

CDC Materiel Management Volume 3 URE 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 stock level determines the lowest total variable costs to order and hold inventory?**
 - A. Minimum order quantity (MOQ)**
 - B. Fixed order quantity (FOQ)**
 - C. Economic order quantity (EOQ)**
 - D. Average periodic demand (APD)**

- 2. Who collaborates with the logistics readiness squadron (LRS) to support mission requirements?**
 - A. Air Force Materiel Command Research Unit**
 - B. Air Force Logistics Command Supply Division**
 - C. Air Force Materiel Command Supply Chain Management-Retail**
 - D. United States Transportation Command Logistics Center**

- 3. What is meant by "operational readiness" in Materiel Management?**
 - A. The efficiency of supplier contracts**
 - B. The state of preparedness to operate**
 - C. The accuracy of inventory records**
 - D. The speed of procurement processes**

- 4. Which activity code is used to process non-equipment authorization inventory data equipment turn-ins to the logistics readiness squadron?**
 - A. P**
 - B. F**
 - C. Q10**
 - D. R15**

- 5. Which document identification code (DIC) indicates a denial to a redistribution order (RDO)?**
 - A. B2***
 - B. B7***
 - C. B1***
 - D. B9***

- 6. What does a Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR) indicate?**
- A. A consistent supply of items received**
 - B. A report of discrepancies in quantities or conditions of received items**
 - C. A confirmation of order fulfillment**
 - D. A reconciliation of financial records**
- 7. What is the primary function of the Logistics Readiness Squadron (LRS)?**
- A. To manage logistics and supply functions**
 - B. To oversee transportation of personnel**
 - C. To provide financial support for operations**
 - D. To maintain communication among different departments**
- 8. What is the role of the Base Supply Division?**
- A. To conduct inspections of equipment**
 - B. To manage the supply chain for base operations**
 - C. To oversee employee training**
 - D. To facilitate research and development**
- 9. What is the primary function of the Inventory Management System (IMS)?**
- A. To manage personnel records**
 - B. To track inventory levels and manage orders**
 - C. To monitor financial allocations**
 - D. To oversee training and development**
- 10. In Materiel Management, what are "classifications"?**
- A. Levels of employee expertise**
 - B. Categories grouping items based on similarities**
 - C. Formats for documenting transactions**
 - D. Types of leadership within a supply team**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which stock level determines the lowest total variable costs to order and hold inventory?

- A. Minimum order quantity (MOQ)**
- B. Fixed order quantity (FOQ)**
- C. Economic order quantity (EOQ)**
- D. Average periodic demand (APD)**

The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) is the stock level that minimizes the total variable costs associated with ordering and holding inventory. This concept is fundamental in inventory management and seeks to identify the optimal order quantity that reduces overall costs. The EOQ formula takes into account the various costs of inventory, including order costs (the costs associated with placing an order) and holding costs (the costs associated with storing unsold goods). By deriving the EOQ, organizations can determine the most cost-effective number of units to order, balancing the trade-off between ordering frequency and the cost of holding inventory. Effective management of inventory using EOQ leads to a more efficient supply chain, as it helps prevent overstocking and stockouts, thereby reducing operational inefficiencies and unnecessary expenses. This concept is particularly important for businesses aiming to optimize their supply chain management and reduce overall costs. The other options relate to inventory management but do not specifically focus on minimizing total variable costs in the same way.

2. Who collaborates with the logistics readiness squadron (LRS) to support mission requirements?

- A. Air Force Materiel Command Research Unit**
- B. Air Force Logistics Command Supply Division**
- C. Air Force Materiel Command Supply Chain Management-Retail**
- D. United States Transportation Command Logistics Center**

The correct option identifies the Air Force Materiel Command Supply Chain Management-Retail as the entity that collaborates with the logistics readiness squadron (LRS) to support mission requirements. This collaboration is vital because the Supply Chain Management-Retail focuses on overseeing the supply chain aspects relevant to logistics and inventory management, ensuring that the LRS has the necessary resources and materials to meet operational demands. The relationship between the LRS and Supply Chain Management-Retail is crucial as it streamlines the processes involved in sourcing, distributing, and managing supplies needed for effective logistics operations. Their collaboration helps maintain readiness and efficiency in fulfilling mission requirements, enhancing overall effectiveness in fulfilling the logistical needs of the Air Force. Other options may involve different aspects of material management or logistics support but do not specifically emphasize the direct collaboration with LRS in terms of managing the supply chain relevant to mission execution. This distinction highlights why the Air Force Materiel Command Supply Chain Management-Retail is the appropriate choice.

3. What is meant by "operational readiness" in Materiel Management?

- A. The efficiency of supplier contracts
- B. The state of preparedness to operate**
- C. The accuracy of inventory records
- D. The speed of procurement processes

Operational readiness in Materiel Management refers to the overall state of preparedness to carry out missions effectively and efficiently. This concept encompasses not just the availability of materials and supplies but also the entire process by which those materials are organized, maintained, and managed to ensure they can be deployed when needed. When a unit or organization is operationally ready, it means that the necessary equipment, supplies, personnel, and logistics are in place to react promptly to any situation or requirement. This encompasses all aspects of readiness, including the quality of inventory management, supplier reliability, and the capacity for quick procurement. However, the core of operational readiness focuses on the overall condition and capability to fulfill the operational mission. While efficiency in supplier contracts, accuracy of inventory records, and speed of procurement processes all contribute to operational readiness, they are merely components of a broader framework that defines how prepared an organization is to function effectively in a given operational context. Thus, the essence of operational readiness is best captured by the state of preparedness to operate.

4. Which activity code is used to process non-equipment authorization inventory data equipment turn-ins to the logistics readiness squadron?

- A. P**
- B. F
- C. Q10
- D. R15

The activity code used to process non-equipment authorization inventory data equipment turn-ins to the logistics readiness squadron is P. This code is specifically designated for reporting and managing non-expendable item turn-ins, including equipment that is neither permanently assigned nor managed under a formal authorization system. It signifies that the items are being returned to the logistics readiness squadron for various reasons such as excess inventory or changes in equipment requirements. In this context, the use of the P code helps streamline the processing of these transactions and ensures that the logistics readiness squadron can accurately account for the returned items, maintain effective inventory control, and make informed decisions regarding redistribution or disposal of inventory. The clarity and standardization of using this activity code facilitate efficient operations and accurate data recording within the Materiel Management system.

5. Which document identification code (DIC) indicates a denial to a redistribution order (RDO)?

- A. B2***
- B. B7***
- C. B1***
- D. B9***

The document identification code (DIC) that indicates a denial to a redistribution order (RDO) is specifically designed to provide clear communication regarding the status of inventory and order requests. The B7* code is utilized to signify that an RDO has been denied, allowing supply personnel to easily recognize and react to the situation. This system of document identification codes is crucial for maintaining an organized and efficient supply chain, ensuring that all parties involved understand the outcome of redistribution requests. Using the correct DIC helps prevent confusion over the status of orders and promotes effective inventory management practices.

6. What does a Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR) indicate?

- A. A consistent supply of items received**
- B. A report of discrepancies in quantities or conditions of received items**
- C. A confirmation of order fulfillment**
- D. A reconciliation of financial records**

A Supply Discrepancy Report (SDR) serves as an important documentation tool within supply chain management, specifically indicating discrepancies observed in quantities or conditions of items received compared to what was ordered or expected. This report highlights inconsistencies such as missing items, damaged goods, or incorrect deliveries, essentially acting as a formal claim that must be addressed by suppliers or logistics partners. The correct identification of discrepancies is crucial for maintaining accurate inventory records, ensuring accountability, and facilitating corrective actions. By addressing these issues promptly, organizations can improve operational efficiency and customer satisfaction, which is essential for maintaining smooth supply chain operations. Hence, the SDR plays a vital role in ensuring that received goods meet the required standards and quantities, thereby supporting overall material management processes effectively.

