

Fundamentals of Property Accountability Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is an NSN?**
 - A. A 13-digit number assigned by the Defense Logistics Information Service**
 - B. A 9-digit item code assigned by the Army**
 - C. A stock number for Navy stores**
 - D. A national standard number for suppliers**

- 2. What does the CSDP provide to responsible personnel?**
 - A. Provide training on policy changes.**
 - B. Provide a quarterly audit schedule.**
 - C. Provide access to a shared calendar.**
 - D. Provide responsible personnel with a single listing of all existing supply discipline requirements.**

- 3. The four elements of sustainment include logistics as one. Which statement is true about this relationship?**
 - A. Sustainment comprises four elements, including logistics.**
 - B. Logistics is the only element of sustainment.**
 - C. Sustainment has three elements besides logistics.**
 - D. Logistics and sustainment are unrelated.**

- 4. Which supply class covers Construction materials?**
 - A. Class II**
 - B. Class VI**
 - C. Class VIII**
 - D. Class IV**

- 5. Which class would supply major end items?**
 - A. Class VI**
 - B. Class VIII**
 - C. Class VII**
 - D. Class IX**

- 6. Which form is used for Temporary Hand Receipts?**
- A. DA Form 2062/APSR Generated**
 - B. DA Form 3161/APSR generated**
 - C. DA Form 3749**
 - D. DA Form 3163**
- 7. What does Class IX refer to in property classifications?**
- A. Repair parts**
 - B. Nonstandard items supporting nonmilitary programs**
 - C. Consumables**
 - D. Major end items**
- 8. What does the CSDP determine?**
- A. Determines policy adoption timing.**
 - B. Determines the execution of orders.**
 - C. Determines the adequacy of established HQDA supply policy and procedures.**
 - D. Determines supply usage rates.**
- 9. Which statement best captures the aim of supply discipline?**
- A. Consistent adherence to procedures and regulations across all levels of supply.**
 - B. Random inspections with no follow-up.**
 - C. Personal discretion over policy.**
 - D. Command emphasis requiring continuous reinforcement.**
- 10. Which option correctly differentiates ARC-N, ARC-D, and ARC-X?**
- A. ARC-N requires formal accountability; ARC-D is not consumed but requires control; ARC-X is consumed or loses identity in use.**
 - B. ARC-N requires control; ARC-D requires accountability; ARC-X requires control.**
 - C. ARC-N is real property; ARC-D is intangible; ARC-X is personal property.**
 - D. ARC-N, ARC-D, ARC-X are all identical.**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is an NSN?

- A. A 13-digit number assigned by the Defense Logistics Information Service**
- B. A 9-digit item code assigned by the Army**
- C. A stock number for Navy stores**
- D. A national standard number for suppliers**

An NSN is a National Stock Number, a unique 13-digit code used to identify an item across the U.S. DoD and NATO supply systems. It is assigned by the Defense Logistics Information Service, ensuring all services and allied partners refer to the same item in the same way. The code is structured as a four-digit Federal Supply Classification plus a nine-digit National Item Identification Number, which together standardize how items are cataloged, ordered, and stocked. This makes it different from Army-specific codes, Navy-specific stock numbers, or any generic “national standard” number outside the DoD/NATO catalog system.

2. What does the CSDP provide to responsible personnel?

- A. Provide training on policy changes.**
- B. Provide a quarterly audit schedule.**
- C. Provide access to a shared calendar.**
- D. Provide responsible personnel with a single listing of all existing supply discipline requirements.**

Centralizing all requirements into a single, authoritative listing is what the CSDP supplies to responsible personnel. Having one place to reference what rules exist and what's expected keeps accountability clear and makes it easier to apply the rules consistently across the program. This single listing also simplifies updates—when a supply discipline rule changes, everyone consults the same source, reducing confusion and the risk of noncompliance. It supports onboarding new personnel and helps ensure that audits and inspections measure against a complete, up-to-date set of requirements. Providing training on policy changes is helpful for understanding updates, but it isn't the same as offering a consolidated reference of all existing requirements. A quarterly audit schedule focuses on timing rather than providing the actual rules, and a shared calendar aids coordination rather than delivering the formal list of requirements.

3. The four elements of sustainment include logistics as one. Which statement is true about this relationship?

- A. Sustainment comprises four elements, including logistics.**
- B. Logistics is the only element of sustainment.**
- C. Sustainment has three elements besides logistics.**
- D. Logistics and sustainment are unrelated.**

The thing being tested is how sustainment is structured as a group of elements and where logistics sits inside that group. The true statement says there are four elements in sustainment and logistics is one of them. That directly communicates both the total number of elements and the inclusion of logistics, which is exactly what the prompt describes. Saying logistics is the only element is incorrect because sustainment is made up of more than one element. Saying there are three elements besides logistics is mathematically the same as four total, but the wording that emphasizes four elements is the clearest match to the described relationship. And claiming that logistics and sustainment are unrelated is simply false since logistics is explicitly part of sustainment.

4. Which supply class covers Construction materials?

- A. Class II**
- B. Class VI**
- C. Class VIII**
- D. Class IV**

Supply classes group items by their primary use to streamline storage, control, and reporting. Construction materials are items used to build or maintain facilities, so they fit the construction materials category, which is designated Class IV. The other categories cover items like clothing and individual equipment, personal demand and morale items, and medical materiel—areas not used for construction projects. Because construction materials clearly belong to the construction category, Class IV is the best fit.

5. Which class would supply major end items?

- A. Class VI**
- B. Class VIII**
- C. Class VII**
- D. Class IX**

Major end items are the complete, field-ready systems or platforms that units operate, such as tanks, aircraft, ships, or missiles. In the DoD supply-classification system, these items are categorized as Class VII. That makes Class VII the best answer because it specifically covers major end items, while the other classes address different types of items—subsistence, clothing and equipment, petroleum products, construction materials, medical items, repair parts, and so on. So for major end items, the appropriate class is Class VII.

6. Which form is used for Temporary Hand Receipts?

- A. DA Form 2062/APSR Generated
- B. DA Form 3161/APSR generated**
- C. DA Form 3749
- D. DA Form 3163

Temporary hand receipts document items issued for temporary use and tracked in the accountability system. The form used for this purpose is DA Form 3161, Request for Issue or Turn-In, and when handled through the Army Property System (APSR) it is generated by that system. This setup creates an issued record for the user while the items are in temporary custody, providing a clear accountability trail and end date for when they're returned or reassigned. Other forms serve different purposes: a permanent hand receipt uses a DA Form 2062 and its annex, listing items for long-term accountability; a DA Form 3749 handles standard issue requests or turn-ins through supply channels but isn't the designated temporary hand receipt; and the remaining form is used for purposes outside the temporary hand receipt workflow.

7. What does Class IX refer to in property classifications?

- A. Repair parts
- B. Nonstandard items supporting nonmilitary programs
- C. Consumables**
- D. Major end items

Items that are used up in normal operations and do not remain as repairable parts or full end items are categorized as consumables. Class IX is the group that covers these expendable items, so they're issued, used, and replenished rather than kept as long-term assets. This makes sense for accountability because you focus on how often you need to restock rather than how to repair or retain them as usable equipment. Other classes are for different kinds of property, such as full end items or repair parts, which don't fit the idea of consumables.

8. What does the CSDP determine?

- A. Determines policy adoption timing.
- B. Determines the execution of orders.
- C. Determines the adequacy of established HQDA supply policy and procedures.**
- D. Determines supply usage rates.

The main idea here is evaluating whether the established HQDA supply policy and procedures are adequate to guide supply actions. The CSDP serves as a check to ensure the policy and procedures provide clear, complete, and up-to-date guidance that aligns with higher regulations and supports consistent, effective supply management. It focuses on whether the framework in place is sufficient to direct how supplies are planned, procured, stored, and distributed, rather than on when a policy is adopted, the act of executing orders, or how much supply is actually used. This isn't about timing for policy adoption, which would involve decision points in policy development. It isn't about carrying out orders, which is an operational activity. And it isn't about measuring or predicting usage rates, which relates to consumption or demand forecasting. If the policy and procedures are found inadequate, they need updates to close gaps and improve guidance; if they're adequate, they provide a solid foundation for consistent supply actions.

9. Which statement best captures the aim of supply discipline?

- A. Consistent adherence to procedures and regulations across all levels of supply.**
- B. Random inspections with no follow-up.**
- C. Personal discretion over policy.**
- D. Command emphasis requiring continuous reinforcement.**

The main idea is that supply discipline rests on leadership actively enforcing standards over time. When command emphasis is strong and continuously reinforced, everyone learns that following procedures isn't a one-time goal but a built-in habit. Leaders consistently communicate expectations, model the behavior they want to see, and provide ongoing feedback, training, and accountability. This ongoing reinforcement creates a culture where compliant actions become automatic and deviations are addressed promptly, which is essential for reliable and accurate supply management. One-off or random checks without follow-up don't build lasting discipline because there's no sustained message or accountability. Giving people personal discretion over policy undermines standardization and accountability, which defeats the purpose of having established procedures. Consistent adherence across all levels is the desired result, but it comes from that deliberate, ongoing leadership emphasis that keeps people aligned with the rules over time.

10. Which option correctly differentiates ARC-N, ARC-D, and ARC-X?

- A. ARC-N requires formal accountability; ARC-D is not consumed but requires control; ARC-X is consumed or loses identity in use.**
- B. ARC-N requires control; ARC-D requires accountability; ARC-X requires control.**
- C. ARC-N is real property; ARC-D is intangible; ARC-X is personal property.**
- D. ARC-N, ARC-D, ARC-X are all identical.**

The key idea is how accountability and identity are treated for items based on how they're used. Nonexpendable items keep their identity over time, so they must be formally accountable—records show exactly which item is in use, who has it, and where it's located. Durable items that aren't consumed in normal use still need to be kept under control to prevent loss or misuse, but they don't require the same level of formal tracking as nonexpendable items. Expendable items, once used, are consumed or lose their identity, so they aren't tracked as individual items after issue. So, the best description is that ARC-N items require formal accountability, ARC-D items are not consumed but require control, and ARC-X items are consumed or lose identity in use.

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://fundpropertyaccountability.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE