

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (TAMU) IDIS 343 DISTRIBUTION LOGISTICS EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. Which items are included in PPE according to the material?**
 - A. Gowns, eye protection, head covers, protective footwear
 - B. Masks, gloves, gowns, aprons
 - C. Goggles and respirators
 - D. Footwear only

- 2. What is the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) concept intended to optimize?**
 - A. The price charged to customers for shipments.
 - B. The order size that minimizes total annual costs of ordering and holding inventory.
 - C. The number of distribution centers required.
 - D. The lead time for replenishment.

- 3. What is lead time variance and why does it matter?**
 - A. Variance in completion times at the warehouse.
 - B. Variation in demand during lead time.
 - C. Stability of lead times.
 - D. Variation in lead time; affects safety stock levels and service reliability.

- 4. Which score is considered the best single indicator of neurologic status?**
 - A. GCS
 - B. AVPU
 - C. Pupils
 - D. All of the above

- 5. Which statement correctly describes three common transportation modes and a key trait of each?**
 - A. A method of storing goods for long-term inventory.
 - B. A distribution approach where inbound goods are rapidly sorted and directed to outbound shipments with minimal storage; used to reduce handling and transit time.
 - C. A process of sorting goods by color upon arrival.
 - D. A strategy to increase inbound receiving time.

6. If daily demand sigma is 6 units/day, lead time 5 days, service level 95% ($z \approx 1.65$), calculate safety stock.
- A. ≈ 15 units
 - B. ≈ 22 units
 - C. ≈ 30 units
 - D. ≈ 10 units
7. Why is safety and compliance important in warehousing operations?
- A. Increases productivity always.
 - B. Ensures worker safety, regulatory compliance, and avoidance of penalties.
 - C. Reduces costs always.
 - D. Increases inventory levels.
8. What is capacity cushion and how is it used?
- A. The maximum capacity of a facility.
 - B. A safety stock metric for inventory.
 - C. Extra capacity kept above expected demand to absorb variability and prevent service failures; used to improve reliability.
 - D. A cost reduction tactic.
9. When the heart cannot pump enough blood and oxygen through the body to vital organs.
- A. Hypovolemic shock
 - B. Stridor
 - C. Cardiogenic shock
 - D. Neurogenic shock
10. What are freight terms?
- A. Definitions of packaging sizes.
 - B. Rules for domestic tax treatment.
 - C. Guidelines for insurance coverage only.
 - D. Terms that define cost allocation and risk transfer in shipping; example FOB origin.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which items are included in PPE according to the material?

- A. Gowns, eye protection, head covers, protective footwear
- B. Masks, gloves, gowns, aprons
- C. Goggles and respirators
- D. Footwear only

PPE is safety gear worn to prevent exposure to hazards, covering different parts of the body. The material defines PPE with items that provide broad coverage: gowns protect the body from splashes and contamination; eye protection shields the eyes from hazards; head covers prevent contamination of hair and scalp; protective footwear guards the feet from spills, dropped objects, and slips. Together, these categories illustrate the PPE emphasis in the material, making them the best fit for what's included. While others like masks or gloves are common PPE in many settings, the specific list in this material centers on body, eye, head, and foot protection.

2. What is the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) concept intended to optimize?

- A. The price charged to customers for shipments.
- B. The order size that minimizes total annual costs of ordering and holding inventory.
- C. The number of distribution centers required.
- D. The lead time for replenishment.

The idea behind EOQ is to choose an order size that minimizes the total cost of managing inventory over time by balancing two opposing cost forces: ordering costs and holding costs. Ordering costs are incurred every time you place an order, so ordering many small orders increases this cost. Holding costs are the costs of keeping inventory on hand (storage, capital, obsolescence), so ordering large quantities raises this cost. The optimal order quantity is where these two cost streams are balanced, giving the lowest total annual cost. In the classic model, the optimal quantity Q^* can be expressed as $Q^* = \sqrt{2DS/H}$, where D is the annual demand, S is the cost per order, and H is the holding cost per unit per year. This illustrates how demand, ordering cost, and holding cost drive the EOQ. So the concept is specifically about minimizing total annual costs of ordering and holding inventory, not about pricing to customers, the number of distribution centers, or replenishment lead time.

3. What is lead time variance and why does it matter?

- A. Variance in completion times at the warehouse.
- B. Variation in demand during lead time.
- C. Stability of lead times.
- D. Variation in lead time; affects safety stock levels and service reliability.

Lead time variance is the variability in the time it takes to replenish an order from one cycle to the next. When the interval between ordering and receiving stock isn't constant, you face timing risk: you can't be sure exactly when new inventory will arrive relative to demand. That timing risk matters because it directly drives how much safety stock you need to maintain the service level you want. If lead times can stretch, you must stock more to cover those longer waits, and you may need higher reorder points to avoid stockouts. In short, greater lead time variance increases uncertainty in replenishment timing, which affects both safety stock levels and overall service reliability.

4. Which score is considered the best single indicator of neurologic status?

- A. GCS**
- B. AVPU
- C. Pupils
- D. All of the above

A single, reliable way to gauge neurologic status in acute settings is the Glasgow Coma Scale because it provides a numeric, trackable measure of consciousness by combining three components: eye opening, verbal response, and motor response. Each part is scored and summed to yield a score from 3 to 15, offering a standardized snapshot of brain function that can be monitored over time to detect improvement or deterioration. This level of detail is what makes the GCS superior to AVPU. AVPU is a quick, coarse bedside assessment (Alert, Verbal, Pain, Unresponsive) that can flag a problem, but it lacks the granularity to quantify subtle changes in neurological status. Pupils are important signs of potential brain injury or cranial nerve issues, but they reflect specific aspects of brain function and do not provide a comprehensive measure of overall consciousness or neurologic status. While all of the above signs are useful, they do not combine into a single, continuous indicator of overall neurologic status the way the Glasgow Coma Scale does. Remember that medications or sedation can affect the verbal response and thus the total GCS, and GCS is just one part of a broader neurologic assessment.

5. Which statement correctly describes three common transportation modes and a key trait of each?

- A. A method of storing goods for long-term inventory.
- B. A distribution approach where inbound goods are rapidly sorted and directed to outbound shipments with minimal storage; used to reduce handling and transit time.**
- C. A process of sorting goods by color upon arrival.
- D. A strategy to increase inbound receiving time.

The statement describes cross-docking, a distribution method where inbound goods are rapidly sorted and directed to outbound shipments with minimal or no storage. The key trait here is that storage is minimized to speed up movement, reducing handling and overall transit time. This aligns with the goal in distribution logistics to move products quickly through the network and cut carrying costs. The other options describe activities that don't emphasize rapid movement through the network: storing goods for long-term inventory is warehousing, not a fast-flowing distribution tactic; sorting by color upon arrival is a sorting or quality-control step, not a transportation-mode trait; and increasing inbound receiving time would slow the process rather than accelerate it.

6. If daily demand sigma is 6 units/day, lead time 5 days, service level 95% ($z \approx 1.65$), calculate safety stock.

- A. ≈ 15 units
- B. ≈ 22 units**
- C. ≈ 30 units
- D. ≈ 10 units

The amount of safety stock reflects how much extra you need to cover variability in demand during the lead time to achieve the desired service level. Demand variability over the lead time is the daily variability scaled by how many days the lead time lasts, so the standard deviation of demand during lead time is sigma times the square root of lead time. Compute the variability during lead time: $\sigma_{DL} = 6 \times \sqrt{5} \approx 6 \times 2.236 \approx 13.42$ units. Then apply the service level z-score: $\text{safety stock} = z \times \sigma_{DL} \approx 1.65 \times 13.42 \approx 22.2$ units. So about 22 units of safety stock are needed.

7. Why is safety and compliance important in warehousing operations?

- A. Increases productivity always.
- B. Ensures worker safety, regulatory compliance, and avoidance of penalties.**
- C. Reduces costs always.
- D. Increases inventory levels.

Safety and compliance in warehousing center on protecting people and meeting legal requirements. In a warehouse you're dealing with heavy equipment, stacked pallets, loading docks, and potentially hazardous materials, so clear safety training, proper use of personal protective equipment, safe operating procedures, and regular maintenance are crucial to prevent injuries and illnesses. Regulatory compliance—following OSHA standards, fire codes, hazardous communication rules, and equipment inspections—helps ensure that hazards are identified, controlled, and reported, which reduces the risk of fines, penalties, or shutdowns that can disrupt the entire operation. This combination also supports steady, reliable throughput by minimizing disruptions from accidents and legal issues, protecting both workers and the business. While safety initiatives can influence productivity and costs, the core reason safety and compliance matter is to safeguard people and keep the operation legally and operationally sound.

8. What is capacity cushion and how is it used?

- A. The maximum capacity of a facility.
- B. A safety stock metric for inventory.
- C. Extra capacity kept above expected demand to absorb variability and prevent service failures; used to improve reliability.**
- D. A cost reduction tactic.

Capacity cushion is extra capacity kept above expected demand to absorb variability in demand and in the production process, preventing service failures and improving reliability. In practice, teams size this buffer based on how much demand and process times can swing, then build it into capacity plans, staffing, and scheduling. This might mean having spare shifts, extra machines, or flexible staffing ready to ramp up when actual demand exceeds forecasts or when operations slow down. It's usually expressed as a portion of total capacity or as a number of units or hours you keep in reserve. The idea is to protect service levels—if demand jumps or a task takes longer, the cushion lets you still meet customers on time without sacrificing reliability. A few quick contrasts help: maximum capacity is simply the upper limit of what could be done, not a buffer; a safety stock metric is about keeping extra inventory to avoid stockouts, not about capacity itself; and a cost reduction tactic would focus on trimming expenses, not on maintaining reliable service through a capacity buffer.

9. When the heart cannot pump enough blood and oxygen through the body to vital organs.

- A. Hypovolemic shock
- B. Stridor
- C. Cardiogenic shock**
- D. Neurogenic shock

When the heart cannot pump enough blood and oxygen through the body to vital organs, the problem is cardiogenic shock. This condition stems from pump failure, so cardiac output falls and tissue perfusion drops even if there's enough circulating blood. The body and organs don't receive enough oxygen, leading to symptoms like rapid heart rate, low blood pressure, cool or clammy skin, confusion, and shortness of breath or pulmonary edema. This is the scenario described by cardiogenic shock—the heart's inability to deliver adequate flow to meet the body's needs. This differs from hypovolemic shock, which is caused by too little blood volume rather than a failing pump; stridor is an airway obstruction, not a circulation problem; and neurogenic shock involves loss of vascular tone with widespread vasodilation rather than primary pump failure. In cardiogenic shock, the focus is on supporting the heart and addressing the underlying cause (such as a heart attack) while carefully managing fluids and using treatments that improve cardiac output.

10. What are freight terms?

- A. Definitions of packaging sizes.
- B. Rules for domestic tax treatment.
- C. Guidelines for insurance coverage only.
- D. Terms that define cost allocation and risk transfer in shipping; example FOB origin.**

Freight terms specify who pays for the transportation, who arranges the shipment, and when the risk of loss transfers from seller to buyer during transit. They set the rules for cost allocation and risk transfer in shipping, and are often captured by Incoterms. For example, with a term like FOB origin, the seller's responsibility ends when the goods are loaded onto the carrier; the buyer then pays for shipping and assumes risk during transit. This is exactly what freight terms govern. Other options describe packaging sizes, domestic tax treatment, or insurance guidelines, which are not about who pays shipping or when risk transfers.

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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