

# LSCO 1 Logistics Basic Officer Leader Course (LOG BOLC) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>15</b>

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which movement is typically used to cover distance along roads during operations?**
  - A. Approach march**
  - B. Night march**
  - C. Tactical road march**
  - D. March in desert**
  
- 2. What is envelopment?**
  - A. An attack against the flanks of an enemy's army, in hopes of encircling it.**
  - B. A frontal attack focused on destroying a weaker enemy force on a broad front.**
  - C. Moving undetected through enemy lines.**
  - D. Forcing the enemy to retreat in a direction we guide them.**
  
- 3. In recon in force, which of the following is a security task?**
  - A. Guard**
  - B. Screen**
  - C. Cover**
  - D. Area Security**
  
- 4. Which statement best describes a frontal attack?**
  - A. An attack against the flanks to encircle**
  - B. Forcefully pushing through enemy lines**
  - C. Moving undetected through enemy lines**
  - D. Attacking force seeks to destroy a weaker enemy force or fix a larger enemy force in place over a broad front**
  
- 5. Which area is not listed as a selectable site area?**
  - A. A Wood line**
  - B. B Open area**
  - C. C Riverbank**
  - D. D Open field**

- 6. Building blocks of Sustainment BDE can have how many attached companies?**
- A. 4**
  - B. 5**
  - C. 6**
  - D. 7**
- 7. Which statement differentiates Main CP from Tactical CP?**
- A. The Main CP is larger and less mobile**
  - B. The Main CP is smaller and more mobile**
  - C. The Tactical CP is used for long-range planning**
  - D. The Tactical CP is identical to the Main CP**
- 8. A shortfall occurs under which condition?**
- A. When requirements exceed capabilities**
  - B. When resources are wasted**
  - C. When budgets are insufficient**
  - D. When timelines slip**
- 9. Which report is commonly used to send a situation update to higher headquarters?**
- A. SITREP**
  - B. Sensitive items report**
  - C. Personnel report**
  - D. LOGSTAT**
- 10. Which offense task typically follows a successful attack?**
- A. Movement to Contact**
  - B. Pursuit**
  - C. Exploitation**
  - D. Attack**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Which movement is typically used to cover distance along roads during operations?**

- A. Approach march**
- B. Night march**
- C. Tactical road march**
- D. March in desert**

Covering distance along roads during operations is accomplished with a tactical road march. This movement is built for speed and tempo on established road networks, while keeping security, discipline, and control over the convoy. Roads give a predictable route, so a tactical road march focuses on moving quickly and efficiently, coordinating vehicles and units, and applying traffic discipline and security measures to minimize delays and exposure to threats. Other movements serve different purposes: approaching a position to set up for an action, operating at night to reduce visibility, or moving through a desert environment with terrain-specific considerations. Those are not the standard method for rapid, road-bound travel, making tactical road march the best fit.

**2. What is envelopment?**

- A. An attack against the flanks of an enemy's army, in hopes of encircling it.**
- B. A frontal attack focused on destroying a weaker enemy force on a broad front.**
- C. Moving undetected through enemy lines.**
- D. Forcing the enemy to retreat in a direction we guide them.**

Envelopment is a maneuver where you strike the enemy's flanks or rear to close around them and create an encirclement. The goal is to trap the enemy, disrupt their cohesion, and cut off their retreat and supply, often by coordinating forces on multiple axes so they cannot escape the ring. This matches the option describing an attack against the enemy's flanks with the aim of encircling them. In contrast, a frontal attack on a weaker force, moving undetected through enemy lines, or forcing a retreat in a controlled direction describe other approaches (direct frontal assault, infiltration, or guided withdrawal) rather than surrounding the enemy.

**3. In recon in force, which of the following is a security task?**

- A. Guard**
- B. Screen**
- C. Cover**
- D. Area Security**

In recon in force, you combine moving to gather information with keeping your own force protected. Security tasks are actions that prevent the enemy from interfering with your mission and provide warning and freedom of action for your unit. A screen is the forward security element that moves with or ahead of the main force to observe, report on enemy activity, and provide early warning. This directly supports the goal of recon in force by letting you learn about the enemy while you maintain security and tempo for the main body. The other security roles describe protecting a fixed area or a particular flank or position (guard, cover, area security), which are important but serve different security needs than the proactive, observing function of a screen during reconnaissance in force.

