

# Logistics Specialist First Class Petty Officer (LS1) Advancement Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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## **Questions**

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- 1. What is the purpose of the NAVSUP P-700 publication?**
  - A. Document identifier**
  - B. Routing identifier code**
  - C. Common naval packaging**
  - D. Stock number/item identifier**
- 2. What is the primary purpose of DD Form 200?**
  - A. Order for supplies and services**
  - B. Military shipping label**
  - C. Financial liability investigation of property loss**
  - D. Transportation control and movement document**
- 3. Which form is represented by the white identaplate for jet fuel?**
  - A. DD Form 1896**
  - B. DD Form 1897**
  - C. Navsup Form 29**
  - D. Navsup Form 1250-1**
- 4. Navsup Form 1176-1 is associated with what kind of calendar?**
  - A. Fiscal calendar**
  - B. Yearly calendar**
  - C. Julian date calendar**
  - D. Monthly calendar**
- 5. How does the concept of "sustainment" apply in logistics?**
  - A. It focuses solely on cost reduction**
  - B. It ensures that systems and operations are maintained and supported over time**
  - C. It involves the disposal of outdated equipment**
  - D. It is related to increasing output capacity**

- 6. What service does the S-7 afloat supply division provide?**
- A. Food services**
  - B. Aviation stores**
  - C. Moral, Welfare, and Recreation services**
  - D. Postal services**
- 7. What does the term "FIFO" stand for in inventory management?**
- A. First In, First Out**
  - B. Fast Inventory Formulation Objective**
  - C. First Item Fully Operated**
  - D. Fixed Inventory Function Operation**
- 8. Level B material protection is suited for what type of conditions?**
- A. Favorable conditions**
  - B. Most severe conditions**
  - C. Severe conditions**
  - D. Less severe than Level A conditions**
- 9. How often should inventory audits typically be conducted?**
- A. Daily, depending on sales**
  - B. Annually, regardless of inventory levels**
  - C. Regularly, typically quarterly or annually, depending on inventory levels and regulatory requirements**
  - D. Only when discrepancies are noticed**
- 10. What category includes ships service activities like barber shops and laundry?**
- A. Group I spaces**
  - B. Group II spaces**
  - C. Group III spaces**
  - D. Group IV spaces**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the purpose of the NAVSUP P-700 publication?**

- A. Document identifier**
- B. Routing identifier code**
- C. Common naval packaging**
- D. Stock number/item identifier**

The NAVSUP P-700 publication serves a crucial role in providing standardized guidelines for the common naval packaging of materials. Its purpose is to establish uniformity in packaging practices within the Navy, ensuring that items are packaged in a manner that protects them during storage and transit while also facilitating handling and inventory management. This consistency helps to maintain the integrity of supplies and reduces the risk of damage, which is essential for operational effectiveness in logistics. The emphasis on common naval packaging highlights its significance in streamlining how materials are prepared for shipment and use, thereby also improving overall supply chain efficiency. Proper packaging can affect everything from shipping costs to the timeliness of delivery, further underlining the importance of the NAVSUP P-700 in Navy logistics operations.

**2. What is the primary purpose of DD Form 200?**

- A. Order for supplies and services**
- B. Military shipping label**
- C. Financial liability investigation of property loss**
- D. Transportation control and movement document**

The primary purpose of DD Form 200 is to conduct a financial liability investigation of property loss. This form is utilized when there is a need to investigate circumstances surrounding the loss, damage, or destruction of government property. The investigation helps determine whether individuals are accountable for the missing property and establishes whether there's a financial liability. This form is crucial for ensuring that accountability is maintained within the military regarding government assets. By documenting the investigation process and its findings, the DD Form 200 provides a formal record that helps protect the interests of the government and the individuals involved. It is an essential tool for maintaining transparency and proper financial management within military logistics operations. The other options, such as an order for supplies and services or a military shipping label, serve different logistical purposes and are not related to the financial investigation aspect that the DD Form 200 specifically addresses.

**3. Which form is represented by the white identaplate for jet fuel?**

**A. DD Form 1896**

**B. DD Form 1897**

**C. Navsup Form 29**

**D. Navsup Form 1250-1**

The correct answer is DD Form 1896, which is specifically associated with the identification and reporting of jet fuel. The white identaplate indicates that the fuel is aviation fuel, and in logistical and supply contexts, the proper identification and documentation of fuels is crucial for safety and operational efficiency. DD Form 1896 serves to document the delivery of fuels and lubricants and includes essential information regarding the type, quantity, and identification of the fuel, which is vital for tracking and accountability. This form is utilized to ensure compliance with safety regulations and operational guidelines, facilitating a clear and efficient supply chain in military logistics. In this context, understanding the purpose of each form is important for logistics specialists, as each form provides specific information relevant to different materials or processes.

**4. Navsup Form 1176-1 is associated with what kind of calendar?**

**A. Fiscal calendar**

**B. Yearly calendar**

**C. Julian date calendar**

**D. Monthly calendar**

The Navsup Form 1176-1 is associated with the Julian date calendar. This form is utilized to document and track certain logistical and operational activities in the military, specifically focusing on the days of the year according to the Julian calendar format. The Julian date system counts consecutive days starting from January 1st, making it easier to manage and report on time-sensitive operations and logistics matters without confusion over different month lengths. This is particularly useful in military logistics, where accuracy and standardization in timekeeping are critical for planning and coordinating activities across various units and operations. In contrast, the fiscal calendar refers to the accounting period for financial reporting, a yearly calendar encompasses the entire year without the specific day count format of the Julian system, and a monthly calendar organizes information based on individual months rather than a continuous daily count. Hence, the Julian date calendar provides the framework within which the Navsup Form 1176-1 is designed to operate, aiding in precise date tracking for military logistics purposes.

**5. How does the concept of "sustainment" apply in logistics?**

- A. It focuses solely on cost reduction**
- B. It ensures that systems and operations are maintained and supported over time**
- C. It involves the disposal of outdated equipment**
- D. It is related to increasing output capacity**

The concept of "sustainment" in logistics is fundamentally about maintaining and supporting systems and operations over a prolonged period. This includes ensuring that resources, equipment, and support systems are effectively used and maintained to continue functioning as intended. Sustainment is critical for achieving operational readiness, as it encompasses logistics functions such as supply chain management, maintenance, and repair of materials and equipment throughout their lifecycle. Focusing on the overall support and maintenance aspect, sustainment ensures that units can reliably perform their missions without unnecessary interruptions. This might involve planning for spare parts, regular maintenance schedules, training for personnel, and other activities that protect the continuity of operations. Such a systematic approach supports mission success and reduces risk associated with equipment failure. The other options, while related to aspects of logistics, do not capture the full essence of sustainment. For instance, cost reduction, disposal of outdated equipment, and increasing output capacity are all important considerations in logistics management, but they do not specifically align with the primary objective of sustainment, which is about preserving and ensuring the effectiveness of systems over time.

**6. What service does the S-7 afloat supply division provide?**

- A. Food services**
- B. Aviation stores**
- C. Moral, Welfare, and Recreation services**
- D. Postal services**

The S-7 afloat supply division is responsible for delivering Moral, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) services to personnel onboard. MWR programs are designed to enhance the quality of life for military members and their families by providing leisure activities, recreational programs, and various forms of entertainment. These services are essential for maintaining morale and providing, in a challenging and often stressful environment, opportunities for relaxation and social interaction. In the context of naval operations, the S-7 division ensures that sailors have access to activities and programs that can promote physical and mental well-being, which is particularly important during deployments. By focusing on personnel welfare, the division plays a vital role in sustaining the readiness and effectiveness of the crew. The other options, while relevant to supply divisions in general, do not pertain specifically to the focus of the S-7 afloat supply division. Food services, aviation stores, and postal services fall under different divisions designated for those specific supply roles, like S-1 for food and services, S-8 for aviation supply, and S-6 or S-3 for postal services.

**7. What does the term "FIFO" stand for in inventory management?**

**A. First In, First Out**

**B. Fast Inventory Formulation Objective**

**C. First Item Fully Operated**

**D. Fixed Inventory Function Operation**

The term "FIFO" stands for "First In, First Out" in inventory management. This method is crucial for managing inventory efficiently, particularly for perishable goods or items that may have expiration dates. FIFO ensures that the oldest stock is sold or used first, minimizing the risk of obsolescence or spoilage. By adhering to this system, businesses can maintain quality and ensure that customers receive the freshest products available. In practical terms, implementing FIFO helps in accurate inventory valuation and effective stock rotation, which are vital for both financial reporting and operational efficiency. The method also aligns with accounting principles, as it affects the cost of goods sold and overall profitability. Organizations that utilize FIFO can effectively manage their inventory while sustaining customer satisfaction through quality control.

**8. Level B material protection is suited for what type of conditions?**

**A. Favorable conditions**

**B. Most severe conditions**

**C. Severe conditions**

**D. Less severe than Level A conditions**

Level B material protection is suitable for conditions that are less severe than Level A conditions. Level A protection is designed for situations involving the highest degree of risk, such as when working with highly hazardous materials that may have significant exposures. This means that Level B is used in environments where there is a potential for some but not the most extreme risks. By utilizing Level B materials, personnel are equipped to handle situations where there may be some hazards, but the threat is not as overwhelming as those encountered under Level A conditions. Level B standardizes requirements for providing a degree of protection against chemical exposure while allowing for the benefits of mobility and comfort typically found in less hazardous environments.

**9. How often should inventory audits typically be conducted?**

- A. Daily, depending on sales**
- B. Annually, regardless of inventory levels**
- C. Regularly, typically quarterly or annually, depending on inventory levels and regulatory requirements**
- D. Only when discrepancies are noticed**

Inventory audits play a crucial role in maintaining accurate records and ensuring proper asset management within an organization. The frequency of these audits can vary based on several factors, including the type of inventory, business size, inventory turnover, and regulatory demands. Conducting audits regularly—typically on a quarterly or annual basis—ensures that discrepancies are identified and rectified in a timely manner. This proactive approach aids in maintaining accurate financial statements and assists with compliance to industry regulations. By adjusting the audit frequency based on inventory levels and regulatory requirements, a business can optimize its resources while ensuring it meets necessary accountability standards. Overall, this method strikes a balance between maintaining oversight and not burdening the organization with excessive audits, which can be resource-intensive. Hence, it's essential for companies to adopt a flexible strategy that aligns with their specific operational needs and industry practices.

**10. What category includes ships service activities like barber shops and laundry?**

- A. Group I spaces**
- B. Group II spaces**
- C. Group III spaces**
- D. Group IV spaces**

The correct answer is associated with Group IV spaces, which is designated for activities and functions primarily focused on crew welfare and comfort. This includes services such as barber shops, laundry facilities, and other essential amenities that enhance the living conditions of personnel aboard naval vessels. The designation of Group IV spaces emphasizes their role in supporting the morale and well-being of the crew, which is critical in maintaining operational readiness. Other groups, like Group I, II, and III spaces, are categorized differently based on their primary functions and the nature of their operations, which often do not include personnel welfare services. Therefore, identifying the category correctly helps in the understanding of how naval facilities are organized to prioritize crew needs effectively.