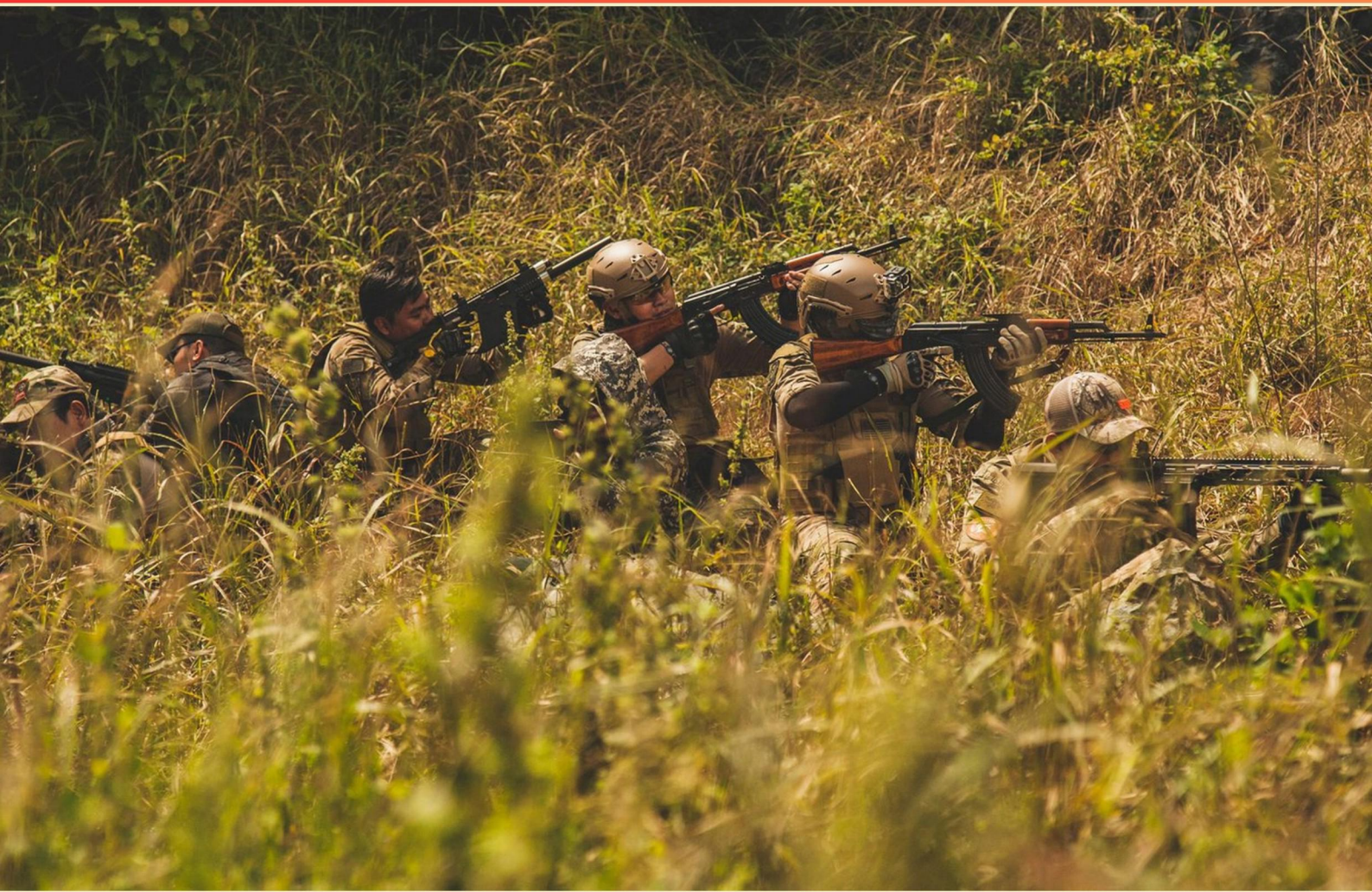


AIRMAN LEADERSHIP SCHOOL (ALS) 26-C PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. ACE is an operational concept that supports joint all-domain operations (JADO).**
 - A. False
 - B. True
 - C. Not Applicable
 - D. Sometimes
- 2. Which feature of SMART goals ensures a clear deadline?**
 - A. Specific
 - B. Measurable
 - C. Time-bound
 - D. Achievable
- 3. The apex advisory body to the President on military matters is the**
 - A. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
 - B. National Security Council
 - C. Joint Staff
 - D. Secretary of Defense
- 4. In delegation, what remains with the leader?**
 - A. Accountability for results.
 - B. Micromanagement of every task.
 - C. No monitoring.
 - D. Avoiding standards.
- 5. What is a strategy for having a difficult conversation with a subordinate while maintaining motivation and respect?**
 - A. Prepare with facts and goals, choose private setting, use nonjudgmental language, listen, set clear next steps, and follow up.
 - B. Confront loudly, raise voice.
 - C. Delay conversation.
 - D. Blame subordinate publicly.

- 6. Which of the following is NOT a line of effort in the National Defense Strategy?**
- A. Expand space operations
 - B. Defend the U.S Homeland
 - C. Increase Burden-Sharing with U.S. Allies and Partners
 - D. Deter China in the Indo-Pacific Through Strength, Not Confrontation
- 7. How many Geographical Commands are there?**
- A. 7
 - B. 5
 - C. 4
 - D. 6
- 8. In JADO, what does the descriptor 'All' represent?**
- A. Joint forces only
 - B. Everybody
 - C. International partners only
 - D. Civilian agencies only
- 9. Which option correctly describes the Profession of Arms?**
- A. A civilian hobby
 - B. A trusted military profession built on service, expertise, discipline, ethical conduct, and commitment to defending the nation.
 - C. A private enterprise
 - D. An academic pursuit
- 10. Which core mission is primarily about moving personnel and equipment globally?**
- A. Air Superiority
 - B. Rapid Global Mobility
 - C. Global Strike
 - D. Command & Control (Communication)

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. ACE is an operational concept that supports joint all-domain operations (JADO).

- A. False
- B. True**
- C. Not Applicable
- D. Sometimes

ACE is the way planners describe coordinating and synchronizing actions across multiple domains to enable joint all-domain operations. In JADO, success comes from weaving together capabilities from air, space, cyber, land, and sea with a shared picture of the battlespace, unified command and control, and rapid decision-making. ACE provides the framework that aligns forces, assets, and timelines so effects in one domain support and amplify effects in others, creating cohesive, multi-domain campaigns. Since JADO relies on this cross-domain integration, the statement is correct.

2. Which feature of SMART goals ensures a clear deadline?

- A. Specific
- B. Measurable
- C. Time-bound**
- D. Achievable

Time-bound is the feature that ensures a clear deadline. It imposes a finish date or time frame for the goal, turning it into a scheduled target. With a deadline, you can plan backward from that date, set interim milestones, and prioritize tasks to stay on track. This creates accountability and focus, helping you allocate time and resources effectively. The other elements define what will be done (Specific), how you'll know you've succeeded (Measurable), and whether the goal is realistically achievable (Achievable). Time-bound specifically anchors the goal to a concrete timeline, making the deadline explicit.

3. The apex advisory body to the President on military matters is the

- A. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff**
- B. National Security Council
- C. Joint Staff
- D. Secretary of Defense

In the United States, the top person who provides military advice to the President and the Secretary of Defense is the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This officer chairs the Joint Chiefs and uses the Joint Staff to prepare military assessments, options, and recommendations on operations, readiness, and strategy. The National Security Council handles national security policy across multiple agencies and includes civilian leaders, so while it informs the President on security matters, it isn't the sole military adviser. So for military-specific advice to the President, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the apex adviser.

4. In delegation, what remains with the leader?

- A. Accountability for results.
- B. Micromanagement of every task.
- C. No monitoring.
- D. Avoiding standards.

Delegation means you give someone else the authority to carry out a task, but you keep accountability for the final result. You set the objective, expectations, and standards, provide resources, and then monitor progress, offer feedback, and step in if needed. The task is carried out by others, but you remain responsible for whether the outcome meets the mission's requirements. This is why accountability for results is the correct answer. It isn't about micromanaging, which would defeat delegation; it also requires some monitoring and adherence to standards, not avoiding them.

5. What is a strategy for having a difficult conversation with a subordinate while maintaining motivation and respect?

- A. Prepare with facts and goals, choose private setting, use nonjudgmental language, listen, set clear next steps, and follow up.
- B. Confront loudly, raise voice.
- C. Delay conversation.
- D. Blame subordinate publicly.

Effective tough conversations with a subordinate rely on a constructive, professional dialogue that preserves dignity and keeps motivation high. Start by preparing with facts and clear goals so the discussion centers on observable behaviors and outcomes rather than personal judgments. Choose a private setting to protect the subordinate's dignity and reduce defensiveness. Use nonjudgmental language to keep the tone constructive and open. Listen actively to understand their perspective, which helps you gauge barriers and agree on a path forward. Set clear next steps and expectations so both sides know what success looks like. Follow up to reinforce accountability and provide ongoing support. This approach preserves trust and respect, encourages ownership of the issue, and sustains performance. Confronting loudly undermines trust and triggers defensiveness. Delaying the conversation lets problems fester and performance deteriorate. Blaming publicly damages morale and weakens authority.

6. Which of the following is NOT a line of effort in the National Defense Strategy?

- A. Expand space operations
- B. Defend the U.S Homeland
- C. Increase Burden-Sharing with U.S. Allies and Partners
- D. Deter China in the Indo-Pacific Through Strength, Not Confrontation

Lines of effort in the National Defense Strategy are broad, coordinated priorities that guide how the department allocates resources and shapes operations across services and domains. Defending the homeland is a clear overarching aim, focusing on protecting the nation from attacks. Increasing burden-sharing with U.S. allies and partners reflects the push to strengthen collective security and leverage partnerships for resilience and deterrence. Deter China in the Indo-Pacific Through Strength, Not Confrontation conveys a deliberate approach to deterrence through credible power and alliances rather than direct confrontation. Space operations, while increasingly important as a domain and capability set, is treated as a critical area to operate in rather than a standalone line of effort. It supports the broader lines of effort above but isn't listed as its own line of effort in the strategic framing.

7. How many Geographical Commands are there?

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 4
- D. 6

Geographic commands organize the world into regional areas for military planning and operations. In this course's material, there are seven of these geographic commands, each overseeing forces and activities in a distinct region. Knowing this count helps you quickly recall how the DoD structures regional responsibility and coordinate across partners and allies. While the exact names of some commands can evolve over time (for example, Pacific Command being renamed Indo Pacific Command), the material treats the total number as seven. That's why seven is the best answer here.

8. In JADO, what does the descriptor 'All' represent?

- A. Joint forces only
- B. Everybody
- C. International partners only
- D. Civilian agencies only

In JADO, the descriptor All means inclusion of every participant involved in the operation. It signals that no group is excluded—joint forces, international partners, and civilian agencies all are part of the plan and the communications network. That's why "Everybody" is the best interpretation: it captures total inclusion across military, partner nations, and civilian entities. This broad scope helps ensure coordinated action and information sharing across all participants rather than operating in isolated groups. Limiting to just one category would miss other essential participants, which is exactly what All avoids.

9. Which option correctly describes the Profession of Arms?

- A. A civilian hobby
- B. A trusted military profession built on service, expertise, discipline, ethical conduct, and commitment to defending the nation.
- C. A private enterprise
- D. An academic pursuit

The Profession of Arms is a trusted military vocation defined by service to the nation, mastery of specialized skills, unwavering discipline, ethical conduct, and a steadfast commitment to defending the country. This combination captures why military service is treated as a profession: it carries public trust, requires continuous self-improvement, and imposes ethical and legal obligations beyond a typical job. This definition emphasizes that service members are not just employees performing tasks; they are guardians with a duty to uphold standards, act with integrity, and place national defense above personal interests. The emphasis on defense of the nation, along with discipline and ethical behavior, distinguishes the Profession of Arms from other pursuits such as civilian hobbies, private enterprises, or purely academic work.

10. Which core mission is primarily about moving personnel and equipment globally?

A. Air Superiority

B. Rapid Global Mobility

C. Global Strike

D. Command & Control (Communication)

Rapid Global Mobility is all about moving people and equipment quickly around the world to where they're needed. This mission centers on deploying forces to distant theaters, sustaining them during operations, and redeploying as conditions require. It relies on tools like strategic airlift to haul troops and gear, and air refueling to extend reach, ensuring teams can arrive on time and in the right condition. While other missions focus on what happens once you're in the air or on the ground—such as gaining air dominance, delivering long-range strikes, or coordinating operations—Rapid Global Mobility is the backbone that gets personnel and equipment to the right place at the right time so those other capabilities can be employed effectively.

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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://als26c.examzify.com>

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

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