BASIC OFFICER LEADER COURSE (BOLC) 2 PRACTICE EXAM (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 option correctly identifies a Warfighting Function as listed?

A. Movement Maneuver

B. Intel

C. Fires

D. Sustainment

2. Restrictions are annotated on which forms?

A. DA 348 and OF 346

B. DA 510 and OF 346

C. DA 350 and OF 346

D. DA 348 and OF 744

3. Which is NOT a Warfighting Function?

A. Movement Maneuver

B. Intel

C. Fires

D. Mobility

4. DL 2 is associated with which readiness class?

A. Dental Readiness Class 3

B. Temporary Profile

C. Perm Profile

D. Deployment Readiness

5. Which ARC category is described as durable, with loss of identity and inexpensive?

A. Non-expendable (ARC-N)

B. Durable (ARC-D)

C. Expendable (ARC-X)

D. Consumable (ARC-C)

6. Who is responsible for the Drivers Training program?

A. Commanders Program

B. NCOs Program

C. Unit Training Program

D. Safety Office Program

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7. Which of the following is a characteristic of Unified Land Operations?

A. Simultaneity

B. Depth

C. Synchronization

D. Flexibility

8. What are the two meanings of being Modular in this context?

A. Tailor it to the specific mission

B. Break apart and send other parts elsewhere

C. Both of the above

D. None of the above

9. DA Form 1687 is used for what purpose?

A. Delegation of Authority

B. Maintenance Request

C. Evacuation Plan

D. Training Record

10. What do P levels represent?

A. Personnel levels

B. Process levels

C. Priority levels

D. Performance levels

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which option correctly identifies a Warfighting Function as listed?

A. Movement Maneuver

B. Intel

C. Fires

D. Sustainment

Warfighting Functions are the broad activities commanders coordinate to shape and direct operations. Movement and Maneuver focuses on how forces are moved, positioned, and maneuvered on the battlefield to gain an advantage, capitalize on terrain, and maintain momentum to open opportunities for fires and other actions. In the listed material, this function is identified as the warfighting function, so it fits the question's criterion exactly. Intelligence, Fires, and Sustainment are all essential capabilities that support operations, but they aren't named as the warfighting function in this particular list. Intelligence covers gathering and analyzing information, Fires delivers effects on targets, and Sustainment handles logistics and support. While crucial, Movement and Maneuver is the one specifically listed as a warfighting function in this context.

2. Restrictions are annotated on which forms?

A. DA 348 and OF 346

B. DA 510 and OF 346

C. DA 350 and OF 346

D. DA 348 and OF 744

Restrictions are documented in the official records using DA Form 348 and OF Form 346 because this pairing is the designated channel for noting limitations and obtaining the formal authorization that accompanies them. DA Form 348 captures the details of the restriction itself—the what, how long, and who initiated it—so leadership and medical staff clearly understand the limits. OF Form 346 provides the official endorsement or processing step that accompanies the restriction, ensuring it's communicated through the proper chain and tracked in the system. The other forms listed serve different administrative or medical purposes and are not the standard vehicles for recording restrictions in this context.

3. Which is NOT a Warfighting Function?

A. Movement Maneuver

B. Intel

C. Fires

D. Mobility

Mobility is not considered a Warfighting Function. The Warfighting Functions are Movement and Maneuver, Intelligence, Fires, Sustainment, Protection, and Mission Command. Mobility describes the ability to move and conduct movement, but it's a capability that supports Movement and Maneuver rather than a standalone function. So, among the options, Mobility fits as a capability, whereas Movement and Maneuver, Intelligence, and Fires are the actual warfighting functions.

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4. DL 2 is associated with which readiness class?

A. Dental Readiness Class 3

B. Temporary Profile

C. Perm Profile

D. Deployment Readiness

DL designations reflect how ready a service member is to deploy from a dental standpoint. The DL 2 tag points to a level of dental readiness that aligns with Dental Readiness Class 3, which is used for conditions that require treatment and can delay deployment until addressed. In other words, the presence of DL 2 indicates significant dental issues that prevent immediate full deployability, matching the Class 3 designation. Temporary Profile and Perm Profile refer to medical or physical limitations, not a specific dental readiness class, so they don't define deployability in the dental sense. Deployment Readiness is a broader term about being ready to deploy overall, but it isn't the formal dental classification that DL 2 maps to.

5. Which ARC category is described as durable, with loss of identity and inexpensive?

A. Non-expendable (ARC-N)

B. Durable (ARC-D)

C. Expendable (ARC-X)

D. Consumable (ARC-C)

The idea being tested is how ARC categories classify items for accountability based on durability, identity, and cost. Durable items are designed to last a long time, but they don't require tracking each individual item by its own identity because they're inexpensive enough that losing or repairing one isn't treated as a major loss. Because of that, accountability is kept at a group or quantity level rather than for every single item. This category fits best because it specifically describes items that are built to last (durable), are relatively inexpensive, and don't require keeping track of each item's unique identity. If one is lost or damaged, it's handled as a small loss rather than a precise item-by-item accountability issue. Other ARC categories don't fit this description as well. Non-expendable items retain their individual identity and require detailed accountability; expendable and consumable items are consumed in use and typically aren't tracked by keeping serially identified items, which isn't the same as the "loss of identity" aspect described for durable items.

6. Who is responsible for the Drivers Training program?

A. Commanders Program

B. NCOs Program

C. Unit Training Program

D. Safety Office Program

The main idea is who bears the overall responsibility for driving training within a unit. The commander has the ultimate accountability for safety, readiness, and training in the unit, so they own the Driver's Training program. The commander sets policy, allocates resources, and ensures the program is properly run, documented, and up to date. NCOs and other roles play important supporting parts—NCOs can conduct and supervise the actual training, the Unit Training Program provides the planning framework, and the Safety Office may develop standards and monitor compliance—but the authority and accountability for the program rest with the commander.

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7. Which of the following is a characteristic of Unified Land Operations?

A. Simultaneity

B. Depth

C. Synchronization

D. Flexibility

Flexibility is the ability to adapt operations in response to a changing environment, enemy actions, and unforeseen opportunities. In Unified Land Operations, leaders must continually adjust plans, tasks, and resource allocation to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative across the battlefield. That adaptability is what allows the force to achieve key operational aims even as conditions shift, coordinating actions across space and time as needed. While simultaneity, depth, and synchronization describe how actions unfold and relate to one another, flexibility is the quality that makes those characteristics workable in practice by enabling rapid re-prioritization and re-tasking when necessary.

8. What are the two meanings of being Modular in this context?

A. Tailor it to the specific mission

B. Break apart and send other parts elsewhere

C. Both of the above

D. None of the above

Modularity here is about flexibility and reconfigurability. It means you can tailor the setup to fit the specific mission, including only the modules that provide the needed capabilities for that task. It also means you can break apart and send other parts elsewhere, reconfiguring or transporting modules to different locations or tasks without redesigning the whole system. Together, these two aspects—customizing to the mission and being able to detach and relocate components—capture the full idea of being modular in this context. For example, a modular package might be assembled with the exact sensors and comms needed for one operation, and those same modules could be separated and redeployed to another operation if circumstances change.

9. DA Form 1687 is used for what purpose?

A. Delegation of Authority

B. Maintenance Request

C. Evacuation Plan

D. Training Record

The main idea tested is who has the authority to handle Army property on behalf of a commander. DA Form 1687 serves as the official Notice of Delegation of Authority, documenting exactly who is authorized to issue, receive, and maintain accountability for Army property on behalf of the unit. This creates a clear chain of responsibility and ensures property transactions are properly authorized and traceable. It's about delegating property-related authority, not about maintenance requests, evacuation planning, or training records, which are handled by other forms and processes.

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10. What do P levels represent?

A. Personnel levels

B. Process levels

C. Priority levels

D. Performance levels

P levels represent personnel levels, meaning the staffing status of a unit—the number of authorized billets and how many positions are actually filled. This concept is used in manpower planning to track whether a unit has enough people to meet its missions, training, and duties. It's about who and how many people are available, not about how a process works, how urgent something is, or how well tasks are performed. That's why P levels are tied to staffing and manpower rather than processes, priorities, or performance.

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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://bolc2.examzify.com

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

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