

26-10 Officer Training School (OTS) 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. Which activity is allowed between officers and enlisted personnel?**
 - A. Gambling together**
 - B. Formal counseling**
 - C. Training**
 - D. Professional mentorship**

- 2. A flight chief ignores ongoing issues until mission failure occurs. What leadership style is being demonstrated?**
 - A. Management by Exception-Passive**
 - B. Management by Exception-Active**
 - C. Laissez-faire**
 - D. Inspirational Motivation**

- 3. The manual used to conduct courts-martial and specify punishments is known as the**
 - A. UCMJ**
 - B. MCM**
 - C. Policy**
 - D. Doctrine**

- 4. A unit is operating efficiently and consistently achieving mission success. This is:**
 - A. Storming**
 - B. Forming**
 - C. Norming**
 - D. Performing**

- 5. For a serious violation, which action is typically used as a formal written punishment?**
 - A. Counseling**
 - B. Admonishment**
 - C. Reprimand**
 - D. UIF**

- 6. Which function provides the overarching integration of force capabilities, including intelligence and cyberspace, to support space missions?**
- A. Space Control**
 - B. Access**
 - C. Enterprise**
 - D. ISR**
- 7. What is the purpose of SPAFORGEN?**
- A. Replace AFFORGEN**
 - B. Ensure unpredictable deployment cycles**
 - C. Focus only on training**
 - D. Establish a predictable, standardized battle rhythm**
- 8. Which item is not a direct component of readiness?**
- A. Personnel**
 - B. Equipment**
 - C. Training**
 - D. Policy**
- 9. A statement that expresses a claim or conclusion is called**
- A. Fact**
 - B. Statement**
 - C. Argument**
 - D. Opinion**
- 10. When the issue is not important but the relationship is, use:**
- A. Comply**
 - B. Evade**
 - C. Insist**
 - D. Cooperate**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which activity is allowed between officers and enlisted personnel?

- A. Gambling together**
- B. Formal counseling**
- C. Training**
- D. Professional mentorship**

Professional relationships across ranks should foster development and set a positive example, while staying within clear boundaries. Mentorship between officers and enlisted personnel is encouraged because it provides guidance on career paths, leadership growth, and professional skills in a trusted, ongoing dynamic. It helps develop future leaders while maintaining professionalism and appropriate boundaries. Gambling together is not appropriate because it can create conflicts of interest, undermine trust, and violate ethics and policy. Formal counseling, while necessary, is a supervisory function conducted through the chain of command with specific procedures and documentation, not an informal mentoring relationship. Training is essential and often occurs between ranks, but it centers on developing specific skills or tasks and follows established training protocols, rather than serving as a voluntary, developmental mentorship relationship.

2. A flight chief ignores ongoing issues until mission failure occurs. What leadership style is being demonstrated?

- A. Management by Exception-Passive**
- B. Management by Exception-Active**
- C. Laissez-faire**
- D. Inspirational Motivation**

This is an example of management by exception, passive. In this approach, a leader doesn't actively monitor or intervene in ongoing issues; they only step in after standards are breached or a problem has grown into a crisis. Ignoring issues until mission failure suggests the leader isn't addressing deviations as they occur, waiting until a critical failure to react. That's the hallmark of the passive form of management by exception. For contrast, active management by exception would involve watching for deviations and taking corrective action as soon as something starts to go wrong, rather than waiting for a failure. Inspirational motivation focuses on energizing and guiding the team with a vision, not on responding to performance problems. Laissez-faire is a broadly hands-off style, but the scenario aligns most closely with the passive, issue-responsive behavior described in management by exception, passive.

3. The manual used to conduct courts-martial and specify punishments is known as the

- A. UCMJ**
- B. MCM**
- C. Policy**
- D. Doctrine**

The main idea here is understanding how military justice is implemented. The law that creates and governs military justice is the Uniform Code of Military Justice, but the manual that actually runs courts-martial and specifies what punishments can be imposed is the Manual for Courts-Martial. The Manual for Courts-Martial provides the detailed procedures for charging, trial, rules of evidence, and the range of punishments, all aligned with the UCMJ. It's published under the authority of the UCMJ and updated as laws and practices change. The other terms don't fit because policy describes broad guidance for operations, and doctrine covers military theory and principles—not the procedural rules for trials.

4. A unit is operating efficiently and consistently achieving mission success. This is:

- A. Storming**
- B. Forming**
- C. Norming**
- D. Performing**

This question tests knowledge of team development stages, focusing on the moment when a unit truly operates at a high level of performance. In the performing stage, the team functions smoothly and autonomously. Roles are well understood, members trust one another, and effective coordination is routine. The group has established efficient processes, can problem-solve quickly, and consistently achieves its mission objectives with minimal supervision. A unit that's running efficiently and consistently hitting mission goals fits this description exactly: it reflects that mature, high-performing phase where teamwork is seamless, goals are clear, and the collective capability is aligned toward success. Earlier stages involve getting oriented (forming), dealing with disagreements and conflicts (storming), or solidifying norms and cohesion (norming), but those conditions don't yet capture the sustained, peak performance shown here.

5. For a serious violation, which action is typically used as a formal written punishment?

- A. Counseling**
- B. Admonishment**
- C. Reprimand**
- D. UIF**

For serious violations, a formal written punishment is a reprimand. A reprimand serves as an official, documented censure that goes into the service member's personnel record, signaling a high level of disciplinary weight and warning about future behavior. It has meaningful impact on career aspects like assignments, duties, and potential promotions, beyond a simple discussion of behavior. Counseling is informal and used to guide improvement without formal disciplinary consequences. An admonishment is a formal written warning, but it's typically less severe than a reprimand and used for lesser offenses. UIF refers to a file used to store disciplinary actions and related records; it's the repository, not the punishment itself.

6. Which function provides the overarching integration of force capabilities, including intelligence and cyberspace, to support space missions?

- A. Space Control**
- B. Access**
- C. Enterprise**
- D. ISR**

The overarching integration of force capabilities, including intelligence and cyberspace, to support space missions is driven by an enterprise-level approach. This concept focuses on coordinating and synchronizing all those capabilities—space operations, intelligence, cyber, and related support—so they function as a unified system rather than as separate, isolated tools. By aligning policies, data flows, and resource allocation across the organization, the enterprise ensures space missions have the right information, access, and effects at the right time, across the joint force. Space Control focuses on maintaining freedom to operate in space and preventing others from interfering, which is a specific objective rather than a top-level integration function. Access implies enabling entry to or reach for space capabilities, not the coordination of multiple capabilities across domains. ISR is the capability set for gathering intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; it's essential but narrower, as it describes a function rather than the system that ties all functions together.

7. What is the purpose of SPAFORGEN?

- A. Replace AFFORGEN
- B. Ensure unpredictable deployment cycles
- C. Focus only on training
- D. Establish a predictable, standardized battle rhythm**

A deliberate cadence of planning, readiness, and deployment is centralized through SPAFORGEN, creating a predictable, standardized battle rhythm. This means there's a regular schedule of events, reviews, and decision points that guide how forces are generated, trained, assessed, and rotated. By standardizing these cycles, units know when they will train and certify, when deployments are planned, and how resources and budgets line up, which keeps efforts synchronized across the force and reduces last-minute surprises. It's a complement to AFFORGEN, not a replacement, and it goes beyond just training to govern the entire force-generation process.

8. Which item is not a direct component of readiness?

- A. Personnel
- B. Equipment
- C. Training
- D. Policy**

Readiness is built from having people, gear, and the ability to train and employ them effectively. Personnel ensures there are enough capable individuals to perform missions. Equipment provides the tools and platforms needed to execute tasks. Training ensures these people know how to operate the equipment and carry out procedures correctly under real conditions. Policy, while essential as the governing framework that sets standards, procedures, and priorities, is not a direct input you deploy or measure as part of readiness itself. It guides how readiness is achieved and maintained, but it isn't a tangible component like people, gear, or trained capability. Therefore, policy is not a direct component of readiness.

9. A statement that expresses a claim or conclusion is called

- A. Fact
- B. Statement**
- C. Argument
- D. Opinion

A statement is a declarative unit of language that asserts something—a claim or conclusion about the world. That's exactly what this item describes: a sentence that puts forward a claim or conclusion. A fact is a true, verifiable claim, which is a kind of statement but not all statements are facts. An opinion expresses a belief or value judgment and isn't necessarily provable. An argument is a set of statements designed to persuade by supporting a conclusion, not just a single claim. So the best fit for a sentence that expresses a claim or conclusion is a statement.

10. When the issue is not important but the relationship is, use:

A. Comply

B. Evade

C. Insist

D. Cooperate

When the relationship matters more than the specific issue, choosing to comply keeps the peace and shows you value the person over winning a minor point. Complying signals flexibility and respect, avoiding unnecessary conflict and preserving goodwill for future interactions. It's also efficient—you save time and energy by not debating a point that isn't important. Evading dodges the topic and can erode trust, insisting pushes your own position and can harm the relationship, and cooperating might be worth it for bigger issues or when you want to explore a solution together, but for a minor point, simple compliance is the best way to maintain harmony.

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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://2610ots.examzify.com>

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

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