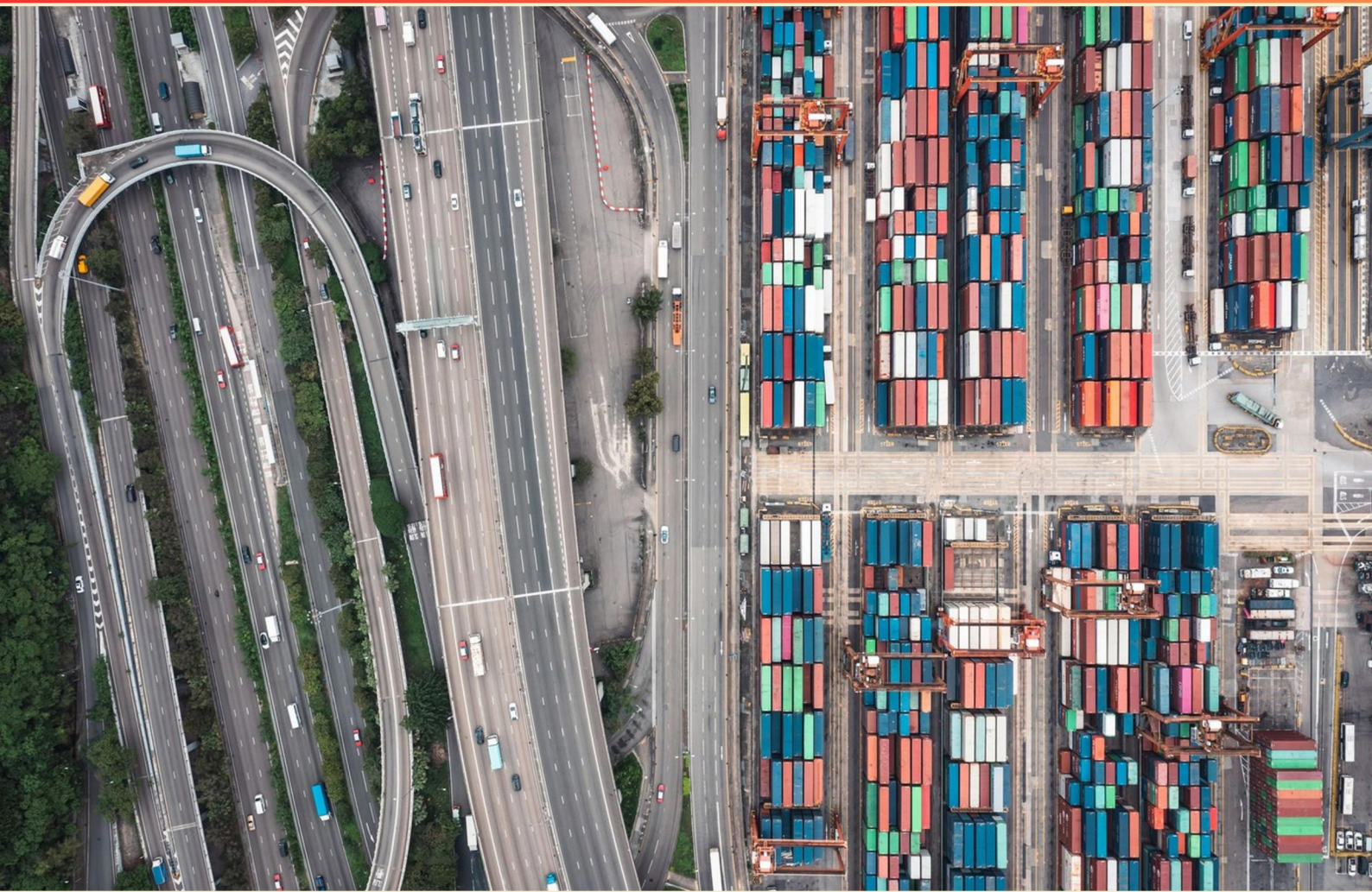


LSCO 1 LOGISTICS BASIC OFFICER LEADER COURSE (LOG BOLC) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://lsc01logbolc.examzify.com>