7. What is the primary function of the Logistics Readiness Squadron (LRS)?

- A. To manage logistics and supply functions**
- B. To oversee transportation of personnel**
- C. To provide financial support for operations**
- D. To maintain communication among different departments**

The primary function of the Logistics Readiness Squadron (LRS) is indeed to manage logistics and supply functions. This encompasses a variety of responsibilities crucial to ensuring that military operations have the necessary resources, equipment, and supplies readily available. The LRS plays a vital role in maintaining the supply chain, which includes inventory management, procurement, and distribution of materials. By effectively managing logistics and supply functions, the LRS ensures that units can operate efficiently in both peacetime and wartime scenarios. This includes the ability to respond swiftly to changing operational needs and ensuring that personnel are equipped and ready to fulfill their missions. The broad scope of this management extends to dealing with various classes of supply, enhancing the overall readiness and operational capability of the unit. In contrast, while overseeing transportation of personnel is an important aspect of military logistics, it is a narrower focus that falls under the larger umbrella of logistics management, which the LRS is specifically tasked with. Providing financial support and maintaining communication among different departments, while critical to overall military operations, do not capture the comprehensive logistics responsibilities that define the LRS's primary function.

8. What is the role of the Base Supply Division?

- A. To conduct inspections of equipment**
- B. To manage the supply chain for base operations**
- C. To oversee employee training**
- D. To facilitate research and development**

The Base Supply Division plays a critical role in managing the supply chain for base operations. This includes the procurement, storage, and distribution of materials and supplies necessary for the efficient functioning of the base. Proper management of the supply chain ensures that all departments within the base have access to the resources they need, whether it's parts for aircraft, maintenance tools, or general supplies required for daily operations. In this capacity, the Base Supply Division is responsible for maintaining inventory levels, optimizing supply routes, and coordinating logistics to streamline processes. This effective management also helps in reducing delays and ensuring prompt availability of critical items, which is essential for maintaining operational readiness. While inspections of equipment, employee training, and research and development are important functions in their own right, they do not encapsulate the core responsibilities of the Base Supply Division that focus primarily on the logistics and inventory management aspects of base operations.

9. What is the primary function of the Inventory Management System (IMS)?

- A. To manage personnel records**
- B. To track inventory levels and manage orders**
- C. To monitor financial allocations**
- D. To oversee training and development**

The primary function of the Inventory Management System (IMS) is to track inventory levels and manage orders. This system is essential for ensuring that the right amount of stock is available at the right time to meet the organization's needs. By monitoring inventory levels, the IMS helps prevent both overstocking and stockouts, which can disrupt operations and affect service delivery. Additionally, the IMS facilitates effective order management, allowing organizations to make timely purchases and maintain efficient supply chain operations. This ensures that the materials needed for various processes are available when required, ultimately supporting overall operational efficiency. In contrast, managing personnel records is focused on human resources, monitoring financial allocations pertains to budgeting and finance, and overseeing training and development relates to employee growth and skills enhancement. These functions, while important in their own rights, do not directly contribute to the core objective of managing inventory effectively, which is the primary role of an IMS.

10. In Materiel Management, what are "classifications"?

- A. Levels of employee expertise**
- B. Categories grouping items based on similarities**
- C. Formats for documenting transactions**
- D. Types of leadership within a supply team**

The concept of "classifications" in Materiel Management refers to the categories that group items based on similarities. This process is essential for organizing inventory in a way that enables better management of resources, efficient tracking of items, and streamlined processes when it comes to ordering, storage, and distribution. By classifying items, managers can quickly identify stock levels, facilitate easier retrieval of items, and ensure that similar products are grouped together for better visibility. This categorization can be based on various factors, such as the nature of the items, their intended use, or specific attributes they possess. Proper classification helps in optimizing inventory management and improving operational efficiency within material management systems.

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://cdcmaterielmgmtvol3ure.examzify.com>

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

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