LARGE-SCALE COMBAT OPERATIONS (LSCO) 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. What types of operations do stock control activities perform?

A. Sales reporting and audits

B. Data entry, inventory adjustments, and reporting discrepancies

C. Production planning and resource allocation

D. Quality assurance and safety inspections

2. What is one of the key capabilities of the Assault Hose Line System (AHS) used by PSC?

A. Provides radio communication for units

B. Is 5 miles long

C. Can pump 21,000 GPH using 3 pumps

D. Operated by one personnel only

3. Which transportation assets are included in the Composite Truck Company (L)?

A. 40x PLS and 20x MRAP

B. 40x PLS-T and 18x HET Systems

C. 40x M1083 with 40x M1095 Trailers

D. All of the above

4. Which unit is the Modular Ammunition Company primarily associated with?

A. Civilian Support Services Bureaus (CSSBs)

B. Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs)

C. Combat Sustainment Support Battalions (CSSBs)

D. Division Headquarter Companies

5. What is the primary mission of the Petroleum Support Company (PSC)?

A. To manage and deploy combat units

B. To receive, store, and transfer bulk petroleum

C. To develop and maintain fuel supply chains

D. To conduct military exercises involving logistics

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6. Which function does a Combat Slant NOT perform?

A. Identification of Non-FMC vehicles
B. Reporting issues with unit equipment
C. Providing an overview of mission objectives
D. Detailing vehicle conditions

7. Which system produces the most potable water from salt water?

A. Lightweight water purifier (LWP)
B. Reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU)
C. Tactical water purification system (TWPS)
D. Army purification system (APS)

8. What kind of routes does the sustainment overlay include?

A. Only emergency routes
B. Main and alternate supply routes
C. Only logistics roads
D. Enemy infiltration routes

9. What is one key function of the CSSB related to water operations?

A. Creating logistical plans for fuel supply
B. Providing general support for bulk water distribution
C. Conducting health assessments of water sources
D. Innovating new water purification technologies

10. What does the Tactical Petroleum Terminal (TPT) primarily do?

A. Receive and store food supplies
B. Manage repairs for fuel vehicles
C. Receive, store, and issue various fuels
D. Coordinate housing for soldiers

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What types of operations do stock control activities perform?

A. Sales reporting and audits

B. Data entry, inventory adjustments, and reporting discrepancies

C. Production planning and resource allocation

D. Quality assurance and safety inspections

Stock control activities primarily focus on managing inventory levels, tracking stock movements, and ensuring accurate records of available products. The core functions involve data entry to record new shipments, making inventory adjustments based on discrepancies identified during physical counts or system checks, and generating reports to highlight any inconsistencies or problems in stock levels. This ensures that an organization maintains an optimal inventory that meets operational needs while preventing overstock or stockouts. While sales reporting and audits, production planning and resource allocation, as well as quality assurance and safety inspections are important functions in business operations, they do not directly pertain to the primary responsibilities of stock control activities. Stock control is specifically aimed at accurately managing stock and associated data to support overall supply chain efficiency.

2. What is one of the key capabilities of the Assault Hose Line System (AHS) used by PSC?

A. Provides radio communication for units

B. Is 5 miles long

C. Can pump 21,000 GPH using 3 pumps

D. Operated by one personnel only

The Assault Hose Line System (AHS) is designed to facilitate efficient water transport during Large-Scale Combat Operations. One of its standout capabilities is its ability to pump an impressive 21,000 gallons per hour (GPH) using three pumps. This capacity is crucial for operations that require substantial water supply, whether for fire suppression, troop support, or other essential needs during combat. The system's efficiency in moving large volumes of water quickly can significantly enhance operational effectiveness in dynamic and challenging environments, making it a vital asset for any operational unit relying on rapid logistical support. While other options may reference aspects of operational support, they do not reflect the primary functional attribute of the AHS, which is its extraordinary pumping capacity that directly impacts mission success and adaptability on the battlefield.

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3. Which transportation assets are included in the Composite Truck Company (L)?

