

RISK MANAGEMENT (RM) FOR SMALL UNIT LEADERS (SULS) 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. How can a SUL perform RM for a convoy operation?

- A. Only identify hazards
- B. Identify hazards (e.g., weather, road conditions, fatigue, maneuver risk), assess risk, implement controls (speed limits, spacing, comms), and supervise.
- C. Do not supervise
- D. Only implement controls

2. What is the 'control measure hierarchy'?

- A. PPE, administrative controls, engineering controls, substitute, eliminate hazard.
- B. Substitute, eliminate hazard, PPE, administrative controls, engineering controls.
- C. Administrative controls, PPE, substitute, engineering controls, eliminate hazard.
- D. The order of effectiveness: eliminate hazard, substitute, engineering controls, administrative controls, PPE.

3. A battalion Commander and her staff conduct a Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP) session to develop an operations order (OPORD) for an upcoming offensive operation. The operation begins in 96 hours. The MCP session would fall under which Risk Management level?

- A. Real-time
- B. Deliberate
- C. Time-sensitive
- D. Strategic

4. Which of the following is an engineering control example?

- A. A safety on a weapon
- B. Warnings and notices
- C. Training personnel
- D. PPE

5. Which statement is about planning ahead to manage risk?

- A. Accept no unnecessary risk
- B. Make risk decisions at the right level
- C. Anticipate and manage risk by planning
- D. Provide immediate action without planning

- 6. What best describes the objective of maintaining balance in the risk management process?**
- A. To evaluate the time and resources available and allocate them for the best result
 - B. To maximize speed of completion
 - C. To minimize involvement of personnel
 - D. To avoid documentation
- 7. Which statement best describes the 5-Step Risk Management Process guidelines?**
- A. Following all five guidelines maximizes the benefit
 - B. Guidelines are optional
 - C. Guidelines apply only to large organizations
 - D. Guidelines should be ignored if time is short
- 8. Which of the following is a typical Administrative control?**
- A. Warning signs and SOPs
 - B. PPE barriers
 - C. Administrative
 - D. Travel Risk Planning System
- 9. Which of the following are the types of controls to determine in risk management?**
- A. Engineering, Administrative, or Physical (PPE)
 - B. Financial, Legal, or Social
 - C. Environmental, Cultural, or Technical
 - D. Operational, Strategic, or Tactical
- 10. What is the purpose of a pre-mission risk assessment (PMRA)?**
- A. To document the after-action lessons learned.
 - B. To evaluate the weather next mission.
 - C. To identify hazards specific to the mission and determine controls before departure.
 - D. To assign seating for personnel.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How can a SUL perform RM for a convoy operation?

- A. Only identify hazards
- B. Identify hazards (e.g., weather, road conditions, fatigue, maneuver risk), assess risk, implement controls (speed limits, spacing, comms), and supervise.**
- C. Do not supervise
- D. Only implement controls

Applying Risk Management in a convoy starts with spotting what could hurt the mission and the crew. A SUL looks for hazards in the convoy environment—weather, road conditions, fatigue, and maneuver risk—that could create danger or impede success. Next, risk is evaluated by weighing how likely each hazard is and how bad the consequences could be, so you know which risks to address first. Then you put controls in place, like setting safe speeds, maintaining proper following distances, keeping clear and reliable communications, and choosing safer routes or timings. Finally, the SUL must supervise to ensure those controls are followed, watch for new or changing conditions, and adjust as needed. This is a continuous cycle that guides the convoy from planning through execution and after-action review. Other options are incomplete because they skip essential parts: identifying hazards alone leaves risk unexamined; implementing controls without assessing risk may waste effort or miss the most dangerous hazards; supervising is crucial to ensure measures are followed.

2. What is the 'control measure hierarchy'?

- A. PPE, administrative controls, engineering controls, substitute, eliminate hazard.
- B. Substitute, eliminate hazard, PPE, administrative controls, engineering controls.
- C. Administrative controls, PPE, substitute, engineering controls, eliminate hazard.
- D. The order of effectiveness: eliminate hazard, substitute, engineering controls, administrative controls, PPE.**

The control measure hierarchy is the order of effectiveness used to reduce risk, starting from the most preventive to the most dependent on people. First, eliminate the hazard from the system if possible, or substitute a less hazardous option. If you can't remove or substitute the hazard, use engineering controls that remove or reduce exposure at the source, such as guards or ventilation. When engineering controls aren't enough or feasible, apply administrative controls that change how people work—policies, procedures, training, and scheduling. PPE sits last, as a final barrier when other controls can't fully mitigate the risk. This ordering matters because it prioritizes fixes that reduce risk without relying on people's behavior or compliance. It ensures the most robust protection is pursued first. So the best statement describes the sequence as eliminate hazard, substitute, engineering controls, administrative controls, then PPE.

3. A battalion Commander and her staff conduct a Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP) session to develop an operations order (OPORD) for an upcoming offensive operation. The operation begins in 96 hours. The MCP session would fall under which Risk Management level?

- A. Real-time
- B. Deliberate**
- C. Time-sensitive
- D. Strategic

Understanding when planning actions map to risk management levels helps ensure the right depth and timing of analysis. With an operation set to begin in 96 hours, the MCP session to develop the OPORD is a deliberate RM activity. There is enough time to thoroughly identify hazards, assess risks, develop controls, and coordinate with staff across disciplines before execution. Real-time RM would apply to hazards that must be addressed immediately during execution, not during pre-mission planning. Time-sensitive RM is used when the planning window is short but not instantaneous, which isn't the case here since there are several days to plan. Strategic RM operates at higher, longer-range levels and broader campaigns beyond a battalion-level OPORD. So the planning session sits in the deliberate RM level.

4. Which of the following is an engineering control example?

- A. A safety on a weapon**
- B. Warnings and notices
- C. Training personnel
- D. PPE

Engineering controls are changes to the physical design of the equipment or its environment that reduce risk at the source. A safety on a weapon fits this because it is a built-in feature that physically prevents firing or changes how the mechanism operates, thereby reducing the chance of an unintended discharge. It's part of the weapon's design, not something you rely on people to do or wear. The other options sit in different control categories. Warnings and notices provide information to users (administrative controls), training personnel is about changing behavior through instruction (administrative control), and PPE involves personal protective gear worn by the operator. None of these alter the hazard itself the way an engineering control like a safety on a weapon does.

5. Which statement is about planning ahead to manage risk?

- A. Accept no unnecessary risk
- B. Make risk decisions at the right level
- C. Anticipate and manage risk by planning**
- D. Provide immediate action without planning

Planning ahead to manage risk means looking forward to what could go wrong and putting countermeasures in place before activities begin. It involves anticipating hazards, weighing potential consequences, and arranging controls and resources in the plan so risks are reduced or kept within acceptable limits. The statement that best fits this idea says to anticipate and manage risk by planning. That captures the proactive step of integrating risk assessment and mitigation into the planning process—foreseeing problems, coordinating actions, and preparing contingencies before actions start. Other options describe important aspects of risk work but not the proactive planning focus. Accepting no unnecessary risk reflects a risk tolerance stance, not the act of planning ahead to manage risk. Making risk decisions at the right level concerns authority and delegation rather than the anticipatory planning process. Providing immediate action without planning is the opposite of planning ahead, since it implies reacting without established preventive measures.

6. What best describes the objective of maintaining balance in the risk management process?

- A. To evaluate the time and resources available and allocate them for the best result**
- B. To maximize speed of completion
- C. To minimize involvement of personnel
- D. To avoid documentation

Balancing risk management means using the limited time and resources you have to achieve meaningful risk reduction without overextending the team. Practically, you assess what is available—time, personnel, and budget—and steer those resources toward the highest-priority risks so you gain the most benefit. The goal is thorough enough analysis and effective controls that fit within constraints, rather than chasing speed, cutting involvement, or skipping documentation. When you properly evaluate what's available and allocate it to where it will have the biggest impact, you maintain a workable, sustainable risk management effort.

7. Which statement best describes the 5-Step Risk Management Process guidelines?

- A. Following all five guidelines maximizes the benefit**
- B. Guidelines are optional
- C. Guidelines apply only to large organizations
- D. Guidelines should be ignored if time is short

Risk management relies on a structured five-step process to steadily reduce hazards. The benefit comes from applying each step in order: identify hazards, assess hazards and risk, develop controls and make risk decisions, implement controls, and supervise and evaluate. Following all five guidelines maximizes the benefit because it ensures you understand what could go wrong, judge how serious the risk is, choose appropriate protective measures, put them in place, and then monitor whether they work or need adjustment. Skipping a step leaves gaps that can allow hazards to cause harm, so this isn't about taking shortcuts. RM applies to any operation or unit, regardless of size, and time constraints should lead you to prioritize or streamline the process—not ignore it. So the best description is that following all five guidelines maximizes the benefit.

8. Which of the following is a typical Administrative control?

- A. Warning signs and SOPs
- B. PPE barriers
- C. Administrative**
- D. Travel Risk Planning System

Administrative controls reduce risk by changing how people work—through policies, procedures, training, and information that guide behavior. Warning signs and standard operating procedures are classic examples because they codify the rules and steps people must follow, shaping actions to minimize exposure without altering the hazard itself or relying on protective gear. That's why this concept is the best match for an administrative control. PPE barriers are protective equipment, not administrative guidance. A Travel Risk Planning System is a planning tool that supports risk management, but the concrete administrative control demonstrated here is the guidance provided by warning signs and SOPs.

9. Which of the following are the types of controls to determine in risk management?

- A. Engineering, Administrative, or Physical (PPE)**
- B. Financial, Legal, or Social
- C. Environmental, Cultural, or Technical
- D. Operational, Strategic, or Tactical

In risk management, controls are the measures used to reduce or mitigate risk, and they are best understood by how they address hazards. The standard set is engineering controls, administrative controls, and physical controls (PPE). Engineering controls change the hazard or how it exists in the environment—think machine guards, safety interlocks, or ventilation that remove the hazard from the work area. Administrative controls focus on how people work—training, procedures, job rotations, and signage that reduce exposure to the hazard. Physical controls provide direct personal protection or barriers, such as helmets, gloves, eye protection, or safety barriers. The other groupings don't fit the concept of control types in RM. Financial, legal, or social describe consequences or domains of risk rather than the methods used to control or reduce that risk. Environmental, cultural, or technical refer to areas or aspects of operations rather than the categories of controls. Similarly, operational, strategic, or tactical describe levels of planning or decision-making, not the mechanisms used to lower risk.

10. What is the purpose of a pre-mission risk assessment (PMRA)?

- A. To document the after-action lessons learned.
- B. To evaluate the weather next mission.
- C. To identify hazards specific to the mission and determine controls before departure.**
- D. To assign seating for personnel.

Pre-mission risk assessment is about identifying hazards tied to the upcoming operation and putting controls in place before you depart. It's a proactive check that looks at the mission steps, environment, equipment, and personnel to decide what actions, procedures, or equipment are needed to reduce risk to an acceptable level. By defining these controls ahead of time, you increase safety and provide a clear plan for how to handle potential problems during the mission. Documenting after-action lessons learned happens after the mission to capture what went wrong or right, not before. Evaluating the weather is part of preparing for the mission, but it isn't the primary purpose of a PMRA, which centers on identifying hazards and establishing mitigations. Assigning seating has no relevance to risk mitigation.

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://rmforsuls.examzify.com>

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

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