AP ARMY LOGISTICS BOLC 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. Which statement accurately describes normal and special leave accrual?

A. Earn 30 days per year with up to 60 days saved; special leave accrual up to 90 days after 120 days in hostile area

B. Earn 30 days per year with up to 60 days saved; special leave accrual up to 120 days

C. Earn 15 days per year with up to 30 days saved; special leave accrual up to 60 days

D. Earn 20 days per year with up to 40 days saved; special leave accrual up to 80 days

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the three factors influencing a Soldier's potential on Army Evaluations?

A. Duty Performance

B. Army requirements for leaders

C. Leader Qualifications

D. Physical Fitness

3. What is the doctrine for Risk Management?

A. FM 5-0

B. ADP 5-0

C. JP 3-0

D. ATP 5-19

4. Which statement best describes the difference between General Support (GS) and Direct Support (DS) in the logistics chain?

A. GS provides broad support to multiple units.

B. DS provides broader support to multiple units.

C. GS focuses on medical materiel support.

D. DS is primarily a long-range strategic planning function.

5. Which fund is described as Low Risk, Low yield; Does not lose money, low return; Government based?

A. C Fund: High Risk, High Yield; large-medium US companies

B. S Fund: High Risk, High Yield small-medium US companies

C. G Fund: Low Risk, Low yield; Does not lose money, low return; Government based

D. I Fund: High Risk, High yield international companies

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6. Which are the three approaches for counselings?

A. Proactive; Reactive; Mixed

B. Directive; Nondirective; Combined

C. Formal; Informal; Semi-formal

D. Command; Suggestive; Collaborative

7. Which portion of the TLP steps must occur in the prescribed order?

A. All eight steps

B. The middle two steps

C. The last five steps

D. The first three steps

8. Which line is included in the Warrior Ethos?

A. I will never leave a fallen comrade.

B. I will always seek personal success.

C. I will comply with all orders.

D. I will not accept defeat.

9. What is the concept of a forward support company (FSC) in the logistics chain?

A. It provides on-line maintenance and supply support at the company level to supported units.

B. It performs only medical evacuation.

C. It handles only procurement for the theater.

D. It manages strategic airlift for the Corps.

10. Transition Leave is taken by a Soldier who will be separating from the service, retiring, or leaving active duty.

A. Attending a semi-official activity

B. PCS before assignment

C. Convalescent leave

D. Separating from the service, retiring, or leaving active duty

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement accurately describes normal and special leave accrual?

A. Earn 30 days per year with up to 60 days saved; special leave accrual up to 90 days after 120 days in hostile area

B. Earn 30 days per year with up to 60 days saved; special leave accrual up to 120 days

C. Earn 15 days per year with up to 30 days saved; special leave accrual up to 60 days

D. Earn 20 days per year with up to 40 days saved; special leave accrual up to 80 days

Normal leave accrues at 30 days per year, and you can carry over up to 60 days. Special leave accrual is an extra option for personnel in hostile environments, allowing additional leave beyond the normal accrual, but it has a specific cap and eligibility condition. In this context, you can accrue up to 90 days of special leave after spending 120 days in a hostile area. Put together, this aligns with the statement that describes 30 days per year with a 60-day carryover and special leave accrual up to 90 days after the specified hostile-area threshold. The other options don't match these exact figures or the eligibility condition, so they don't fit the policy.

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the three factors influencing a Soldier's potential on Army Evaluations?

A. Duty Performance

B. Army requirements for leaders

C. Leader Qualifications

D. Physical Fitness

Potential on Army Evaluations is determined by three factors: duty performance, Army requirements for leaders, and leader qualifications. Duty performance looks at how effectively a Soldier carries out their current duties and responsibilities. Army requirements for leaders reflect the Army's needs for leadership at specific grades and roles, shaping what potential is valued for advancement. Leader qualifications encompass the individual's demonstrated leadership ability, training, and experience that prepare them for greater responsibilities. Physical fitness, while essential for readiness and day-to-day performance, is not one of the factors used to determine potential on evaluations. It supports overall performance, but the evaluation's potential rating comes from the three factors above.

3. What is the doctrine for Risk Management?

A. FM 5-0

B. ADP 5-0

C. JP 3-0

D. ATP 5-19

Risk management doctrine in Army practice is codified in ATP 5-19. This publication lays out the five-step risk management process used across all operations: identify hazards; assess hazards; develop and implement controls; make risk decisions; and supervise and evaluate. The goal is to systematically spot what could go wrong, judge how likely and how serious each hazard is, decide what controls are needed and who is responsible, put those controls in place, and continually monitor the situation to ensure they work and adapt as needed. This process is applied at all levels, from individuals to large units, and it's meant to reduce risk to an acceptable level without taking away from mission effectiveness. Other doctrine like FM 5-0 and ADP 5-0 cover the broader Operations Process and leadership aspects, while JP 3-0 addresses joint operations; they reference risk management but ATP 5-19 provides the specific Army framework and steps.

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4. Which statement best describes the difference between General Support (GS) and Direct Support (DS) in the logistics chain?