A. 40x PLS and 20x MRAP

B. 40x PLS-T and 18x HET Systems

C. 40x M1083 with 40x M1095 Trailers

D. All of the above

The Composite Truck Company (L) is designed to provide logistical support in a large-scale combat operation by integrating a variety of transportation assets suited for different tasks. These companies typically utilize several types of vehicles that allow them to adapt to diverse operational needs, including the transportation of personnel, equipment, and supplies. The inclusion of different types of vehicles in the specific options reflects the versatility and capability of the Composite Truck Company (L). Each listed option represents vehicle configurations that can be part of this structure: - The configuration with PLS (Paletted Load System) and MRAP (Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected) vehicles illustrates a focus on both cargo capability and troop protection. - The combination of PLS-T (which indicates a trailer version of the PLS) and HET (Heavy Equipment Transport) systems highlights the need for transporting heavier and bulkier equipment, which is essential in LSCO scenarios. - The third option of M1083s paired with M1095 trailers represents a standard logistics truck configuration capable of hauling supplies efficiently. All these configurations contribute to the overall operational flexibility and effectiveness of the Composite Truck Company (L). Therefore, stating that all specified transportation assets are included comprehensively reflects the actual capabilities necessary for successfully executing large-scale combat operations

4. Which unit is the Modular Ammunition Company primarily associated with?

A. Civilian Support Services Bureaus (CSSBs)

B. Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs)

C. Combat Sustainment Support Battalions (CSSBs)

D. Division Headquarter Companies

The Modular Ammunition Company is primarily associated with Combat Sustainment Support Battalions (CSSBs) because these units are responsible for providing logistical support, including the management and distribution of ammunition. CSSBs are integrated into the sustainment operations of higher-level echelons, ensuring that combat forces have access to the necessary munitions to carry out their missions effectively. The presence of Modular Ammunition Companies within CSSBs enhances their capability to deliver, store, and manage ammunition, which is critical during large-scale combat operations. Combat Sustainment Support Battalions serve as the backbone for sustainment within the brigade and division, allowing for streamlined operations in both garrison and combat environments. The association with CSSBs reflects the importance of logistical support, particularly in maintaining operational readiness and ensuring that combat units receive timely ammunition supplies on the battlefield.

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5. What is the primary mission of the Petroleum Support Company (PSC)?

A. To manage and deploy combat units

B. To receive, store, and transfer bulk petroleum

C. To develop and maintain fuel supply chains

D. To conduct military exercises involving logistics

The primary mission of the Petroleum Support Company (PSC) centers around the receipt, storage, and transfer of bulk petroleum. This role is essential because it directly supports military operations by ensuring that fuel is available where and when it is needed. Fuel is a critical resource in military operations, affecting the mobility and operational readiness of combat units. The PSC plays a vital role in logistics, specifically linked to the management of fuel supplies, which encompasses receiving bulk petroleum from various sources, securely storing it, and efficiently transferring it to units that require fuel for vehicles, aircraft, and equipment. This logistical function is crucial during large-scale operations, where timely and reliable access to fuel can significantly influence engagement outcomes. The other options may involve aspects of military operations, but they do not specifically capture the core responsibilities unique to the PSC. While managing combat units and developing supply chains can be part of broader logistical operations, the PSC's concentrated focus on petroleum logistics is what defines its primary mission. This specialization helps the overall effectiveness and efficiency of military operations by ensuring that fuel logistics are handled expertly and without interruption.

6. Which function does a Combat Slant NOT perform?

A. Identification of Non-FMC vehicles

B. Reporting issues with unit equipment

C. Providing an overview of mission objectives

D. Detailing vehicle conditions

A Combat Slant is primarily focused on logistical support and operational readiness within a military context. While it plays a crucial role in identifying non-FMC (Fully Mission Capable) vehicles, reporting issues with unit equipment, and detailing vehicle conditions, it is not designed to provide an overview of mission objectives. Mission objectives are typically the responsibility of higher command levels, which outline strategic goals and operational plans. The Combat Slant's role is more tactical and immediate, focusing on the status and readiness of equipment rather than the broader context of mission aims. This distinction highlights that while the Combat Slant is integral to maintaining unit efficacy, it does not encapsulate the strategic planning elements associated with mission objectives.

7. Which system produces the most potable water from salt water?

A. Lightweight water purifier (LWP)

B. Reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU)

C. Tactical water purification system (TWPS)

D. Army purification system (APS)

The correct answer is the Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU) because it is specifically designed for the desalination of salt water, allowing for the production of potable water in various operational environments. The ROWPU utilizes reverse osmosis technology, which effectively removes salt and other impurities from seawater, making it suitable for human consumption and other uses. It is widely used by military operations in need of reliable access to fresh water. While the Lightweight Water Purifier (LWP), Tactical Water Purification System (TWPS), and Army Purification System (APS) also perform water purification, they are designed for treating fresh or less contaminated water. The ROWPU's advanced capability to convert seawater into potable water is what sets it apart as the most effective system among the options provided for large-scale operations, especially in scenarios where fresh water is scarce and seawater is the primary source.

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8. What kind of routes does the sustainment overlay include?

A. Only emergency routes

B. Main and alternate supply routes

C. Only logistics roads

D. Enemy infiltration routes

The sustainment overlay includes main and alternate supply routes to ensure that logistics and supplies can flow effectively throughout the area of operations. These routes are crucial for maintaining operational capability, allowing forces to receive necessary supplies, reinforcements, and other logistical support. Proper planning and identification of main and alternate supply routes are essential for sustaining forces in large-scale combat operations, as they enable the movement of resources even when primary routes may be compromised or under threat. The focus on both main and alternate routes allows military planners to create a more resilient supply chain, maximizing readiness and efficiency in logistics. This is particularly important on the battlefield, where conditions can change rapidly and alternative routes may need to be utilized to adapt to the situation.

9. What is one key function of the CSSB related to water operations?

A. Creating logistical plans for fuel supply

B. Providing general support for bulk water distribution

C. Conducting health assessments of water sources

D. Innovating new water purification technologies

The key function of the Combat Sustainment Support Battalion (CSSB) related to water operations is providing general support for bulk water distribution. This role is critical in ensuring that units on the battlefield receive a reliable supply of water, which is essential for maintaining operational readiness and supporting troop welfare. Water distribution involves not only the management of logistics to transport bulk water but also coordination with other support units to ensure that water meets the required standards and is delivered to the right locations at the right times. In contrast, creating logistical plans for fuel supply pertains to energy resources rather than water, making it less relevant to the question. Conducting health assessments of water sources, while an important activity, typically falls into the realm of environmental health or engineering units, not the primary functions of a CSSB. Innovating new water purification technologies is also outside the scope of the CSSB's responsibilities; while they may utilize such technologies, their primary focus is on distribution rather than development or innovation. Hence, the provision of support for bulk water distribution directly aligns with the CSSB's logistical and operational objectives in large-scale combat operations.

10. What does the Tactical Petroleum Terminal (TPT) primarily do?

A. Receive and store food supplies

B. Manage repairs for fuel vehicles

C. Receive, store, and issue various fuels

D. Coordinate housing for soldiers

The Tactical Petroleum Terminal (TPT) primarily serves the critical function of receiving, storing, and issuing various fuels. In military operations, particularly during Large-Scale Combat Operations (LSCO), the availability and management of fuel are essential for sustaining vehicles, aircraft, and other equipment vital for combat effectiveness. The TPT is strategically established close to operational areas to ensure a steady supply of fuel, which enhances mission readiness and mobility. This function is vital for operational success, as combat formations rely heavily on fuel for movement and logistical support. By efficiently managing fuel supplies, TPTs enable military forces to conduct prolonged operations without being hindered by logistical constraints. Therefore, the role of TPTs is foundational in ensuring that the necessary resources are available to support combat operations effectively.

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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:

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

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