

ARMY MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY (MOS) – 92 ALPHA TEST 1 PRACTICE (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. In the FAD IV entry, which choice is correct?

- A. Active Duty Army
- B. National Guard
- C. U.S. Army Reserve
- D. Air National Guard

2. If you are looking for ammunition, which class should you consult?

- A. Class I (1)
- B. Class V (5)
- C. Class VII (7)
- D. Class VIII (8)

3. When should a physical inventory be performed?

- A. On a scheduled basis (e.g., annually) and whenever there are discrepancies or changes in accountability.
- B. Only when new property arrives.
- C. Only during audits.
- D. Whenever the property is moved to another location.

4. How can you reduce errors in supply operations?

- A. Standardize processes, train personnel, use automated systems, and perform regular inventories and audits.
- B. Increase manual handling without checks.
- C. Avoid audits to save time.
- D. Change procedures randomly.

5. What action should you take if a received item is damaged?

- A. Disregard the damage and use the item.
- B. Note the damage on the receipt, report to the supervisor, and initiate a claims/return process per policy.
- C. Archive the item and delete the receipt.
- D. Sell the item as is.

- 6. What is the numeral designation for Major End Items such as racks and tracked vehicles?**
- A. Class I (1)
 - B. Class III (3)
 - C. Class VII (7)
 - D. Class VIII (8)
- 7. Which statement accurately describes TAC 4 relative to TAC 2?**
- A. TAC 4 identifies a commercial shipping address for bulk/freight when TAC 2 address cannot be used; TAC 2 is the ship to address
 - B. TAC 4 identifies the mailing address; TAC 2 the ship to
 - C. TAC 4 identifies the billing address
 - D. TAC 4 identifies the ship to address; TAC 2 is the billing address
- 8. What is a bin location and why is it used?**
- A. A bin location is a temporary holding area for returned items only.
 - B. A bin location is a designated storage area used to quickly locate items and maintain accurate stock.
 - C. A bin location is where damaged goods are stored.
 - D. A bin location is the same as a packing station.
- 9. Which of the following is an example of a Document Number format?**
- A. W80TDS73450051
 - B. W80TDS73450051A
 - C. W80TDS7345005B
 - D. W80TD73450051
- 10. Which of the following best identifies items that require secured storage and restricted access?**
- A. General office supplies.
 - B. Public-use equipment.
 - C. Controlled inventory.
 - D. Training materials.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the FAD IV entry, which choice is correct?

- A. Active Duty Army
- B. National Guard**
- C. U.S. Army Reserve
- D. Air National Guard

The main idea here is recognizing which Army component is tied to FAD IV entries in this context. The National Guard is the correct answer because FAD IV entries are associated with the National Guard's state-based, dual-state/federal mission. When not activated for federal service, National Guard units operate under state authority and keep records within that structure; this contrasts with Active Duty Army, which follows a strictly federal chain of command, and the U.S. Army Reserve, which is federally controlled military reserve rather than state-focused. The Air National Guard is the air force component and not the Army's field operations. So the National Guard best fits the scenario described by FAD IV.

2. If you are looking for ammunition, which class should you consult?

- A. Class I (1)
- B. Class V (5)**
- C. Class VII (7)
- D. Class VIII (8)

Understanding how the Army organizes supplies helps you know where to look for what you need. Ammunition is categorized under a specific supply class used to manage and requisition the items. The class that handles ammunition, weapons, and related explosives is Class V. That's why looking for ammo, you go to Class V accounts and procedures. Other classes cover different kinds of items: Class I is subsistence (food and rations), Class VII includes major end items like weapons systems and vehicles, and Class VIII covers medical material. This classification system keeps requisitions efficient and ensures ammo requests flow through the correct chain.

3. When should a physical inventory be performed?

- A. On a scheduled basis (e.g., annually) and whenever there are discrepancies or changes in accountability.**
- B. Only when new property arrives.
- C. Only during audits.
- D. Whenever the property is moved to another location.

Physical inventory is the process of verifying that the items on hand match the property records, ensuring accurate accountability. It helps catch shortages, overages, misplacement, and record errors so readiness and financial reporting stay reliable. Because accuracy needs to be maintained regularly and whenever accountability changes, inventories are performed on a scheduled basis (for example annually) and whenever there are discrepancies or changes in accountability such as transfers, disposals, or receipt of new property. This is why the option describing both regular cadence and trigger events is the best fit. Doing inventories only when new property arrives misses the routine checks that keep records trustworthy. Doing them only during audits or only when property moves also misses other times when mismatches can occur.

4. How can you reduce errors in supply operations?

- A. Standardize processes, train personnel, use automated systems, and perform regular inventories and audits.**
- B. Increase manual handling without checks.
- C. Avoid audits to save time.
- D. Change procedures randomly.

Reducing errors in supply operations comes from making processes repeatable, verifiable, and supervised by both people and systems. When tasks follow standardized procedures, everyone performs the same steps in the same order, which minimizes variability that leads to mistakes. Training ensures personnel understand exactly how to receive, store, issue, and record items, so gaps in knowledge don't translate into miscounts or misplacements. Automated systems, like barcode scanning and warehouse management software, cut down on manual data entry, speed up processing, and provide real-time visibility into stock movements, making errors easier to spot early. Regular inventories and audits compare physical stock to what the records show, quickly revealing discrepancies and their root causes, and enabling timely corrections and process improvements. Together, these practices create a strong checks-and-balances environment that reduces errors. Without checks, audits, or standardization, errors accumulate; random changes disrupt flow and introduce new mistakes, so the comprehensive approach is the most effective.

5. What action should you take if a received item is damaged?

- A. Disregard the damage and use the item.
- B. Note the damage on the receipt, report to the supervisor, and initiate a claims/return process per policy.**
- C. Archive the item and delete the receipt.
- D. Sell the item as is.

When you receive an item, document any damage right away and follow the established process to address it. Noting the damage on the receipt, reporting it to your supervisor, and starting the official claims or return procedure per policy keeps the asset's condition and history clear. This creates a proper audit trail, ensures the item is dispositioned correctly (repaired, replaced, or returned), and protects the organization from loss or liability. Ignoring damage, erasing evidence by archiving or deleting records, or attempting to sell damaged goods bypasses controls and violates policy. The correct action maintains accountability and keeps the supply system accurate and trustworthy.

6. What is the numeral designation for Major End Items such as racks and tracked vehicles?

- A. Class I (1)
- B. Class III (3)
- C. Class VII (7)**
- D. Class VIII (8)

In Army logistics, items are grouped into classes, with Major End Items falling under Class VII. This classification covers the complete end items of equipment that operate as a system, such as tracked vehicles and other major military hardware. The numeral 7 signals this category, which is why Major End Items like racks and tracked vehicles are designated Class VII. Other classes correspond to different families, for example Class I is subsistence, Class III covers petroleum products, and Class VIII is medical equipment.

7. Which statement accurately describes TAC 4 relative to TAC 2?

- A. TAC 4 identifies a commercial shipping address for bulk/freight when TAC 2 address cannot be used; TAC 2 is the ship to address**
- B. TAC 4 identifies the mailing address; TAC 2 the ship to
- C. TAC 4 identifies the billing address
- D. TAC 4 identifies the ship to address; TAC 2 is the billing address

TAC codes designate how and where shipments are directed, with TAC 2 used as the standard ship-to address. TAC 4 acts as an alternate commercial shipping address specifically for bulk or freight shipments when the primary ship-to address can't be used. That makes the statement describing TAC 4 as identifying a commercial shipping address for bulk/freight and TAC 2 as the ship-to address the best fit. The other roles (mailing or billing) are not the functions assigned to TAC 4 in this context, nor is TAC 2 described as anything other than the ship-to address in normal operations.

8. What is a bin location and why is it used?

- A. A bin location is a temporary holding area for returned items only.
- B. A bin location is a designated storage area used to quickly locate items and maintain accurate stock.**
- C. A bin location is where damaged goods are stored.
- D. A bin location is the same as a packing station.

Bin location means the designated storage spot in the warehouse assigned to a specific item, so you can quickly find it and keep stock records accurate. When every item has a known bin, picking is faster, restocking and cycle counts are more efficient, and the inventory system reflects the exact location and quantity. This reduces time wasted searching, minimizes misplacements, and improves accuracy and traceability of stock. The other options describe different storage or handling areas (temporary holds for returns, damaged-goods storage, or a packing station), which aren't about the purpose of a bin location.

9. Which of the following is an example of a Document Number format?

- A. W80TDS73450051**
- B. W80TDS73450051A
- C. W80TDS7345005B
- D. W80TD73450051

Document numbers follow a fixed pattern: a specific prefix that identifies the system, then a numeric sequence with no extra letters after it. In this case, the standard prefix is W80TDS, and it should be followed by eight digits to create a unique identifier. The valid example matches that pattern exactly: the prefix W80TDS plus eight digits, with no additional characters afterward. The other options break the format in ways that make them invalid as a Document Number—one adds a trailing letter, another changes the required prefix by omitting a character, and another alters the prefix plus uses a nonstandard trailing character.

10. Which of the following best identifies items that require secured storage and restricted access?

- A. General office supplies.
- B. Public-use equipment.
- C. Controlled inventory.**
- D. Training materials.

The concept being tested is identifying items that must be kept in secured storage with access limited to authorized personnel. In Army logistics, restricted-access, secured storage is required for items that pose higher risk if lost, stolen, or misused, or that are sensitive for safety or security reasons. These items are designated as controlled inventory, meaning they require strict accountability—locked storage, controlled sign-out procedures, and regular inventories to track who handles them and when. This is why controlled inventory is the best fit: it explicitly denotes both secure storage and restricted access, ensuring proper control and traceability. General office supplies are typically stored openly and accessible to many, so they don't require the same level of restriction. Public-use equipment is, by design, meant for broad use and not restricted. Training materials may be used for learning activities and don't inherently imply restricted access unless they're specially designated as sensitive.

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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://armymos92alpha1.examzify.com>

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

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