LOGISTICS CAPTAINS CAREER COURSE (LOG-C3) LOG PHASE TEST 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://logc3logphase1.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which metric indicates the percentage of orders delivered on time and complete?

A. Delivery reliability

B. Throughput

C. Lead time

D. Dwell time

2. Explain the concept of main supply routes and their importance.

A. The network of routes within a single base only.

B. The process for auditing supplier contracts.

C. The network of routes used to deliver materiel from depots to forces; critical for sustainment and vulnerability to threats.

D. The method of prioritizing maintenance tasks.

3. What is inventory differential and why monitor it?

A. The difference between counted and recorded inventory; monitoring helps identify discrepancies and root causes

B. A measure of forecast accuracy

C. The total value of on-hand stock

D. The rate of warehouse order filling

4. Which metric is specifically forecast by data analytics to support sustainment planning?

A. Lead times

B. Demand

C. Inventory costs

D. Delivery times

5. Which statement about omni-channel logistics in military operations is correct?

A. It is defined as a single-channel approach to supply

B. A seamless, integrated approach to multiple channels, including procurement, storage, and distribution

C. A method that excludes maintenance from the distribution network

D. A strategy limited to online ordering

SAMPLE

6. Where does a CSC operate in relation to tactical forces?

A. Closer to tactical forces, providing direct support to corps or subordinate units and synchronizing sustainment activities in the AOR.

B. Far behind the front lines

C. Only within the theater headquarters

D. Only coordinates airlift operations

7. Which statement best describes the classification of Class IX items?

A. Repair parts that enable maintenance of equipment

B. Food rations

C. Medical supplies

D. Construction materials

8. Who is the senior logistics commander for the BCT?

A. BSB Commander.

B. SPO.

C. S3.

D. Battalion Commander.

9. What is the primary role of the BSB Support Operations Officer (SPO)?

A. Planning and synchronizing all BSB sustainment operations to support units assigned or attached to the BCT.

B. Directing all unit movements within the operational area.

C. Managing medical evacuation and casualty treatment.

D. Conducting intelligence collection and analysis.

10. Which option best describes force projection in military logistics?

A. Deploying heavy weapon systems only

B. Coordinating all movement without distribution planning, relying on ad hoc methods

C. Failing to plan port clearance

D. Rapidly moving and sustaining forces to a desired location, including planning for movement, port clearance, and distribution

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which metric indicates the percentage of orders delivered on time and complete?

A. Delivery reliability

B. Throughput

C. Lead time

D. Dwell time

Focus on delivering orders as promised, both on schedule and with all items included. The metric that expresses the share of orders that meet both timing and completeness criteria directly measures on-time and complete fulfillment, which is often called delivery reliability (often referred to as OTIF—On-Time In-Full). Throughput looks at how much work moves through a system in a given period, not whether each order arrives complete and on time. Lead time is the total time from order receipt to delivery, not the percentage of orders meeting the on-time and complete standard. Dwell time tracks how long inventory sits idle, which isn't about delivery performance. Therefore, delivery reliability best captures the requested concept.

2. Explain the concept of main supply routes and their importance.

A. The network of routes within a single base only.

B. The process for auditing supplier contracts.

C. The network of routes used to deliver materiel from depots to forces; critical for sustainment and vulnerability to threats.

D. The method of prioritizing maintenance tasks.

Main supply routes are the network of routes used to move materiel from depots to forces in the field. They are essential for sustainment because they ensure a continuous flow of food, fuel, ammunition, parts, and medical supplies needed to keep units operational. Because these routes carry the bulk of logistics support, they also become focal points for risk: adversaries may target them, and weather, terrain, or damage can disrupt flow. Effective management of MSRs means planning for redundancy with alternate routes, pre-positioning stock, and route clearance and protection to maintain delivery timeliness and reliability. This makes MSRs the backbone of keeping forces supplied and able to sustain operations.

3. What is inventory differential and why monitor it?

A. The difference between counted and recorded inventory; monitoring helps identify discrepancies and root causes

B. A measure of forecast accuracy

C. The total value of on-hand stock

D. The rate of warehouse order filling

Inventory differential is the gap between what is physically counted and what is recorded in the inventory system. Monitoring it is essential because it flags discrepancies that can arise from counting errors, data entry mistakes, pilferage, damaged goods not recorded, mislabeling, or process weaknesses in receiving, storage, or issue. By tracking the differential, you can identify root causes through targeted investigations, implement corrective actions such as retraining, updating procedures, tightening controls, or adjusting records, and improve overall data accuracy. This leads to better planning, fewer stockouts or overstock, and more reliable financial reporting and accountability. In practice, you compare physical counts to system records on a regular basis, analyze trends, set tolerance levels, and investigate variances that exceed thresholds.

SAMPLE

4. Which metric is specifically forecast by data analytics to support sustainment planning?

A. Lead times

B. Demand

C. Inventory costs

D. Delivery times

In sustainment planning, the essential input is predicting what will be needed and when. Demand forecasting uses data analytics to project future consumption of parts and supplies based on past usage, mission profiles, maintenance schedules, and expected wear. This forecast tells you how much to stock, when to reorder, and how much safety stock to keep to avoid shortages while avoiding overstock. Lead times and delivery times describe how long it takes to receive items after ordering, so they influence when you must place orders but are downstream of the demand forecast. Inventory costs are the financial impact of stocking decisions and depend on the level of demand you forecast and how you manage inventory. So, forecasting demand is the metric most directly used to support sustainment planning.

5. Which statement about omni-channel logistics in military operations is correct?

A. It is defined as a single-channel approach to supply

B. A seamless, integrated approach to multiple channels, including procurement, storage, and distribution

C. A method that excludes maintenance from the distribution network

D. A strategy limited to online ordering

Omni-channel logistics means a seamless, integrated system that links every way supplies can move and be managed, across procurement, storage, distribution, and sustaining operations for the warfighter. In military context, this requires real-time data and coordinated planning across buyers, warehouses, transportation nodes, and repair parts depots so you can flex between air, sea, and land moves without losing visibility or speed. The goal is to have stocks located where they're needed, delivered by the fastest viable route, and kept flowing even if one channel is disrupted. This holistic approach is broader than any single path, and it includes maintenance and repair parts as essential parts of the same supply network, not an afterthought.

6. Where does a CSC operate in relation to tactical forces?

A. Closer to tactical forces, providing direct support to corps or subordinate units and synchronizing sustainment activities in the AOR.

B. Far behind the front lines

C. Only within the theater headquarters

D. Only coordinates airlift operations

Combat sustainment commands are positioned close to the fighting forces to deliver direct support and coordinate all sustainment tasks within the area of operation. This proximity lets them provide immediate logistics—supply, maintenance, transportation, field services, and distribution—directly to corps and subordinate units in a timely, synchronized manner with the maneuver. Being far behind the front lines would slow response and disrupt tempo, while staying only at the theater headquarters would centralize control and reduce responsiveness. Limiting their role to just coordinating airlift ignores the broader, integrated sustainment mission they perform in the AOR.

SAMPLE

7. Which statement best describes the classification of Class IX items?

A. Repair parts that enable maintenance of equipment

B. Food rations

C. Medical supplies

D. Construction materials

Class IX items are repair parts and components required to keep equipment in service. This category covers spare parts, assemblies, and tools used to restore items to operating condition after wear or failure. The description in the statement aligns with that idea, focusing on parts that enable maintenance and repair of equipment. Food rations belong to Class I, providing sustenance for personnel. Medical supplies are Class VIII, supporting health and medical needs. Construction materials fall under Class IV, used for building and civil works. So the description of repairing and maintaining equipment best fits Class IX.

8. Who is the senior logistics commander for the BCT?

A. BSB Commander.

B. SPO.

C. S3.

D. Battalion Commander.

In a Brigade Combat Team, logistics for the whole brigade are coordinated under the Brigade Support Battalion. The commander of the BSB has the overall authority for sustainment across the entire BCT, making them the senior logistics commander for the brigade. The Sustainment Planning Officer handles planning and coordination within the sustainment cell, the S3 focuses on operations, and the Battalion Commander leads a maneuver battalion, not the brigade's logistics system. Therefore, the BSB Commander is the correct choice.

9. What is the primary role of the BSB Support Operations Officer (SPO)?

A. Planning and synchronizing all BSB sustainment operations to support units assigned or attached to the BCT.

B. Directing all unit movements within the operational area.

C. Managing medical evacuation and casualty treatment.

D. Conducting intelligence collection and analysis.

The key function here is sustainment planning and synchronization for the Brigade Support Battalion across the Brigade Combat Team and any attached units. The Support Operations Officer develops and drives the plan to move, supply, maintain, and provide field services to keep the BCT operating—forecasting needs, prioritizing requests, coordinating distribution, and aligning logistic support with the BCT's operations and tempo. This ensures that when units push, fight, or reposition, they have the right supplies, fuel, maintenance, and support in the right place at the right time. Other roles belong to different staff areas: directing movement within the area is handled by operations/movement staff, medical evacuation and casualty care are handled by medical elements, and intelligence collection/analysis is handled by the intelligence staff. That focus on sustaining the brigade makes the described role the best fit.

SAMPLE

10. Which option best describes force projection in military logistics?

A. Deploying heavy weapon systems only

B. Coordinating all movement without distribution planning, relying on ad hoc methods

C. Failing to plan port clearance

D. Rapidly moving and sustaining forces to a desired location, including planning for movement, port clearance, and distribution

Force projection means moving and sustaining military forces to a chosen location in a way that keeps those forces supplied along the way. It isn't just about getting troops or gear to a place; it requires careful planning for the whole logistics flow: how to move them (what transport, routes, timing), how ports and hubs are prepared to receive and offload equipment, and how supplies are distributed from entry points to units in the field. This holistic approach—rapid movement plus ongoing sustainment with deliberate planning for movement, port clearance, and distribution—best captures what force projection entails. The other descriptions miss essential parts: focusing only on deploying heavy weapons ignores movement and sustainment; coordinating movement without distribution planning leads to bottlenecks; failing to plan port clearance would stall operations at the outset.

SAMPLE

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://logc3logphase1.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE