

**QUARTERMASTER SERVICE**

**Rank: Corporal**

**DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer. 100 items.**

**II. MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY**

31. In the QM insignia, what is the universal and ancient symbol for storage and supplies?

- a. Black
- b. Key
- c. Kris
- d. Rice

32. Modern military operations depend largely on transportation for the movement of personnel, equipment and supplies. That is why, the “wheel” stands for \_\_\_\_\_ in the QM Insignia.

- a. Maintenance
- b. Storage
- c. Transportation
- d. Sustainment

33. In the QM insignia it represents equitable distribution of supplies and services. It also stands for unity.

- a. Coconut
- b. Equilateral Triangle
- c. Gold
- d. Wheel

34. Acts as the commodity manager to provide technical assistance for the efficient and effective management of all quartermaster resources and provides appropriate logistics support responsive to the needs of PA units.

- a. Army Chief Engineers
- b. Army Chief Quartermaster
- c. Army Chief Ordnance and Chemical Service
- d. Army Chief Surgeon

35. It is a network of organizations within the AFP framework with specific missions and functions related to each other by laws, regulations, policies and procedures charged with providing materiel and services to AFP units.

- a. Management level
- b. AFP logistics system
- c. Operating level
- d. Technical committee

36. He exercises the monitoring and coordinating function over the logistics systems of the Major Services.

- a. A4
- b. J4
- c. G4
- d. N4

37. It is the principal implementing arm of the Philippine Army for the delivery of Army-Wide logistics support.

- a. Commodity Managers
- b. ASCOM
- c. FSSU
- d. G4

38. The protection of logistics facilities, equipment and supplies from pilferage, sabotage and other similar acts is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Intelligence
- b. Logistics Security
- c. Security Posture
- d. Security Threats

39. The purpose of this logistics security threat is to gather information regarding weapons, equipment, techniques and other logistics progress.

- a. Natural Threats
- b. Espionage
- c. Pilferage
- d. Sabotage

40. The term used for one who steals almost all types of supply with great value and quantity based on well-planned action?

- a. Casual Pilferer
- b. Systematic Pilferer
- c. Spy
- d. Saboteur

41. These types of threats are usually the consequence of natural phenomena and normally not preventable by physical security measures.

- a. Human Threats
- b. Pilferage
- c. Natural Threats
- d. Sabotage

42. Someone who steals primarily because he is unable to resist the temptation of an unexpected opportunity and has little fear of detection.

- a. Saboteur
- b. Casual Pilferer
- c. Spy
- d. Systematic Pilferer

43. It is the functional area of logistics which preserve the operational status of materiel.

- a. Facilities Management
- b. Maintenance Management
- c. Materiel Management
- d. Transportation Management

44. One of the types of supply distribution in which users go to distribution points and pick-up their own supplies.

- a. Supply Point Distribution
- b. Unit Distribution
- c. Distribution Point
- d. Throughput Distribution

45. It is geared toward supporting the movement of personnel and materiel from one point to another in the least time and at the least cost

- a. Logistics Services Management
- b. **Transportation Management**
- c. Materiel Management
- d. Maintenance Management

46. It is defined as the process of planning and conducting sustainment activities in support of military operation.

- a. Combat Service Support
- b. **Logistics**
- c. Logistics Services Management
- d. Planning

47. It refers to the determination of what is needed and in what quantity

- a. Budgeting
- b. Procurement
- c. Programming
- d. **Requirement Determination**

48. It refers to planning, acquisition, construction, maintenance and disposition of real estate and properties. G4, PA and Chief, Engineer are responsible for the general and technical staff supervision.

- a. Maintenance Management
- b. **Facilities and Installation Management**
- c. Logistics Services Management
- d. Materiel Management

49. Obligation imposed by law, order or regulation of higher authority on Commanding Officers and on their duly designated and delegated supply officers to maintain accurate records of properties.

- a. **Accountability**
- b. Duty
- c. Obligation
- d. Responsibility

50. These informal records of accountability are maintained by Designated Supply Officers at consuming level.

- a. ARE
- b. RIS
- c. **Property Book**
- d. Stock Card

51. Obligation imposed by law, order or regulation of higher authority on all personnel of the AFP purposely to ensure that all government properties entrusted to their care and custody are properly protected, preserves and maintained.

- a. Accountability
- b. **Responsibility**
- c. Obligation
- d. Duty

52. Classification of supplies as to nature which are consumable in nature or perishable in nature, and those which lose their identities when placed in or attached to a major item or property

- a. **Expendable Supplies**
- b. Non-Republic Supplies
- c. Non-Expendable Supplies
- d. Republic Supplies

53. This includes all kinds of property except real estate which may be needed in the transaction of official business or for public use in the nature of furniture, stationery, construction materials, livestock's and such other properties of similar nature of equipment for issue to troops, units and installations.

