's logistical framework.

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10. What documentation is necessary for property transfer between units?

A. A service member report

B. A transfer document or hand receipt

C. A requisition form

D. An approval letter

For property transfer between units, a transfer document or hand receipt is essential because it formally records the transfer of government property and ensures accountability. This documentation serves as an official acknowledgment of the change in custody of equipment or supplies. The hand receipt details what is being transferred and to whom, providing a clear record that can be referenced for audits or inventory checks. A transfer document or hand receipt also protects both units involved in the transfer, as it generates a paper trail that verifies ownership and custody of the items. This process aids in maintaining transparency and adhering to regulations regarding military property management. Other forms of documentation, such as a service member report, requisition form, or approval letter, do not specifically serve the purpose of documenting the physical transfer of property between units. While they may play roles in other processes related to military logistics, they do not fulfill the specific need for tracking and confirming property transfers.

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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://92ysupplyagr.examzify.com

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

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