MSSC CERTIFIED LOGISTICS ASSOCIATE (CLA) 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. True or False: Listening is the same as hearing.

A. True
B. False
C. Sometimes
D. Not related

2. FEFO is primarily used for which type of goods?

A. First-expired, first-out; based on expiration dates; used for perishable goods.
B. First-in, first-out; based on arrival date.
C. Economic Order Quantity; to minimize total costs.
D. Unitization; combining items.

3. Which fire class includes cooking oils?

A. Class A
B. Class C
C. Class D
D. Class K

4. A Class A fire is typically associated with which material?

A. Metal
B. Electrical equipment
C. Flammable liquid
D. Paper or wood

5. In the PDCA cycle, which step directly follows Plan?

A. Do
B. Check
C. Act
D. Plan

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6. Which statement best describes the purpose of traceability in quality management?

A. It ensures that products are produced with zero defects.

B. It is used to track the overall supplier performance history.

C. It enables tracing a product's history and location through the supply chain for quality and recalls.

D. It eliminates the need for inspections.

7. What is unitization in packaging?

A. To break down items into individual units.

B. To reduce box sizes for storage.

C. To combine multiple items into a single unit (e.g., palletized) for easier handling and transport.

D. To calculate final selling price.

8. What is the goal of ergonomics?

A. To maximize speed at any safety cost

B. To minimize ergonomic injuries and maximize productivity

C. To reduce costs only

D. To standardize tools regardless of safety

9. Which statement correctly differentiates gross weight from net weight?

A. Net weight includes packaging

B. Net weight is the weight of the packaging

C. Gross weight excludes packaging

D. Gross weight includes the item and packaging

10. What is repackaging and when might it be necessary?

A. Repacking items to meet packaging standards or to prepare for different shipping routes or customers.

B. Repacking refers to reusing damaged packaging only.

C. Repacking refers to re- labeling only.

D. Repacking means removing packaging entirely.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. True or False: Listening is the same as hearing.

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Not related

Listening is an active process that involves focusing, understanding, and responding to what is said. Hearing is simply the physical ability to perceive sound. So the statement is false because you can hear someone speak without truly listening. In practice, listening means paying attention, interpreting the message, and confirming understanding, while hearing happens regardless of whether you process the information. The other options don't fit because they'd imply either being the same, uncertain, or unrelated, which doesn't describe how listening and hearing actually relate.

2. FEFO is primarily used for which type of goods?

A. First-expired, first-out; based on expiration dates; used for perishable goods.

B. First-in, first-out; based on arrival date.

C. Economic Order Quantity; to minimize total costs.

D. Unitization; combining items.

FEFO revolves around managing stock by shelf life to prevent spoilage. The idea is to use items with the earliest expiration date first, so nothing expires unused. This requires good traceability and accurate expiry dates for each batch. It's especially important for perishable goods like food, medicines, or other products with a fixed shelf life, where using up the product before it expires protects safety and reduces waste. Other methods aren't primarily about expiry dates—FIFO uses arrival order, EOQ focuses on minimizing costs through ordering, and unitization is about packaging—so FEFO best fits scenarios where expiration is the key risk.

3. Which fire class includes cooking oils?

A. Class A

B. Class C

C. Class D

D. Class K

Fires involving cooking oils and fats are treated as a distinct category because oils burn at high temperatures and can spread rapidly if cooled or splashed with water. This scenario is classified as Class K. It's designed for commercial kitchens where cooking oils are common, using wet chemical extinguishing agents (potassium acetate) that saponify fats to form a soapy layer. This layer cools, blankets, and prevents reignition, addressing the unique behavior of oil fires. Water should not be used on these fires, as it can cause the oil to splatter and spread the flames. If safe, turning off the heat and covering the pot with a lid helps remove oxygen before applying the appropriate extinguishing agent. Other fire categories cover ordinary combustibles, flammable liquids, or energized electrical equipment, which do not address cooking-oil fires.

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4. A Class A fire is typically associated with which material?

A. Metal

B. Electrical equipment

C. Flammable liquid

D. Paper or wood

Class A fires involve ordinary combustibles—solid materials like paper, wood, cloth, and cardboard. These fuels burn steadily and leave ash behind. The typical way to put them out is by cooling with water, which lowers the material's temperature and stops the combustion process. In contrast, fires from flammable liquids fall under Class B, fires from energized electrical equipment are Class C, and fires involving certain metals are Class D. Among the options, paper or wood best fits Class A because it is a common solid combustible.

5. In the PDCA cycle, which step directly follows Plan?

A. Do

B. Check

C. Act

D. Plan

In the PDCA cycle, after you plan, you implement the plan in the doing phase. This step involves carrying out the defined processes, applying the proposed changes, and gathering data on how they actually perform. Execution is essential because real-world results reveal how well the plan works, highlight any issues, and provide the information needed to judge success or failure. Once the plan has been put into action and data is collected, you then move to checking, where you compare the outcomes to the expectations, and finally act to make adjustments or standardize the successful changes. So the next step after planning is doing.

6. Which statement best describes the purpose of traceability in quality management?

A. It ensures that products are produced with zero defects.

B. It is used to track the overall supplier performance history.

C. It enables tracing a product's history and location through the supply chain for quality and recalls.

D. It eliminates the need for inspections.

Traceability in quality management is about being able to follow a product's journey through the supply chain—from raw materials to final delivery—and identify where it came from and where it went. By capturing identifiers like lot or batch numbers, serial numbers, production dates, supplier information, and movement through storage and distribution, you can see the exact path of a product at any point in time. This capability is crucial when a quality issue arises. It lets you quickly locate all items tied to a specific batch or supplier, determine where those items are in the chain, and coordinate precise recalls or containment. It also supports root-cause analysis by linking problems to particular lots, processes, or suppliers, which helps prevent broader quality problems and minimizes waste. It's important to note that traceability does not guarantee zero defects, nor is its sole purpose to track supplier performance. It also does not replace inspections; inspections remain necessary, but traceability provides the data you need to act fast and accurately when issues are found.

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7. What is unitization in packaging?

A. To break down items into individual units.

B. To reduce box sizes for storage.

C. To combine multiple items into a single unit (e.g., palletized) for easier handling and transport.

D. To calculate final selling price.

Unitization is the practice of grouping several items into one manageable unit for easier handling, storage, and transport. In practice, this often means placing multiple cartons or products on a pallet and securing them with wrap or straps so they move as a single unit instead of as many individual pieces. This approach improves loading and unloading efficiency, reduces damage by stabilizing the load, and simplifies inventory and movement through a warehouse because you handle standardized units rather than many separate items. The other options describe breaking items apart, shrinking individual box sizes for storage without forming a single unit, or calculating prices—none of which reflect forming a single, transport-ready unit.

8. What is the goal of ergonomics?

A. To maximize speed at any safety cost

B. To minimize ergonomic injuries and maximize productivity

C. To reduce costs only

D. To standardize tools regardless of safety

Ergonomics means designing the way we work so tasks fit the human body, reducing strain, fatigue, and the risk of injury while supporting steady, efficient performance. The goal is to minimize ergonomic injuries and maximize productivity, so workers can stay healthy and productive over the long run. When tools, tasks, and workspace are arranged to fit how people move and work, you get safer work and smoother, faster output. Pushing for speed at any safety cost undermines both health and long-term efficiency. Merely cutting costs or standardizing tools without considering safety and fit can raise injury risk and reduce overall productivity.

9. Which statement correctly differentiates gross weight from net weight?

A. Net weight includes packaging

B. Net weight is the weight of the packaging

C. Gross weight excludes packaging

D. Gross weight includes the item and packaging

Gross weight is the total weight of the shipment, including the item, its packaging, and any packing materials. Net weight is only the weight of the item itself, excluding packaging. So the correct statement is that gross weight includes the item and packaging. The other ideas mix up what each term includes: net weight would not include packaging, packaging weight is not the net weight, and gross weight does not exclude packaging. For example, a 2 kg item with 0.5 kg of packaging has a net weight of 2 kg and a gross weight of 2.5 kg.

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10. What is repackaging and when might it be necessary?

A. Repacking items to meet packaging standards or to prepare for different shipping routes or customers.

B. Repacking refers to reusing damaged packaging only.

C. Repacking refers to re- labeling only.

D. Repacking means removing packaging entirely.

Repackaging is about moving a product into new packaging or changing its packaging so it meets what the carrier, retailer, or customer requires, while also protecting the item and making it practical to ship. It's needed when the current packaging doesn't meet standards, when shipments go to different customers or routes with different packaging or labeling needs, or when the package needs to be updated for better protection, efficiency, or handling. This goes beyond just reusing damaged packaging, relabeling, or removing packaging—the process can involve updating materials, improving seals or cushioning, and aligning with specific labeling or regulatory requirements.

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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://mssccla.examzify.com

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

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