

TRANSPORTATION CORPS PRACTICE EXAM (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 does UMO stand for?

- A. Unified Movement Overseer
- B. Unit Movement Officer
- C. Unit Mission Organizer
- D. United Movement Operator

2. How many Quadcons, Tricons, and Bicons fit in a 20-foot container?

- A. 6 Quadcons, 3 Tricons, 1 Bicon
- B. 4 Quadcons, 2 Tricons, 1 Bicon
- C. 10 Quadcons, 5 Tricons, 4 Bicons
- D. 8 Quadcons, 4 Tricons, 2 Bicons

3. If the gross vehicle weight rating is 12,000 pounds and the curb weight is 8,000 pounds, what is the maximum payload?

- A. 4,000 pounds.
- B. 2,000 pounds.
- C. 12,000 pounds.
- D. 8,000 pounds.

4. What is the purpose of a cargo manifest?

- A. To store cargo in warehouse.
- B. To determine the color of each crate.
- C. To ensure cargo is underwater?
- D. To list all cargo contents, weights, destinations, and special handling requirements for tracking and loading.

5. What is the primary role of Class VIII medical supplies in Army logistics?

- A. To provide medical care, casualty management, and health support to sustain units.
- B. To fund combat missions.
- C. To provide engineering support.
- D. To deliver food to troops.

6. Which air movement types are included in Army transportation?

- A. Airlift and airdrop.
- B. Parachute insertions only.
- C. Hot air balloon transport.
- D. Drone last-mile delivery.

7. What is the minimum distance between vehicles on a railcar?

- A. 2 inches
- B. 4 inches
- C. 6 inches
- D. 8 inches

8. MTV stands for?

- A. Medium Transport Vehicle
- B. Medium Tactical Vehicle
- C. Military Transport Vehicle
- D. Movable Transport Vehicle

9. What does RSOI stand for?

- A. Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration
- B. Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Implementation
- C. Registration, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration
- D. Referral, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration

10. What does replenishment mean in sustainment?

- A. Replacing consumed or used items to restore desired stock levels
- B. Returning items no longer needed or serviceable for reuse or disposal
- C. Scheduling routine maintenance for vehicles
- D. Reducing stock to minimum levels

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does UMO stand for?

- A. Unified Movement Overseer
- B. Unit Movement Officer**
- C. Unit Mission Organizer
- D. United Movement Operator

The thing being tested is the role and title used for planning a unit's travel and shipment of gear. UMO stands for Unit Movement Officer—the person within a unit who plans and coordinates all movement for personnel and equipment. This job involves arranging transportation across different modes (vehicles, rails, airlift), validating load plans and manifests, coordinating with logistics and transportation elements, and ensuring the move happens on schedule and within priorities. It's the specific designation used in Army and Transportation Corps practice for the individual responsible for movement operations. Other phrasing like Unified Movement Overseer or United Movement Operator aren't standard Army terms for this role, and Unit Mission Organizer isn't the established title for movement planning. That's why Unit Movement Officer is the correct designation.

2. How many Quadcons, Tricons, and Bicons fit in a 20-foot container?

- A. 6 Quadcons, 3 Tricons, 1 Bicon
- B. 4 Quadcons, 2 Tricons, 1 Bicon
- C. 10 Quadcons, 5 Tricons, 4 Bicons
- D. 8 Quadcons, 4 Tricons, 2 Bicons**

The idea being tested is how many items of different fixed lengths can fit along the 20-foot length of a container. Each type has a specific length along the container's length, and the goal is to fill the 20 feet exactly with whole units. Eight Quadcons fit because the Quadcon's length along the container adds up so that 20 feet divided by Quadcon length is 8. Four Tricons fit because 20 feet divided by the Tricon length is 4. Two Bicons fit because 20 feet divided by the Bicon length is 2. In other words, their lengths are such that they divide the 20-foot length exactly: $20 = 8 \times (\text{Quadcon length}) = 4 \times (\text{Tricon length}) = 2 \times (\text{Bicon length})$. This exact divisibility is why eight Quadcons, four Tricons, and two Bicons are the correct fit. Other options would leave leftover space if that same packing rule is applied.

3. If the gross vehicle weight rating is 12,000 pounds and the curb weight is 8,000 pounds, what is the maximum payload?

- A. 4,000 pounds.**
- B. 2,000 pounds.
- C. 12,000 pounds.
- D. 8,000 pounds.

Payload is the extra weight a vehicle can carry beyond its own weight, up to the GVWR. It's found by subtracting the curb weight from the gross vehicle weight rating. Here, 12,000 pounds minus 8,000 pounds equals 4,000 pounds, so the maximum payload is 4,000 pounds. This reflects how much cargo, passengers, and optional equipment you can add without exceeding the vehicle's rated limit.

4. What is the purpose of a cargo manifest?

- A. To store cargo in warehouse.
- B. To determine the color of each crate.
- C. To ensure cargo is underwater?
- D. To list all cargo contents, weights, destinations, and special handling requirements for tracking and loading.**

A cargo manifest serves as the detailed record of everything in a shipment. It lists each item, the quantity, total weight, where it's headed, and any special handling requirements. This single document lets the crew verify what was shipped, plan how to load and balance the cargo for safe transport, and track the shipment from origin to destination. It also communicates to terminals, carriers, and receiving sites what to expect and how to handle items that need special care—such as fragile goods, hazardous materials, or the need for temperature control. In short, the manifest coordinates what's on the move and how it should be treated, which is why it's the correct purpose.

5. What is the primary role of Class VIII medical supplies in Army logistics?

- A. To provide medical care, casualty management, and health support to sustain units.**
- B. To fund combat missions.
- C. To provide engineering support.
- D. To deliver food to troops.

Class VIII focuses on the medical materiel needed to provide care and sustain soldiers in the field. This includes medicines, bandages, IV fluids, surgical supplies, medical equipment, and even blood products used by medics and medical units to treat injuries, manage casualties, and support ongoing health services so troops can continue operations. Without adequate Class VIII, treatment and casualty care would lag, risking marchability and mission success. This isn't about funding, engineering support, or food. Those needs are handled by other classes—finances and non-physical support aren't Class VIII, engineering and construction materials align with other categories, and food is Class I.

6. Which air movement types are included in Army transportation?

- A. Airlift and airdrop.**
- B. Parachute insertions only.
- C. Hot air balloon transport.
- D. Drone last-mile delivery.

Air mobility in Army transportation centers on moving people and equipment by air through two main methods: airlift and airdrop. Airlift is the process of transporting personnel, vehicles, and supplies from one location to another by aircraft, enabling rapid deployment, repositioning, and sustainment. Airdrop involves delivering cargo or inserting personnel by parachute from aircraft into a landing zone, especially when landing zones aren't accessible or are contested. Together, these two methods capture how the Army uses air power to move assets quickly and effectively. Parachute insertions only miss the broader capability of moving large loads via airlift, hot air balloons aren't part of standard Army air movement, and drone delivery isn't considered a primary air movement type in Army transportation.

7. What is the minimum distance between vehicles on a railcar?

- A. 2 inches
- B. 4 inches**
- C. 6 inches
- D. 8 inches

The minimum spacing is four inches. This gap lets the railcar and its load move safely during transit—due to track irregularities, suspension flex, and thermal expansion—without parts rubbing or lashing equipment interfering. Four inches provides enough clearance to prevent contact or chafing while keeping the loading compact. A smaller gap risks contact under jolt or sway, while a larger gap wastes space and adds unnecessary complexity with little extra safety benefit.

8. MTV stands for?

- A. Medium Transport Vehicle
- B. Medium Tactical Vehicle**
- C. Military Transport Vehicle
- D. Movable Transport Vehicle

MTV stands for Medium Tactical Vehicle. In military naming, "Medium" places it in a mid-weight class, while "Tactical" indicates it's designed for use in field or combat operations rather than just generic transport. This is a standard designation within the Army's family of medium tactical vehicles. The other options don't fit the established naming conventions, as they use terms that aren't the official acronym for this vehicle class.

9. What does RSOI stand for?

- A. Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration**
- B. Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Implementation
- C. Registration, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration
- D. Referral, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration

The idea being tested is the standard sequence used to bring arriving forces into a deployed environment, captured by the acronym RSOI. It stands for Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration. Reception is the initial processing of personnel and equipment as they arrive—checking in, accountability, medical screening, and ensuring credentials and documentation are in order. This sets the foundation so everything can be tracked and properly prepared for the next steps. Staging follows, where units and their equipment are gathered into secure areas, organized, and prepared for movement. Here readiness checks, maintenance, and load planning happen so forces can be moved efficiently without delays. Onward Movement is the phase of actually transporting the forces and cargo to their final destinations within the theater, using the appropriate mix of air, sea, and land transportation. This step gets forces physically where they're needed to begin operations. Integration is the final phase, where arriving units align with the theater's command structure, establish communications, receive the remaining logistics, and conduct initial operations to achieve full mission capability alongside existing forces. These four terms together describe a coherent, widely used process in military logistics and deployment planning. The other options replace one or more words with nonstandard terms, so they don't reflect the recognized sequence.

10. What does replenishment mean in sustainment?

- A. Replacing consumed or used items to restore desired stock levels
- B. Returning items no longer needed or serviceable for reuse or disposal
- C. Scheduling routine maintenance for vehicles
- D. Reducing stock to minimum levels

In sustainment, replenishment is the process of restoring inventory to its required level after items have been issued or consumed. It keeps stock from falling below what's needed to support operations by ordering or issuing replacements based on consumption rates, lead times, and predefined stock levels. This ensures readiness so you can meet demand without delays. For example, after a supply item is drawn from the warehouse to support maintenance or field operations, replenishment would bring that item back up to its target quantity so future needs can be met. The other options describe different activities: returning unneeded or serviceable items for reuse or disposal is disposition or reutilization, not replenishment; scheduling routine vehicle maintenance is maintenance planning; and reducing stock to minimum levels is a strategy of minimizing inventory, not the act of restocking to a set level.

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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://transportationcorps.examzify.com>

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

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