

Support Operations Course Phase II Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 does CSR represent in the context of ammunition?**
 - A. Combat Supply Ratio**
 - B. Cyclic Supply Regulation**
 - C. Class Supply Requirements**
 - D. Quantity allocated after considering restrictions**

- 2. What is one of the objectives of the fuel resupply operation?**
 - A. To ensure combat unit readiness**
 - B. To distribute fuel to civilian contractors**
 - C. To limit fuel usage during training**
 - D. To reduce fuel storage costs**

- 3. What is the primary role of the principal staff officer in a brigade support operations scenario?**
 - A. To oversee combat operations**
 - B. To coordinate support for all units assigned or attached to the brigade**
 - C. To manage training programs**
 - D. To handle external communications**

- 4. Which term best describes the support requirement for Military Intelligence Brigades?**
 - A. Self-sustaining logistics**
 - B. High level of support needed**
 - C. Moderate operational support**
 - D. No additional support required**

- 5. How often should an ASL Review be conducted?**
 - A. Monthly**
 - B. At least annually**
 - C. Every six months**
 - D. Weekly**

- 6. Which of the following defines the concept of Forward Resuscitative Surgery?**
- A. Surgical care during evacuation**
 - B. Surgery conducted at Role 3 facilities**
 - C. Surgical intervention in a combat environment at Role 2**
 - D. Immediate surgery in a hospital setting**
- 7. What is the mission of the BSMC?**
- A. To provide Role 2 AHS support and dental services**
 - B. To deliver food and supplies to soldiers**
 - C. To manage administrative affairs for medical personnel**
 - D. To implement combat training for medical staff**
- 8. What did Wave 2 of GCSS-A consist of?**
- A. Warehouse and Tactical Finance rollout**
 - B. Centrally Managed Database**
 - C. Property and Maintenance rollout**
 - D. Finance System integration**
- 9. What systems were replaced in Wave 2 of GCSS-Army?**
- A. SARSS and FCM**
 - B. PBUSE and SAMS**
 - C. Finance and Property**
 - D. Warehouse and Tactical Finance**
- 10. What is the function of the BSB in relation to transportation?**
- A. Coordinate supply chain operations**
 - B. Support transportation planning**
 - C. Task assets within the distribution center**
 - D. Manage logistics personnel**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does CSR represent in the context of ammunition?

- A. Combat Supply Ratio
- B. Cyclic Supply Regulation
- C. Class Supply Requirements
- D. Quantity allocated after considering restrictions**

In the context of ammunition, CSR refers to the term that aligns with the concept of quantity allocated after considering restrictions. This understanding of CSR is critical in logistical and supply chain management within military operations. It reflects how ammunition is distributed based on various criteria and constraints, including operational needs, stock levels, and logistical capabilities. When the needs of a mission are assessed, the CSR ensures that the provided quantities account for limitations such as availability, transportation capacity, and operational priorities. This means that decisions regarding ammunition distribution must factor in these restrictions to maintain operational readiness and effectiveness. While other terms might sound relevant to the context—such as a ratio or regulations—they do not accurately capture the specific focus of CSR as it pertains to determining supply based on constraints. Understanding this definition helps in comprehending the broader logistical frameworks used in military operations and the importance of precise resource allocation.

2. What is one of the objectives of the fuel resupply operation?

- A. To ensure combat unit readiness**
- B. To distribute fuel to civilian contractors
- C. To limit fuel usage during training
- D. To reduce fuel storage costs

One of the primary objectives of a fuel resupply operation is to ensure combat unit readiness. This is vital because combat units require a constant and reliable supply of fuel to maintain their operations, whether for vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment. Without adequate fuel supplies, the operational effectiveness of military forces can be severely compromised, impacting their ability to execute missions, maintain tactical mobility, and respond to immediate threats. The readiness of a combat unit is directly tied to its ability to sustain itself logistically, and fuel is a critical component of that logistics. Ensuring that units are adequately fueled allows them to operate smoothly and effectively in various environments and scenarios, which is a fundamental aspect of military strategy and planning. This focus on maintaining operational capabilities underscores why fuel resupply operations are critical to overall mission success. Other options, while related to fuel management, do not directly capture the primary intent of fuel resupply operations in a military context, making them less suitable in this specific scenario.

3. What is the primary role of the principal staff officer in a brigade support operations scenario?

- A. To oversee combat operations**
- B. To coordinate support for all units assigned or attached to the brigade**
- C. To manage training programs**
- D. To handle external communications**

The primary role of the principal staff officer in a brigade support operations scenario is to coordinate support for all units assigned or attached to the brigade. This position involves ensuring that logistics, resources, and services are effectively managed and delivered to various units to maintain operational readiness and effectiveness. By coordinating these support functions, the principal staff officer plays a crucial role in facilitating the overall mission objectives of the brigade, enabling combat effectiveness through efficient resource allocation and management. In contrast, overseeing combat operations focuses more on tactical execution rather than support. Managing training programs is important but falls outside the immediate scope of operational support that the principal staff officer is responsible for. Handling external communications is essential within a command structure for overall mission success, but it is a separate function from coordinating support operations specifically within the brigade context. Thus, the role centers on coordination and support, which is vital for operational success in a complex operational environment.

4. Which term best describes the support requirement for Military Intelligence Brigades?

- A. Self-sustaining logistics**
- B. High level of support needed**
- C. Moderate operational support**
- D. No additional support required**

The term that best describes the support requirement for Military Intelligence Brigades is characterized by a high level of support needed. Military Intelligence Brigades operate in complex environments requiring significant resources to effectively gather, analyze, and disseminate intelligence. Their operations are inherently resource-intensive because they must ensure the availability of timely and accurate information for decision-makers. This necessitates extensive logistical and operational support, including advanced technology, personnel training, secure communications, and transportation capabilities. The other options do not accurately reflect the unique demands placed on Military Intelligence Brigades. Self-sustaining logistics suggests a capability to operate independently with minimal external support, which underrepresents their reliance on robust logistical frameworks. Moderate operational support would imply they do not require extensive resources, which is contrary to their operational realities. No additional support required clearly does not align with the sophisticated nature of their missions and the high stakes involved in military intelligence operations.

5. How often should an ASL Review be conducted?

- A. Monthly
- B. At least annually**
- C. Every six months
- D. Weekly

The ASL Review, or Availability/Service Level Review, is a crucial process to ensure that the service levels and availability metrics are aligned with organizational goals and standards. Conducting this review at least annually is important because it allows organizations to evaluate performance against established metrics, identify any trends or recurring issues, and make informed decisions regarding resources and strategies. An annual review provides a comprehensive overview of performance over an extended time frame, helping to pinpoint long-term trends instead of just temporary fluctuations. This timeframe enables organizations to gather sufficient data, analyze it effectively, and implement changes that align with evolving business needs. Conducting the review more frequently, such as monthly or weekly, could lead to analysis paralysis and divert attention from long-term strategic objectives. Conversely, conducting it less frequently, such as every six months, might not provide timely insights needed to address ongoing issues, thus failing to capitalize on opportunities for improvement. Therefore, the annual review strikes an optimal balance between frequency and depth of analysis, making it the correct choice.

6. Which of the following defines the concept of Forward Resuscitative Surgery?

- A. Surgical care during evacuation
- B. Surgery conducted at Role 3 facilities
- C. Surgical intervention in a combat environment at Role 2**
- D. Immediate surgery in a hospital setting

Forward Resuscitative Surgery is specifically defined as surgical intervention that occurs in a combat environment, typically at Role 2 medical facilities. Role 2 facilities are designated to provide surgical support in the field close to the front lines, where immediate access to surgical care can critically influence the survival of injured personnel. This practice is aimed at providing rapid surgical interventions to stabilize patients before they are transported to higher-level care facilities, enhancing the chances of survival for those with life-threatening injuries in combat situations. The other choices may involve surgical procedures but do not capture the essence of Forward Resuscitative Surgery as accurately as the correct option. For instance, surgical care during evacuation pertains more to procedure management during transport rather than immediate surgical intervention at the point of injury. Surgery conducted at Role 3 facilities refers to advanced surgical care typically provided further away from the combat zone, which is not the focus of Forward Resuscitative Surgery. Immediate surgery in a hospital setting indicates a more traditional medical environment, which contrasts with the urgency and context of performing surgery directly in the combat zone.

7. What is the mission of the BSMC?

- A. To provide Role 2 AHS support and dental services**
- B. To deliver food and supplies to soldiers**
- C. To manage administrative affairs for medical personnel**
- D. To implement combat training for medical staff**

The mission of the Brigade Support Medical Company (BSMC) is primarily focused on providing Role 2 Army Health System (AHS) support along with dental services. Role 2 AHS includes definitive care, which is essential for maintaining the health and readiness of soldiers in the field. This encompasses a range of medical services such as emergency treatment, surgery, and patient stabilization before evacuation to higher-level medical facilities. The addition of dental services underlines the importance of oral health in overall soldier readiness, making the BSMC a critical component in supporting and sustaining the health of military personnel during operations. While other functions like managing administrative affairs, providing food and supplies, or implementing combat training for medical staff are important, they do not encapsulate the core mission of the BSMC, which is centered on delivering essential medical care and support to troops in a variety of operational settings.

8. What did Wave 2 of GCSS-A consist of?

- A. Warehouse and Tactical Finance rollout**
- B. Centrally Managed Database**
- C. Property and Maintenance rollout**
- D. Finance System integration**

Wave 2 of the Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-A) is primarily focused on the Property and Maintenance rollout. This phase concentrates on enhancing logistical capabilities related to property accountability, maintenance management, and equipment readiness. The aim is to provide a comprehensive suite of tools that assist personnel in managing Army property more effectively, ensuring that soldiers can access and maintain the necessary equipment for their operations. In this phase, the focus on property and maintenance aligns with the Army's priorities for logistical support, reflecting a common need for enhanced tracking and management of assets. This approach is crucial for achieving efficient operational readiness and maintaining the lifecycle of military equipment. The other options pertain to different aspects or phases of the GCSS-A. While they may involve important components of the overall system, they do not encapsulate the primary focus of Wave 2, which is explicitly related to property and maintenance functionalities.

9. What systems were replaced in Wave 2 of GCSS-Army?

- A. SARSS and FCM
- B. PBUSE and SAMS**
- C. Finance and Property
- D. Warehouse and Tactical Finance

The selection that indicates PBUSE and SAMS were replaced in Wave 2 of GCSS-Army is accurate because this phase of the implementation specifically targeted the integration and enhancement of logistical and supply chain management systems. PBUSE, or Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced, was primarily used for managing property book accountability, while SAMS, the Standard Army Maintenance System, was focused on maintenance management processes. The transition to GCSS-Army represents a significant upgrade aimed at streamlining processes, increasing efficiency, and providing enhanced data visibility and analysis capabilities across Army logistics operations. The other options refer to different systems that either do not fit the context of Wave 2 or represent areas not directly associated with the specific replacements associated with that particular phase. Understanding the context of each system and its role in Army logistics helps clarify why PBUSE and SAMS stand out as the correct answer.

10. What is the function of the BSB in relation to transportation?

- A. Coordinate supply chain operations
- B. Support transportation planning
- C. Task assets within the distribution center**
- D. Manage logistics personnel

The function of the Base Support Battalion (BSB) in relation to transportation primarily centers around supporting transportation planning. This involves coordinating efforts to ensure that the movement of personnel and supplies occurs efficiently and effectively. The BSB plays a critical role in overseeing transportation logistics, which includes scheduling, routing, and ensuring that transportation assets are properly utilized to meet mission requirements. While using transportation assets is an important aspect of the BSB's role, the broader intent and scope of their function involve more than just assigning tasks within a distribution center. The BSB coordinates with various stakeholders, manages transportation logistics, and ensures that the supply chain runs smoothly from sourcing to delivery. This planning includes anticipating transportation needs, allocating resources, and integrating transportation operations with other support functions, highlighting the overarching responsibility of transportation planning rather than just task management within a specific location.

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://supportopphase2.examzify.com>

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

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