- a. Supplies
- b. Installation/Facilities
- c. Materials
- d. Equipment

54. Classification of supplies as to technical services which are intended for office (except telephones) janitorial supplies and individual clothing and equipment.

- a. Quartermaster Items
- b. Ordnance Items
- c. Engineer Items
- d. Signal Items

55. Small, offensive or defensive munitions originally designated to be thrown by hand but is also now designated to be projected from rifles, special launchers and dispensing munitions.

- a. Grenades
- b. Demolition
- c. Pyrotechnics
- d. Materials Rockets

56. These ammunitions are easily identified because it is normally constructed with fins for stabilization in flight and has rocket motor nozzles (Vinturi) at the end.

- a. Rockets
- b. Dispenser
- c. Guided Missiles
- d. Bombs

57. Any high explosive, chemical, pyrotechnic, or practice munitions design for aerial delivery.

- a. Bombs
- b. Guided Missiles
- c. Rockets
- d. Submunitions

58. Ammunitions that are normally fired from rifles, pistols, machine guns and small automatic cannons, such as 20 mm cannon. The ammunition falls within a range from caliber. 22 to 30 millimeter.

- a. Small Arms Ammo
- b. Artillery Ammo
- c. HEAT
- d. API-T

59. Usually resembles actual ordnance size, shape and weight. May be painted blue and some can contain a small amount of explosives.

- a. Demolition Materials
- b. Practice/ Training Ammo
- c. Small Arms Ammo
- d. Sub munitions

60. Explosive items whose placement is generally concealed so that their location cannot be found or until initiated by the enemy presence, contact or command fire.

- a. Landmines
- b. Demolition Materials
- c. HEAT
- d. API-T

61. Ammunition in this group includes that which is fired by large cannons from 37 millimeters up to 8 inch howitzer

- a. Projectiles
- b. Small Arms Ammo
- c. Artillery
- d. Rockets

62. These munitions are used for signaling, illuminating and simulating. They include flares, smoke and light signal and flash and noise simulator.

- a. Rockets
- b. Pyrotechnics
- c. Grenades
- d. Demolition Materials

63. These munitions include the various demolition block such as TNT and plastic compositions

- a. Grenades
- b. Demolition Materials
- c. Pyrotechnics
- d. Rockets

64. It is the practical application of scientific knowledge, techniques, & methods directed towards the manufacturing or improvement of materiel.

- a. Materiel Development
- b. Project
- c. Project Plan
- d. Research

65. Survey and evaluation of currently published or unpublished materials, articles, and write-ups. It includes limited experimentation test to prove certain hypothesis for subsequent applications.

- a. Research
- b. Project
- c. Project Plan
- d. Materiel Development

66. Is the method of ensuring the observance quality in all stages of materiel development & production.

- a. Non-Materiel Solution
- b. Total Quality Management
- c. Research
- d. Project Plan

67. A working model or device that is used to prove the effectiveness of a materiel solution in satisfying a particular need.

- a. Prototype
- b. Non-Materiel Solution
- c. Project Plan
- d. Dummy

68. It includes activates involved in the formulation of a materiel solution to a particular mission need.

- a. Research and Development
- b. Project Plan
- c. Research
- d. Non-Materiel Solution

69. This pertains to the limiting reference variables (Qualitative and Quantitative) of QM items being tested based on item specification and with reference to RDC Test Worksheet/Test result from authorized testing centers.

- a. Test Parameters
- b. Project Plan
- c. Research
- d. Specifications

70. Unit of the Philippine Army that conducts technical evaluation/test to items relative to the formulation of its QM specifications.

- a. RDC, ASCOM, PA
- b. G4, PA
- c. AQM
- d. Supply Bn, ASCOM, PA

71. As to General Classification, ICIE are under this class of supply.

- a. Class IV
- b. Class VI
- c. Class V
- d. **Class II**

72. This includes all kinds of property except real estate which may be needed in the transaction of official business or for public use in the nature of furniture, stationery, construction materials, livestock's and such other properties of similar nature of equipment for issue to troops, units and installations.

- a. Equipment
- b. **Supplies**
- c. Installation/Facilities
- d. Materials

73. Classification of supplies as to nature which are consumable in nature or perishable in nature, and those which lose their identities when placed in or attached to a major item or property

- a. **Expendable Supplies**
- b. Republic Supplies
- c. Non-Expendable Supplies
- d. Non-Republic Supplies

74. Classification of Supplies as to Source which mean supplies acquired from appropriated or reimbursable funds of the AFP.

- a. Expendable Supplies
- b. **Republic Supplies**
- c. Non-Expendable Supplies
- d. Non-Republic Supplies

75. What is the classification of POL products (fuel, hydraulic and insulating anti-freeze components) as to general classification?

- a. Class IV
- b. **Class III**
- c. Class V
- d. Class II

76. This form shall be used for turning-in to the supply installation of the next higher level all excess and unserviceable supplies. This form shall be used to debit or credit accountability.

- a. ARE
- b. RIS
- c. **PTIS**
- d. TIR

77. This form shall be used to request supplies and materials that are carried on stock.

- a. ARE
- b. RIS**
- c. PTIS
- d. TIR

78. This form shall be used for obtaining relief from accountability and/or responsibility for lost, damaged, stolen, destroyed, or worn-out supplies and equipment other than FWT.

- a. PTIS
- b. IRP
- c. Report of Survey**
- d. TIR

79. An inspection report that indicates and determines the serviceability, condition or status of an item or component.

- a. PTIS
- b. IRP
- c. Report of Survey
- d. TIR**

80. This form shall be used to record all receipts and issuances of supplies. It shall be maintained by the Supply and Property Unit for each item in stock.

- a. Property Card
- b. PTIS
- c. RIS
- d. Stock Card**

81. Alternative mode of procurement for ordinary or regular office supplies & equipment not available to procurement service not exceeding P500, 000.00

- a. Bidding
- b. Negotiated 53.5
- c. Shopping**
- d. Direct Contracting

82. Alternative mode of procurement which purchases goods from another government agency such as PS-DBM.

- a. Bidding
- b. Negotiated 53.5**
- c. Shopping
- d. Direct Contracting

83 . What is the legal basis of AFP Procurement System?

- a. RA 9283
- b. RA 9184**
- c. EO 9184
- d. EO 9284

84. Detailed plan based on the APP that contains all the requirements for a particular project within proposed or approved budget.

- a. APB
- b. PPMP**
- c. Supplemental Procurement Plan
- d. APP

85. It refers to the acquisition of goods, consulting services and the contracting for the infrastructure projects of the procuring entity.

- a. **Procurement**
- b. Inventory
- c. Requirement Determination
- d. Maintenance

86. It is the time to order for new stocks.

- a. re-ordering quantity
- b. **re-order point**
- c. requisition objective
- d. OSTL

87. It is the quantity to be maintained in a particular time essential to its operations?

- a. Requisition objective
- b. Stockage objective
- c. **Operating level**
- d. Safety Level

88. The maximum quantity of the item authorized to be on hand and on order at any time.

- a. **Requisition objective**
- b. broad objective
- c. Stockade Objective
- d. ROQ

89. It is the ideal level of stocks.

- a. Requisition objective
- b. **Stockade objective**
- c. Operating level
- d. Safety Level

90. Excess personal property no longer needed by the government.

- a. Excess Property
- b. Abandoned Property
- c. **Surplus Property**
- d. Forfeited Property

91. When the cost of repair/ maintenance becomes prohibitive and disadvantageous to government.

- a. Deadline Status
- b. Unserviceable
- c. **Beyond Economical Repair**
- d. Fair Wear and Tear

92. Property beyond the requirement of the owning agency.

- a. **Excess Property**
- b. Abandoned Property
- c. Surplus Property
- d. Forfeited Property

93. Refers to the difference between the Estimated Useful Life and the years of Actual Service.

- a. RUV
- b. Depreciation Value
- c. Condition Factor
- d. **Remaining Useful Life**



94. Small, offensive or defensive munitions, originally designated to be thrown by hand but is also now designated to be projected from rifles, special launchers and dispensing munitions.

- a. Rockets
- b. Grenades**
- c. Pyrotechnics
- d. Demolition Materials

95. Any high explosive, chemical, pyrotechnic, or practice munitions design for aerial delivery.

- a. Submunitions
- b. Bombs**
- c. Rockets
- d. Guided Missiles

96. Explosive items whose placement is generally concealed so that their location cannot be found or until initiated by the enemy presence, contact or command fire.

- a. HEAT
- b. Landmines**
- c. API-T
- d. Demolition Materials

97. It is the helical or spiral grooves and ridges along the bore surface, imparting rotation to the bullet to ensure twist in pitch or progressing twist in pitch along the barrel.

- a. Muzzle
- b. Bore
- c. Rifling**
- d. Barrel

98. It is the metal tube of a weapon, it is made up of high grade carbon steel, cylindrical in shape through which the bullet is given velocity and direction of flight, and to concentrate gases to propel the bullet.

- a. Muzzle
- b. Bore
- c. Rifling
- d. Barrel**

99. The distance between level ground and the lowest point on the undercarriage of the vehicle.

- a. Draw bar pulls
- b. Ground clearance**
- c. Cruising Range
- d. Tractive Factor

100. The angle of the maximum grade from which vehicle can depart on the horizontal without any part, except tires or tracks coming in contact with the grade.

- a. Angle of approach
- b. Angle of departure**
- c. Tractive Factor
- d. Cruising range

**- GOOD LUCK! -**

***Army Vision: By 2028, a world-class Army that is a source of national pride***