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

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

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 of the following is an element of sustainment?**
 - A. Logistics
 - B. Personnel services
 - C. Financial management
 - D. Health services
- 2. How long is an LRP location typically maintained?**
 - A. A For the entire mission
 - B. B Only located for a short period of time
 - C. C For 24 hours
 - D. D Indefinitely
- 3. In the sequence of steps to develop an engagement area, which action is the final step?**
 - A. Identify all likely enemy avenues of approach
 - B. Plan and integrate indirect fires
 - C. Rehearse the operation in the engagement area
 - D. Emplace weapons systems
- 4. Which battle-position type is used when the primary can't be used?**
 - A. Primary
 - B. Alternate
 - C. Supplementary
 - D. Subsequent
- 5. Which report is commonly used to send a situation update to higher headquarters?**
 - A. SITREP
 - B. Sensitive items report
 - C. Personnel report
 - D. LOGSTAT

6. Which is a fighting position designed for two personnel working together?

- A. Dug In Fighting Position
- B. One Man Hasty Fighting Position
- C. Two Man Hasty Fighting Position
- D. Mounted Fighting Position

7. Reinforcing obstacles include which subcategories?

- A. Tactical and Protective
- B. Tactical
- C. Protective
- D. Demolition

8. What is the purpose of the Forward Logistics Element (FLE)?

- A. Uninterrupted support while the BSA is moving
- B. Provide security for the rear area
- C. Coordinate medical evacuation
- D. Manage air support and resupply

9. What does MCTOM stand for?

- A. Mission Command On The Move package
- B. Mission Control Telemetry Of Management
- C. Military Command Transport On Mission
- D. Mission Coordination To Operations Module

10. Which asset is used by the fuel and water platoon to transport fuel?

- A. M1 Abrams
- B. M978 HEMTT fuel tanker
- C. M992A3
- D. M1151

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following is an element of sustainment?

- A. Logistics
- B. Personnel services
- C. Financial management
- D. Health services

Sustainment centers on keeping the force supplied, healthy, and ready for operations. The main driver of that effort is logistics—the provisioning, distribution, maintenance, and movement of materiel and services that keep units functioning where and when they operate. Logistics ties everything together by ensuring supplies reach units, maintenance keeps equipment in working order, and transport gets things to the right place at the right time. While health service support and personnel services are also part of sustainment, and financial management supports sustainment activities, logistics is the essential element that directly enables ongoing operations, making it the best answer.

2. How long is an LRP location typically maintained?

- A. A For the entire mission
- B. B Only located for a short period of time
- C. C For 24 hours
- D. D Indefinitely

LRP locations are temporary nodes in the distribution system. They're set up to support a specific portion of the operation and are moved or closed as the mission progresses, routes change, or follow-on support points are established. Because the situation on the ground—troop positions, enemy activity, weather, and supply needs—can shift quickly, keeping an LRP for a long time or indefinitely would reduce flexibility and security. Therefore, it's typical to maintain an LRP only for a short period of time, until the next phase of resupply is ready or the next location is established.

3. In the sequence of steps to develop an engagement area, which action is the final step?

- A. Identify all likely enemy avenues of approach
- B. Plan and integrate indirect fires
- C. Rehearse the operation in the engagement area
- D. Emplace weapons systems

Rehearsing the operation in the engagement area is the final step because it validates the entire plan under realistic conditions before execution. After identifying likely enemy avenues, planning and integrating indirect fires, and emplacing weapons, a rehearsal ties everything together—sectors, fire support coordination, movement routes, timing, and communications—so everyone understands how it will unfold. It exposes coordination gaps, timing issues, or unforeseen terrain and obstacle challenges, allowing final adjustments to be made. This step builds shared understanding and confidence, reducing the risk of miscommunication and execution errors when the operation starts.

4. Which battle-position type is used when the primary can't be used?

- A. Primary
- B. Alternate**
- C. Supplementary
- D. Subsequent

When planning battle positions, the primary is the main site you intend to hold. If that site can't be used, you switch to the alternate battle-position—the backup location prepared in advance to preserve capability from a different angle or terrain. The alternate is chosen to meet the same essential requirements (fields of fire, cover/concealment, mutual support, and communication) so the mission can continue with minimal disruption. The supplementary position provides extra support, not a direct replacement for the primary, and the subsequent position is a later option if conditions continue to change.

5. 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.

6. Which is a fighting position designed for two personnel working together?

- A. Dug In Fighting Position
- B. One Man Hasty Fighting Position
- C. Two Man Hasty Fighting Position**
- D. Mounted Fighting Position

Two-man hasty fighting position focuses on quick, paired protection for two soldiers who work together to defend a sector. It's built fast in the field, often with a shallow trench or shelter and a simple overhead cover, so both personnel can simultaneously observe, fire, and move as a team. The design emphasizes mutual support—each man can cover the other's blind spots, share a field of fire, and rotate duties as the situation requires—while remaining relatively mobile and easy to construct. This differs from a dug-in fighting position, which is deeper and more permanent, intended for longer-duration defense and greater protection, not specifically limited to two personnel working in tandem. A one-man hasty fighting position is tailored for a single soldier, not a pair. A mounted fighting position is built around a vehicle or fixed mounted platform, not a pair of foot troops working side by side.

7. Reinforcing obstacles include which subcategories?

A. Tactical and Protective

B. Tactical

C. Protective

D. Demolition

Reinforcing obstacles is about ensuring they perform under fire by adding two kinds of reinforcement: tactical and protective. Tactical reinforcement is aimed at increasing the obstacle's impact on the battle—how it slows, channels, or disrupts enemy movement and helps shape the engagement to benefit friendly forces. Protective reinforcement focuses on preserving the obstacle and reducing risk to your troops—making the obstacle more durable, harder to destroy, and safer for engineers and soldiers who operate around it. If you lone-wolf one type, you miss part of its usefulness: only tactical reinforcement can improve battlefield effect, but it may leave the obstacle more vulnerable if damaged; only protective reinforcement can keep the obstacle from being easily destroyed, but it won't maximize its ability to control the enemy's movements. Demolition is about removing obstacles, not reinforcing them. So, reinforcing obstacles includes both tactical and protective aspects.

8. What is the purpose of the Forward Logistics Element (FLE)?

A. Uninterrupted support while the BSA is moving

B. Provide security for the rear area

C. Coordinate medical evacuation

D. Manage air support and resupply

The Forward Logistics Element keeps sustainment flowing as the Base Support Area relocates. It operates forward with or ahead of the moving BSA to ensure a continuous flow of supplies, fuel, ammunition, and spare parts, and to provide essential maintenance and issue points so the BSA can continue moving and operating without gaps in support. In other words, its purpose is to maintain uninterrupted logistics during movement, bridging the gap between the main sustainment base and the maneuver units. The other roles described are separate functions: security for the rear area focuses on protecting the base and supply lines, MEDEVAC coordination is about medical evacuation planning, and managing air support and resupply pertains to aviation assets handling lifting and resupply.

9. What does MCTOM stand for?

A. Mission Command On The Move package

B. Mission Control Telemetry Of Management

C. Military Command Transport On Mission

D. Mission Coordination To Operations Module

This question tests your ability to decode an acronym used for on-the-move command and control. MCTOM is the shorthand for Mission Command On The Move package. The phrase "Mission Command" refers to exercising authority and direction by a commander using mission orders, while "On The Move" signals the capability to perform command and control while the force is in motion, not fixed at a static location. The term "package" indicates a bundled set of tools—software, hardware, and procedures—that enable this capability in the field. The other options don't fit standard military terminology for this acronym, as the word choices don't align with recognized phrases used to describe on-the-move mission command and its supporting package.

10. Which asset is used by the fuel and water platoon to transport fuel?

A. M1 Abrams

B. M978 HEMTT fuel tanker

C. M992A3

D. M1151

Bulk fuel distribution relies on a dedicated vehicle built to haul large quantities of fuel. The M978 HEMTT fuel tanker is designed for that exact role, carrying bulk JP-8 fuel and providing pumping equipment at distribution points so other units can refuel in the field. A main battle tank is a combat platform, not used for transporting fuel. A light tactical vehicle like the M1151 handles general transport and routine tasks, not bulk fuel operations. The M992A3 serves a different logistical function and isn't the primary fuel transport asset. So, the asset used by the fuel and water platoon to transport fuel is the M978 HEMTT fuel tanker.

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.

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

<https://lsc01logbolc.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE