BSB COMPOSITION SUSTAINMENT 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. In what ways can an ERP system support sustainment operations?

A. Isolates data to departmental silos to protect security.

B. Replaces all human decision-making with AI.

C. Focuses only on financial accounting.

D. Centralized data, real-time visibility, automated procurement, inventory tracking, maintenance scheduling, analytics, and reporting.

2. Which statement is NOT true about lead time and cycle time?

A. Lead time is the time from order to receipt.

B. Cycle time covers the entire process from order to delivery, including processing.

C. Lead time is identical to cycle time in every process.

D. A longer cycle time can indicate inefficiencies in processing.

3. Explain endorsement and acceptance in contract execution.

A. The process where the customer approves supplier performance or deliverables with formal acceptance criteria.

B. The process of signing a non-disclosure agreement.

C. The process of negotiating price.

D. The process of refund authorization.

4. Which statement correctly distinguishes inventory turnover from days of supply?

A. Turnover represents the total yearly purchasing cost.

B. Days of supply measures the average delivery lead time.

C. Turnover measures how many times stock is sold and replaced over a period; days of supply estimates how long current stock will last at current consumption.

D. Days of supply equals inventory turnover divided by demand.

5. Which transportation vehicle has 2 rear axles and 22,000 lb payload?

A. MTV

B. LMTV

C. PLS

D. LHS

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6. What is an informal supply support activity (SSA) and serves as a forward distribution point to distribute Class VIII to end users in the BCT, i.e. Battalion Aid Stations & Combat Life Savers?

A. Medical Logistics Battalion

B. Supply Support Activity

C. Brigade Medical Supply Office

D. Battalion Aid Station

7. What services are offered at the patient holding facility?

A. Physical therapy

B. Dental

C. Lab

D. Physical therapy; Dental; Lab; Radiology

8. Which risk category addresses laws and regulations affecting supply chains?

A. Demand variability

B. Regulatory/compliance

C. Transportation disruption

D. Financial

9. Which system can be operational within 5 minutes of arrival?

A. Forward Repair System (FRS)

B. M88A2 Tracked Recovery Vehicle

C. SATS

D. BDAR

10. Role 2 medical care is located at which unit?

A. Brigade Medical Support Company of the BSB

B. Division Medical Battalion

C. Battalion Aid Station

D. Forward Surgical Team

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In what ways can an ERP system support sustainment operations?

A. Isolates data to departmental silos to protect security.

B. Replaces all human decision-making with AI.

C. Focuses only on financial accounting.

D. Centralized data, real-time visibility, automated procurement, inventory tracking, maintenance scheduling, analytics, and reporting.

The main idea is that an ERP system unifies core business processes into one system of record, giving centralized data, real-time visibility, and automated capabilities that support sustainment operations across assets, parts, maintenance, and procurement. For sustainment, this means you have a single source of truth for asset records, inventory levels, work orders, supplier contracts, and financials. Real-time visibility lets teams see asset health, maintenance status, stock on hand, and upcoming workload at a glance, so readiness and availability can be managed proactively. With centralized data and live dashboards, you can coordinate maintenance scheduling with parts availability and labor capacity, reducing downtime and improving asset reliability. Automated procurement and replenishment streamline ordering, approvals, and contract management, shortening lead times and ensuring critical parts are on hand when needed. Inventory tracking across locations prevents stockouts and overstock, while maintenance scheduling ensures preventive tasks and corrective actions are planned, resourced, and tracked. Analytics and reporting convert maintenance history, usage trends, and supplier performance into actionable insights for budgeting, predicting failures, and optimizing lifecycle costs. In short, this combination of centralized data, real-time visibility, and integrated processes is what enables sustainment operations to be more efficient, responsive, and capable of maintaining mission readiness. The other options miss the mark because isolating data into silos hinders cross-functional coordination and readiness; AI cannot realistically replace human decisions in maintenance planning and procurement, though it can assist; and focusing only on financial accounting neglects the operational modules that sustainment relies on, such as asset management, inventory, and maintenance.

2. Which statement is NOT true about lead time and cycle time?

A. Lead time is the time from order to receipt.

B. Cycle time covers the entire process from order to delivery, including processing.

C. Lead time is identical to cycle time in every process.

D. A longer cycle time can indicate inefficiencies in processing.

The key idea here is understanding the difference between lead time and cycle time. Lead time is the total time from when a customer places an order to when they receive the product. Cycle time is the time it takes to move a unit through the processing steps—essentially the time spent actually producing one unit in the flow. They aren't identical in every process because lead time includes waiting, batching, handoffs, and delivery once processing is done, while cycle time focuses on the per-unit processing duration. In many systems, orders queue up, batches are produced, or units spend time waiting between stages, which makes lead time longer than the time to process a single unit. In a perfectly smooth, one-unit-at-a-time flow with no delays, they could align, but that isn't guaranteed across real processes. That's why the statement claiming lead time is identical to cycle time in every process isn't true. The order-to-receipt view (lead time) and the per-unit processing view (cycle time) describe different aspects of throughput. A longer cycle time does point to slower processing and potential inefficiencies, while lead time from order to receipt remains a separate measure of the full delivery window. The idea that cycle time covers the entire process from order to delivery conflates cycle time with lead time.

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3. Explain endorsement and acceptance in contract execution.

A. The process where the customer approves supplier performance or deliverables with formal acceptance criteria.

B. The process of signing a non-disclosure agreement.

C. The process of negotiating price.

D. The process of refund authorization.

Endorsement and acceptance in contract execution mean the client officially approving what the supplier has delivered and confirming it meets the agreed requirements. Endorsement is the client's formal approval of the supplier's performance or outputs, while acceptance is the formal sign-off that those deliverables comply with the defined acceptance criteria. This formal approval, often documented as a signed acceptance or milestone sign-off, triggers key project events such as payment, transfer of risk, and project or contract closure. This concept fits the described option, which states that the client approves supplier performance or deliverables with formal acceptance criteria. The other activities listed—signing a non-disclosure agreement, negotiating price, or refund authorization—do not capture the idea of formally approving and accepting completed work against agreed standards in contract execution.

4. Which statement correctly distinguishes inventory turnover from days of supply?

A. Turnover represents the total yearly purchasing cost.

B. Days of supply measures the average delivery lead time.

C. Turnover measures how many times stock is sold and replaced over a period; days of supply estimates how long current stock will last at current consumption.

D. Days of supply equals inventory turnover divided by demand.

The main idea being tested is how two inventory metrics relate but measure different things: turnover is a rate of how often stock is sold and replaced, while days of supply is a projection of how long current stock will last at the present consumption rate. Inventory turnover answers how many times stock is sold and replaced during a period. It reflects the speed of moving inventory relative to the stock on hand (often calculated as cost of goods sold divided by average inventory). Days of supply, on the other hand, estimates how long the current on-hand inventory will last if you keep buying or consuming at the current rate (it's about duration, not frequency). So, the statement that correctly distinguishes them is that turnover measures the frequency of stock being sold and replenished, whereas days of supply estimates the time stock will last given current demand. A helpful note: these metrics relate inversely—higher turnover generally means a shorter days-of-supply figure because stock is being sold and replenished faster. The other options mischaracterize the concepts: turnover is not the total yearly purchasing cost; days of supply is not a measure of delivery lead time; and days of supply is not simply turnover divided by demand (the standard linkage is roughly days of supply ≈ 365 / turnover, depending on definitions).

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5. Which transportation vehicle has 2 rear axles and 22,000 lb payload?

A. MTV

B. LMTV

C. PLS

D. LHS

Understanding how payload capacity relates to axle setup helps you pick the right vehicle. A heavier payload demands a robust rear-axle arrangement to spread the load and keep the vehicle stable. The LHS is designed to carry about 22,000 pounds and uses two rear axles to distribute that weight effectively. This combination—two rear axles plus a 22,000 lb payload—matches the vehicle designed for heavier transport in sustainment missions. The other platforms are lighter and have different axle configurations, so they don't meet both criteria at once.

6. What is an informal supply support activity (SSA) and serves as a forward distribution point to distribute Class VIII to end users in the BCT, i.e. Battalion Aid Stations & Combat Life Savers?

A. Medical Logistics Battalion

B. Supply Support Activity

C. Brigade Medical Supply Office

D. Battalion Aid Station

An informal supply support activity is a forward distribution point for medical supplies, bringing Class VIII directly to the units that need them. At the brigade level, the medical logistics element that performs this forward distribution to end users like Battalion Aid Stations and Combat Lifesavers is the Brigade Medical Supply Office. This office coordinates issuing and replenishing medical supplies within the brigade, serving as the link between higher-level medical stock and the frontline units. The Medical Logistics Battalion operates at a higher echelon and handles broader medical supply support, not the brigade's forward distribution point. The concept of a supply support activity exists, but the specific forward-distribution role for the brigade's medical supplies is fulfilled by the Brigade Medical Supply Office. Battalion Aid Stations are the recipients, not the distribution point.

7. What services are offered at the patient holding facility?

A. Physical therapy

B. Dental

C. Lab

D. Physical therapy; Dental; Lab; Radiology

A patient holding facility is designed to support short-term care with a range of diagnostic and therapeutic services, not just a single specialty. That means it should be capable of evaluating and addressing immediate needs across multiple domains to keep patients stable and progressing while they're there. Physical therapy helps maintain or restore mobility and prevent deconditioning during a temporary stay. Dental care may be needed for pain, infection, or other urgent dental issues that could impact overall health or comfort. Lab services provide essential diagnostic tests—blood work, cultures, and other analyses—that inform treatment decisions. Radiology offers imaging to quickly assess conditions, guide interventions, and monitor progress. Together, these services reflect a comprehensive capability to diagnose, treat, and monitor patients in the holding period, which is why the combined list is the best fit.

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8. Which risk category addresses laws and regulations affecting supply chains?

A. Demand variability

B. Regulatory/compliance

C. Transportation disruption

D. Financial

Regulatory and compliance risk focuses on laws, regulations, and standards that govern supply chains. This includes things like import/export controls, sanctions, product safety and labeling requirements, environmental rules, and labor laws. When laws change or regulatory expectations tighten, they can alter sourcing, manufacturing, or distribution needs, and failing to comply can lead to fines, recalls, delays, or shutdowns. That direct link to legal requirements is why this category is the best fit for questions about laws and regulations affecting supply chains. Other risk areas cover different issues: demand variability deals with fluctuations in customer orders, transportation disruption with risks to moving goods, and financial with money-related concerns like costs and credit.

9. Which system can be operational within 5 minutes of arrival?

A. Forward Repair System (FRS)

B. M88A2 Tracked Recovery Vehicle

C. SATS

D. BDAR

The main idea here is rapid on-site repair capability—getting a faulted asset back in action within minutes after it arrives. The Forward Repair System is built for that quick turnaround. It's a compact, portable setup that technicians can deploy immediately at the fault site, using a basic set of tools and common spare parts to perform the most frequent fixes. That lets equipment return to duty fast without waiting for larger, more involved maintenance, evacuations, or longer-field procedures. The alternatives involve larger, more time-consuming tasks. A heavy recovery vehicle is designed to move or recover disabled equipment and requires setup and clearance, so it isn't typically ready to operate within five minutes of arrival. SATS and BDAR involve more specialized assessment or repair steps and generally need more time to prepare, diagnose, and complete. So the system that can be operational within five minutes of arrival is the Forward Repair System.

10. Role 2 medical care is located at which unit?

A. Brigade Medical Support Company of the BSB

B. Division Medical Battalion

C. Battalion Aid Station

D. Forward Surgical Team

Role 2 care is the brigade-level medical capability that provides expanded treatment, stabilization, and diagnostic support to casualties, bridging from immediate first aid to higher-level care. The unit designed to deliver this level of care for a brigade is the Brigade Medical Support Company within the Brigade Support Battalion. It houses a medical treatment area, casualty collection, and basic diagnostic services, and coordinates evacuation for patients to higher echelons as needed. A Forward Surgical Team operates at Role 3, providing surgical care forward; a Battalion Aid Station is a battalion-level facility focused on immediate care for that battalion, and the Division Medical Battalion serves at a higher echelon for division-wide support. Thus, the brigade medical support company is the correct placement for Role 2.

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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://bsbcompsustainment.examzify.com

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

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