

GFEBs Acquisition Process (L250E) 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 type of Purchase Requisition requires multiple levels of approval?**
 - A. SPS PRs**
 - B. Outbound MIPR PRs**
 - C. DMLSS PRs**
 - D. All of the above**

- 2. Who is responsible for handling outbound MIPRs in GFEBS?**
 - A. Purchase Order Processor**
 - B. Purchase Requisition Funds Certifier**
 - C. Technical Review Approver**
 - D. Purchase Requisition Processor**

- 3. Goods Receipt/Acceptance procedures may be performed in what manner?**
 - A. Only sequentially with multiple transactions**
 - B. Only simultaneously on a single transaction**
 - C. Either simultaneously or sequentially**
 - D. Only through manual entry**

- 4. What type of data is included in vendor master data for the Army?**
 - A. Information about products only**
 - B. Information about individuals or organizations providing goods or services**
 - C. Only financial information related to vendors**
 - D. Data exclusive to military contractors**

- 5. What type of Purchase Requisitions are not subject to workflow approvals?**
 - A. Standard Purchase Requisitions**
 - B. Miscellaneous Payment Purchase Requisitions**
 - C. Direct Cite Purchase Requisitions**
 - D. Reimbursable Line Item Purchase Requisitions**

- 6. What transaction is used to close a PO line by writing off discrepancies at contract close-out?**
- A. MR12**
 - B. MR11**
 - C. MR10**
 - D. MR13**
- 7. How can a Purchase Order (PO) be created in GFEBS?**
- A. Manually, through an interface, or from an external system**
 - B. Automatically, without any external reference**
 - C. Only manually by the Purchase Order Processor**
 - D. Only through the Wide Area Workflow interface**
- 8. What initiates the Army Purchase Requisition process?**
- A. A requirement for a purchase being identified**
 - B. The creation of a Purchase Order**
 - C. A review of the spending plan**
 - D. The authorization by a Financial Manager**
- 9. What does a Purchase Order Processor do in relation to a Funds Commitment Document?**
- A. They create it exclusively through an interface**
 - B. They may enter it manually in GFEBS**
 - C. They ensure all PRs are approved before creation**
 - D. They consolidate multiple obligations into one document**
- 10. What characterizes the funds commitment document creation process in GFEBS?**
- A. It cannot utilize the interface with external systems**
 - B. It is initiated only by the Purchase Order Processor**
 - C. It can occur manually or through an external system interface**
 - D. It is automatically created with every PR**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which type of Purchase Requisition requires multiple levels of approval?

- A. SPS PRs**
- B. Outbound MIPR PRs**
- C. DMLSS PRs**
- D. All of the above**

The correct answer is that all types of Purchase Requisitions (PRs) — SPS PRs, Outbound MIPR PRs, and DMLSS PRs — require multiple levels of approval. In the context of government and military acquisitions, multiple levels of approval are essential to ensure that all requests for procurement are valid, necessary, and adhere to budgetary constraints, operational requirements, and compliance with established regulations. Each type of Purchase Requisition serves different purposes and involves varying processes, yet they all follow the principle of requiring thorough scrutiny to prevent misuse of funds and ensure proper resource allocation. SPS PRs (Standard Procurement System Purchase Requisitions) might involve numerous stakeholders because they are used for various kinds of procurements, necessitating oversight from various departments. Outbound MIPR PRs (Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests) typically require coordination among different branches of the military or government agencies, hence the need for multiple sign-offs to ensure inter-departmental agreement. DMLSS PRs (Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support Purchase Requisitions) are related to medical supply procurement, which often necessitates additional layers of approval due to the critical nature of medical supplies and their impact on health services. In summary, the requirement

2. Who is responsible for handling outbound MIPRs in GFEBS?

- A. Purchase Order Processor**
- B. Purchase Requisition Funds Certifier**
- C. Technical Review Approver**
- D. Purchase Requisition Processor**

