

LARGE-SCALE COMBAT OPERATIONS (LSCO) 4 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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

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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. In a high-level planning framework, which two elements must be identified early to set conditions for success?**
 - A. Logistics coordination and risk mitigation
 - B. Operational timelines and contingencies
 - C. Project scoping and resource control
 - D. Site selection and processing
- 2. Which company provides area/maintenance support for a DSA?**
 - A. Maintenance platoon
 - B. Support maintenance company
 - C. Field maintenance detachment
 - D. Direct support maintenance unit
- 3. For deployment operations you need the capability to facilitate movement of cargo off of vessels and stacking them onto trucks – which company can do that?**
 - A. Logistics Support Company
 - B. Transportation Battalion
 - C. Deployment Control Unit
 - D. ICTC
- 4. For 25 KIA, how many mortuary affairs teams are required?**
 - A. 2
 - B. 1
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
- 5. Temporary internment is used under which conditions?**
 - A. When Combatant Commander authorizes
 - B. CBRNE contaminated human remains
 - C. Concurrent return capabilities are exceeded
 - D. All of the above

6. Which statement is true for the relative suitability of M1088 and M918 near the FLOT?

- A. The M1088 is preferred near the FLOT
- B. The M918 is preferred near the FLOT
- C. The M88 Hercules is preferred
- D. The M984 Wrecker is preferred

7. What is the role of deception in LSCO maneuver?

- A. To mislead the enemy about intent, strength, and timing, creating opportunities for advantageous actions or avoiding detection.
- B. Deception is optional and rarely used.
- C. Deception guarantees success in all operations.
- D. Deception only applies to cyber operations.

8. What is ICTC's prime mover?

- A. M1152 HMMWV
- B. M978 HEMTT
- C. RTCH
- D. M1150 Recovery Vehicle

9. In campaign design, what constitutes a major decision point and how are risks managed?

- A. Risks are managed through routine, fixed plans with no branches.
- B. Risks are managed by delaying decisions indefinitely.
- C. Risks are managed by using branches and sequels only, with no contingency plans.
- D. Risks are managed with branches, sequels, contingency plans, and continuous reassessment.

10. Which of the following is NOT a place a MACP must be away from?

- A. Living areas
- B. DFAC
- C. Water point
- D. Medical tent

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In a high-level planning framework, which two elements must be identified early to set conditions for success?

- A. Logistics coordination and risk mitigation
- B. Operational timelines and contingencies
- C. Project scoping and resource control
- D. Site selection and processing**

Setting the operating footprint and the workflow early establishes the conditions for success. Choosing the site first defines the physical footprint, access, security, sustainment, and constraints that shape how forces can move, supply, and operate. Pairing that with how you will process flows—whether it's information, material, or task execution—sets the sequence, throughput, and decision cycles that determine whether those site capabilities can actually support the mission. Together, these two early decisions create a workable foundation for the rest of the plan, ensuring logistics, timing, and risk management are feasible within the chosen environment. Other elements matter, but they rely on having a viable site and a clear processing approach to anchor them.

2. Which company provides area/maintenance support for a DSA?

- A. Maintenance platoon
- B. Support maintenance company**
- C. Field maintenance detachment
- D. Direct support maintenance unit

The key idea is that area maintenance within a Direct Support Area is handled by a maintenance organization designed to cover a geographic area and provide broader repair support to multiple units. A support maintenance company is built to deliver this area-wide maintenance coverage, handling on- and off-equipment repairs for equipment across the DSA and coordinating with higher echelons as needed. A maintenance platoon is a smaller, unit-focused element that performs routine repairs at a lower level and doesn't span the entire area. A field maintenance detachment tends to support the specific unit it's attached to with more focused, on-demand tasks, not the whole area. A direct support maintenance unit is oriented toward servicing a single unit with direct support rather than the broader area. Therefore, the unit best suited to provide area/maintenance support for a DSA is the support maintenance company.

3. For deployment operations you need the capability to facilitate movement of cargo off of vessels and stacking them onto trucks — which company can do that?

- A. Logistics Support Company
- B. Transportation Battalion
- C. Deployment Control Unit
- D. ICTC**

The key idea is coordinating the intermodal transfer where cargo moves from ships to land transportation. ICTC is the unit designed to handle that exact function—organizing offloading from vessels, staging the cargo, and stacking it onto trucks in the correct sequence and timeliness, while coordinating with ground transport to maintain throughput and safety. This hub-like capability is what makes maritime lift and onward movement efficient and integrated into the wider deployment plan. Other units perform important roles, but they don't focus on the end-to-end cargo transfer from ship to truck. A Logistics Support Company provides broader sustainment tasks, a Transportation Battalion handles movement on the road network, and a Deployment Control Unit focuses on overall deployment planning and control. The ICTC specifically targets the cargo transfer at the maritime-ground interface, which is why it's the best fit for this capability.

4. For 25 KIA, how many mortuary affairs teams are required?

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 4

Mortuary affairs teams are sized to handle a casualty flow within a workable processing window, ensuring timely identification, documentation, and disposition of remains. Each team has a defined capacity, which for planning purposes is typically around a dozen remains per day. With 25 killed in action, two teams can handle the workload without overloading the system, keeping the process timely and properly supervised. A single team would exceed its processing capacity and create delays in identification and disposition, while adding more teams than two would not be necessary to meet the required timeline or resource availability in this scenario.

5. Temporary internment is used under which conditions?

- A. When Combatant Commander authorizes
- B. CBRNE contaminated human remains
- C. Concurrent return capabilities are exceeded
- D. All of the above

Temporary interment is used whenever disposition of remains must be managed quickly and safely given operational or environmental constraints. It can be authorized by the Combatant Commander when swift action is needed to keep the mission moving and to safeguard personnel and operations. It is also applied if remains are contaminated with CBRNE, where normal transport and handling pose unacceptable risk and the priority is to contain danger and protect responders and the force. Additionally, it comes into play when concurrent return capabilities are exceeded, meaning the systems available to move remains to their home location are overloaded, requiring a delay or alternative disposition to prevent disruption to ongoing operations. Because each of these conditions creates a scenario where standard repatriation isn't feasible or safe, temporary interment covers all of them.

6. Which statement is true for the relative suitability of M1088 and M918 near the FLOT?

- A. The M1088 is preferred near the FLOT
- B. The M918 is preferred near the FLOT
- C. The M88 Hercules is preferred
- D. The M984 Wrecker is preferred

In forward-area operations, recovery assets must keep pace with maneuver and get disabled vehicles back into action quickly. The M1088 fits that need because it's a wheeled, high-mobility recovery vehicle that can accompany advancing or withdrawal columns, reach disabled equipment along roads and through lighter terrain, and perform field recoveries efficiently with its on-board winch and lifting capability. Its mobility and availability in forward areas allow rapid extraction without the delays that come with heavier, slower recovery platforms. Conversely, heavier recoveries, like the M88 Hercules or the M984 Wrecker, and even some M918 configurations, tend to be slower and more resource-intensive to move forward. In the FLOT environment, that reduced speed and higher logistical footprint translate to longer recovery times and greater exposure to risk, which makes the lighter, more agile M1088 the preferred choice near the FLOT.

7. What is the role of deception in LSCO maneuver?

- A. To mislead the enemy about intent, strength, and timing, creating opportunities for advantageous actions or avoiding detection.
- B. Deception is optional and rarely used.
- C. Deception guarantees success in all operations.
- D. Deception only applies to cyber operations.

Deception in LSCO maneuver is about shaping the enemy's understanding of your actions by misrepresenting your intent, your true strength, and the timing of your attacks or movements. When you feed the adversary false cues or signals, you disrupt their decision cycle, causing them to react to a threat that isn't real or to overcommit resources to a non-existent force. That misdirection buys you the initiative: you can maneuver into advantageous positions, strike where the enemy is least prepared, or slip past to avoid costly engagements altogether. Deception is a deliberate, integrated tool across the spectrum of operations. It can include feints to fix or mislead, demonstrations to mislead about where or when you'll strike, decoys to inflate apparent force, camouflage and concealment to hide true activity, and disciplined information protection to prevent revealing your true plans. It's not a guarantee of success by itself, and it's not limited to any one domain such as cyber; it's a versatile element that complements tempo, coordination, and mobility in maneuver warfare.

8. What is ICTC's prime mover?

- A. M1152 HMMWV
- B. M978 HEMTT
- C. RTCH
- D. M1150 Recovery Vehicle

A prime mover here means the vehicle that provides the power and mobility to move ICTC's cargo-handling system. The Road Transportable Cargo Handler is designed to be paired with a prime mover to move heavy loads and containers efficiently, making it the correct pairing for ICTC's operations. The M1152 HMMWV is a light vehicle not intended to move large cargo systems, the M978 HEMTT is primarily a fuel/maintenance transporter, and the M1150 Recovery Vehicle is used for vehicle recovery and repair. Therefore, the Road Transportable Cargo Handler best fits ICTC's needs as the prime mover.

9. In campaign design, what constitutes a major decision point and how are risks managed?

- A. Risks are managed through routine, fixed plans with no branches.
- B. Risks are managed by delaying decisions indefinitely.
- C. Risks are managed by using branches and sequels only, with no contingency plans.
- D. Risks are managed with branches, sequels, contingency plans, and continuous reassessment.**

In campaign design, major decision points hinge on adapting to changing conditions and deciding whether to shift courses of action, reallocate resources, or adjust tempo. To manage the risks at these junctures, planners build a flexible framework that includes branches (alternative actions you can take if events unfold differently), sequels (planned follow-on actions to sustain momentum and alignment over time), contingency plans (predefined responses for specific risks or failed assumptions), and continuous reassessment (ongoing monitoring and re-evaluation as the situation evolves). This combination lets you seize opportunities and mitigate surprises without losing coherence with the overall intent. Fixed plans with no branches cannot adapt when reality diverges from expectations, which leaves you vulnerable to emerging threats or opportunities. Delaying decisions indefinitely prevents timely responses and often increases risk rather than reducing it. Relying only on branches and sequels without contingency plans or ongoing reassessment similarly leaves gaps where unforeseen problems can derail the operation. The comprehensive approach in the correct option ensures risks are actively managed through multiple adaptive mechanisms and constant re-evaluation.

10. Which of the following is NOT a place a MACP must be away from?

- A. Living areas
- B. DFAC
- C. Water point
- D. Medical tent**

In setting up a MACP, the goal is to minimize exposure to hazards while keeping essential support within quick reach. Living areas should be kept at a distance to reduce crowding, noise, and potential contamination pathways that could disrupt operations. The dining facility area similarly benefits from separation due to high traffic, security considerations, and the potential for contamination or distraction during critical tasks. A water point also needs to be kept away because protecting the integrity of the water supply and avoiding contamination or interference with supply operations is important. Proximity to a medical tent, however, is valuable. Having the MACP near medical assets ensures rapid casualty assessment, coordination with medical personnel, and faster evacuation decisions if needed. Quick access to medical support improves overall response time and continuity of operations. Therefore, the place a MACP does not need to be away from is the medical tent.

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://lsco4.examzify.com>

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

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