

92Y Supply Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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	16

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

- 1. Which class of supply is associated with rations?**
 - A. Class 1**
 - B. Class 2**
 - C. Class 3**
 - D. Class 4**
- 2. Why is Property Accountability crucial in supply management?**
 - A. It helps in reducing procurement costs**
 - B. It ensures all equipment and supplies are accounted for**
 - C. It improves the speed of transportation**
 - D. It enhances employee training programs**
- 3. What does "revenue logistics" focus on?**
 - A. Streamlining warehouse operations**
 - B. Managing the flow of goods with a focus on cost efficiency**
 - C. Tracking revenue from sales**
 - D. Optimizing human resources in logistics**
- 4. Why is conducting equipment maintenance important?**
 - A. To increase the number of supplies required**
 - B. To ensure equipment remains operational and ready for use**
 - C. To document supply shortages**
 - D. To promote team building among soldiers**
- 5. Which platform is used by 92Y specialists to track maintenance on equipment?**
 - A. Supply Chain Management System (SCMS)**
 - B. Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army)**
 - C. Logistics Management Information System (LMIS)**
 - D. Army Logistics Support Activity System (ALSA)**
- 6. What does the acronym "DOD" represent?**
 - A. Department of Development**
 - B. Department of Defense**
 - C. Department of Delivery**
 - D. Department of Operations**

- 7. What is the primary responsibility of a contracting officer in supply operations?**
- A. Managing the warehouse operations**
 - B. Overseeing and managing supply contracts**
 - C. Training supply personnel on best practices**
 - D. Monitoring inventory levels**
- 8. What type of data does a forecasting model utilize?**
- A. Random selections from customers**
 - B. Best guesses from staff**
 - C. Historical data on supply usage**
 - D. Survey results from suppliers**
- 9. What is the primary goal of supply chain optimization?**
- A. To enhance customer satisfaction**
 - B. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the supply process while reducing costs**
 - C. To increase the workforce capacity**
 - D. To expand market reach**
- 10. What is included in a supply catalog?**
- A. Supplier evaluation metrics**
 - B. Descriptions and stock numbers of available items**
 - C. Inventory turnover rates**
 - D. Contract negotiation guidelines**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which class of supply is associated with rations?

- A. Class 1**
- B. Class 2**
- C. Class 3**
- D. Class 4**

The class of supply associated with rations is Class 1. This classification includes subsistence items, which are essential for the immediate sustenance of personnel in the field and garrison environments. Class 1 supplies encompass all food and bottled drinking water required for ensuring the health and morale of troops, making it critical for operational readiness. Understanding this classification is vital because it helps in logistical planning and ensures that military personnel have the necessary resources for nutrition and hydration, which are fundamental for maintaining combat effectiveness and overall well-being. In contrast, other classes of supply refer to different categories of items, such as clothing (Class 2), petroleum, oils, and lubricants (Class 3), and construction materials (Class 4), which do not fall under the category of rations.

2. Why is Property Accountability crucial in supply management?

- A. It helps in reducing procurement costs**
- B. It ensures all equipment and supplies are accounted for**
- C. It improves the speed of transportation**
- D. It enhances employee training programs**

Property Accountability is fundamental in supply management primarily because it ensures all equipment and supplies are accounted for. This accountability is essential in managing and tracking assets effectively, which helps maintain the integrity and readiness of supplies critical for operations. By having a systematic approach to accounting for property, organizations can prevent loss, reduce waste, and ensure that all items are available when needed. The accurate tracking of assets also facilitates compliance with regulations and policies, ensuring that supply management practices are transparent and reliable. While other aspects such as reducing procurement costs or improving transportation speed may have their own merits, they do not directly address the core function of maintaining an accurate and complete inventory of equipment and supplies. Enhanced employee training programs, although beneficial, do not directly correlate to the critical nature of property accountability in supply management. Therefore, property accountability stands as the primary focus for effective supply chain operations.

3. What does "revenue logistics" focus on?

- A. Streamlining warehouse operations
- B. Managing the flow of goods with a focus on cost efficiency**
- C. Tracking revenue from sales
- D. Optimizing human resources in logistics

The focus of "revenue logistics" is on managing the flow of goods with an emphasis on cost efficiency. This involves carefully coordinating and optimizing the logistics processes to ensure that products are delivered effectively while minimizing costs. By doing so, organizations can enhance their profitability and overall financial performance. Revenue logistics encompasses various functions including inventory management, transportation, and distribution strategies, all aimed at maximizing revenue and reducing operational expenses. While aspects like streamlining warehouse operations, tracking sales revenue, and optimizing human resources are important components of logistics and supply chain management, they do not capture the essence of revenue logistics, which is inherently about the relationship between logistics practices and their impact on revenue generation.

4. Why is conducting equipment maintenance important?

- A. To increase the number of supplies required
- B. To ensure equipment remains operational and ready for use**
- C. To document supply shortages
- D. To promote team building among soldiers

Conducting equipment maintenance is crucial because it ensures that the equipment remains operational and ready for use. Regular maintenance helps identify and rectify any potential issues before they lead to equipment failure, which can have significant repercussions for mission readiness and safety. By keeping equipment in optimal condition, military operations can proceed without unexpected downtime or delays that might arise from equipment malfunctions. This proactive approach not only enhances the reliability of the equipment but also contributes to the overall effectiveness of missions and operations. The other options do not directly address the primary purpose of maintenance. Increasing the number of supplies required doesn't relate to maintenance but rather to inventory management. Documenting supply shortages involves tracking available resources, which is not the focus of maintenance activities. While team building is important, it is an indirect benefit of certain group activities and does not capture the core objective of conducting equipment maintenance.

5. Which platform is used by 92Y specialists to track maintenance on equipment?

- A. Supply Chain Management System (SCMS)**
- B. Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army)**
- C. Logistics Management Information System (LMIS)**
- D. Army Logistics Support Activity System (ALSA)**

The Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army) is the correct platform for 92Y specialists to track maintenance on equipment. This integrated logistics system provides real-time visibility of supply and maintenance processes, enabling personnel to efficiently manage and monitor equipment readiness and maintenance activities. GCSS-Army encompasses various logistics functions including supply chain management, maintenance tracking, and logistics analytics. By utilizing this system, 92Y specialists can ensure that routine maintenance is performed on schedule, track the status of repair parts, and maintain an accurate account of equipment condition, ultimately promoting mission readiness. Other options, such as the Supply Chain Management System (SCMS), Logistics Management Information System (LMIS), and Army Logistics Support Activity System (ALSA), serve different functions within military logistics and may not specifically focus on the maintenance tracking aspect as effectively as GCSS-Army does. Each of these systems has its own purpose, but for equipment maintenance tracking specifically related to the 92Y specialization, GCSS-Army is the most applicable and powerful tool available.

6. What does the acronym "DOD" represent?

- A. Department of Development**
- B. Department of Defense**
- C. Department of Delivery**
- D. Department of Operations**

The acronym "DOD" stands for the Department of Defense, which is the United States government department responsible for coordinating and supervising all agencies and functions of the government relating directly to national security and the military. The Department of Defense oversees various branches of the military, including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, ensuring that the United States is prepared to respond to threats and maintain national security. Understanding this term is crucial, particularly in contexts related to military operations, logistics, and resource management, where the Department of Defense plays a pivotal role in shaping policies and directives that affect supply chain management, readiness, and overall military strategy. The knowledge of DOD is essential for individuals working in supply chain or logistics roles in the military, as their responsibilities often directly relate to the policies and procedures established by this department.

7. What is the primary responsibility of a contracting officer in supply operations?

- A. Managing the warehouse operations**
- B. Overseeing and managing supply contracts**
- C. Training supply personnel on best practices**
- D. Monitoring inventory levels**

The primary responsibility of a contracting officer in supply operations is to oversee and manage supply contracts. This role entails ensuring that contracts are executed in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies. The contracting officer is responsible for negotiating terms, evaluating proposals, and ensuring that suppliers deliver on their commitments. This includes managing the financial aspects of contracts and ensuring that the purchasing process aligns with the organization's objectives, budget constraints, and needs. In contrast, managing warehouse operations, training supply personnel, and monitoring inventory levels, while important aspects of supply chain and logistics management, are distinct from the specific duties of a contracting officer. These tasks are typically handled by other specialized roles within the supply chain management framework. The contracting officer's focus is primarily on the procurement process and maintaining effective and legally compliant supplier relationships.

8. What type of data does a forecasting model utilize?

- A. Random selections from customers**
- B. Best guesses from staff**
- C. Historical data on supply usage**
- D. Survey results from suppliers**

Forecasting models primarily rely on historical data on supply usage as it provides a factual basis for predicting future trends. The essence of effective forecasting lies in analyzing past consumption patterns, trends, and behaviors, allowing organizations to make informed decisions about inventory requirements and supply management. Historical data reflects the actual performance over time, including fluctuations and seasonality, which can significantly impact future demands. By utilizing this data, organizations can develop statistical models that generate projections based on established patterns, reducing the uncertainty inherent in forecasting. While other options like random selections or best guesses might be used in some informal contexts, they lack the rigor and reliability that historical data offers. Survey results can provide insights but are often subjective and may not accurately reflect actual usage trends over time, limiting their effectiveness in forecasting models.

9. What is the primary goal of supply chain optimization?

- A. To enhance customer satisfaction
- B. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the supply process while reducing costs**
- C. To increase the workforce capacity
- D. To expand market reach

The primary goal of supply chain optimization is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the supply process while reducing costs. This encompasses a wide range of strategies aimed at streamlining operations, minimizing waste, and ensuring that resources are utilized in the most cost-effective manner possible. By focusing on efficiency, organizations can better manage their resources, leading to faster response times, lower operating costs, and the ability to meet customer demands more effectively. Improving effectiveness means that the supply chain not only operates smoothly but also aligns with the overall goals of the organization—such as quality control, timely delivery, and fulfillment of customer orders. In doing so, it contributes to a sustainable competitive advantage. While enhancing customer satisfaction, increasing workforce capacity, and expanding market reach are important objectives in business, they are often byproducts of a well-optimized supply chain rather than its primary focus. An efficient and effective supply chain often translates to better customer service, but the core aim lies in optimizing processes and costs within the supply chain itself.

10. What is included in a supply catalog?

- A. Supplier evaluation metrics
- B. Descriptions and stock numbers of available items**
- C. Inventory turnover rates
- D. Contract negotiation guidelines

The inclusion of descriptions and stock numbers of available items in a supply catalog is essential for effective inventory management and procurement processes. This information provides users with detailed identifiers for each item, ensuring that they can accurately order, track, and manage supplies. Descriptions help clarify what the items are, their specifications, and intended use, while stock numbers serve as unique identifiers that streamline inventory control and data entry. This level of detail is vital for minimizing errors in ordering and maximizing efficiency in supply chain operations. While other options may relate to the broader context of supply chain and procurement, they do not specifically pertain to the contents of a supply catalog. Supplier evaluation metrics, inventory turnover rates, and contract negotiation guidelines fall under different categories of supply chain management and may be used in other areas such as performance assessments, efficiency evaluations, or supplier management rather than being part of a catalog focused on item specifics.

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://92ysupplyagr.examzify.com>

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