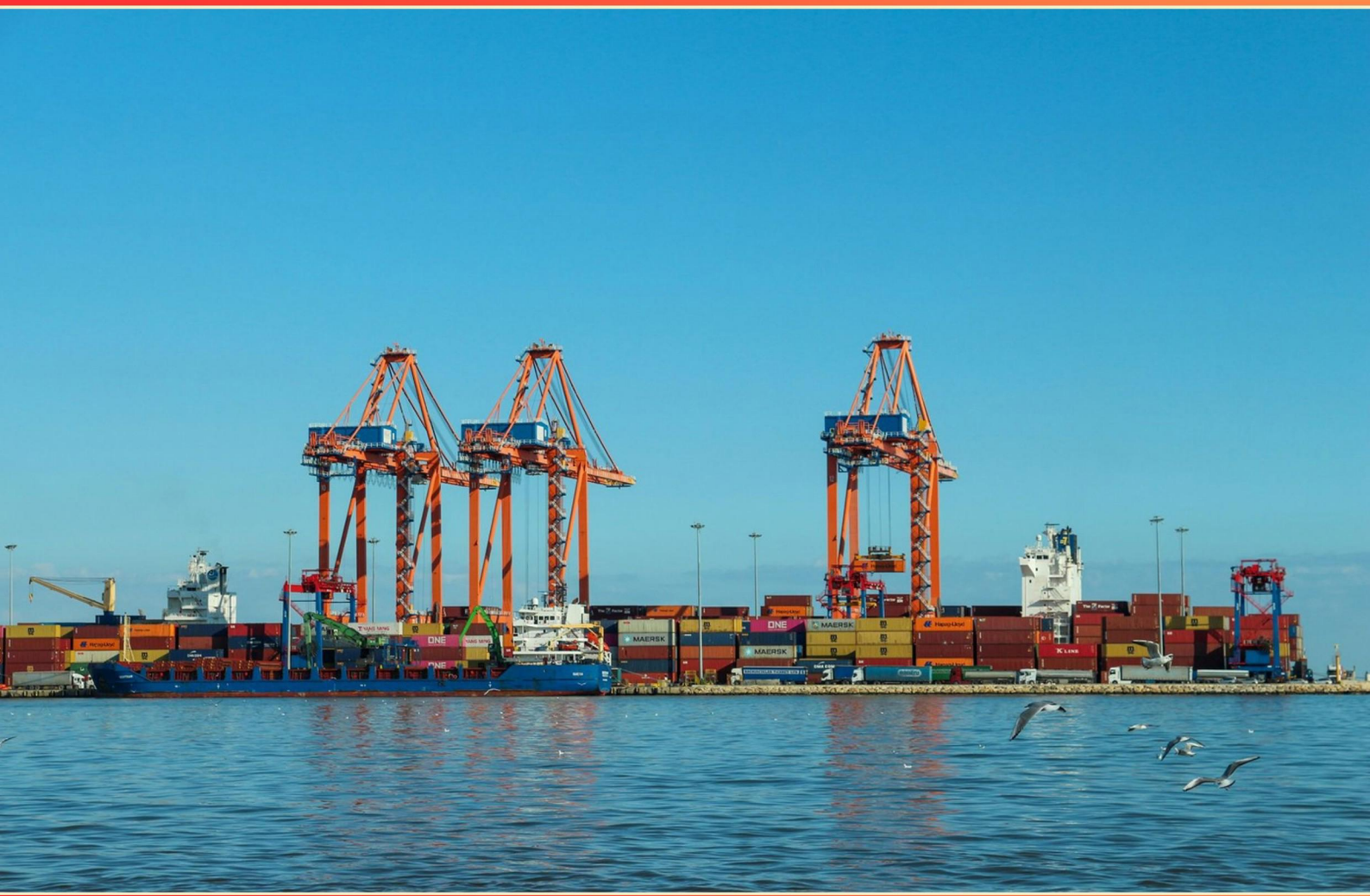
LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://logisticssupplychainmgmt.examzify.com

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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 is a critical path in project management?

A. The final deadline for the project.

B. The path that uses the most resources.

C. The sequence of dependent tasks that determines the minimum project duration.

D. The path with the fastest completion of all tasks.

2. Lead time variability refers to what, and what are its consequences?

A. Lead time variability has no effect on planning.

B. Fluctuations in lead time; increases safety stock, reduces service levels, and complicates planning.

C. Lead time variability shortens forecast accuracy.

D. Lead time variability only affects supplier negotiations.

3. What is the distinction between a supplier scorecard and its metrics?

A. The metrics are the overall performance evaluation; the scorecard lists KPIs.

B. Scorecards measure internal process efficiency only.

C. Metrics measure suppliers as a whole.

D. The supplier scorecard is the overall performance evaluation; metrics are the specific KPIs tracked.

4. What is the primary purpose of Material Requirements Planning (MRP)?

A. To forecast demand across the network.

B. To calculate material requirements and timing using BOM data.

C. To manage supplier contracts.

D. To set pricing strategy.

5. Which statement about modal split is accurate?

A. Modal split measures the capacity utilization of a single transport mode.

B. Modal split represents the distribution of freight across truck, rail, sea, and air within a network.

C. Modal split is used to forecast demand.

D. Modal split determines warranty terms for shipments.

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6. Which of the following is NOT a typical Warehouse Management System (WMS) function?

A. Receiving

B. Demand forecasting

C. Putaway

D. Shipping

7. Which flow consists of credit terms, payment schedules, and consignment and title ownership arrangements?

A. Product Flow

B. Information Flow

C. Cash Flow

D. Demand Flow

8. Fill rate refers to what metric?

A. On-time delivery rate.

B. Inventory turnover.

C. Percentage of customer demand fulfilled from stock over a period; calculated as units delivered divided by units demanded.

D. Total units produced divided by total units demanded.

9. Buy-side system example

A. Staples

B. Amazon

C. Elemica

D. Travelocity

10. Which statement best describes the objective of Supply Chain Management?

A. Supply Chain Management is the movement of products only.

B. Supply chain management is the efficient and effective flow of products/materials, services, information, and financials from the supplier's suppliers through various intermediate entities to the end user.

C. Supply chain management focuses only on logistics.

D. Supply chain management is solely about stock management.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a critical path in project management?

A. The final deadline for the project.

B. The path that uses the most resources.

C. The sequence of dependent tasks that determines the minimum project duration.

D. The path with the fastest completion of all tasks.

In project management, the critical path is the sequence of dependent tasks that determines the minimum time needed to finish the project. Any delay in a task on this path directly delays the project's completion, because there's no slack to absorb the delay. Tasks not on the critical path have some leeway (slack) and can be delayed without pushing the project end date. This matches the described idea: a chain of tasks whose timing sets the project's finish time. The final deadline is just the due date, not a chain of tasks. The path that uses the most resources concerns resource usage, not the schedule. The path with the fastest completion of all tasks misreads the goal—the critical path is about the longest necessary duration, not how quickly every single task could be done independently.

2. Lead time variability refers to what, and what are its consequences?

A. Lead time variability has no effect on planning.

B. Fluctuations in lead time; increases safety stock, reduces service levels, and complicates planning.

C. Lead time variability shortens forecast accuracy.

D. Lead time variability only affects supplier negotiations.

Lead time variability means fluctuations in the time between placing an order and receiving it. When arrivals can be sooner or later than planned, you face uncertainty about when inventory will be available. To guard against stockouts, you typically increase safety stock, which raises carrying costs but improves protection against late deliveries. Because deliveries can come at unpredictable times, service levels—your ability to meet promised fill rates—tend to fall unless you compensate with more stock or tighter coordination. Planning becomes harder overall, as reorder points, quantities, and production scheduling must be adjusted to accommodate the uncertain timing of arrivals. This is why the best description emphasizes fluctuations in lead time and the resulting need for more safety stock, lower service levels, and more complex planning. The other ideas miss the timing impact, suggesting no effect, a change only to forecast accuracy, or a narrow focus on negotiations, which doesn't capture the broader consequences.

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3. What is the distinction between a supplier scorecard and its metrics?

A. The metrics are the overall performance evaluation; the scorecard lists KPIs.

B. Scorecards measure internal process efficiency only.

C. Metrics measure suppliers as a whole.

D. The supplier scorecard is the overall performance evaluation; metrics are the specific KPIs tracked.

A supplier scorecard provides the overall performance evaluation of a supplier, while metrics are the specific KPIs used to measure that performance. The scorecard pulls together multiple metrics into a single view, often showing an overall rating or score, trends, and highlights across categories like on-time delivery, quality, cost, and responsiveness. The metrics themselves are the individual measurements—quantitative indicators such as delivery accuracy, defect rate, lead time, price competitiveness, and service response time—that feed into the scorecard. So the best statement is that the supplier scorecard is the overall performance evaluation, while metrics are the specific KPIs tracked. The other ideas mix up the relationship (reversing the roles), or limit the scope to internal processes, or imply metrics alone represent the supplier as a whole rather than the building blocks used to evaluate them.

4. What is the primary purpose of Material Requirements Planning (MRP)?

A. To forecast demand across the network.

B. To calculate material requirements and timing using BOM data.

C. To manage supplier contracts.

D. To set pricing strategy.

Material requirements planning focuses on turning a production plan into actionable material orders by calculating what is needed, in what quantities, and when. It uses the bill of materials, lead times, and current on-hand inventory to determine net requirements and time-phased orders, so components and subassemblies arrive exactly when needed for production. This approach helps prevent shortages and excess stock by aligning material flow with the master production schedule, driving both purchasing and production orders. It's not about forecasting demand, negotiating supplier contracts, or setting prices—those activities address demand planning, sourcing, and pricing, respectively.

5. Which statement about modal split is accurate?

A. Modal split measures the capacity utilization of a single transport mode.

B. Modal split represents the distribution of freight across truck, rail, sea, and air within a network.

C. Modal split is used to forecast demand.

D. Modal split determines warranty terms for shipments.

Modal split shows how freight is divided among different transport modes within a network, such as road, rail, sea, and air. It reveals the share each mode carries, which helps you weigh trade-offs like cost, speed, reliability, and emissions across the network. This is why the statement describing the distribution of freight across truck, rail, sea, and air within a network is the best fit. The other ideas don't describe modal split: capacity utilization looks at how much of a single mode's capacity is used, forecasting demand is about predicting future volume, and warranty terms relate to contract protections, not how freight is distributed among modes.

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6. Which of the following is NOT a typical Warehouse Management System (WMS) function?

A. Receiving

B. Demand forecasting

C. Putaway

D. Shipping

WMS focuses on the execution and real-time management of warehouse operations inside the facility. It handles the hands-on activities that move and store goods: receiving goods into the warehouse, placing them into specific storage locations (putaway), and arranging outbound shipments (shipping). These functions are all about how items physically flow through the warehouse and how inventory is tracked on a day-to-day basis. Demand forecasting, on the other hand, is a planning activity. It projects future customer demand to drive procurement, production, and inventory planning. That kind of analysis typically lives in demand planning or ERP systems, not in a WMS. The WMS may use forecast data to inform replenishment or slotting decisions, but it does not generate or manage the forecast itself. So, among the choices, receiving, putaway, and shipping are standard WMS functions because they are about moving and storing goods in real time. Demand forecasting is not a typical WMS function; it's a planning task that influences how much stock to have, not how to move or store it within the warehouse.

7. Which flow consists of credit terms, payment schedules, and consignment and title ownership arrangements?

A. Product Flow

B. Information Flow

C. Cash Flow

D. Demand Flow

Cash flow concerns how money moves in and out of the supply chain. Credit terms tell you when you must pay, which shapes the timing of cash outflows. Payment schedules define when cash is expected to come in from customers, shaping inflows. Consignment and title ownership arrangements affect when revenue is recognized and when cash actually changes hands, since ownership may stay with the supplier until a sale or transfer occurs. All of these financial timing and ownership aspects are central to cash flow, making it the best fit for this question. Other flows focus on different aspects: product flow is about the physical movement of goods, information flow covers data and communications, and demand flow relates to signals and forecasting of customer demand.

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8. Fill rate refers to what metric?

A. On-time delivery rate.

B. Inventory turnover.

C. Percentage of customer demand fulfilled from stock over a period; calculated as units delivered divided by units demanded.

D. Total units produced divided by total units demanded.

Fill rate is a service level metric that measures how much of customer demand is fulfilled directly from available stock over a period. It is calculated as units delivered divided by units demanded, usually shown as a percentage. This focuses on stock availability and the ability to meet demand from on-hand inventory, rather than delivery timing or production output. If some demand is backordered or not met from stock, the fill rate drops below 100%. This is different from on-time delivery, which worries about when deliveries arrive; from stock perspective, a shipment can be on time but still not fully meet demand if stock was insufficient. It's also different from inventory turnover, which assesses how quickly inventory moves through the system, and from production-to-demand ratios, which relate to how much is produced relative to demand rather than how much is actually stocked and used to satisfy orders. Example: if 200 units are demanded in a period and 180 are fulfilled from stock, the fill rate is 180/200 = 90%.

9. Buy-side system example

A. Staples

B. Amazon

C. Elemica

D. Travelocity

Buy-side systems are procurement platforms used by buyers to manage purchasing from suppliers, often linking requisitions, approvals, purchase orders, and payments with a company's ERP. Elemica fits this role well because it operates as a B2B supply chain network that focuses on procurement and supplier collaboration, connecting buyers with suppliers and enabling automated POs, order status updates, and invoice processing across the network. Staples is a consumer retailer, Amazon is a consumer marketplace, and Travelocity is a travel-booking site, none of which are primarily designed as buy-side procurement networks. So Elemica is the best example of a buy-side system.

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10. Which statement best describes the objective of Supply Chain Management?

A. Supply Chain Management is the movement of products only.

B. Supply chain management is the efficient and effective flow of products/materials, services, information, and financials from the supplier's suppliers through various intermediate entities to the end user.

C. Supply chain management focuses only on logistics.

D. Supply chain management is solely about stock management.

Supply Chain Management aims to align and optimize the end-to-end flows across the entire network—from suppliers' suppliers through manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and finally to the customer. It seeks the efficient and effective movement of products or materials, services, information, and financials, so the right things arrive at the right time, in the right quantity, at the lowest total cost while maintaining desired service levels. This broad scope means coordinating activities such as sourcing, production planning, inventory, warehousing, transportation, order processing, and payment settlements, all with shared information across partners. The other statements are too narrow: moving only products ignores services, information, and money; focusing only on logistics misses procurement, manufacturing, and cross-functional coordination; and being about stock management alone leaves out the broader flow and integration that create overall value.

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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://logisticssupplychainmgmt.examzify.com

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

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