

Logistics Basic Officer Leader Course (LOG BOLC) Exam 6 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	16

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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. A convoy is defined as a group of how many vehicles proceeding together under the control of a single commander?**
 - A. A group of 6+ vehicles proceeding together under the control of a single commander.**
 - B. Ten or more vehicles dispatched to the same destination on the same route.**
 - C. Any one vehicle that requires a Special Hauling Permit.**
 - D. A minimum of three vehicles traveling in formation.**

- 2. Select the correct color scheme for the convoy markings: lead vehicle color, rear vehicle color, and commander's flag color.**
 - A. Lead vehicle red; rear vehicle blue; commander's flag white and black**
 - B. Lead vehicle green; rear vehicle blue; commander's flag white and blue**
 - C. Lead vehicle blue; rear vehicle yellow; commander's flag black and red**
 - D. Lead vehicle blue; rear vehicle green; commander's flag black and white**

- 3. Which type of reconnaissance is indicated when the directive specifies using a map?**
 - A. Terrain reconnaissance**
 - B. Map**
 - C. Aerial reconnaissance**
 - D. Route reconnaissance**

- 4. Which option correctly describes the location of mission command within an OPORD?**
 - A. It is contained in the Logistics section**
 - B. It is contained in the Command and Signal section**
 - C. It is contained in the Intelligence section**
 - D. It is not included in the OPORD**

- 5. The movement control team (MCT) in theater logistics is responsible for which function?**
- A. Operating medical evacuation routes.**
 - B. Negotiating international supply contracts.**
 - C. Planning, coordinating, and executing movement of personnel and materiel within the area of operations.**
 - D. Maintaining all inventory records for medical supplies.**
- 6. What defines the release point in convoy terminology?**
- A. A point where convoy speed is reduced for a tactical pause.**
 - B. A common point where all vehicles refuel before continuing.**
 - C. Released from active control of convoy commander.**
 - D. A point where units meet the TOC.**
- 7. What is the primary purpose of a strip map?**
- A. It provides navigational aid for all vehicles in the convoy**
 - B. It lists only enemy positions**
 - C. It is used for route planning by a single vehicle**
 - D. It replaces verification of route clearance**
- 8. If possible, convoys are organized along organizational lines. Which trio best represents typical organizational lines?**
- A. Vehicle type**
 - B. Battalion, Company, Platoon**
 - C. Route segments**
 - D. Weather bands**
- 9. Which supply class covers major end items (vehicles, weapons systems)?**
- A. Class I**
 - B. Class VII**
 - C. Class VIII**
 - D. Class II**

10. Which statement about convoy briefing is correct?

- A. The convoy brief is optional**
- B. Back briefs are discouraged**
- C. The convoy brief should be conducted without a back brief**
- D. The commander should always back brief a convoy brief**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A convoy is defined as a group of how many vehicles proceeding together under the control of a single commander?

A. A group of 6+ vehicles proceeding together under the control of a single commander.

B. Ten or more vehicles dispatched to the same destination on the same route.

C. Any one vehicle that requires a Special Hauling Permit.

D. A minimum of three vehicles traveling in formation.

Convoy means moving a group of vehicles together under one commander to coordinate movement, protection, and logistics. The starting point for a convoy is six or more vehicles traveling as a unit with a single supervisor, which gives you a clear chain of command, established spacing, and shared procedures for route control and security. This threshold helps distinguish a formal convoy from smaller, less coordinated groups. The other options don't fit because they either set an arbitrary higher minimum, refer to regulatory details not about size, or describe a smaller formation that wouldn't be treated as a convoy in this context.

2. Select the correct color scheme for the convoy markings: lead vehicle color, rear vehicle color, and commander's flag color.

A. Lead vehicle red; rear vehicle blue; commander's flag white and black

B. Lead vehicle green; rear vehicle blue; commander's flag white and blue

C. Lead vehicle blue; rear vehicle yellow; commander's flag black and red

D. Lead vehicle blue; rear vehicle green; commander's flag black and white

Convoy markings rely on distinct colors to make positions and authority immediately recognizable, improving safety and coordination at a glance. The front vehicle being blue helps it stand out as the lead, signaling to followers which way the convoy is moving and where spacing begins. The tail vehicle colored yellow marks the end of the convoy, making it easy for vehicles behind to identify the last unit and for traffic to gauge clearance and stopping points from a distance. The commander's flag in black and red provides a high-contrast, easily seen indicator of who is in command, so others can respond to commands and coordinate actions even from afar. This combination balances visibility, quick legibility under various lighting and weather conditions, and clear indication of roles and authority. Other schemes would typically reduce visibility or fail to clearly denote the convoy's end or the commander, which is why this color set is preferred.

3. Which type of reconnaissance is indicated when the directive specifies using a map?

- A. Terrain reconnaissance**
- B. Map**
- C. Aerial reconnaissance**
- D. Route reconnaissance**

When the directive specifies using a map, you're performing map reconnaissance. This means gathering and interpreting information from maps, charts, and overlays rather than going into the field or using aircraft. You examine terrain features, roads, obstacles, elevations, and any known dispositions shown on the map to understand the area, identify potential routes, and plan actions. This approach is about validating and extracting value from existing data to support decision-making and prepare for any required on-the-ground or aerial verification later. Terrain reconnaissance would require visiting the area to observe features directly; aerial reconnaissance relies on aircraft to collect fresh information; route reconnaissance focuses on identifying feasible routes, which can involve field checks or air data—but the directive to use a map centers the work on map-based analysis.

4. Which option correctly describes the location of mission command within an OPOD?

- A. It is contained in the Logistics section**
- B. It is contained in the Command and Signal section**
- C. It is contained in the Intelligence section**
- D. It is not included in the OPOD**

Mission command is about how authority, decision-making, and communications flow during an operation, empowering units to act with initiative within the commander's intent. In an OPOD, the details that describe who commands whom, how those commands are executed, and how units stay in touch are all contained in the Command and Signal section. This section covers command relationships, succession of command, control measures, and the communications plan (including call signs, frequencies, and message procedures). Those elements are precisely what enable mission command to function on the battlefield, so describing them here is the natural place in the OPOD. The other sections focus on different aspects: Logistics outlines sustainment and support, while Intelligence deals with information collection and analysis. Not including mission command in those sections would obscure how decisions are made and information flows during execution.

5. The movement control team (MCT) in theater logistics is responsible for which function?

- A. Operating medical evacuation routes.
- B. Negotiating international supply contracts.
- C. Planning, coordinating, and executing movement of personnel and materiel within the area of operations.**
- D. Maintaining all inventory records for medical supplies.

Movement control centers on planning, coordinating, and executing the movement of personnel and materiel within the area of operations. The movement control team in theater logistics conducts intratheater transport planning, selects routes and modes (air, land, sea), sequences movements, and tracks status to ensure timely and safe arrivals. They deconflict routes with other operations, coordinate with airfields, ports, and transport assets, and adjust plans as priorities shift. This focus directly supports getting people and equipment where they're needed across the theater. Other tasks described—medical evacuation routing, international contracting, and maintaining medical inventory records—are handled by different parts of the logistics system dedicated to medical transport planning, procurement, and supply accountability.

6. What defines the release point in convoy terminology?

- A. A point where convoy speed is reduced for a tactical pause.
- B. A common point where all vehicles refuel before continuing.
- C. Released from active control of convoy commander.**
- D. A point where units meet the TOC.

In convoy operations, the release point is where the convoy commander hands over active control, and the units are released from direct convoy command. From that point, the vehicles and their leaders proceed under their own authority and handle their own actions, rather than being controlled as a single convoy. This transfer of control happens to allow subelements to continue with their assigned tasks or to disperse according to the mission needs. It's not about refueling, pausing the convoy, or meeting with the TOC; it's the moment control is transferred from the convoy commander to the unit or element leaders.

7. What is the primary purpose of a strip map?

- A. It provides navigational aid for all vehicles in the convoy**
- B. It lists only enemy positions
- C. It is used for route planning by a single vehicle
- D. It replaces verification of route clearance

The strip map is a concise, leg-by-leg navigation sheet used in convoy operations to keep every vehicle on the same route. It shows the route from start to finish, key turning points, distances between legs, and prominent landmarks that drivers can recognize. This allows all vehicles to follow a single prescribed path with a shared reference, helping maintain formation, spacing, and coordinated moves as the lead vehicle guides the convoy. It isn't a tool for listing enemy positions, nor is it something a single vehicle uses in isolation to plan the route. It also doesn't replace verification of route clearance, which is an independent step done before departure.

8. If possible, convoys are organized along organizational lines. Which trio best represents typical organizational lines?

A. Vehicle type

B. Battalion, Company, Platoon

C. Route segments

D. Weather bands

Organizational lines refer to the chain of command and responsibility within a unit. Convoys are managed most effectively when they mirror the unit structure, so leadership, tasking, and accountability flow clearly from one level to the next. A battalion commander oversees several companies, and each company commands multiple platoons. This hierarchy lets movement orders, security assignments, and support tasks be issued and tracked precisely as they pass from battalion to company to platoon, keeping coordination tight and response times fast. It also allows the convoy to scale up or down by adding or removing platoons without losing clarity on who is in charge at each point along the way. Organizing by vehicle type fixes assets rather than leadership and responsibility; route segments pertain to the path itself rather than who is responsible for it; and weather bands describe conditions, not the command structure. So battalion, company, and platoon best represents the typical organizational lines for convoys.

9. Which supply class covers major end items (vehicles, weapons systems)?

A. Class I

B. Class VII

C. Class VIII

D. Class II

The item describes the group that handles large, fielded systems used by units. Major end items are the big platforms you operate and maintain—vehicles, weapons systems, and other complete systems that require separate procurement, storage, and lifecycle planning. This category is dedicated to those major end items, which is why it fits the question best. Other categories cover different kinds of supply: food and beverages, clothing and individual equipment, or medical materials, none of which represent large end items needing platform-level management.

10. Which statement about convoy briefing is correct?

A. The convoy brief is optional

B. Back briefs are discouraged

C. The convoy brief should be conducted without a back brief

D. The commander should always back brief a convoy brief

Understanding and conveying a convoy plan clearly is the key idea being tested. A back brief is a separate step where a subordinate restates the plan to confirm understanding with the commander. For a convoy briefing, the goal is to present the plan directly and verify understanding through questions and quick confirmations, rather than making a formal back brief part of the briefing itself. So, the convoy brief should be conducted without a back brief. This keeps the communication tight and focused on tasks, routes, timing, security measures, and contingencies. The other statements contradict standard practice: briefings aren't optional, back briefs aren't inherently discouraged, and the back brief is not something the commander typically performs for a convoy briefing.

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://logbolc6.examzify.com>

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

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