

AP Army Logistics BOLC Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. What are the four parts of a PACE plan?**
 - A. Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency**
 - B. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary**
 - C. Primary, Alternate, Optional, Emergency**
 - D. Primary, Backup, Contingency, Exit**

- 2. How do enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems support logistics?**
 - A. Primarily handles payroll and HR data.**
 - B. Integrates planning, procurement, inventory, and financials for coordinated execution.**
 - C. Tracks only shipment routes and vehicle locations.**
 - D. Generates customer invoices exclusively.**

- 3. What is contract management's role in sustainment?**
 - A. Ensures contracts are kept on file for audit, without active management.**
 - B. Manages supplier negotiations and price terms.**
 - C. Ensures contractors perform to contract terms and deliverables and manages performance.**
 - D. Oversees internal human resources and payroll.**

- 4. Which leave type is taken in conjunction with permanent change of station (PCS) either before or after arrival at the new unit?**
 - A. TDY**
 - B. PCS Leave**
 - C. Emergency Leave**
 - D. Ordinary Leave**

- 5. PBUSE stands for Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced. What is its primary function?**
 - A. Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced; tracks property and maintains unit property books.**
 - B. Personnel Book Unit System Extended; tracks personnel records.**
 - C. Property Base Unit Stock Evaluation; manages base stocks.**
 - D. Property Book Utility System for Engineers; maintains inventory.**

- 6. What is risk?**
- A. Risk is the probability and severity of loss linked to hazards**
 - B. Risk is the chance of mission success given enemy strength**
 - C. Risk is the cost of equipment replacement after failures**
 - D. Risk is the measure of time available to complete a mission**
- 7. Which fund is described as Low Risk, Low yield; Does not lose money, low return; Government based?**
- A. C Fund: High Risk, High Yield; large-medium US companies**
 - B. S Fund: High Risk, High Yield small-medium US companies**
 - C. G Fund: Low Risk, Low yield; Does not lose money, low return; Government based**
 - D. I Fund: High Risk, High yield international companies**
- 8. Which statement accurately describes normal and special leave accrual?**
- A. Earn 30 days per year with up to 60 days saved; special leave accrual up to 90 days after 120 days in hostile area**
 - B. Earn 30 days per year with up to 60 days saved; special leave accrual up to 120 days**
 - C. Earn 15 days per year with up to 30 days saved; special leave accrual up to 60 days**
 - D. Earn 20 days per year with up to 40 days saved; special leave accrual up to 80 days**
- 9. Two most important paragraphs in an OPORD?**
- A. Situation and Command**
 - B. Logistics and Communications**
 - C. Intelligence and Safety**
 - D. Mission and Execution**
- 10. The Mission brief is used under which conditions?**
- A. Under operational conditions (training or combat)**
 - B. Informing the audience about the topic**
 - C. To obtain a leader decision**
 - D. To coordinate top brass**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the four parts of a PACE plan?

- A. Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency
- B. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary**
- C. Primary, Alternate, Optional, Emergency
- D. Primary, Backup, Contingency, Exit

In planning and logistics, PACE defines four levels of fallback to guarantee mission continuity: Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency. Start with the primary method—the first choice to accomplish the task. If that isn't feasible, switch to the alternate method, which is a different route or approach designed to achieve the same objective. If both primary and alternate aren't workable, have a contingency plan ready, offering another option that may involve different resources or timing. If everything above fails, an emergency option is used as the last resort to preserve essential capability, even if it's less ideal or more costly. This is why the standard four parts are Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency. The term Quaternary is not the established fourth level in PACE, and options using Secondary/Tertiary or Optional/Exit don't reflect the recognized sequence and purpose of PACE plans.

2. How do enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems support logistics?

- A. Primarily handles payroll and HR data.
- B. Integrates planning, procurement, inventory, and financials for coordinated execution.**
- C. Tracks only shipment routes and vehicle locations.
- D. Generates customer invoices exclusively.

ERP systems support logistics by integrating planning, procurement, inventory, and financials for coordinated execution. This means a single, shared data model across departments, providing end-to-end visibility from demand forecasting through order fulfillment to payments. With this integration, material requirements planning can automatically adjust purchase orders and production schedules based on real-time demand, while warehouse management tracks stock levels and movements, and transportation management coordinates shipments. The financial module ties costs, revenues, and billing to each logistics activity, enabling accurate costing and profitability analysis. This holistic approach keeps different parts of the supply chain aligned, reduces stockouts and overstock, speeds up order processing, and improves accuracy in cost and revenue reporting. By contrast, focusing only on payroll and HR data, or only on shipment routes, or only on invoicing misses the cohesive, cross-functional flow that ERP brings to logistics.

3. What is contract management's role in sustainment?

- A. Ensures contracts are kept on file for audit, without active management.
- B. Manages supplier negotiations and price terms.
- C. Ensures contractors perform to contract terms and deliverables and manages performance.**
- D. Oversees internal human resources and payroll.

In sustainment, contract management is about actively overseeing how contractors execute the agreement. It focuses on ensuring contractors perform to the contract terms and deliverables, continuously monitoring performance, tracking metrics, and enforcing requirements, with corrective actions when gaps appear. This proactive oversight keeps maintenance, support, and logistics operations on track, meeting quality, schedule, and reliability standards. It's not just filing contracts for audit, nor internal HR or payroll, and while price terms can be revisited, the core duty is managing how the contractor delivers and performs under the contract.

4. Which leave type is taken in conjunction with permanent change of station (PCS) either before or after arrival at the new unit?