A. GS provides broad support to multiple units.

B. DS provides broader support to multiple units.

C. GS focuses on medical materiel support.

D. DS is primarily a long-range strategic planning function.

General support means the logistics function is organized to back the force as a whole or across multiple units, making supplies available to many units rather than being tied to one specific unit. Direct support, in contrast, is assigned to a particular unit (or a small group) and prioritized to that unit's needs. Because GS is broad and multi-unit in scope while DS is targeted to a specific unit, the statement that GS provides broad support to multiple units best describes the difference. The other options misstate the relationship: Direct Support is not broader than General Support, GS isn't limited to medical materiel, and Direct Support isn't a long-range strategic planning function.

5. Which fund is described as Low Risk, Low yield; Does not lose money, low return; Government based?

A. C Fund: High Risk, High Yield; large-medium US companies

B. S Fund: High Risk, High Yield small-medium US companies

C. G Fund: Low Risk, Low yield; Does not lose money, low return; Government based

D. I Fund: High Risk, High yield international companies

The key idea is preserving principal with government backing. The G Fund is built to protect your money: it invests in special U.S. Treasury securities issued for the plan, so the principal is backed by the U.S. government and cannot be lost. Because it prioritizes safety over growth, the return is intentionally low, reflecting its very low risk. In contrast, the other funds invest in stocks or international markets and carry higher risk and higher potential returns, so they aren't described as low risk with a low yield.

6. Which are the three approaches for counselings?

A. Proactive; Reactive; Mixed

B. Directive; Nondirective; Combined

C. Formal; Informal; Semi-formal

D. Command; Suggestive; Collaborative

In counseling, there are three approaches: directive, nondirective, and combined. Directive counseling involves giving clear, specific instructions and expecting immediate adherence. It's most appropriate when performance is deficient, safety is at risk, or quick corrective action is needed and time is limited. Nondirective counseling centers on the subordinate's own problem-solving process—through active listening and thoughtful questions you help them analyze the issue and decide on a course of action. This approach builds ownership and develops their independent thinking. Combined counseling blends both: you provide essential guidance and options but still invite the subordinate to participate in planning and deciding the next steps, adapting to their development level and the situation. Other sets don't fit as cleanly. Proactive, Reactive, Mixed isn't a standard counseling framework. Formal, Informal, Semi-formal describes communication formats rather than counseling approaches. Command, Suggestive, Collaborative touches on related ideas, but the established trio—directive, nondirective, and combined—is the recognized way to categorize counseling styles.

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7. Which portion of the TLP steps must occur in the prescribed order?

A. All eight steps

B. The middle two steps

C. The last five steps

D. The first three steps

In Troop Leading Procedures the sequence of the early actions is what sets the operation up for success. You must first receive the mission, because nothing else can proceed without understanding what you're being asked to do. Only after you've received the mission do you issue a warning order to your subordinates, which communicates intent and gives them a heads-up to prepare. Then you begin a tentative plan to shape your next moves and inform the team what needs to happen. These first three steps establish the foundation—what you're doing, why, and the initial approach—before you commit to movement, reconnaissance, or finalizing the plan. Once that foundation is in place, you move into the remaining steps as needed, often in parallel or with adjustments as information evolves. Therefore, the portion that must occur in the prescribed order is the first three steps. The other steps can be adapted or overlapped depending on the situation.

8. Which line is included in the Warrior Ethos?

A. I will never leave a fallen comrade.

B. I will always seek personal success.

C. I will comply with all orders.

D. I will not accept defeat.

The line that embodies the Warrior Ethos is a pledge to never abandon a fellow soldier, even in the toughest moments. In combat, solidarity and taking care of teammates are central. Saying you will never leave a fallen comrade behind communicates a deep commitment to one another's safety and to bringing everyone home, no matter the danger. That exact idea—loyalty to the team and responsibility for your comrades—is what the Warrior Ethos emphasizes above all. The other statements touch on obedience, personal gain, or quitting, but they don't express this specific duty to not abandon a teammate.

9. What is the concept of a forward support company (FSC) in the logistics chain?

A. It provides on-line maintenance and supply support at the company level to supported units.

B. It performs only medical evacuation.

C. It handles only procurement for the theater.

D. It manages strategic airlift for the Corps.

Forward support company is the frontline logistics link for a maneuver unit, providing direct, on-site sustainment in the field. Its primary role is to keep the supported unit operating by delivering maintenance and supply at the company level, close to the point of need. This means field maintenance that can fix or replace equipment quickly and a steady flow of anticipated supplies so troops don't have to wait for higher-echelon support. It's organized to handle the kinds of needs the company encounters during operations, often including transportation to move goods and parts as required. This differs from medical evacuation, which is a medical function handled by medical units; theater procurement, which is a higher-level sustainment task done at a theater or national level; and strategic airlift, which is an air component capability used to move troops and high-priority cargo over long distances. The forward support company focuses on keeping the immediate unit supplied and battle-ready through on-line maintenance and supply.

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10. Transition Leave is taken by a Soldier who will be separating from the service, retiring, or leaving active duty.

A. Attending a semi-official activity

B. PCS before assignment

C. Convalescent leave

D. Separating from the service, retiring, or leaving active duty

Transition Leave is the leave type designated for Soldiers who will separate from the service, retire, or otherwise leave active duty. It provides time away from duties to wrap up responsibilities, complete final administrative tasks, arrange housing or employment, and ease the transition to civilian life before the official separation date. This directly matches someone preparing to exit the military, making it the appropriate option. It isn't used for attending a semi-official activity, nor for moving to a new duty station before reporting (PCS), and it isn't medical leave for recovery (convalescent leave).

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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://aparmylogbolc.examzify.com

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

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