

AP ARMY LOGISTICS BOLC 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.

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 description best matches the G Fund?

- A. C Fund: High Risk, High Yield; large-medium US companies
- B. F Fund: Medium Risk, Medium yield; government corporate, and asset backed bonds
- C. G Fund: Low Risk, Low yield: Does not lose money, low return; Government based
- D. I Fund: High Risk, High yield international companies

2. When is a supplementary reviewer needed?

- A. When the senior rater is a lower rank than what is appropriate
- B. When the senior rater is higher rank than appropriate
- C. When the rater is in a different branch
- D. It is never needed

3. Which question best captures the role of the Theater Sustainment Command in joint operations?

- A. Provide food service for field kitchens.
- B. Coordinate only airlift operations.
- C. Develop new weapons.
- D. Plan, synchronize, and execute sustainment across the theater.

4. Which topic should not be discussed in NCOER bullet points?

- A. HIPAA
- B. Awards and recognitions
- C. Pending investigations
- D. DUI's

5. 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

- 6. Which item is not listed as a reconnaissance type?**
- A. Route
 - B. Area
 - C. Surveillance
 - D. Zone
- 7. In an OER support form, which item is appropriate to include besides accomplishments and training?**
- A. Attributes
 - B. Disciplinary actions
 - C. Family status
 - D. Unit location
- 8. Which of the following is one of the five qualities of the leader as a counselor?**
- A. Credibility
 - B. Respect for Subordinates
 - C. Adaptability
 - D. Self-Awareness
- 9. Who is affected during jamming?**
- A. The transmitter
 - B. The operator
 - C. The receiver
 - D. The network router
- 10. What are the two kinds of IRAs?**
- A. Roth: Taxed when investing but not when withdrawn; Standard: Not taxed when going in, but taxed when pulling out
 - B. Traditional: Taxed when investing; Roth: Taxed when pulling out
 - C. Roth: Not taxed when investing; Taxed when pulling out
 - D. Standard: Taxed when investing; Roth: Not taxed when withdrawing

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which description best matches the G Fund?

- A. C Fund: High Risk, High Yield; large-medium US companies
- B. F Fund: Medium Risk, Medium yield; government corporate, and asset backed bonds
- 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 G Fund is all about safety and stability. It is invested in special U.S. Treasury securities designed to protect principal, so you generally won't lose money if you hold it. Because the fund carries almost no risk from market swings, the return is very modest—low yield compared with stock or international funds. It's government-based, reflecting its guaranteed backing by the U.S. Treasury. In contrast, options describing stock funds (higher risk, higher potential return), a mix of government, corporate, and asset-backed bonds (moderate risk/return), or international equities (higher risk) don't fit the G Fund's safety-first profile. That's why the description of low risk, low yield, government-based best matches the G Fund.

2. When is a supplementary reviewer needed?

- A. When the senior rater is a lower rank than what is appropriate**
- B. When the senior rater is higher rank than appropriate
- C. When the rater is in a different branch
- D. It is never needed

A supplementary reviewer is required when the senior rater lacks the appropriate rank to review at the level of the rating. This ensures the evaluation has oversight from someone with the authority and experience commensurate with the Soldier's grade and position. If the senior rater is lower in rank than what is appropriate, bringing in a supplementary reviewer provides the necessary senior perspective and credibility to the assessment. When the senior rater already meets or exceeds the proper rank, an additional reviewer isn't needed.

3. Which question best captures the role of the Theater Sustainment Command in joint operations?

- A. Provide food service for field kitchens.
- B. Coordinate only airlift operations.
- C. Develop new weapons.
- D. Plan, synchronize, and execute sustainment across the theater.**

The Theater Sustainment Command is responsible for planning, synchronizing, and executing the flow of sustainment across the entire theater to support joint operations. Sustainment covers all the logistics needed to keep forces fed, fueled, equipped, repaired, and medically supported as they operate over a wide area and across multiple services. In joint campaigns, the TSC coordinates resources, movement, and services from multiple components, ensuring the right support reaches the right units at the right time and place. This broad, theater-wide responsibility is what the option emphasizes when it says the command plans, synchronizes, and executes sustainment across the theater. The other choices focus on narrower tasks or functions that don't capture the full role of theater-level logistics. Providing food service for field kitchens is a specific sustainment task, not the command's overarching mission. Coordinating only airlift operations ignores the broader distribution, maintenance, and support network the TSC manages. Developing new weapons is a materiel development activity, not sustaining ongoing operations.

4. Which topic should not be discussed in NCOER bullet points?

- A. HIPAA
- B. Awards and recognitions
- C. Pending investigations
- D. DUI's

HIPAA governs privacy of health information, so you should not disclose medical data in an NCOER bullet. Including diagnoses, treatment details, or health status would reveal protected personal information and isn't appropriate for performance reports. NCOER bullets should focus on job performance, leadership, and achievements, which is why mentioning awards is acceptable. Issues like pending investigations or disciplinary actions are sensitive and belong in separate processes, not in health information disclosures, so the emphasis stays on protecting soldiers' privacy rather than detailing medical or health matters.

5. 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.

6. Which item is not listed as a reconnaissance type?

- A. Route
- B. Area
- C. Surveillance
- D. Zone

Understanding reconnaissance types focuses on where the unit searches for information. The standard categories describe focus areas: route reconnaissance looks along a specific path to identify obstacles, threats, and routing issues; area reconnaissance examines a defined region to assess terrain, positions, and security; and zone reconnaissance covers a larger area to locate forces and understand overall security conditions within that zone. Surveillance, while it involves watching and gathering information, is not categorized as one of these reconnaissance types. It's a method of ongoing observation that can support reconnaissance, but it isn't itself listed as a reconnaissance type. So the item that isn't listed as a reconnaissance type is Surveillance.

7. In an OER support form, which item is appropriate to include besides accomplishments and training?

- A. Attributes**
- B. Disciplinary actions
- C. Family status
- D. Unit location

The main idea being tested is recognizing what complements an officer's measurable results on an OER support form. Along with accomplishments and training, including attributes provides a qualitative view of how the officer performs: the character and qualities that influence daily work, decision-making, leadership, teamwork, communication, adaptability, and professional bearing. These attributes help a rater gauge readiness for greater responsibility and potential for future roles, giving a more complete picture beyond what numbers and courses alone show. Disciplinary actions belong in separate HR or personnel records and don't fit as a standard part of the OER narrative about an officer's performance and development. Personal details like family status are irrelevant to job performance, and unit location is administrative information that doesn't reflect the individual's capabilities or potential.

8. Which of the following is one of the five qualities of the leader as a counselor?

- A. Credibility
- B. Respect for Subordinates
- C. Adaptability**
- D. Self-Awareness

Adaptability is the quality that best fits the leader as counselor because counseling requires tuning guidance to each subordinate's needs, learning style, and the evolving situation. A counselor leader must shift approaches—whether providing direct instructions or facilitating through questions and feedback—to keep guidance relevant as missions, resources, and personal circumstances change. This flexibility lets the counselor tailor feedback, set achievable goals, and adjust plans so subordinates can grow and stay motivated. While credibility, respect, and self-awareness support effective counseling, the ability to adapt ensures the guidance remains appropriate and effective across different people and contexts.

9. Who is affected during jamming?

- A. The transmitter
- B. The operator
- C. The receiver**
- D. The network router

Jamming disrupts the receive path of a radio link. By injecting interference into the channel, the device that is supposed to listen—the receiver—struggles to pull out the intended signal from the noise, leading to degraded or lost communication. The transmitter continues to send, and the operator's role is to run the equipment, not to decode the signal, so they're not the primary target of the interference. The network router isn't the focus unless it is the actual receiver for that link. So the receiver is the one affected.

10. What are the two kinds of IRAs?

- A. Roth: Taxed when investing but not when withdrawn; Standard: Not taxed when going in, but taxed when pulling out
- B. Traditional: Taxed when investing; Roth: Taxed when pulling out
- C. Roth: Not taxed when investing; Taxed when pulling out
- D. Standard: Taxed when investing; Roth: Not taxed when withdrawing

Two kinds of IRAs are Traditional (often called standard) and Roth. Traditional IRAs offer a tax break now: contributions are often deductible from your current income, reducing your taxes today, and the account grows tax-deferred. When you withdraw in retirement, those distributions are taxed as ordinary income, and early withdrawals typically face penalties. Roth IRAs are funded with after-tax dollars, so you don't get a tax deduction when you invest, but the account grows tax-free and qualified withdrawals in retirement are tax-free. If you take withdrawals before meeting the rules, taxes and penalties can apply to the earnings. So, the key distinction is when taxes are paid: Traditional IRAs are taxed on withdrawal, while Roth IRAs are taxed upfront (at contribution) but withdrawals are tax-free if qualified.

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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://aparmylogbolc.examzify.com>

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

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