- A. TDY
- B. PCS Leave**
- C. Emergency Leave
- D. Ordinary Leave

The key idea is leave that is specifically set aside for moving between duty stations during a permanent change of station. This type of leave is designated to cover the time you need to relocate—whether you're traveling before you report to the new unit or you've already arrived and are getting settled. It's the option that aligns directly with the PCS process, making it the appropriate choice for bridging the move. Why this is the best choice: Only this leave type is meant to accompany a PCS. It acknowledges the relocation as part of your assignment change, letting you manage travel, packing, and settling-in without using ordinary personal time for the move. Other leave types address different situations—TDY is for temporary duty elsewhere, Emergency Leave is for urgent personal or family emergencies, and Ordinary Leave is general vacation or personal time not tied to relocation. PCS Leave specifically supports the relocation aspect of a PCS, whether taken before departure or after arrival.

5. PBUSE stands for Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced. What is its primary function?

A. Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced; tracks property and maintains unit property books.

B. Personnel Book Unit System Extended; tracks personnel records.

C. Property Base Unit Stock Evaluation; manages base stocks.

D. Property Book Utility System for Engineers; maintains inventory.

PBUSE is an automated system used to manage property accountability at the unit level. Its main function is to track all accountable property and keep the unit property books current. It records detailed asset data—what the item is, its identifiers, location, custodian, and condition—and supports the full lifecycle from receipt through issue, transfers, and turn-in. This centralized tracking ensures accurate accountability for audits and readiness reporting, giving leaders a clear picture of what equipment is on hand and where it resides. The other descriptions describe tracking personnel records, managing base stocks, or an engineering-only inventory system, which aren't what this system is designed to do.

6. What is risk?

A. Risk is the probability and severity of loss linked to hazards

B. Risk is the chance of mission success given enemy strength

C. Risk is the cost of equipment replacement after failures

D. Risk is the measure of time available to complete a mission

In risk management, risk is about both how likely something harmful is and how bad the harm would be if it happens. This means you're looking at the probability of a hazard causing a loss and the severity of that loss. That combination—likelihood and impact—is what you assess to prioritize mitigations and allocate resources. The statement that risk equals the probability and severity of loss linked to hazards matches this idea exactly, which is why it's the best answer. The other ideas miss the core meaning: one focuses on a predicted mission outcome given enemy strength, another on a financial cost after failures, and another on the amount of time available—these reflect constraints or costs rather than the likelihood and consequence of hazards.

7. Which fund is described as Low Risk, Low yield; Does not lose money, low return; Government based?
- A. C Fund: High Risk, High Yield; large-medium US companies
 - B. S Fund: High Risk, High Yield small-medium US companies
 - C. G Fund: Low Risk, Low yield; Does not lose money, low return; Government based**
 - D. I Fund: High Risk, High yield international companies

The key idea is preserving principal with government backing. The G Fund is built to protect your money: it invests in special U.S. Treasury securities issued for the plan, so the principal is backed by the U.S. government and cannot be lost. Because it prioritizes safety over growth, the return is intentionally low, reflecting its very low risk. In contrast, the other funds invest in stocks or international markets and carry higher risk and higher potential returns, so they aren't described as low risk with a low yield.

8. Which statement accurately describes normal and special leave accrual?
- A. Earn 30 days per year with up to 60 days saved; special leave accrual up to 90 days after 120 days in hostile area**
 - B. Earn 30 days per year with up to 60 days saved; special leave accrual up to 120 days
 - C. Earn 15 days per year with up to 30 days saved; special leave accrual up to 60 days
 - D. Earn 20 days per year with up to 40 days saved; special leave accrual up to 80 days

Normal leave accrues at 30 days per year, and you can carry over up to 60 days. Special leave accrual is an extra option for personnel in hostile environments, allowing additional leave beyond the normal accrual, but it has a specific cap and eligibility condition. In this context, you can accrue up to 90 days of special leave after spending 120 days in a hostile area. Put together, this aligns with the statement that describes 30 days per year with a 60-day carryover and special leave accrual up to 90 days after the specified hostile-area threshold. The other options don't match these exact figures or the eligibility condition, so they don't fit the policy.

9. Two most important paragraphs in an OPORD?

- A. Situation and Command
- B. Logistics and Communications
- C. Intelligence and Safety
- D. Mission and Execution**

Focus is on turning intent into action. The Mission paragraph defines the purpose, tasks, and end state—basically what must be accomplished and why it matters. The Execution paragraph then translates that intent into a concrete plan: how the mission will be carried out, the sequence of actions, which units do what, and how they coordinate. Together, they provide the clear purpose and the practical steps to achieve it, which is why they're prioritized for guiding action in the OPORD. Other sections supply essential context—where we are, who's involved, what risks exist, and what support is available—but they don't directly spell out the task and the concrete actions as directly as Mission and Execution do.

10. The Mission brief is used under which conditions?

- A. Under operational conditions (training or combat)**
- B. Informing the audience about the topic
- C. To obtain a leader decision
- D. To coordinate top brass

Mission briefings are used to convey the plan and execution details to the unit that will carry out the mission, especially in operational conditions like training or combat. They focus on what must be accomplished, the end state, and how the force will move and synchronize to achieve it, providing a concise mission statement, commander's intent, concept of operations, tasks, and coordinating instructions. This format ensures everyone understands their specific role and how actions fit into the overall plan when decisions and rapid changes may be required in real-time. Other types of briefings serve different purposes, such as informing audiences about a topic, seeking a leader's decision, or coordinating among senior staff, but the mission brief centers on actionable execution in operational settings.

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://aparmylogbolc.examzify.com>

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

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