

CPPB DOMAIN II SOURCING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. A supplier that has submitted a bid or proposal that fully conforms in all material respects to the bid is called what?**
 - A. Responsive Bidder
 - B. Responsible
 - C. Price Analysis
 - D. Bid Tabulation
- 2. ITAR stands for which regulation?**
 - A. International Traffic in Arms Regulations
 - B. International Trade in Arms Rules
 - C. Internal Transportation and Allocation Regulations
 - D. Inventory and Tracking Regulations
- 3. QPL is the abbreviation for which list?**
 - A. Qualified Products List
 - B. Quality Products List
 - C. Qualified Purchasers List
 - D. Quality Purchasing List
- 4. What are the three primary sources of procurement laws in most jurisdictions?**
 - A. Statutory laws, administrative laws and common law
 - B. Constitutional law, regulatory policy and case law
 - C. Civil codes, executive orders and treaty law
 - D. Corporate policies, internal procedures and custom
- 5. UL stands for which organization?**
 - A. Underwriters Laboratories
 - B. United Laboratory
 - C. Universal Lab
 - D. Uniform Lab

- 6. Market research is defined as which activity?**
- A. Collecting and analyzing information about capabilities within the market to satisfy agency needs
 - B. Developing internal cost estimates for products
 - C. Negotiating with suppliers for best price
 - D. Training staff in procurement processes
- 7. RFP process cannot start without which requirement?**
- A. Market analysis
 - B. Appropriate administrative approval
 - C. Supplier pre-qualification
 - D. An approved budget
- 8. Which procurement method is used for routine operation and maintenance services for infrastructure or facilities?**
- A. Operations and maintenance contracting
 - B. Design Bid Build
 - C. Concession model
 - D. Joint-use agreements
- 9. Which term describes the attempt to obtain urgently required materials from a supplier at premium cost?**
- A. Lead Time
 - B. Recovery
 - C. Stockless Purchasing
 - D. RFP
- 10. Request for Proposals allows the reviewer to consider factors other than price when evaluating proposals. Which document is described?**
- A. RFP
 - B. RFQ
 - C. IFB
 - D. ITN

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A supplier that has submitted a bid or proposal that fully conforms in all material respects to the bid is called what?

A. Responsive Bidder

B. Responsible

C. Price Analysis

D. Bid Tabulation

In bidding, the key idea is whether a bid conforms to the requirements the agency set out. A bid or proposal that fully adheres to those requirements in all material respects is considered responsive. That means it follows the essential terms, conditions, and specifications without material deviations, so every bidder is evaluated on the same baseline. Responsiveness focuses on the bid itself and its alignment with the invitation, not on the bidder's ability to perform. The other dimension is responsibility, which assesses whether the bidder has the capability to perform the contract—financial resources, past performance, integrity, and the like. Tools like price analysis check whether the proposed price is fair and reasonable, while bid tabulation is simply the organized listing used to compare bids.

2. ITAR stands for which regulation?

A. International Traffic in Arms Regulations

B. International Trade in Arms Rules

C. Internal Transportation and Allocation Regulations

D. Inventory and Tracking Regulations

ITAR stands for International Traffic in Arms Regulations. These are U.S. regulations that control the export and transfer of defense articles and defense services, including technical data and software related to defense. Administered by the Department of State's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, ITAR uses the United States Munitions List to classify items. When something is ITAR-controlled, licensing is typically required before exporting, sharing with foreign persons, or transferring defense-related information, and there are strict end-use and end-user restrictions. Violations can carry heavy penalties. The other phrasings don't reflect the official terminology of this regime.

3. QPL is the abbreviation for which list?

A. Qualified Products List

B. Quality Products List

C. Qualified Purchasers List

D. Quality Purchasing List

In procurement, a Qualified Products List is a catalog of items that have been tested and proven to meet specific requirements, so they're pre-approved for acquisition. That's why the abbreviation QPL stands for Qualified Products List. Using a QPL helps buyers move faster because they can rely on products that already pass the necessary standards rather than evaluating every bid from scratch. The other phrases aren't standard terms for a pre-qualified items list; they either describe quality in general, or refer to purchasers rather than products, so they don't match what QPL signifies.

4. What are the three primary sources of procurement laws in most jurisdictions?

- A. Statutory laws, administrative laws and common law**
- B. Constitutional law, regulatory policy and case law
- C. Civil codes, executive orders and treaty law
- D. Corporate policies, internal procedures and custom

Procurement rules come from three main sources that shape how purchases are conducted, enforced, and interpreted. First, statutory laws are the rules enacted by the legislature. They establish the broad framework for procurement—what methods can be used, thresholds for competition, timelines, and general fairness principles. Next, administrative regulations are created by government agencies to implement those statutes. These regulations provide the detailed procedures, specific steps, and practical requirements that agencies and vendors must follow in the procurement process. Finally, case law—decisions made by courts—interprets and clarifies how statutes and regulations are applied in real disputes, resolving ambiguities and setting precedents for future procurements. These three together give the procurement system its structure, rules, and interpretive guidance. While constitutional principles can influence how authority is granted or protected and while other sources like policy documents or internal corporate rules may affect behavior, the formal foundation for procurement practices in most jurisdictions rests on statutory laws, administrative regulations, and common law developed through case decisions.

5. UL stands for which organization?

- A. Underwriters Laboratories**
- B. United Laboratory
- C. Universal Lab
- D. Uniform Lab

UL stands for Underwriters Laboratories, a safety testing and certification organization in the United States. The UL mark on a product means it has been evaluated for potential hazards—like electrical shocks, fire risks, and other safety issues—and found to meet specific safety standards. This label helps manufacturers show compliance and helps consumers trust that the product has undergone independent testing. The other names—United Laboratory, Universal Lab, Uniform Lab—are not real safety bodies associated with the UL certification, so they don't correspond to the widely recognized safety designation you see on many devices.

6. Market research is defined as which activity?

- A. Collecting and analyzing information about capabilities within the market to satisfy agency needs**
- B. Developing internal cost estimates for products
- C. Negotiating with suppliers for best price
- D. Training staff in procurement processes

Market research in procurement is about scanning the external environment to understand what suppliers can offer, what capabilities exist, and how market conditions affect meeting the agency's requirements. By collecting and analyzing information on supplier capacity, technologies, quality, delivery, pricing ranges, and risks, procurement can shape the sourcing strategy, identify viable suppliers, and set realistic expectations for competition and negotiations. This directly reflects gathering information about capabilities within the market to satisfy agency needs. The other activities reside elsewhere in the procurement process: internal cost estimates focus on budgeting and cost modeling, negotiating with suppliers deals with terms and prices in contracts, and training staff builds internal skills rather than outside market information.

7. RFP process cannot start without which requirement?

- A. Market analysis
- B. Appropriate administrative approval**
- C. Supplier pre-qualification
- D. An approved budget

Initiating an RFP requires formal authorization to proceed from the people who oversee procurement. This administrative approval acts as the governance gate that confirms the project is authorized, the need is justified, and there is someone accountable with the authority to incur costs and guide the process. Without this sign-off, the organization can start a procurement step without a mandate, risking policy violations, uncontrolled spending, or misalignment with priorities. Market analysis, supplier pre-qualification, and even having a budget are important parts of the broader process, but they do not themselves provide the official approval to begin. Market research can shape the RFP, pre-qualification happens as part of supplier screening later, and a budget is essential for financial planning—but the formal go-ahead to start the RFP comes from that administrative authorization.

8. Which procurement method is used for routine operation and maintenance services for infrastructure or facilities?

- A. Operations and maintenance contracting**
- B. Design Bid Build
- C. Concession model
- D. Joint-use agreements

Routine operation and maintenance services for infrastructure or facilities are procured through operations and maintenance contracting. This approach focuses on ongoing, day-to-day upkeep, repairs, inspections, and facility management under a contract with clear performance standards and predictable costs. It aligns incentives for reliable uptime, safety, and service quality, with terms that specify maintenance schedules, response times, and service levels. Design Bid Build is about delivering a new facility—covering design and construction—not ongoing maintenance after completion. The concession model involves a private partner funding and operating a facility to earn revenue over a concession period, which is about long-term private management and revenue rather than standard O&M. Joint-use agreements govern shared use of facilities between entities and do not establish a service contract for routine maintenance. Therefore, the best fit for routine O&M services is operations and maintenance contracting.

9. Which term describes the attempt to obtain urgently required materials from a supplier at premium cost?

- A. Lead Time
- B. Recovery**
- C. Stockless Purchasing
- D. RFP

When a buyer urgently needs materials and is willing to pay extra to speed delivery, the action described is recovering the schedule by expediting the order. This means the supplier is given priority and the order is pushed through faster—often with options like rush handling, faster shipping, or dedicating production capacity—at a premium cost. This is different from normal lead time, which is the standard time to obtain goods; it's not about how the purchasing function is organized (stockless purchasing) or about the process used to solicit proposals (RFP). So the term capturing the act of quickly securing materials at a premium is recovery, reflecting the effort to "recover" the schedule after a delay by incurring higher costs to expedite.

10. Request for Proposals allows the reviewer to consider factors other than price when evaluating proposals. Which document is described?

- A. RFP**
- B. RFQ
- C. IFB
- D. ITN

When a buyer uses a Request for Proposals, the evaluation is designed to look at multiple factors beyond just price. The document lays out the requirements and, crucially, the evaluation criteria and their weights, so reviewers can assess things like technical merit, approach and methodology, project plan, qualifications, risk, and past performance in addition to cost. This focus on best overall value means a proposal with a higher price can still win if it offers superior capabilities, lower risk, or a better long-term solution. In contrast, a Request for Quotes centers on obtaining price quotes for a defined need and usually awards based primarily on price. An Invitation for Bid (or IFB) is a competitive sealed-bid process where the award typically goes to the lowest price that meets all specifications, with minimal consideration of non-price factors. An Invitation to Negotiate invites discussion and potential changes after proposals, but the key point here is that the RFP explicitly supports evaluating non-price criteria to determine the best overall value.

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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://cppbdom2sourcing.examzify.com>

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

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