**4. Which statement best describes a frontal attack?**

- A. An attack against the flanks to encircle
- B. Forcefully pushing through enemy lines
- C. Moving undetected through enemy lines
- D. Attacking force seeks to destroy a weaker enemy force or fix a larger enemy force in place over a broad front**

A frontal attack is a direct, head-on assault on the enemy's front line, aiming to destroy the opposing force or fix it in place so it cannot maneuver. The described option reflects that idea: the attacker seeks to destroy a weaker enemy force or pin a larger force in place across a broad front. This distinguishes it from attacking the flanks to encircle (an envelopment), pushing through enemy lines (a breakthrough), or moving undetected through enemy lines (infiltration).

**5. Which area is not listed as a selectable site area?**

- A. A Wood line
- B. B Open area
- C. C Riverbank**
- D. D Open field

This question tests your ability to identify which terrain types are considered selectable site areas. Among the options, Wood line, Open area, and Open field are listed as selectable site areas, while Riverbank is not included in that list. Since Riverbank isn't defined as a selectable site area in the given context, it is the correct choice. The other areas fit because they are the ones defined as selectable sites for positioning or operations.

**6. Building blocks of Sustainment BDE can have how many attached companies?**

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6**
- D. 7

The building blocks concept for a Sustainment BDE is about scaling its capability by adding attached companies to meet mission needs. These attachments bring specific sustainment functions that the BDE can leverage without relying only on its organic units. The structure is designed to allow up to six attached companies, giving the BDE the flexibility to expand its logistics footprint for larger or more dispersed operations while keeping command and control manageable. In smaller operations, fewer attachments may be used; for bigger campaigns, up to the maximum can be added to ensure adequate distribution, maintenance, supply, and general sustainment support across the area of operations.

**7. Which statement differentiates Main CP from Tactical CP?**

- A. The Main CP is larger and less mobile**
- B. The Main CP is smaller and more mobile**
- C. The Tactical CP is used for long-range planning**
- D. The Tactical CP is identical to the Main CP**

The main difference is in size and mobility between the two command posts. The Main Command Post is larger, with more staff and broader planning and coordination capabilities, and it stays in a fixed, stable location to oversee operations across a wide area. The Tactical Command Post, by contrast, is smaller and much more mobile, positioned closer to ongoing operations to enable rapid decision-making and direct support to frontline units. Long-range planning and overall direction are handled at the Main CP, while the Tactical CP supports near-term execution and can relocate as the situation evolves. Therefore, the statement that differentiates them is that the Main CP is larger and less mobile.

**8. A shortfall occurs under which condition?**

- A. When requirements exceed capabilities**
- B. When resources are wasted**
- C. When budgets are insufficient**
- D. When timelines slip**

A shortfall happens when what is required cannot be met with what is currently capable. When requirements exceed capabilities, there isn't enough capacity to fulfill the demand, creating that gap. For example, if the operation needs 100 units but the production capability tops out at 90, there's a shortfall of 10 units that needs to be addressed. The other options describe different problems: wasting resources signals inefficiency rather than a demand-capacity gap; budgets being insufficient are financial constraints that may cause not meeting needs but don't define the gap by capability; timelines slipping is a scheduling issue that can arise from various causes, not the direct mismatch between demand and available capability.

**9. Which report is commonly used to send a situation update to higher headquarters?**

- A. SITREP**
- B. Sensitive items report**
- C. Personnel report**
- D. LOGSTAT**

Sharing current operational status with higher headquarters is accomplished through a SITREP, the standard situation report. It provides a concise, timely snapshot of what's happening, where the unit is, recent actions taken, current readiness, and any anticipated changes or needs. This format is designed for decision-makers at higher levels, focusing on the current situation, its impact on operations, and what support or decisions are required. Other report types serve different purposes: a sensitive items report tracks controlled material, a personnel report records the status of personnel, and a LOGSTAT report communicates logistics status rather than a broad situational update. The SITREP is the best choice for conveying a situation update to higher headquarters.

**10. Which offense task typically follows a successful attack?**

- A. Movement to Contact**
- B. Pursuit**
- C. Exploitation**
- D. Attack**

Exploitation follows a successful attack because the aim shifts from breaching the defender to rapidly widening that breach and securing the gains while the enemy is still disorganized and unable to respond effectively. During exploitation, forces push through the openings created by the assault, seek to disrupt enemy rear areas, destroy command and support elements, and seize additional terrain and objectives beyond the initial breach. The tempo is high: rapid maneuver, concentrated fires, and coordinated actions to prevent the enemy from reconstituting and to maintain momentum for the next phase of the operation. Movement to contact would be about establishing or maintaining contact to develop the situation, and the attack is the action that initiates the offensive. Pursuit comes after exploitation, targeting the retreating forces to prevent their recovery.

SAMPLE

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://lsco1logbolc.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE