TACTICAL SUSTAINMENT OPERATIONS – CONTESTED LOGISTICS 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://tacticalsustainopcontestedlog1.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 statement best describes the relationship between logistics as an element of sustainment?

A. It refers to the movement and maintenance of supplies to support operations

B. It refers to medical care on the battlefield

C. It refers to managing personnel benefits

D. It refers to securing communications at the unit level

2. What are the three types of Brigade Combat Teams?

A. Armor; Stryker; Mobile

B. Armor; Infantry; Cavalry

C. Armor; Stryker; Mechanized

D. Heavy; Light; Airborne

3. Which medical role provides immediate life saving measures?

A. Role 2

B. Role 1

C. Role 4

D. Role 3

4. Which medical role provides basic resuscitation?

A. Role 2

B. Role 3

C. Role 1

D. Role 4

5. Which measure uses a barrier of fire to block enemy movement across a line?

A. Area Defense

B. FPF (Final Protective Fire)

C. Retrograde

D. Exploitation

SAMPLE

6. Where is V Corps headquartered?

A. Fort Hood, Texas

B. Fort Liberty, North Carolina

C. Fort Knox, Kentucky

D. Fort Lewis, Washington

7. Distance from Co Train to FLOT is in which range?

A. 30-50 km

B. 10-20 km

C. 5-10 km

D. 500 m-2 km

8. Which defense arrangement is used by BSA to secure its perimeter?

A. Perimeter Defense

B. Screened Defense

C. Defensive in Depth

D. Linear Defense

9. Which of the following is a form of area defense?

A. Defense of a Linear Obstacle

B. Air Defense Integration

C. Urban Assault Maneuver

D. Coastal Fortification

10. Which distance is listed for Co Train to FLOT?

A. 30-50 km

B. 10-20 km

C. 5-10 km

D. 500 m-2 km

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which statement best describes the relationship between logistics as an element of sustainment?

A. It refers to the movement and maintenance of supplies to support operations

B. It refers to medical care on the battlefield

C. It refers to managing personnel benefits

D. It refers to securing communications at the unit level

The main idea being tested is what logistics contributes within sustainment. Logistics is about moving, storing, and maintaining the supplies and services needed to keep operations going. It ensures the right items are available at the right place and time, are in usable condition, and can be transported to where they're needed, which directly sustains missions and forces. That matches the statement describing logistics as the movement and maintenance of supplies to support operations. Other options describe important sustainment functions—medical care on the battlefield relates to health service support, personnel benefits to personnel services, and securing communications touches on command, control, and information systems—but they are not the logistics function itself.

2. What are the three types of Brigade Combat Teams?

A. Armor; Stryker; Mobile

B. Armor; Infantry; Cavalry

C. Armor; Stryker; Mechanized

D. Heavy; Light; Airborne

The concept here is that Brigade Combat Teams are organized into three standard types: Armor BCT, Stryker BCT, and Infantry BCT. The Armor BCT is the heavy, tank-centered force designed for armored breakthrough and sustained combat with strong direct-fire power. The Stryker BCT relies on the wheeled Stryker vehicles to provide high mobility with a balanced mix of infantry and fires, enabling rapid maneuver and flexibility in contested environments. The Infantry BCT is built around dismounted infantry with supporting fires and armor, emphasizing solid infantry operations with capable maneuver and combined-arms effects, but without the heavy armored core of an Armor BCT. "Mobile" isn't a formal BCT designation, whereas Armor, Stryker, and Infantry are the recognized types.

3. Which medical role provides immediate life saving measures?

A. Role 2

B. Role 1

C. Role 4

D. Role 3

Immediate life-saving care on the battlefield comes from the on-scene medical responder who stabilizes patients right after injury and during early evacuation. This role is trained to perform rapid assessment and lifesaving interventions in the first moments after wounding—such as controlling severe bleeding, securing the airway, and addressing life-threatening injuries to keep someone alive until they reach higher-level care. That emphasis on rapid stabilization and rapid evacuation is what makes this role the best fit for immediate life-saving measures. The other roles provide progressively more comprehensive medical facilities and definitive care, but their primary focus is not the immediate on-site lifesaving actions performed at the point of injury.

SAMPLE

4. Which medical role provides basic resuscitation?

A. Role 2

B. Role 3

C. Role 1

D. Role 4

The question asks which medical role is equipped to deliver basic life-saving stabilization in the field. Basic resuscitation means securing the airway, supporting breathing, maintaining circulation, and initiating IV access and fluids—the core life-support actions you apply to stabilize a casualty before further care. Role 2 is the level designed to provide forward stabilization with these interventions, bridging the gap between initial self/buddy aid and definitive care. It goes beyond basic first aid to perform the airway/breathing/circulation support, start resuscitation, and prepare the casualty for evacuation. Role 1 covers initial first aid and basic stabilization, but with more limited capabilities, while Roles 3 and 4 pertain to higher-level hospital-based care focused on definitive treatment and surgery.

5. Which measure uses a barrier of fire to block enemy movement across a line?

A. Area Defense

B. FPF (Final Protective Fire)

C. Retrograde

D. Exploitation

Final Protective Fire is a defensive measure where a unit concentrates fire along a defined line or sector to create a barrier that stops or disrupts enemy crossing. It's preplanned and triggered when the enemy threatens to breach a line, delivering coordinated, high-volume fires to deny crossing and protect adjacent positions or withdrawing troops. This directly matches the idea of using a barrier of fire to block movement across a line, making it the best fit. Area Defense deals with protecting an area through distributed positions rather than a single blocking line; Retrograde is a withdrawal or delaying action; Exploitation is an offensive effort to capitalize on gains.

6. Where is V Corps headquartered?

A. Fort Hood, Texas

B. Fort Liberty, North Carolina

C. Fort Knox, Kentucky

D. Fort Lewis, Washington

V Corps is the U.S. Army corps-level command responsible for coordinating multiple divisions and theater-level operations. Its headquarters is located at Fort Knox, Kentucky, which is designated to host the corps' command staff and provide centralized command and control for its units. The other locations are tied to different corps: Fort Hood is home to III Corps, Fort Liberty (the renamed Fort Bragg) hosts XVIII Airborne Corps, and Fort Lewis is associated with I Corps. Because V Corps sits at Fort Knox, that is the correct home for its headquarters.

SAMPLE

7. Distance from Co Train to FLOT is in which range?

A. 30-50 km

B. 10-20 km

C. 5-10 km

D. 500 m-2 km

The key idea is that sustainment nodes are kept very close to the fighting force to move supplies quickly and coordinate effectively. The Forward Logistics Operation Team (FLOT) serves as the near-front hub that pushes rations, fuel, ammunition, and maintenance support directly to maneuver units. Keeping the distance from the Company Train to FLOT within a few hundred meters to about two kilometers provides rapid delivery without exposing the logistics node to excessive risk or hindrance from longer transit times. Distances much larger would slow resupply and complicate timing with the unit's operations, while staying within roughly half a kilometer to two kilometers balances speed and security.

8. Which defense arrangement is used by BSA to secure its perimeter?

A. Perimeter Defense

B. Screened Defense

C. Defensive in Depth

D. Linear Defense

Perimeter Defense focuses on protecting the outer boundary of the asset, creating a continuous ring that deters, detects, and delays anyone trying to enter. For a Base Security Area, this means placing sensors, obstacles, observation posts, and entry control points around the outer edge so threats are identified early and can be responded to quickly. The other arrangements serve different roles: a screening layer in front of the main defense, deeper protective layers behind the boundary, or a single linear front fronting a particular area. None place the primary emphasis on securing and managing access at the outer edge like Perimeter Defense does, making it the best fit for securing the perimeter.

9. Which of the following is a form of area defense?

A. Defense of a Linear Obstacle

B. Air Defense Integration

C. Urban Assault Maneuver

D. Coastal Fortification

Area defense means holding a defined geographic space and denying the enemy passage through that zone by covering all routes of approach and using fires and obstacles across that area. Defending a linear obstacle is a clear example because the defended space runs along a line, so you must control the entire stretch and protect approaches on both sides, using the obstacle belt, fire positions, and reserves to prevent passage and to counterattack anywhere along the line. This goes beyond stopping a single point; it requires shaping and denying movement through a corridor. Air defense integration focuses on coordinating protection from air threats rather than ground-area control. Urban assault maneuver is an offensive action through built-up areas, not a defense of a zone. Coastal fortification is a fixed coastal defense, which is a type of area defense but the emphasis here on defending a linear obstacle best illustrates the traditional form of area defense described by holding a corridor along that line.

SAMPLE

10. Which distance is listed for Co Train to FLOT?

A. 30-50 km

B. 10-20 km

C. 5-10 km

D. 500 m-2 km

In contested sustainment, the link between the Company Train and the Forward Line of Own Troops (FLOT) must be close enough to provide rapid resupply and evacuation, yet protected enough to survive in a hostile environment. The distance of 500 meters to 2 kilometers achieves that balance: it keeps the logistics tail near the front so support arrives quickly, while staying far enough back to reduce exposure to direct fire and give planners room to maneuver and react. Distances like 30–50 kilometers would slow resupply to a crawl and undermine tempo; distances as tight as 5–10 or 10–20 kilometers can overconstrain movement or force the trains into higher-risk situations. So 500 meters to 2 kilometers is the best fit for maintaining an effective, flexible support corridor.

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://tacticalsustainopcontestedlog1.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE