

ITS LOGISTICS PRACTICE EXAM (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. SCAC stands for?

- A. Shipper Carrier Access Code
- B. Standard Cargo Authorization Code
- C. Special Carrier Alpha Code
- D. Standard Carrier Alpha Code

2. Which activity is typical in Drop & Hook operations?

- A. Dropping an empty or loaded trailer and picking up another trailer
- B. Unloading the trailer at the shipper's facility
- C. Refueling the tractor
- D. Reassigning the driver to a different route

3. Which approach involves offering shipments in a set order until accepted, accommodating variable timing and demand?

- A. Waterfall
- B. Queueing
- C. Auction
- D. Parallel Booking

4. Which document records a vehicle's weight after weighing at a scale?

- A. Weight Ticket (Scale Ticket)
- B. Scale Certification
- C. Weight Certificate
- D. Weighing Report

5. Which approach involves offering loads to carriers sequentially as capacity becomes available?

- A. Waterfall
- B. Auction
- C. Lottery
- D. Queueing

- 6. What term refers to U.S. Department of Transportation regulations governing driving hours daily and weekly?**
- A. Lane
 - B. Kingpin
 - C. Hours of Service
 - D. Line Haul Charges
- 7. Which trailer type is typically 28 feet long and used by LTL carriers for urban deliveries?**
- A. PUP trailer
 - B. Dry van
 - C. Reefer
 - D. Flatbed
- 8. Which company provides video telematics and fleet management solutions with dash cams and data analytics?**
- A. LOOP
 - B. Lytx
 - C. Margin
 - D. MC#
- 9. The various lanes and requirements for any customer supply chain are called what?**
- A. Origin
 - B. Port
 - C. LOB (Line Of Business)
 - D. Legal Weight
- 10. Along with obtaining an MC number and/or SCAC code, which certification step is commonly obtained for a carrier?**
- A. Insurance Certificate
 - B. DOT Permit
 - C. Operating Authority
 - D. Safety Rating

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. SCAC stands for?

- A. Shipper Carrier Access Code
- B. Standard Cargo Authorization Code
- C. Special Carrier Alpha Code
- D. Standard Carrier Alpha Code**

SCAC is a standardized, four-letter code used to identify transportation carriers in shipping documents and electronic data interchange. This code stands for Standard Carrier Alpha Code, assigned by the NMFTA, and is used on bills of lading, manifests, and customs documents to quickly and consistently reference the carrier. The other options aren't the official term or the four-letter alpha code used in logistics.

2. Which activity is typical in Drop & Hook operations?

- A. Dropping an empty or loaded trailer and picking up another trailer**
- B. Unloading the trailer at the shipper's facility
- C. Refueling the tractor
- D. Reassigning the driver to a different route

Drop & Hook is about exchanging trailers to keep the truck moving without handling the cargo at the shipper's or receiver's facility. The typical activity is dropping an empty or loaded trailer and immediately hooking up another trailer to continue the trip, so there's little to no waiting time for loading or unloading. This quick swap is what makes Drop & Hook efficient and widely used. Unloading the trailer at the shipper's facility involves handling the cargo, which isn't part of the swap process. Refueling the tractor is a routine maintenance task, not the defining action of Drop & Hook. Reassigning the driver is a scheduling decision, not the on-road trailer exchange.

3. Which approach involves offering shipments in a set order until accepted, accommodating variable timing and demand?

- A. Waterfall**
- B. Queueing
- C. Auction
- D. Parallel Booking

This question tests how to handle changing timing and demand by presenting shipments in a fixed sequence and accepting them as capacity opens. That behavior aligns with a queueing approach: shipments line up and are processed as slots become available, so the next in line is accepted when there's a match with timing and capacity. This setup naturally adapts to variability—you don't wait for everything to align perfectly, you work through the line as opportunities arise, keeping flow steady and fair. The other patterns don't fit as well. Waterfall is a strict, step-by-step progression where one phase must finish before the next, not about accepting shipments in a set order as timing shifts. An auction relies on bids and price dynamics to determine acceptance, not a fixed sequential queue. Parallel booking would involve offering multiple shipments at once rather than a single ordered line that's filled over time.

4. Which document records a vehicle's weight after weighing at a scale?

A. Weight Ticket (Scale Ticket)

B. Scale Certification

C. Weight Certificate

D. Weighing Report

When a vehicle is weighed, the document that captures the actual measured weight is the weight ticket, also called a scale ticket. This printout is the official record produced by the scale operator at the time of weighing and includes the gross weight (and often axle or per-axle weights), date, time, scale ID, and vehicle details. It's the authoritative document used for billing, compliance, and verification. A scale certification is about proving the scale itself is properly calibrated, not about recording a specific vehicle weight. A weight certificate isn't the standard term for the measurement taken at a scale and can refer to other weight-related documents in different contexts. A weighing report may exist as a summary or internal record, but it isn't the immediate official weight produced by the scale for that weighing.

5. Which approach involves offering loads to carriers sequentially as capacity becomes available?

A. Waterfall

B. Auction

C. Lottery

D. Queueing

The main idea being tested is a sequential, priority-driven way to allocate loads as capacity opens. In a waterfall approach, there is a fixed order or priority list of carriers. When a lane or truck space becomes available, the load is offered to the next carrier in that order. If they accept, the load is filled; if not, the offer moves down the list to the following carrier, and so on. This creates a steady, predictable flow of capacity utilization without resorting to bidding or random selection. It differs from an auction, which pits carriers against each other in real time; from a lottery, which selects carriers randomly; and from a pure queueing approach, which centers on waiting in line rather than actively progressing through a predefined priority sequence as capacity becomes available.

6. What term refers to U.S. Department of Transportation regulations governing driving hours daily and weekly?

A. Lane

B. Kingpin

C. Hours of Service

D. Line Haul Charges

The concept tested here is regulatory limits on driving time. Hours of Service refers to the set of rules from the U.S. Department of Transportation (FMCSA) that cap how many hours a driver may be on duty or behind the wheel in a day and in a week, including mandatory rest breaks. These rules are designed to reduce driver fatigue and improve highway safety, and they distinguish between on-duty time, driving time, and off-duty time. The other terms don't relate to driving-hour regulations: lane is a roadway stripe, the kingpin is a trailer's coupling connection, and line haul charges are transportation costs over long distances. So the correct term is Hours of Service.

7. Which trailer type is typically 28 feet long and used by LTL carriers for urban deliveries?

A. PUP trailer

B. Dry van

C. Reefer

D. Flatbed

Understanding trailer length and urban delivery needs explains why a pup trailer is the typical choice. A pup trailer is a smaller 28-foot trailer used by LTL carriers to boost capacity without committing to a full-length trailer. In urban settings, its compact size makes it easier to maneuver in tight streets, back into crowded docks, and park at multi-stop stops. It can be hitched to a tractor for multi-stop city routes or used alone when loads are smaller. Dry vans and reefers are usually 53 feet long, which makes maneuvering in cities more challenging, and flatbeds are generally longer and less suited for enclosed urban deliveries. The 28-foot pup hits the sweet spot for urban LTL work.

8. Which company provides video telematics and fleet management solutions with dash cams and data analytics?

A. LOOP

B. Lytx

C. Margin

D. MC#

Video telematics combines dash cam footage with vehicle telemetry and analytics to monitor driving, identify risky behavior, and drive coaching and safety improvements. Lytx stands out because it specifically offers an integrated fleet management solution that includes DriveCam dash cams plus AI-powered analytics. This combination provides actionable insights, event-triggered video clips, and driver coaching tools all in one platform, helping fleets boost safety and efficiency. The other options aren't known for delivering this same integrated mix of video capture, telematics data, and analytics, so they don't fit as well. That's why Lytx is the best match.

9. The various lanes and requirements for any customer supply chain are called what?

A. Origin

B. Port

C. LOB (Line Of Business)

D. Legal Weight

Understanding how a customer's shipping lanes and requirements are organized. A line of business defines the specific area of a customer's operations, capturing all routing lanes, service levels, documentation needs, regulatory considerations, and carrier rules that apply to that particular set of products or business activities. This grouping lets logistics planners tailor transportation strategies, choose appropriate carriers, and ensure SLA compliance for that segment. The other options refer to physical points or constraints rather than how the lanes and requirements are organized across a customer's needs: origin is where shipments begin, port is a terminal, and legal weight is a constraint on shipments. So the line of business is the best fit for describing the collection of lanes and requirements.

10. Along with obtaining an MC number and/or SCAC code, which certification step is commonly obtained for a carrier?

- A. Insurance Certificate
- B. DOT Permit
- C. Operating Authority
- D. Safety Rating

Operating authority is the formal permission from FMCSA to operate as a motor carrier in interstate commerce. When a carrier secures this authority, an MC number is issued to identify that authority, and many systems also use a SCAC code for shipping documentation. Insurance certificates and DOT permits are important, but they are documentation or state requirements rather than the authorization that truly lets a carrier legally operate. A safety rating is an assessment of compliance, not a certification you obtain to begin operations. So, the step commonly obtained alongside the MC number and/or SCAC is operating authority, because it provides the legal authorization to offer motor carrier services.

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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://itslogistics.examzify.com>

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

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