# Free Questions for CLT

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# Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The height of a ceiling is 120 feet. How high is it in meters?

1 yard = 0.914 meters

1 meter = 1.09 yards

## Options:

A- 36.7
B- 43.6
C- 109.76
D- 130.8

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

CLT 4.0 emphasizes that logistics technicians must be comfortable with metric and U.S. customary unit conversions, as measurements affect storage design, equipment compatibility, and international shipping accuracy. To convert feet to meters:

1 yard = 3 feet 120 ft = 40 yards.

Using 1 yard = 0.914 meters 40 0.914 = 36.56 meters, which rounds to 36.7 meters.

This conversion skill is critical when dealing with international specifications, as most global logistics operations use the metric system. Accurate conversions ensure correct space allocation, equipment clearances, and freight measurement for weight/volume-based shipping charges. Miscalculations can cause costly errors such as overloading, improper stacking, or container space misjudgment. CLT 4.0 modules in ''Measurements and Conversions'' stress accuracy in these calculations for operational safety and efficiency.

# Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best is NOT a purpose of the Bill of Lading?

## Options:

A- serves as a pick ticket
B- serves as a receipt from the carrier to the shipper for the goods received for transportation
C- serves as a presumption of title to goods
D- serves as a contract of carriage

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

According to the CLT documentation, the Bill of Lading (BOL) performs three core functions: it is a contract of carriage, a receipt for goods, and a document of title. It legally binds the carrier to deliver the goods under specified terms. However, a pick ticket is an internal warehouse document that directs employees on what to pick from inventory---it does not serve any legal transportation purpose. Therefore, using a Bill of Lading as a pick ticket is incorrect. Recognizing document functions prevents confusion between internal warehouse paperwork and external transportation documentation responsibilities.

# Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When inventory levels fall to a certain point, items are automatically

## Options:

A- at maximum order point
B- fixed stock
C- reordered
D- eliminated

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

In CLT 4.0, the reorder point is the stock level that triggers a replenishment order to prevent stockouts during the supplier lead time. The calculation considers average demand and lead time (often with a safety stock factor). When on-hand plus on-order inventory reaches this threshold, a replenishment signal is issued---manual, system-generated, or via automated kanban---so items are ''automatically reordered.'' This practice balances service level with carrying cost by ordering just before the pipeline would run dry, ensuring continuity of operations without excessive inventory.

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# Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a document, issued by the carrier, which the consignee signs as proof of receipt?

## Options:

A- Airway Bill
B- Carrier Freight Bill
C- Delivery Receipt
D- Straight Bill of Lading

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

Within CLT's dispatch and delivery verification section, the Delivery Receipt serves as the official acknowledgment that goods have been received at their destination in the condition and quantity stated. It is typically prepared by the carrier and signed by the consignee after inspection and verification. The Delivery Receipt completes the transportation transaction, providing traceable confirmation for billing and audit. The Airway Bill applies only to air freight; the Carrier Freight Bill is the carrier's invoice; and the Bill of Lading functions as the shipment contract. Therefore, the Delivery Receipt specifically fulfills the consignee's proof-of-delivery obligation.

# Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following order processing methods are NOT used in a distribution facility?

## Options:

A- picker and packer
B- expediter and loader
C- RFID
D- bar code scanning and manual operation

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

In CLT ''Order Processing'' competencies, recognized methods for order fulfillment include manual picking, bar code scanning, pick-to-light, voice-directed picking, and RFID-assisted picking. Each enhances speed and accuracy depending on operation scale. The term ''expediter and loader'' does not represent an order processing method but rather job roles associated with shipping or coordinating outbound freight. Pickers and packers, RFID, and barcode systems directly influence order processing accuracy and traceability. The CLT framework stresses technology-driven verification to minimize human error and support real-time inventory updates. Therefore, ''expediter and loader'' is not considered a formal order processing methodology within MSSC standards.

# Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which transportation mode is typically used for low-weight, high-value products such as electronics and jewelry?

## Options:

A- Truck
B- Water
C- Air
D- Rail

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

Air transportation provides the fastest transit times and highest security, making it the preferred mode for low-weight, high-value, and time-sensitive products like electronics, pharmaceuticals, or jewelry. According to CLT 4.0, air freight is ideal when delivery speed outweighs cost concerns, as it minimizes exposure to loss or damage through reduced handling and transit duration. However, air is also the most expensive per-unit cost mode, limited by size and weight constraints. Air shipments typically integrate with just-in-time (JIT) and lean supply chains where quick replenishment is vital. Trucking often handles short-haul distribution; water offers low cost but slow speed; and rail suits heavy, bulk freight. Hence, CLT stresses selecting modes based on balancing cost, time, value density, and customer service needs.

# Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What information would be unnecessary in a packing slip sent with the customer's shipment?

## Options:

A- the origination of the shipment
B- any items placed on backorder
C- the contents of the shipment
D- internal stock adjustments

## Answer:

D

## Explanation:

A packing slip accompanies outbound shipments and provides a detailed list of what is included in the shipment, its origin, and any backordered items. According to the CLT ''Packaging and Shipment'' standards, its purpose is to confirm what was shipped and assist the customer in verifying receipt. Internal stock adjustments, however, are warehouse control data related to inventory accounting and are not relevant or appropriate for inclusion on external documents. Including such internal data could cause confusion or reveal proprietary operational details. The CLT emphasizes clear, customer-facing communication---packing slips should reflect only what directly relates to the customer's order fulfillment, ensuring transparency and professionalism in documentation.

# Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Documentation is an important part of shipping operations. Which option best documents lists items in a vehicle's cargo and includes customer addresses, invoice numbers, and package weights to ensure the right packages end up on the correct trailer?

## Options:

A- Dispatch List
B- Shipping Order
C- Carrier Freight Bill
D- Shipping Manifest

## Answer:

D

## Explanation:

A shipping manifest details each shipment loaded on a vehicle, including customer addresses, invoice numbers, and package weights. In CLT, this document is critical for verifying that all outbound freight is loaded accurately and routed to the correct destinations. Dispatch and tracking personnel use manifests to cross-check load integrity, prevent misroutes, and document carrier accountability. It's distinct from a bill of lading (which serves as a legal contract) and from a freight bill (a payment document). The manifest streamlines shipment tracking by aligning warehouse, transportation, and customer data, supporting both compliance and efficiency in logistics operations.

# Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which method calls for the use of a plan that reorders products once inventory of that product falls below a certain predetermined amount?

## Options:

A- Material requirements planning
B- Perpetual inventory system
C- Fixed-order quantity system
D- Cycle ordering system

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

The Fixed-Order Quantity System (also known as the reorder point system) triggers replenishment when stock levels drop below a predetermined threshold. According to the CLT ''Inventory Control'' section, this system ensures continuity of supply by setting reorder points based on historical demand, lead time, and safety stock. When the threshold is reached, a fixed quantity of inventory is ordered, maintaining consistency and stability in replenishment cycles. This differs from Material Requirements Planning (MRP), which forecasts based on production schedules, and from Cycle Ordering, which orders at fixed intervals rather than quantity triggers. CLT emphasizes that reorder point management is essential for balancing service levels with inventory costs. It requires accurate data tracking, typically via Warehouse Management Systems (WMS), to automatically generate purchase or transfer orders when reorder points are met.

# Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best is a device consisting of interlocking units that enable stacking of a load so that crushing does not occur?

## Options:

A- bin
B- pallet rack
C- stacking frame
D- storage rack

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

A stacking frame is described in CLT training under ''Storage Equipment'' as a modular, interlocking system designed to support and stabilize loads stacked vertically. It prevents crushing or deformation of goods by transferring weight through the frame rather than the product itself. Stacking frames are especially useful for irregularly shaped items or products that cannot safely bear additional weight. They also allow flexible layout adjustments because they can be easily disassembled or moved as inventory needs change. In contrast, pallet racks are fixed systems, and bins or standard racks do not inherently prevent compression damage. The CLT program highlights stacking frames as essential for space optimization and product protection, supporting safe vertical storage without permanent rack infrastructure.

# Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which inventory control method groups inventory into priority categories based on the demand for the inventory or the value of that inventory?

## Options:

A- ABC inventory control
B- FIFO inventory control
C- LIFO inventory control
D- Just-In-Time inventory control

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

ABC inventory control classifies items (typically A, B, C) by their usage value or demand criticality so that resources focus on the few items that account for most of the value or movement. ''A'' items are tightly controlled and reviewed frequently; ''B'' get moderate attention; ''C'' are managed with simpler controls. This stratification supports targeted cycle counting, purchasing policies, and storage strategies to optimize accuracy and cost. FIFO/LIFO are stock rotation/costing approaches, and JIT is a replenishment philosophy---not a prioritization scheme.

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