

CDC Logistics Plans Journeyman (2G051) Volume 1 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. Which of the following best describes a characteristic of an effective supply chain?**
 - A. High storage costs**
 - B. Complexity in operations**
 - C. Efficiency in timing and cost management**
 - D. Limited communication between partners**

- 2. What role does a logistics plan primarily serve in an organization?**
 - A. To direct marketing strategies**
 - B. To provide a detailed roadmap for transportation and storage**
 - C. To assess employee performance**
 - D. To determine product pricing**

- 3. Which factors are important to consider during route planning for transportation?**
 - A. Only distance and time**
 - B. Distance, cost, time, and security**
 - C. Cost and weather conditions**
 - D. Time and vehicle type**

- 4. What is the title of an individual who leads a unified command?**
 - A. General Commander**
 - B. Chief of Staff**
 - C. Combatant Commander (CCDR)**
 - D. Operations Director**

- 5. Which planning directive provides essential planning guidance for the development of a plan/order?**
 - A. Execution Order (EXORD)**
 - B. Planning Directive (PLANDIR)**
 - C. Planning Order (PLANORD)**
 - D. Operational Directive (OPORD)**

- 6. What does the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approve to announce the selected course of action?**
- A. Alert Order (ALERTORD)**
 - B. Execution Order (EXORD)**
 - C. Operational Plan (OPLAN)**
 - D. Mission Assignment (MA)**
- 7. What should a unit report if issues with WRM coordination arise?**
- A. Functional area agreement coordinators**
 - B. Headquarters USAF**
 - C. Major commands**
 - D. Logistics command**
- 8. How often must funds from cross-servicing agreements (ACSA) be tracked and accounted for?**
- A. Monthly**
 - B. Quarterly**
 - C. Annually**
 - D. Biennially**
- 9. What does the War Plans Additive Requirements Report (WPARR) authorize?**
- A. Aircraft**
 - B. Weapons**
 - C. Vehicles**
 - D. Personnel**
- 10. What is the significance of technology in logistics information systems?**
- A. It increases manual tracking of shipments**
 - B. It streamlines operations, enhances data visibility, and improves decision-making processes**
 - C. It limits supplier communication**
 - D. It reduces the need for logistics training**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following best describes a characteristic of an effective supply chain?

- A. High storage costs**
- B. Complexity in operations**
- C. Efficiency in timing and cost management**
- D. Limited communication between partners**

An effective supply chain is characterized by efficiency in timing and cost management. This means that the supply chain is designed to minimize delays and reduce costs at every stage, from procurement to delivery. Efficient timing ensures that products are available when needed, which helps prevent stockouts and excess inventory. Effective cost management involves optimizing resources to reduce expenses while maintaining quality and service levels. By focusing on both timing and cost, companies can improve their responsiveness to customer demands and enhance overall satisfaction, which is crucial for maintaining a competitive edge in the market. This characteristic promotes a more streamlined operation, where activities are coordinated effectively to maximize productivity and reduce waste. In contrast, high storage costs, complexity in operations, and limited communication between partners would adversely impact a supply chain's efficiency, leading to potential delays, increased expenses, and reduced collaboration among stakeholders.

2. What role does a logistics plan primarily serve in an organization?

- A. To direct marketing strategies**
- B. To provide a detailed roadmap for transportation and storage**
- C. To assess employee performance**
- D. To determine product pricing**

The primary role of a logistics plan in an organization is to provide a detailed roadmap for transportation and storage. This entails planning and coordinating all aspects of the supply chain, ensuring that materials, products, and resources are efficiently moved from one point to another while also considering storage needs. A well-constructed logistics plan optimizes where goods are placed, how they are transported, and ultimately ensures timely delivery to customers or production facilities. By prioritizing transportation and storage strategies, organizations can effectively manage inventory levels, reduce costs, and improve customer satisfaction. This allows a company to respond quickly to demand fluctuations and maintain smooth operations without unnecessary delays or excess costs. In contrast, the other options focus on different aspects of business operations that do not align directly with the objectives of a logistics plan, such as marketing strategies, employee performance, and product pricing, which are separate functions within an organization.

3. Which factors are important to consider during route planning for transportation?

- A. Only distance and time
- B. Distance, cost, time, and security**
- C. Cost and weather conditions
- D. Time and vehicle type

Route planning for transportation requires a comprehensive analysis of multiple factors to ensure the efficiency, effectiveness, and safety of the logistics operation. Focusing on distance, cost, time, and security provides a holistic view of the transportation process. Distance is essential as it directly affects the travel time and fuel consumption. Lowering distance can enhance efficiency, while longer distances can increase operational costs. Cost is another critical factor, as it encompasses not only the fuel expenses but also maintenance, driver wages, potential tolls, and other associated costs. Balancing costs against distance and time helps in making economically viable decisions. Time is crucial for meeting delivery schedules and customer expectations. Timeliness can impact service levels, relational contracts, and may incur penalties for delays, thus making it a vital aspect of route planning. Security is paramount, especially when transporting valuable or sensitive goods. Evaluating routes for safety and potential hazards can prevent theft and damage, contributing to overall risk management in logistics. Incorporating all these elements leads to a more strategic approach in route planning, aligning with best practices in logistics and operational effectiveness. This comprehensive approach reflects industry standards, which prioritize efficiency and reliability in transportation planning.

4. What is the title of an individual who leads a unified command?

- A. General Commander
- B. Chief of Staff
- C. Combatant Commander (CCDR)**
- D. Operations Director

The title of an individual who leads a unified command is Combatant Commander (CCDR). This role is crucial within the framework of military operations, where the CCDR oversees assigned forces across multiple services and directs operations within their designated area of responsibility. The CCDR is responsible for strategic planning, resource allocation, and mission execution, and they operate under the authority granted by higher command structures, ensuring that unified efforts are effectively coordinated. In contrast, other titles listed, such as General Commander, Chief of Staff, and Operations Director, do not hold the specific responsibility or authority associated with leading a unified command. The term "General Commander" is not an officially recognized rank or title within the military hierarchy for this purpose. The "Chief of Staff" typically refers to a role more focused on organizational leadership rather than command in operational contexts. Similarly, the "Operations Director" is generally a role found within businesses or operational organizations but does not have the same scope or military implications as the CCDR. Thus, the Combatant Commander uniquely fits the description of leading a unified command.

5. Which planning directive provides essential planning guidance for the development of a plan/order?

- A. Execution Order (EXORD)**
- B. Planning Directive (PLANDIR)**
- C. Planning Order (PLANORD)**
- D. Operational Directive (OPORD)**

The Planning Order (PLANORD) serves a critical role in the planning process as it outlines the essential guidance necessary for the development of a plan or order. It provides specific instructions, objectives, and guidelines that planners and operators must follow when creating operational plans or orders. The PLANORD ensures that planning efforts are coherent, targeted, and aligned with the overall strategic objectives of the mission. This directive typically contains information such as timelines, resource allocation, and defined roles and responsibilities, which are crucial for the coordination and execution of the plan. By establishing a clear framework within which planners must operate, the PLANORD enables effective communication and efficient execution of military operations, ensuring that all actions are synchronized and appropriately prioritized. Other options, while relevant in military operations and planning, serve different purposes. Execution Orders (EXORDs) provide directions for executing approved plans, Operational Directives (OPORDs) detail the specific instructions for an operation, and Planning Directives (PLANDIRs) can set the conditions for broader planning, but none fulfill the specific role of offering the essential guidance for developing a plan or order like the Planning Order does.

6. What does the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approve to announce the selected course of action?

- A. Alert Order (ALERTORD)**
- B. Execution Order (EXORD)**
- C. Operational Plan (OPLAN)**
- D. Mission Assignment (MA)**

The correct answer is Alert Order (ALERTORD). An Alert Order is issued by the Secretary of Defense to inform appropriate military and civilian authorities of the selected course of action. It serves as a directive to prepare for potential military operations, ensuring that all necessary entities are ready to react swiftly to the situation at hand. In this context, the Alert Order is designed to alert the relevant personnel and resources about the decision so they can commence pre-positioning and coordination efforts aligned with the approved plan. This readiness is critical for effective response and implementation as operational circumstances develop. The other options, while related to military operations, serve different purposes. An Execution Order (EXORD) provides the specific authority to commence operations but follows the initial alert process. An Operational Plan (OPLAN) outlines broader strategies and tactical operations but does not itself serve as an announcement of a selected course of action. A Mission Assignment (MA) pertains to assigning tasks and resources for specific operations, which comes after the course of action is selected and announced.

7. What should a unit report if issues with WRM coordination arise?

- A. Functional area agreement coordinators**
- B. Headquarters USAF**
- C. Major commands**
- D. Logistics command**

When issues with War Reserve Materiel (WRM) coordination arise, it is crucial to report these concerns to Headquarters USAF. This is because Headquarters USAF holds the overarching responsibility for ensuring that logistics and coordination processes across the Air Force are appropriately managed and aligned with service-wide requirements. Reporting to Headquarters USAF facilitates a systematic approach to address issues escalating from individual units or commands. The headquarters has access to resources, expertise, and a wider context that allows them to implement solutions or interventions that may be necessary to resolve WRM coordination issues effectively. The other options, while they may play a role in logistics management or coordination, do not possess the same level of authority or capability as Headquarters USAF when it comes to addressing systemic issues impacting multiple units. Therefore, directing concerns to this central authority ensures that appropriate actions are initiated to rectify coordination problems at the broader operational level.

8. How often must funds from cross-servicing agreements (ACSA) be tracked and accounted for?

- A. Monthly**
- B. Quarterly**
- C. Annually**
- D. Biennially**

Funds from cross-servicing agreements (ACSA) must be tracked and accounted for annually. This requirement is established to ensure that financial records are accurate and reflective of the services rendered and received. Annual tracking allows for comprehensive oversight and facilitates better financial planning and execution of agreements over the fiscal year. It ensures that all parties involved in the ACSA can evaluate their financial standing and make necessary adjustments or renewals in a timely fashion. This annual review process helps maintain accountability and transparency in the management of cross-servicing funds, which is critical for budgetary and operational efficiency in logistics and resource management.

9. What does the War Plans Additive Requirements Report (WPARR) authorize?

- A. Aircraft**
- B. Weapons**
- C. Vehicles**
- D. Personnel**

The War Plans Additive Requirements Report (WPARR) plays a critical role in logistics and planning within military operations. It specifically outlines and authorizes additional requirements for vehicles as part of military readiness and operational planning. This report is essential for identifying the quantity and type of logistical support necessary to execute contingency plans and ensure that transportation and maneuvering capabilities are adequately equipped. The approval detailed in the WPARR is a reflection of the anticipated needs for the successful execution of military operations, making it vital for maintaining operational efficiency. Therefore, vehicles are a primary focus of the WPARR, as they are indispensable for the movement of personnel, equipment, and supplies in various scenarios. Understanding this distinction helps in grasping the overall logistics management within military strategies.

10. What is the significance of technology in logistics information systems?

- A. It increases manual tracking of shipments**
- B. It streamlines operations, enhances data visibility, and improves decision-making processes**
- C. It limits supplier communication**
- D. It reduces the need for logistics training**

The significance of technology in logistics information systems is fundamentally rooted in its ability to streamline operations, enhance data visibility, and improve decision-making processes. By integrating advanced technologies such as software systems, tracking tools, and data analytics, organizations can automate many logistics operations that were previously manual, leading to increased efficiency. Streamlining operations means that processes such as order fulfillment, inventory management, and shipping can be conducted more rapidly and with fewer errors, as technology can facilitate real-time monitoring and management of these activities. Enhanced data visibility allows logistics personnel and decision-makers to access critical information on the status of shipments, inventory levels, and delivery timelines, which is essential for effective planning and responsiveness to changing conditions in the supply chain. Furthermore, improved decision-making processes arise from the ability to analyze data more effectively. With access to accurate and timely information, managers can make informed decisions regarding resource allocation, route optimization, and overall supply chain strategy, which results in better operational performance and customer satisfaction. In contrast, the other options present scenarios that do not accurately reflect the advantages of technological advancements in logistics. For instance, increasing manual tracking of shipments would be counterproductive and contradict the purpose of using technology. Similarly, limiting supplier communication and reducing the need for logistics training would not represent the

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://cdc26051vol1.examzify.com>

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

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