

Logistics Captains Career Course (LOG-C3) Log Phase Test 1 Practice (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 are the three types of contracting support?**
 - A. Theater support, external support, and systems support**
 - B. Theater support contracts, external support contracts, and systems support contracts**
 - C. In theater contracting, external contracting, and programmatic contracting**
 - D. Local vendor support, remote vendor support, and digital support**

- 2. Which statement correctly describes systems support contracts?**
 - A. They are awarded through program executive and product/project management contracting authority to support specific material systems**
 - B. They are exclusively for construction in theater**
 - C. They are managed only by DLA**
 - D. They do not support any material systems**

- 3. The theater support contract is typically used for which kinds of procurement?**
 - A. Goods, services, and minor construction**
 - B. Major weapon systems**
 - C. Large-scale infrastructure projects**
 - D. Research and development**

- 4. What defines Tactical Control (TACON)?**
 - A. Authority over forces limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned.**
 - B. Authority to appoint unit leaders and assign billets within the command.**
 - C. Authority to fund operations and procure supplies across the theater.**
 - D. Authority to set strategic objectives for the campaign.**

- 5. Which is true about a unit providing General Support?**
- A. It supports the entire force but does not prioritize a specific unit.**
 - B. It prioritizes a single unit above all others.**
 - C. It only supports adjacent units within a platoon.**
 - D. It provides direct combat power to enemy units.**
- 6. What is Joint Interdependence?**
- A. The purposeful reliance by one Service's forces on another Service's capabilities to maximize complementary and reinforcing effects**
 - B. A method of supply chain optimization within a single service**
 - C. A doctrine for cyber operations**
 - D. An economic principle of defense logistics**
- 7. Which is a Direct Support relationship?**
- A. A unit provides dedicated support to a specific force.**
 - B. A unit provides general support to the entire force.**
 - C. A unit reinforces another without priority.**
 - D. A unit coordinates with higher echelon only.**
- 8. Which statement describes the Modified Tailgate resupply method?**
- A. Mixture of Service Station and Tailgate**
 - B. It is a form of air-resupply only**
 - C. It is only used during redundancy**
 - D. It avoids loading supplies on site**
- 9. During large-scale combat operations, which level is described as the army's principal tactical warfighting function?**
- A. Divisions**
 - B. Corps**
 - C. Brigade Combat Team**
 - D. Sustainment**

10. Division Sustainment Support Battalion (DSSB) description?

- A. A multifunctional battalion that is organic to the DSB and provides logistics support to a division.**
- B. A fixed medical battalion within the CSSB**
- C. A maintenance battalion under the CTCP**
- D. An independent unit performing civil affairs**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which are the three types of contracting support?

- A. Theater support, external support, and systems support**
- B. Theater support contracts, external support contracts, and systems support contracts**
- C. In theater contracting, external contracting, and programmatic contracting**
- D. Local vendor support, remote vendor support, and digital support**

The main idea being tested is how contracting support is categorized by where and what it sustains. The three types are theater support, external support, and systems support. Theater support contracts cover goods and services needed inside the operational theater to sustain forces—things like fuel, rations, in-theater maintenance, and transportation that keep operations moving within the area of operations. External support contracts handle items and services provided from outside the theater, especially when theater sources can't meet a need or when specialized capabilities are required from global suppliers. Systems support contracts focus on the logistics systems themselves—maintaining and sustaining the IT and automated systems that manage procurement, inventory, maintenance data, and overall logistics processes. The other options don't reflect standard categories used to describe where contracting support comes from or what it sustains, so they don't fit as well with how contracting is organized in LOG-C3.

2. Which statement correctly describes systems support contracts?

- A. They are awarded through program executive and product/project management contracting authority to support specific material systems**
- B. They are exclusively for construction in theater**
- C. They are managed only by DLA**
- D. They do not support any material systems**

Systems support contracts focus on securing lifecycle sustainment for a specific material system. They are established by the program's executive and product/project management contracting authorities to ensure integrated maintenance, support, and supply for the system. This arrangement ties the contract to a particular system and aims to provide ongoing availability and readiness through logistics support, spares, depot maintenance, field service, and related activities, all aligned with the system's lifecycle plan. That governance and purpose—awarding to support a defined material system by the program-level contracting authority—best describes how these contracts operate. The other statements don't fit: these contracts aren't limited to construction in theater, aren't managed solely by DLA, and do indeed support material systems.

3. The theater support contract is typically used for which kinds of procurement?

- A. Goods, services, and minor construction**
- B. Major weapon systems**
- C. Large-scale infrastructure projects**
- D. Research and development**

In theater operations, procurement needs are often urgent and aimed at sustaining ongoing missions. A theater support contract provides a fast, flexible way to buy what's needed on the ground without the lengthy, complex processes of major acquisitions. It's typically used to obtain goods, services, and minor construction to support base operations, maintenance, security, and small facilities improvements. These in-theater requirements are usually time-sensitive and limited in scope, so the contract approach prioritizes speed and simplicity over large, long-term programs. Major weapon systems require extensive development and integration, large-scale infrastructure projects demand substantial planning and funding, and research and development focuses on creating new capabilities—none of which fit the quick-turn, sustainment-focused purpose of theater support contracts.

4. What defines Tactical Control (TACON)?

- A. Authority over forces limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned.**
- B. Authority to appoint unit leaders and assign billets within the command.**
- C. Authority to fund operations and procure supplies across the theater.**
- D. Authority to set strategic objectives for the campaign.**

Tactical Control is a limited form of command authority that lets a commander direct the detailed actions of assigned or attached forces for a specific mission within a defined area. It covers how units move, when they maneuver, and how they coordinate to accomplish the task, focusing on the tactical level and the duration of that mission. It does not include authority over personnel assignments, administrative matters, or the funding and procurement of resources, nor does it empower setting strategic objectives for the campaign. In practice, TACON lets the directing commander guide movements and maneuvers within the operational area to achieve the mission, while higher levels handle administration, sustainment, and strategic planning.

5. Which is true about a unit providing General Support?

- A. It supports the entire force but does not prioritize a specific unit.**
- B. It prioritizes a single unit above all others.**
- C. It only supports adjacent units within a platoon.**
- D. It provides direct combat power to enemy units.**

General Support means delivering sustainment and other support to the entire force within the operating area, not tying those efforts to a single unit. The idea is to back the whole formation and be flexible to shift resources where they're most needed as missions evolve. That's why the statement that a unit providing General Support supports the entire force and does not prioritize a specific unit is the best description. The other options describe scenarios that don't fit GS: prioritizing one unit describes a Direct Support relationship, limiting support to adjacent units within a platoon isn't how GS operates across the force, and providing direct combat power to enemy units is a combat role, not a General Support function.

6. What is Joint Interdependence?

- A. The purposeful reliance by one Service's forces on another Service's capabilities to maximize complementary and reinforcing effects**
- B. A method of supply chain optimization within a single service**
- C. A doctrine for cyber operations**
- D. An economic principle of defense logistics**

Joint interdependence is the purposeful reliance by forces from one Service on the capabilities of another Service to produce effects that are greater and more cohesive than what each could achieve alone. In joint operations, each service brings unique strengths—air, land, sea, cyber, space—and planners synchronize those capabilities so they complement and reinforce one another. This mutual dependence enables integrated planning, operations, and logistics, creating synergy and unity of effort toward a common objective. For example, air power can suppress defenses while ground forces maneuver and naval forces control lines of communication, all coordinated to maximize overall effect. It's not about optimizing a single-service supply chain, cyber doctrine, or an economic principle; it's about cross-service collaboration to leverage each service's strengths for a stronger combined result.

7. Which is a Direct Support relationship?

- A. A unit provides dedicated support to a specific force.**
- B. A unit provides general support to the entire force.**
- C. A unit reinforces another without priority.**
- D. A unit coordinates with higher echelon only.**

Direct Support is when a unit is assigned to assist a specific unit or force with priority, and its actions and resources are oriented to that unit's needs. The supporting unit works under the mission of the supported force and is kept ready to meet its requirements, ensuring timely, tailored logistics. The described scenario—a unit providing dedicated support to a specific force—exemplifies that relationship because the support is clearly directed to one unit with priority, rather than spreading resources to the whole force. General support allocates resources to the entire force without prioritizing any single unit; reinforcing without priority lacks a dedicated, prioritized pairing; coordinating with higher echelons only involves communication and doesn't establish a direct support relationship.

8. Which statement describes the Modified Tailgate resupply method?

- A. Mixture of Service Station and Tailgate**
- B. It is a form of air-resupply only**
- C. It is only used during redundancy**
- D. It avoids loading supplies on site**

Modified Tailgate resupply combines the organization of a service station with the immediacy of a tailgate handout. In practice, you prepare and sort stock at a service-point setup (the service station) to ensure items are correctly issued and accounted for, then you move to the tailgate to issue those items quickly to units in the field. This hybrid approach captures the efficiency of rapid field distribution while maintaining the control and structure of a designated resupply point. That's why describing it as a mixture of Service Station and Tailgate best fits. It isn't limited to air resupply, it isn't restricted to redundancy-only use, and supplies are still loaded on site at the service point or tailgate, so it doesn't avoid loading on site.

9. During large-scale combat operations, which level is described as the army's principal tactical warfighting function?

- A. Divisions**
- B. Corps**
- C. Brigade Combat Team**
- D. Sustainment**

In large-scale combat operations, the division is the level that best embodies the Army's ability to integrate and synchronize all the warfighting functions on the battlefield. A division commands several brigades and brings together maneuver, fires, intelligence, protection, sustainment, and mission command in a cohesive, maneuver-centric formation. This makes it the primary tactical warfighting unit capable of conducting and sustaining combined arms operations across a substantial area, while still being able to operate with a degree of autonomy and adaptability. Brigade Combat Teams are the building blocks under a division; they execute tasks but rely on the division for the full integration and mass of capabilities. A corps operates at a higher, more operational level, coordinating multiple divisions and broader campaigns, not the tactical level where the Army conducts integrated, day-to-day combat actions. Sustainment is one of the warfighting functions, describing the support activities that enable the fight, not a level of organization. So the division is described as the Army's principal tactical warfighting function because it is the echelon designed to integrate and execute combined arms at the tactical level across a meaningful operational footprint.

10. Division Sustainment Support Battalion (DSSB) description?

- A. A multifunctional battalion that is organic to the DSB and provides logistics support to a division.**
- B. A fixed medical battalion within the CSSB**
- C. A maintenance battalion under the CTCP**
- D. An independent unit performing civil affairs**

Division Sustainment Support Battalion is an organic, multifunctional logistics unit within the Division Support Brigade that provides end-to-end sustainment to a division. Its role is to coordinate and execute the wide range of logistics functions needed to keep the division supplied, transported, repaired, and supported in the field—everything from issuing supplies and moving them to where they're needed, to maintenance and field services that keep equipment and personnel operating. Because it is built into the Division Support Brigade, it operates as a cohesive, division-focused sustainment element rather than as a standalone medical, maintenance, or civil affairs unit. The other options describe units with narrower or different missions (medical, maintenance under a different command post, or civil affairs), which do not align with the DSSB's division-wide logistics focus.

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://logc3logphase1.examzify.com>

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

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