The responsibility for handling outbound Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests (MIPRs) in GFEBS lies with the Purchase Order Processor. This role is critical in managing the procurement process, ensuring that MIPRs are properly processed and documented. The Purchase Order Processor is the individual who initiates and executes the purchase orders based on approved requisitions, including the critical task of handling outbound requests for funding and services between different military departments. This role requires a comprehensive understanding of both the acquisition process and the relevant financial regulations to ensure compliance and smooth transactions. Having this dedicated responsibility ensures that all outbound MIPRs are managed efficiently and accurately, maintaining proper communication and coordination between the departments involved. The other roles listed, while important to the acquisition process, do not specifically handle outbound MIPRs. The Purchase Requisition Funds Certifier focuses on ensuring that funds are available and properly allocated before any purchases are made. The Technical Review Approver evaluates the technical aspects of the request to ensure that the specifications meet the necessary standards. Meanwhile, the Purchase Requisition Processor is responsible for initiating and tracking requisitions rather than specifically managing the outbound MIPRs. Hence, the Purchase Order Processor is the correct designation for this particular duty.

3. Goods Receipt/Acceptance procedures may be performed in what manner?

- A. Only sequentially with multiple transactions**
- B. Only simultaneously on a single transaction**
- C. Either simultaneously or sequentially**
- D. Only through manual entry**

Goods Receipt/Acceptance procedures can be performed either simultaneously or sequentially due to the flexibility in how transactions are processed within the GFEB (General Fund Enterprise Business System) environment. This dual approach allows users to adapt their methods based on specific organizational needs or operational workflows. When procedures are performed simultaneously, multiple goods can be acknowledged in a single transaction, streamlining the process and reducing the time required for handling receipts. In contrast, sequential processing allows for individual transactions to be recorded, which might be preferable in scenarios where detailed tracking and verification of each item is necessary. Understanding this flexibility is crucial as it ensures that organizations can maintain efficiency while also adhering to necessary checks and balances in their procurement and receipts processes. This adaptability also accommodates various operational strategies across different departments or projects, aligning the receipt procedures with the overall mission and goals of the organization.

4. What type of data is included in vendor master data for the Army?

- A. Information about products only**
- B. Information about individuals or organizations providing goods or services**
- C. Only financial information related to vendors**
- D. Data exclusive to military contractors**

Vendor master data is crucial for the Army's acquisition process as it encompasses comprehensive details about individuals or organizations that supply goods and services. This information typically includes various identifiers, such as the vendor's name, address, tax identification number, contact details, and banking information necessary for payments. By maintaining detailed profiles of vendors, the Army can ensure compliance with procurement regulations, monitor performance, and maintain effective relationships with suppliers. The inclusion of organizational details along with the capability to track service providers is essential for effective contract management and auditing processes. In contrast, other potential answers are limited in scope. For example, focusing solely on information about products or restricting data to financial aspects would not provide a complete picture of vendor relationships and capabilities. Additionally, specifying data exclusive to military contractors narrows the applicability of the vendor data, whereas the Army interacts with a wide range of suppliers beyond just military contracts. Thus, option B accurately reflects the diverse nature of vendor master data necessary for efficient operations within the Army's acquisition framework.

5. What type of Purchase Requisitions are not subject to workflow approvals?

A. Standard Purchase Requisitions

B. Miscellaneous Payment Purchase Requisitions

C. Direct Cite Purchase Requisitions

D. Reimbursable Line Item Purchase Requisitions

Miscellaneous Payment Purchase Requisitions are not subject to workflow approvals because they are typically used for one-time payments or non-contractual obligations where the standard purchasing processes do not apply. These types of requisitions often represent expenses that do not require the same level of oversight or control that standard purchase requisitions necessitate. Standard Purchase Requisitions, Direct Cite Purchase Requisitions, and Reimbursable Line Item Purchase Requisitions generally go through a structured workflow to ensure proper approvals and compliance with fiscal management rules. These processes are designed to maintain accountability and adherence to funding and procurement regulations. In contrast, miscellaneous payments often have more flexible requirements, allowing for quicker processing without the need for formal workflows. This can be especially useful in situations that demand immediate financial response or for minor costs that do not fit typical procurement processes.

6. What transaction is used to close a PO line by writing off discrepancies at contract close-out?

A. MR12

B. MR11

C. MR10

D. MR13

The transaction used to close a Purchase Order (PO) line by writing off discrepancies at contract close-out is MR11. This transaction is specifically designed to handle discrepancies that may arise, such as difference between the ordered quantity and the delivered quantity or price differences. By using MR11, users can effectively finalize the financial aspects of a contract, ensuring that all outstanding amounts are reconciled and resolved. The ability to write off discrepancies is important for maintaining accurate financial records and ensuring that the resources are accounted for properly. MR11 enables the financial closure of the PO line, allowing for a clean transition to complete the contract, ensuring that the organization can move forward without lingering discrepancies. This makes it a critical part of the procurement and financial closing processes within the GFEBs Acquisition Process.

7. How can a Purchase Order (PO) be created in GFEBS?

- A. Manually, through an interface, or from an external system**
- B. Automatically, without any external reference**
- C. Only manually by the Purchase Order Processor**
- D. Only through the Wide Area Workflow interface**

A Purchase Order (PO) in GFEBS can be created through multiple methods, which reflects the system's flexibility in handling procurement processes. It can be generated manually by users directly entering the necessary information, through predefined interfaces that allow for system-to-system communication, or from external systems that may integrate with GFEBS. This versatility enables organizations to streamline their ordering and purchasing activities by utilizing different methods based on specific needs and circumstances. The other methods listed may imply limitations in the creation of a Purchase Order. For example, the option stating that a PO can only be created automatically without any external reference does not align with the actual operation of GFEBS, as manual and external integration options also play significant roles. Similarly, the notion that POs can only be created manually by certain personnel does not account for the automated systems in place that facilitate order creation. Finally, the idea that the Wide Area Workflow interface is the sole method for creating POs excludes the other viable pathways available within GFEBS, indicating a lack of understanding of the system's capabilities.

8. What initiates the Army Purchase Requisition process?

- A. A requirement for a purchase being identified**
- B. The creation of a Purchase Order**
- C. A review of the spending plan**
- D. The authorization by a Financial Manager**

The initiation of the Army Purchase Requisition process begins when a requirement for a purchase is identified. This identification marks the first step in the procurement cycle, where the need for goods or services is recognized, either through direct demands from a unit or as part of a broader planning effort. Once the requirement is clear, the procurement team can move forward with creating the purchase requisition, which serves as a request to acquire the necessary items. Understanding this initial step is crucial, as it sets the stage for all subsequent actions in the acquisition process. The identification of a requirement ensures that resources are allocated appropriately and that there is a justification for the purchase, which is essential for maintaining compliance and fiscal responsibility within the organization. This foundational phase is critical to ensuring that all future procurement activities are aligned with operational needs and budget constraints.

9. What does a Purchase Order Processor do in relation to a Funds Commitment Document?

- A. They create it exclusively through an interface**
- B. They may enter it manually in GFEBS**
- C. They ensure all PRs are approved before creation**
- D. They consolidate multiple obligations into one document**

The role of a Purchase Order Processor in relation to a Funds Commitment Document involves the ability to manually enter this document into the GFEBS system. This task is critical because it allows the processor to accurately reflect the funding commitments necessary for procurement activities. By having the capability to enter the need for funding directly into GFEBS, the Purchase Order Processor can ensure that all relevant financial obligations are documented properly and in a timely manner. This manual entry capability is important as it allows for flexibility in situations where automated interfaces may not be available or where a specific transaction or detail needs to be addressed directly within the system. Therefore, understanding the functionality and the manual entry process is essential for effectively managing funds commitments within the acquisition process.

10. What characterizes the funds commitment document creation process in GFEBS?

- A. It cannot utilize the interface with external systems**
- B. It is initiated only by the Purchase Order Processor**
- C. It can occur manually or through an external system interface**
- D. It is automatically created with every PR**

The creation process of a funds commitment document in GFEBS is characterized by its flexibility, allowing for both manual creation and the use of external system interfaces. This dual capability ensures that users can generate funds commitment documents in a way that best suits their operational needs and system setup. The ability to input data manually is crucial for cases where immediate intervention is necessary or when interfacing with an external system is not feasible. Conversely, utilizing an external system interface can streamline the process and enhance efficiency, as it can pull in the necessary data automatically, reducing the potential for manual errors. This combination of options ultimately supports various workflows within the acquisition process in GFEBS, adapting to different user circumstances and improving overall functionality.

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://gfebsacquisitionprocessl250e.examzify.com>

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

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