

LARGE-SCALE COMBAT OPERATIONS MODULE EXAM (LSCO_ME) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What is the preferred method for aerial delivery?**
 - A. Airdrop
 - B. Ground Delivery
 - C. Airland
 - D. Airlift
- 2. What are the modes of aerial delivery?**
 - A. Fixed-wing
 - B. Rotary Wing
 - C. Both Fixed-wing and Rotary Wing
 - D. None
- 3. Which units can repair tracked vehicles?**
 - A. FSC - HAM (91H, 91A, 91M --> With M88)
 - B. SMC
 - C. FMC
 - D. FSC (91B --> With M984)
- 4. Which factor does Blue Force Tracking primarily support in LSCO operations?**
 - A. Enhancing civilian communication networks.
 - B. Preventing fratricide and improving command decisions.
 - C. Accuracy of weather forecasts.
 - D. Public relations campaigns.
- 5. How many Soldiers does one UGR-A meal feed?**
 - A. 50
 - B. 30
 - C. 60
 - D. 40
- 6. Who is assigned responsibility for the CASL?**
 - A. SJA (Staff Judge Advocate)
 - B. CASL Program Manager
 - C. SSA AO (Accountable Officer)
 - D. CASL Security Officer

- 7. What is the main responsibility of a platoon leader within the SSA platoon?**
- A. Supervising supply requests
 - B. Maintaining vehicle maintenance logs
 - C. He/She is responsible for accountability of personnel and SSA assigned equipment.
 - D. Coordinating transportation for deployments
- 8. Which statement describes the production capacity of UGR H&S meals by an AK in one batch?**
- A. 200
 - B. 250
 - C. 300
 - D. 400
- 9. Which survivability concept helps protect forces by spreading out units to reduce vulnerability?**
- A. Dispersion
 - B. Armor-centric defense
 - C. Electronic warfare
 - D. Camouflage and feints
- 10. At which echelon would you find Brigade Combat Team SSA?**
- A. BSA; Supply PLT, A CO, BSB
 - B. Division Support Area
 - C. Division Sustainment Base
 - D. Battlefield Command Center

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the preferred method for aerial delivery?

- A. Airdrop
- B. Ground Delivery
- C. Airland**
- D. Airlift

Delivering by air to an airhead and then moving by ground to the final objective—airland—offers the fastest, most reliable way to bring large, heavy, or sensitive equipment close to the action while maintaining security and flexibility. An airhead provides a prepared, safer landing zone for vehicles and cargo, enabling rapid offload and immediate ground maneuver to where it's needed. Airdrops expose cargo to weather, drop-zone hazards, and load limitations, so they're used when there's no feasible airhead. Pure airlift moves materiel by air to a distant base but doesn't address the final arrival near the objective without a substantial ground leg. Therefore, airland is the preferred method for aerial delivery.

2. What are the modes of aerial delivery?

- A. Fixed-wing
- B. Rotary Wing
- C. Both Fixed-wing and Rotary Wing**
- D. None

Aerial delivery relies on two broad classes of aircraft: fixed-wing and rotary-wing. Fixed-wing aircraft fly with wings and require runways for takeoff and landing; they carry large payloads over longer distances and are ideal for delivering supplies to established or permissive airfields where speed and volume matter. Rotary-wing aircraft, or helicopters, lift off vertically, can hover, and operate from unprepared or confined sites; they're unmatched for access to austere areas, precision delivery, and missions where a runway isn't available or where you need to insert or resupply troops directly in the terrain. Because both types can move and deliver cargo or personnel from air to ground, both are modes of aerial delivery. Some platforms even blend capabilities (like tiltrotors) to combine speed and vertical lift, but the essential distinction is that either fixed-wing or rotary-wing aircraft may be used depending on the mission environment and delivery requirements.

3. Which units can repair tracked vehicles?

- A. FSC - HAM (91H, 91A, 91M --> With M88)**
- B. SMC
- C. FMC
- D. FSC (91B --> With M984)

Repairing tracked vehicles in the field requires both personnel trained to work on tracked systems and the heavy recovery/repair assets that can service tanks and other tracks. The Field Sustainment Company with HAM capability includes track-vehicle repair specialists (such as 91H) and related MOSs who can diagnose and fix tracked platforms, supported by the M88 armored recovery vehicle for lifting, towing, and on-site repair work. This combination provides hands-on repair capability for tanks and other tracked vehicles without sending them back to a distant depot. Other options don't provide that combination of trained track repair personnel and the heavy repair asset. Wheeled-vehicle mechanics focusing on wheeled equipment, even with a wheeled M984, lack the specialized track repair capability and the M88's heavy lifting/recovery function needed for tracked platforms.

4. Which factor does Blue Force Tracking primarily support in LSCO operations?

- A. Enhancing civilian communication networks.
- B. Preventing fratricide and improving command decisions.**
- C. Accuracy of weather forecasts.
- D. Public relations campaigns.

Blue Force Tracking centers on providing real-time visibility of where friendly forces are and what they're doing, so commanders have a current common operating picture. In LSCO, units spread out across complex terrain and dynamic environments, and decisions must be made quickly with accurate location data. By displaying the positions and statuses of friendlies, BFT helps prevent misidentification and cross-fire, supports coordinated maneuver, and improves the speed and quality of command decisions. The other options don't fit because they involve civilian networks (not a military situational awareness tool), weather forecast accuracy (unrelated to force tracking), or public relations campaigns (not about battlefield awareness or command decision support).

5. How many Soldiers does one UGR-A meal feed?

- A. 50**
- B. 30
- C. 60
- D. 40

The key idea is that a Unitized Group Ration - A is built to feed a fixed group size for a single meal. Specifically, one UGR-A meal is designed to feed fifty Soldiers, making it efficient for group dining in the field without needing individual rations. The other numbers don't match this standard size, since the UGR-A is purposefully packaged for about 50 servings per meal.

6. Who is assigned responsibility for the CASL?

- A. SJA (Staff Judge Advocate)
- B. CASL Program Manager
- C. SSA AO (Accountable Officer)**
- D. CASL Security Officer

The responsibility for the CASL rests with the SSA AO because the Accountable Officer is the official charged with ultimate accountability for the program. This role owns the program's integrity, compliance, and stewardship of resources, and has the authority to make decisions, approve requirements, and ensure policies are followed. The other roles support the program—SJA provides legal guidance, the CASL Program Manager runs daily operations, and the CASL Security Officer handles security-specific tasks—but they do not carry the formal accountability for the entire CASL program. Therefore, the SSA AO is the designated person responsible for CASL.

7. What is the main responsibility of a platoon leader within the SSA platoon?

- A. Supervising supply requests
- B. Maintaining vehicle maintenance logs
- C. He/She is responsible for accountability of personnel and SSA assigned equipment.**
- D. Coordinating transportation for deployments

The main responsibility of the platoon leader in the SSA platoon is accountability for personnel and SSA assigned equipment. This means keeping an accurate and up to date record of who is in the platoon, their status, and where they are, as well as ensuring every item assigned to the platoon—weapons, radios, vehicles, and other gear—is properly tracked, logged in the property book, and protected by valid hand receipts. This oversight underpins readiness and discipline, because you cannot train or deploy effectively if you don't know who you have and what gear is available or where it is. While the platoon leader may oversee related tasks, the specific duties of supervising supply requests, maintaining vehicle maintenance logs, or coordinating transportation for deployments are typically handled by specialized roles within the platoon (such as the supply or motor sergeant, maintenance personnel, or transport coordinators) or higher-level staff. The emphasis for the platoon leader remains ensuring accurate accountability for people and equipment, which in turn supports mission success and regulatory compliance.

8. Which statement describes the production capacity of UGR H&S meals by an AK in one batch?

- A. 200
- B. 250**
- C. 300
- D. 400

The amount produced in one batch is governed by how fast the cooking and packing line can run and still finish within the allotted batch window. For UGR H&S meals handled by an Army Kitchen, the standard single-batch yield is 250 meals. This reflects the line's throughput given the heating, holding, and packaging steps and the available time and staffing. Pushing less than that would underuse the line, while pushing more would require longer cycles or more equipment, which isn't typical for one batch. So 250 meals per batch best describes the capacity.

9. Which survivability concept helps protect forces by spreading out units to reduce vulnerability?

- A. Dispersion**
- B. Armor-centric defense
- C. Electronic warfare
- D. Camouflage and feints

Dispersion is the survivability concept that protects forces by spreading units over a wider area to reduce vulnerability. By distributing forces, you break up concentrations that an enemy could target with a single strike, sensor sweep, or massed fire. This makes it harder for the enemy to inflict devastating damage with a limited set of weapons or sensors and increases the chance that at least some elements can continue operating if another element is hit. It also complicates enemy targeting and burns up their time and resources, reducing the likelihood of a successful knockout blow. At the same time, dispersion must be balanced with the need to maintain mutual support, communications, and ability to mass fires when necessary. Other approaches serve different survivability purposes: concentrating armored forces aims to deny lighter threats and absorb blows rather than reduce exposure through spacing; electronic warfare targets the enemy's ability to see and coordinate, not the physical distribution of friendly forces; camouflage and feints focus on concealment and deception rather than sustaining a dispersed posture over time.

10. At which echelon would you find Brigade Combat Team SSA?

- A. BSA; Supply PLT, A CO, BSB
- B. Division Support Area
- C. Division Sustainment Base
- D. Battlefield Command Center**

The right place for a Brigade Combat Team's Sustainment Support Area is the brigade's Battlefield Command Center. This is the command node where planning, coordination, and execution of all tasks—including logistics—come together in real time with maneuver. Placing the SSA under the BCC keeps sustainment tightly integrated with the brigade's operations, allowing rapid decisions on supply, maintenance, and distribution to support tempo and adaptability on the battlefield. Higher-echelon sustainment structures, like division-level support areas or sustainment bases, operate at a level beyond the brigade's immediate area of operations, so they aren't the appropriate locus for the BCT's SSA. The Brigade Support Area is the brigade's frontline sustainment footprint, but the SSA specifically refers to the more integrated, forward sustainment arrangement that sits with the Brigade Command Center to enable seamless execution.

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://lscome.examzify.com>

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

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