

OCS BLUE PHASE UP SHEET PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What are the three levels of war?

- A. Strategic, Operational, Tactical.
- B. Political, Economic, Social.
- C. Strategic, Tactical, Logistics.
- D. Grand, Field, Company.

2. Which step is described as issuing instructions to subordinates?

- A. Issue the Order
- B. Begin Movement
- C. Rehearse the Mission
- D. Receive Mission

3. Which item category is Class V supply?

- A. Medical Supplies
- B. Ammunition
- C. Clothing
- D. Major Items

4. Which option correctly matches a fire team role with its responsibility?

- A. Team Leader — Directs movement; Automatic Rifleman — Provides base of fire; Rifleman — Security and support; Rifleman — Assists and covers another sector
- B. Team Leader — Directs movement; Automatic Rifleman — Provides base of fire; Rifleman — Assists and covers another sector; Rifleman — Security and support
- C. Team Leader — Security and support; Automatic Rifleman — Directs movement; Rifleman — Provides base of fire; Rifleman — Assists and covers another sector
- D. Team Leader — Signals; Automatic Rifleman — Provides base of fire; Rifleman — Security and support; Rifleman — Directs movement

5. What is the main purpose of a field leadership exercise in Blue Phase?

- A. To evaluate practical application of leadership, decision-making, and teamwork under field conditions.
- B. To test marksmanship accuracy.
- C. To measure map-reading speed only.
- D. To assess classroom communication skills.

- 6. What are the three phases of care in TCCC?**
- A. Care Under Fire (CUF), Tactical Field Care (TFC), CASEVAC/MEDEVAC
 - B. Care Under Fire, Field Stabilization, Evacuation
 - C. Casualty Care, Tactical Medical, Field Evacuation
 - D. Firefight Care, Tactical Rescue, Medical Evacuation
- 7. Which of the following is a common leadership trait taught in officer training?**
- A. Justice
 - B. Ambition
 - C. Impatience
 - D. Aloofness
- 8. In Troop Leading Procedures, what is the first step?**
- A. Receive the Mission
 - B. Issue a Warning Order (WARNO)
 - C. Make a Tentative Plan
 - D. Initiate Movement
- 9. How many classes of supply are listed?**
- A. 8
 - B. 9
 - C. 10
 - D. 11
- 10. In SMEAC, the Admin/Logistics section primarily describes what?**
- A. Support requirements and logistical details
 - B. Enemy disposition
 - C. Communications plan
 - D. Medical evacuation routes

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the three levels of war?

A. Strategic, Operational, Tactical.

B. Political, Economic, Social.

C. Strategic, Tactical, Logistics.

D. Grand, Field, Company.

Three levels of war organize decisions from broad national aims to battlefield execution. At the strategic level, leaders define the overall goals of the conflict, shape national policy, determine whether and how to use diplomacy or force, and allocate resources over the long term. It's about the big picture and the ends sought. The operational level sits between strategy and tactics, turning strategic aims into coordinated campaigns within a theater. It plans large-scale maneuvers, aligns forces and logistics across regions, and times actions so that multiple battles and engagements work together toward a strategic objective. The tactical level focuses on the execution of battles and engagements. Here, commanders make real-time or near-term decisions about positioning, maneuver, and the use of weapons and terrain to win individual fights, which collectively propel the campaign toward its broader goals. Other options mix in societal domains like political, economic, or social factors, which describe influences on war but are not the levels of warfare itself. Calling logistics a level mislabels it as a level of war, whereas it's a vital support function across levels. Grand, field, or company relates to organizational scope rather than the standard three levels of warfare.

2. Which step is described as issuing instructions to subordinates?

A. Issue the Order

B. Begin Movement

C. Rehearse the Mission

D. Receive Mission

Issuing the order is the moment you pass down directives to subordinates, turning your plan into actionable tasks. After analyzing the mission and outlining who does what, you communicate clear instructions: who is responsible for each task, what needs to be done, by when, and how it all fits together. This step ensures everyone understands their role and how their part fits with others, aligning efforts toward the mission's purpose. Without this clear transmission, subordinates may be unsure of assignments or timing, which can disrupt coordination and execution. The other steps serve different purposes—receiving the mission is about understanding the task and intent, rehearsing the mission is practicing the plan, and beginning movement is the start of execution.

3. Which item category is Class V supply?

A. Medical Supplies

B. Ammunition

C. Clothing

D. Major Items

Class V supplies are ammunition, explosives, and related items used for weapons. The system groups inventory into classes to guide procurement and storage, with each class representing a broad category (for example, Class I subsistence, Class II clothing and equipment, Class VII major end items, Class VIII medical). Since Class V is specifically for ammunition, the item category that fits this class is ammunition. The other categories align with their respective classes (medical with Class VIII, clothing with Class II, major end items with Class VII), which is why they aren't Class V.

4. Which option correctly matches a fire team role with its responsibility?

- A. Team Leader — Directs movement; Automatic Rifleman — Provides base of fire; Rifleman — Security and support; Rifleman — Assists and covers another sector
- B. Team Leader — Directs movement; Automatic Rifleman — Provides base of fire; Rifleman — Assists and covers another sector; Rifleman — Security and support
- C. Team Leader — Security and support; Automatic Rifleman — Directs movement; Rifleman — Provides base of fire; Rifleman — Assists and covers another sector
- D. Team Leader — Signals; Automatic Rifleman — Provides base of fire; Rifleman — Security and support; Rifleman — Directs movement

In a fire team, roles are designed to support coordinated movement and firepower. The Team Leader directs movement, keeps the team aligned on the plan, and makes tactical decisions on the go. The Automatic Rifleman provides the base of fire, delivering sustained suppressive fire to pin the enemy and allow the team to maneuver. The two Riflemen take complementary duties: one handles assisting and covering another sector, helping with sectors that need attention and ensuring the team can shift fire and march with overlapping fields of fire, while the other focuses on security and support, maintaining observation and readiness to respond to threats from adjacent directions. This arrangement creates a balance of leadership, firepower, and mutual coverage that matches how a fire team typically operates. The other options mix up these duties—for example, having the Team Leader focused on security and support rather than directing movement, or assigning the Automatic Rifleman to direct movement—so they don't reflect the standard distribution of responsibilities within a fire team.

5. What is the main purpose of a field leadership exercise in Blue Phase?

- A. To evaluate practical application of leadership, decision-making, and teamwork under field conditions.
- B. To test marksmanship accuracy.
- C. To measure map-reading speed only.
- D. To assess classroom communication skills.

Field leadership exercises in Blue Phase are about showing leadership in action under realistic, demanding conditions. The main idea is to demonstrate practical leadership, decision-making, and teamwork under field conditions. In this setting you plan a mission, assign roles, issue orders, adapt to changing information, manage risks, and coordinate teammates to complete the task safely and effectively. The field environment stresses communication under pressure, maintaining unit tempo, and sustaining morale, which are essential leadership qualities that pure theory or classroom drills can't fully reveal. Marksmanship focuses on weapons skills, map-reading speed is a narrow navigation metric, and classroom communication lacks the real-world context and teamwork dynamics of a field exercise.

6. What are the three phases of care in TCCC?

- A. Care Under Fire (CUF), Tactical Field Care (TFC), CASEVAC/MEDEVAC**
- B. Care Under Fire, Field Stabilization, Evacuation
- C. Casualty Care, Tactical Medical, Field Evacuation
- D. Firefight Care, Tactical Rescue, Medical Evacuation

On the battlefield, care is organized into three distinct phases to match what you can safely do at each moment. First is Care Under Fire, where the priority is to stop life-threatening bleeding and preserve the casualty's life while you and the casualty stay under threat or moving to a safer position. Once you're in a safer area, you move to Tactical Field Care, allowing you to perform a fuller assessment and provide more comprehensive interventions—airway management, breathing support, hemorrhage control, and monitoring as needed. The final phase is CASEVAC/MEDEVAC, which covers getting the casualty to higher levels of care through evacuation, with proper preparation and communication to medical assets. The trio of Care Under Fire, Tactical Field Care, and CASEVAC/MEDEVAC is the standard sequence in TCCC, which is why it's the best answer. The other options mix terms that aren't the recognized phase names, so they don't align with the established framework.

7. Which of the following is a common leadership trait taught in officer training?

- A. Justice**
- B. Ambition
- C. Impatience
- D. Aloofness

Fairness and impartial application of rules are central ideas in officer leadership training. Leaders are taught to judge situations consistently, uphold standards, and protect the rights of everyone involved. When decisions are made fairly and transparently, team members trust the leader, follow orders with confidence, and stay motivated because they believe outcomes are earned, not personal favorites. This trust and legitimacy are crucial in high-pressure environments where morale and discipline directly affect performance and safety. Ambition can drive initiative, but it isn't the foundational trait emphasized as a universal leadership virtue in training. Impatience undermines careful judgment and can provoke reckless or harsh actions. Aloofness reduces approachability and erodes the communication and mentorship that good leaders rely on. Justice stands out because it anchors behavior in fairness and accountability, which sustains cohesion, trust, and orderly operation.

8. In Troop Leading Procedures, what is the first step?

- A. Receive the Mission**
- B. Issue a Warning Order (WARNO)
- C. Make a Tentative Plan
- D. Initiate Movement

Receiving the mission is the starting point because it provides the purpose, constraints, and end state you must accomplish. This input from higher headquarters sets the scope for all planning and actions to follow. Once the mission is known, you can analyze what needs to be done, identify your enemy and terrain factors, and align your resources and timeline accordingly. Only after you have the mission do you issue a warning order to alert subordinates and begin shaping a plan. Jumping to a tentative plan or movement without the mission would risk basing decisions on incomplete or incorrect guidance. The mission drives the sequencing of the remaining steps, ensuring every next action supports the intended task.

9. How many classes of supply are listed?

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10**
- D. 11

Supply in military logistics is divided into ten classes to keep ordering, storage, and distribution clear. Each class groups items by how they're used and handled, from basic subsistence to major end items and repair parts. The standard framework lists Class I through Class X, covering subsistence; clothing and equipment; petroleum, oils, and lubricants; construction materials; ammunition; personal items; major end items; medical/dental; repair parts and components; and all other supplies. Because there are ten distinct classes in this system, the correct count is ten. The other numbers don't match the established ten-class framework.

10. In SMEAC, the Admin/Logistics section primarily describes what?

- A. Support requirements and logistical details**
- B. Enemy disposition
- C. Communications plan
- D. Medical evacuation routes

Admin/Logistics focuses on what resources the unit needs and how those resources will be provided and sustained during the operation. It details support requirements such as supplies, maintenance, transportation, services, and medical support, and explains how these resources will be stocked, organized, and moved to where they're needed. This fits best because other parts of SMEAC cover different aspects: enemy disposition goes with the Situation, the plan for communications sits under Command and Signal, and medical evacuation routes are one component within the broader logistics and administration picture. The core point is outlining the necessary resources and the plan to deliver and sustain them for the mission.

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://ocsbluephaseupsheet.examzify.com>

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

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