LOGISTICS BASIC OFFICER LEADER COURSE (LOG BOLC) EXAM 6 PRACTICE (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 step in the Troop Leading Procedures occurs after issuing the order?

A. Initiate movement

B. Supervise and refine

C. Issue the order

D. Complete the plan

2. What is the concept of forward logistics in military operations?

A. Delivering sustainment closer to the point of need to reduce consumption time.

B. Delivering sustainment exclusively from the home base.

C. Extending supply lines to distant depots.

D. Withholding resupply to test unit resilience.

3. Infiltration convoy operation is characterized by which pattern?

A. Vehicle intervals: 100 meters +; Speed: > 25 mph.

B. Open road with strict speed control.

C. Used as the standard formation on open terrain.

D. No defined structure, variable interval and speed.

4. What are the four categories in step 1 of the movement plan?

A. Personnel, Baggage (A & B), Equipment, Supplies

B. Personnel, Fuel, Equipment, Weapons

C. Personnel, Cargo, Vehicles, and Routes

D. Personnel, Baggage, Food, and Medical

5. What is the difference between organizational (field) maintenance and depot-level maintenance?

A. Depot-level maintenance is performed at centralized facilities for complex repairs

B. Both maintenance levels are performed at the same level

C. Organizational maintenance is performed at unit level; depot-level maintenance is performed at centralized facilities for complex repairs

D. Depot-level maintenance is routine and performed at the unit level

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6. In convoy operations, the security element commander is described as which of the following?

A. The convoy commander

B. The lead vehicle commander

C. A subordinate of the convoy commander, in charge of security

D. The rear guard commander

7. Which statement describes the function of a requisition priority?

A. Indicate urgency and determine processing order for supply requests.

B. Set prices for requested items.

C. Identify vendor contact details.

D. Record the date of last inspection.

8. Which concept guides planning assumptions such as consumption rates, distances, and lead times in logistics?

A. Army logistics planning factor.

B. On-hand rate.

C. Requisition priority.

D. Forward logistics.

9. What is the gunner's role and responsibility in a tactical convoy?

A. Driving the Vehicle

B. Navigating the convoy route

C. Operation, maintenance, and employment of his/her assigned weapon system, and maintains proficient knowledge of current EOF/continuum of force and ROE

D. Medical support for crew

10. Risk assessment is performed during which step of the Troop Leading Procedures?

A. Issue a WARNO

B. Initiate movement

C. Conduct reconnaissance

D. Receive the mission

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which step in the Troop Leading Procedures occurs after issuing the order?

A. Initiate movement

B. Supervise and refine

C. Issue the order

D. Complete the plan

After issuing the order, you move into supervising and refining. This phase is where you ensure subordinates understand their tasks, coordinate actions, and keep the plan on track as it is being executed. You monitor progress, identify problems or gaps, and make necessary adjustments—reallocating resources, clarifying duties, and issuing follow-up guidance or revised directives so the operation stays synchronized with the mission, timing, and available assets. The other steps occur at different points: initiating movement is part of executing the plan, but happens after planning and sequencing; completing the plan is done before issuing the order; issuing the order is the step that precedes supervision.

2. What is the concept of forward logistics in military operations?

A. Delivering sustainment closer to the point of need to reduce consumption time.

B. Delivering sustainment exclusively from the home base.

C. Extending supply lines to distant depots.

D. Withholding resupply to test unit resilience.

Forward logistics moves sustainment assets closer to where troops actually operate, so the time from a unit's demand for supplies to delivery is minimized. By placing stocks, depots, and distribution nodes near the point of need, you speed up replenishment, maintain tempo, and reduce exposure and risk from long, vulnerable lines of communication. This proximity enables rapid response to changing conditions on the battlefield and increases overall operational reach. Delivering sustainment solely from the home base would create longer transit times and slower reaction to demand, undermining initiative and tempo. Extending supply lines to distant depots increases distance, adds latency, and raises risk—precisely the opposite of forward logistics. Withholding resupply to test unit resilience would jeopardize readiness and mission success, not reflect a sustainment concept. So, the idea of forward logistics is best described by delivering sustainment closer to the point of need to reduce consumption time.

3. Infiltration convoy operation is characterized by which pattern?

A. Vehicle intervals: 100 meters +; Speed: > 25 mph.

B. Open road with strict speed control.

C. Used as the standard formation on open terrain.

D. No defined structure, variable interval and speed.

Infiltration convoy movement is built on unpredictability and dispersion to stay hard to detect and to reduce exposure to threats. There isn't one fixed formation or cadence; drivers adjust spacing and speed as the terrain, visibility, and potential dangers dictate. That flexibility lets the convoy blend with the environment, speed up or slow down, and regroup or spread out as needed, preserving surprise and minimizing the impact of any attack or obstacle. Fixed intervals or a rigid speed like a specific number of meters or a constant fast pace would make the convoy predictable and more vulnerable. Similarly, calling for a standard open-terrain formation implies a single, repeatable pattern, which doesn't align with the adaptive, uncertain nature of infiltration.

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4. What are the four categories in step 1 of the movement plan?

A. Personnel, Baggage (A & B), Equipment, Supplies

B. Personnel, Fuel, Equipment, Weapons

C. Personnel, Cargo, Vehicles, and Routes

D. Personnel, Baggage, Food, and Medical

In this step, the plan starts by grouping everything the unit will move into four broad categories: personnel, baggage, equipment, and supplies. This framing is essential because it covers who is traveling, what personal items they carry, what tools or devices they need to accomplish their tasks, and the consumables or provisions that keep them operational. Categorizing this way lets planners quickly estimate transport needs, loading priorities, and accountability for what moves with the unit. Other items like fuel, weapons, routes, or medical items are specifics that fit under these categories or are addressed in later steps, not as the initial four-group breakdown. So the four primary movement categories are personnel, baggage, equipment, and supplies.

5. What is the difference between organizational (field) maintenance and depot-level maintenance?

A. Depot-level maintenance is performed at centralized facilities for complex repairs

B. Both maintenance levels are performed at the same level

C. Organizational maintenance is performed at unit level; depot-level maintenance is performed at centralized facilities for complex repairs

D. Depot-level maintenance is routine and performed at the unit level

Maintenance is organized by who does the work and where it's done. Organizational (field) maintenance is performed by unit maintenance personnel at the unit or in the field, handling routine and minor repairs, troubleshooting, and preventive tasks that keep equipment ready to operate quickly. Depot-level maintenance, on the other hand, happens at centralized facilities with specialized tools and expertise. It handles complex repairs, overhauls, rebuilds, and major modifications that go beyond what field crews can do. So the best statement captures both parts: organizational maintenance at the unit level and depot-level maintenance at centralized facilities for complex repairs. This contrasts with the other options, which either omit one side, claim both levels are the same, or mischaracterize depot work as routine at the unit level.

6. In convoy operations, the security element commander is described as which of the following?

A. The convoy commander

B. The lead vehicle commander

C. A subordinate of the convoy commander, in charge of security

D. The rear guard commander

In convoy operations, someone must oversee all security planning and execution, but the convoy commander still holds overall responsibility for the mission. The security element commander is appointed to lead the security portion and reports to the convoy commander. This person coordinates threat assessment, route security, and protective measures, directing the security teams (such as lead and rear guards) to ensure the convoy remains protected while the convoy commander focuses on movement and mission goals. The lead vehicle commander and rear guard commander have important, specific duties within the security plan, but they do not oversee security for the entire convoy. So, the security element commander is best described as a subordinate of the convoy commander, in charge of security.

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7. Which statement describes the function of a requisition priority?

A. Indicate urgency and determine processing order for supply requests.

B. Set prices for requested items.

C. Identify vendor contact details.

D. Record the date of last inspection.

A requisition priority indicates how urgent a supply request is and guides the order in which requests are processed. In logistics, resources are finite, so each requisition is given a priority level that reflects how quickly the item is needed to support operations. Higher priority moves the request up the queue, triggering faster validation, approvals, picking, packing, and shipping, and it can prompt sourcing from stock or expedited procurement if stock is limited. This prioritization helps ensure that mission-critical items are fulfilled first and that normal requests wait their turn without blocking urgent needs. The other activities—setting prices, recording vendor contact details, and noting the date of last inspection—are separate functions: pricing is about cost, vendor contacts belong to supplier management, and inspection dates relate to quality control. Priority is specifically about urgency and processing order.

8. Which concept guides planning assumptions such as consumption rates, distances, and lead times in logistics?

A. Army logistics planning factor.

B. On-hand rate.

C. Requisition priority.

D. Forward logistics.

Planning factors establish the standard assumptions used in logistics planning, including how fast items are consumed, how far products must move, and how long deliveries take. In Army logistics, the Army logistics planning factor provides these baseline values to forecast requirements, determine stock levels, and schedule deliveries. On-hand rate reflects current inventory, requisition priority deals with urgency, and forward logistics concerns moving support closer to the point of need; none of these set the baseline planning assumptions like the planning factor does.

9. What is the gunner's role and responsibility in a tactical convoy?

A. Driving the Vehicle

B. Navigating the convoy route

C. Operation, maintenance, and employment of his/her assigned weapon system, and maintains proficient knowledge of current EOF/continuum of force and ROE

D. Medical support for crew

In a tactical convoy, the gunner's primary duty is to operate, maintain, and employ the assigned weapon system, while staying proficient in escalation of force and rules of engagement. This means the gunner is prepared to detect threats, apply the weapon effectively and safely, and make engagement decisions that comply with legal and unit policies. Keeping the weapon system ready—checking sighting, ammunition, and basic field maintenance—is essential so responses are immediate when danger arises. The gunner's knowledge of EOF/ROE ensures responses are appropriate to the threat and within authorized use of force. The driver handles steering and navigation, while medical support is provided by medical personnel, not the gunner. This combination makes weapon operation, maintenance, and employment, plus current force-and-engagement guidelines, the best fit for the gunner's role.

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10. Risk assessment is performed during which step of the Troop Leading Procedures?

A. Issue a WARNO

B. Initiate movement

C. Conduct reconnaissance

D. Receive the mission

When you receive the mission, you begin the risk assessment because that's the moment you set the baseline for planning. Right at the start, you identify hazards, assess their potential impact and probability, and determine initial controls. This early hazard spotting shapes how you approach the rest of the Troop Leading Procedures, influences resource needs, timelines, and safety measures, and sets the tone for the tentative plan you develop. Risk management is an ongoing process, but the initial risk assessment happens as soon as you receive the mission to ensure hazards are recognized before you commit to a course of action. The other steps serve different purposes: issuing a WARNO communicates intent and tasking to subordinates; initiating movement starts execution based on the plan; conducting reconnaissance gathers information to refine plans. None of these replace the crucial first look at hazards and risk, which must begin at mission receipt.

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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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