MSSC CLT Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Documentation is an important part of shipping operations. Which of the following documents includes the pick ticket so items can be checked off as they are packaged?

Options:

A- Shipping Manifest
B- Shipping Order
C- Bill of Lading
D- Dispatch List

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Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Shipping Order consolidates customer order details, picking lists, and packaging instructions to verify that all items are included in a shipment. According to CLT 4.0, this document supports the packaging stage by allowing workers to cross-check items against the pick ticket, ensuring order completeness and accuracy. It is often generated by the Warehouse Management System (WMS) and accompanies the shipment until final documentation (manifest and bill of lading) is produced. Using the shipping order improves packing accuracy, prevents shortages, and maintains customer satisfaction. While manifests and bills of lading summarize loads for transportation, the shipping order is used internally for packaging and verification before final loading.

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Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following loads can efficiently be unloaded in the least amount of time?

Options:

A- suspended load
B- damaged load

C- floor loaded trailer
D- palletized load

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The CLT ''Packaging and Shipment'' module identifies palletized loads as the most efficient configuration for loading and unloading. Palletization allows forklifts or pallet jacks to handle multiple units as one secure, stable load, significantly reducing manual labor and dock time. In contrast, floor loading, where cartons are stacked directly in the trailer, requires individual handling and takes much longer. Palletized handling also minimizes product damage, standardizes storage footprints, and facilitates automated scanning. Damaged or irregular loads demand extra care and time. The CLT promotes palletization as a best practice for maximizing throughput, reducing ergonomics risk, and improving safety and productivity in dock operations.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which document does NOT contain the weight of goods for preparation of loading a trailer or container?

Options:

A- Trucker Receipt
B- Delivery Receipt
C- Manifest
D- Packing List

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Delivery Receipt is primarily used to acknowledge that the consignee has received the shipment in good condition, noting exceptions such as damage or shortage. Unlike manifests or

packing lists, it does not normally include the specific weight of goods. CLT 4.0 notes that documents such as the manifest, bill of lading, or packing list are used in load planning and verification, as they include cargo weights and cubic measurements necessary for balancing, equipment selection, and safety compliance. The delivery receipt focuses on the ''proof of delivery'' function within final-mile operations, forming part of the carrier's record of completed service. Proper documentation flow between warehouse, carrier, and consignee ensures accountability and accuracy at every handoff point in the logistics chain.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is NOT a way to verify the item has been correctly picked?

Options:

A- hand-held bar code scanning
B- verify with pick list
C- verify accuracy with customer
D- manual scanning

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In the CLT ''Order Processing'' competency, verification of picked items is accomplished within the warehouse using systematic methods---such as comparing picked quantities to the pick list, scanning item barcodes, or manual confirmation. These verification tools prevent shipping errors and ensure inventory accuracy. Contacting the customer to confirm order details after picking is not an approved verification method because it disrupts process flow and violates standard operating procedures for order control. The warehouse is responsible for internal accuracy, not external re-verification. CLT standards highlight technologies like barcoding and WMS integration as best practices for verification, ensuring that correct items are packed and shipped without requiring customer involvement. This maintains professionalism, confidentiality, and operational efficiency while reducing time and communication errors.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What action is required by the consignee to complete the delivery receipt?

Options:

A- notify supervisor
B- create carrier freight bill
C- put away materials
D- inventory and inspection of materials

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Answer:

D

Explanation:

Completion of proof-of-delivery relies on verifying that what arrived matches what was shipped and is in acceptable condition. The consignee (receiving facility) performs inventory and condition checks before signing delivery documents. CLT receiving/dispatch content reinforces verifying quantities, item identity, and damage status against the pre-advice (ASN) and shipping documents prior to formal acceptance. Creating a carrier freight bill is the carrier's function; putaway happens after acceptance and documentation. Notifying a supervisor may occur if discrepancies are found, but the core requirement to complete delivery documentation is to perform inventory and inspection, ensuring accurate receipt records for subsequent inventory updates and claims processing if needed.

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Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is true of load weight limits?

Options:

A- Shipments are weighed, and the information is recorded on the Bill of Lading.

B- Overweight shipments do not require permits.
C- Shipments must not exceed legal weight limits for the transport vehicle.
D- The only reason for weighing shipments is to determine transport fees.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to CLT 4.0, all shipments must comply with federal, state, and local load weight limits for safety and infrastructure protection. Exceeding legal limits without appropriate permits can result in fines, damage to vehicles and roadways, and safety hazards. The Bill of Lading or manifest typically records verified shipment weights, which carriers must check before dispatch. While weighing also helps calculate freight charges and load balancing, the primary legal requirement is to ensure that loads do not exceed the vehicle's gross weight or axle limits. Compliance helps maintain equipment longevity, reduce accident risk, and adhere to DOT enforcement standards.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which logistics automated system generates the pick list?

Options:

A- Inventory Management System (IMS)
B- Order Processing System (OPS)
C- Multi-Order Batch Picking System (MOBPS)
D- Warehouse Management System (WMS)

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The Warehouse Management System (WMS) is the logistics automation platform responsible for generating pick lists and directing warehouse associates on which items to select, in what order, and from which locations. In the CLT ''Order Processing and Warehouse Systems''

competencies, the WMS integrates with order entry and inventory databases to translate customer orders into actionable picking instructions. The system also tracks task completion and updates inventory records in real-time. While Inventory Management Systems and Order Processing Systems provide related data, the WMS manages the physical execution of warehouse activities, including picking, packing, and shipping. Its use ensures efficiency, accountability, and traceability throughout the order fulfillment process, aligning with CLT standards for data-driven warehouse operations.

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