

Airman Leadership School (ALS) 26-D 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. What is the opening phrase of the U.S. Constitution as shown?**
 - A. We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.**
 - B. We the People pledge allegiance to the flag.**
 - C. The Constitution sets out a plan for a monarchy.**
 - D. All citizens have the right to healthcare.**

- 2. What distinguishes a mission-focused leadership approach from a people-focused approach?**
 - A. Mission-focused emphasizes development**
 - B. Mission-focused prioritizes tasks; people-focused emphasizes development and well-being**
 - C. Both focus equally on people**
 - D. People-focused ignores mission**

- 3. Which is a correct description of the Joint Force's composition?**
 - A. Military services, departments, federal agencies, and allies**
 - B. Private corporations**
 - C. Local police and fire departments**
 - D. Individual contractors**

- 4. How does a leader model safety and risk awareness?**
 - A. By adhering to safety protocols, encouraging reporting of hazards, and modeling proactive risk mitigation.**
 - B. By focusing only on productivity and ignoring safety.**
 - C. By reacting to incidents after they occur without prevention.**
 - D. By delegating safety decisions to subordinates.**

- 5. Which article establishes the Legislative Branch?**
 - A. Article 1**
 - B. Article 3**
 - C. Article 4**
 - D. Article 2**

- 6. Which of the following is NOT one of the five core missions?**
- A. Electronic Warfare**
 - B. Command & Control**
 - C. Global Strike**
 - D. ISR**
- 7. What does the National Defense Strategy primarily outline?**
- A. Outlines the DOD approach to implement the President's NSS.**
 - B. Outlines homeland defense priorities and border security.**
 - C. Describes the diplomatic strategy for alliance partners.**
 - D. Defines international economic policy related to defense.**
- 8. For organizing, training, equipping, preparing, and maintaining military forces, which command is responsible?**
- A. Joint Operations**
 - B. Service and US Special Ops Command**
 - C. Financial NSS**
 - D. Intelligence NSS**
- 9. Why is accountability essential in a squadron, and how is it maintained?**
- A. It is optional**
 - B. It ensures reliability and mission success; maintained through clear expectations, tracking, and consequences for noncompliance**
 - C. It slows down operations**
 - D. It is only for leaders**
- 10. Which Combatant Commands are headquartered outside the United States?**
- A. CENTCOM (US Central Command) and SOUTHCOM (US Southern Command)**
 - B. PACOM (US Pacific Command) and STRATCOM (US Strategic Command)**
 - C. EURCOM (Germany) and AFRICOM (Germany)**
 - D. EUCOM (Germany) and AFRICOM (Germany)**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the opening phrase of the U.S. Constitution as shown?

A. We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

B. We the People pledge allegiance to the flag.

C. The Constitution sets out a plan for a monarchy.

D. All citizens have the right to healthcare.

The opening phrase is the Preamble, which establishes popular sovereignty by starting with “We the People” and then lays out the purposes of the Constitution: to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. This is the best choice because it matches the actual opening text of the Constitution and reflects its purpose of outlining why the document exists and what it aims to achieve. The other options describe things unrelated to this opening text, such as the pledge of allegiance, monarchy, or universal healthcare rights.

2. What distinguishes a mission-focused leadership approach from a people-focused approach?

A. Mission-focused emphasizes development

B. Mission-focused prioritizes tasks; people-focused emphasizes development and well-being

C. Both focus equally on people

D. People-focused ignores mission

The key distinction here is where the leader’s priority sits: tasks and mission outcomes versus development and well-being of people. A mission-focused approach puts emphasis on accomplishing objectives, meeting standards, and driving concrete results, often prioritizing efficiency, clear directives, and deadlines to ensure the mission is completed. A people-focused approach centers on the team’s growth, morale, safety, and overall welfare, investing in coaching, development opportunities, and supportive leadership to help individuals thrive. So the best choice captures this: mission-focused prioritizes tasks and outcomes, while people-focused emphasizes development and well-being. The other options don’t fit because they either misstate the focus of mission-led leadership, claim both approaches are the same, or imply that one approach completely ignores the other.

3. Which is a correct description of the Joint Force's composition?

- A. Military services, departments, federal agencies, and allies**
- B. Private corporations**
- C. Local police and fire departments**
- D. Individual contractors**

The Joint Force is designed to operate with a wide network of partners beyond the traditional military branches. It includes the military services (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Space Force), plus other relevant departments and federal agencies that contribute capabilities in a given operation, and allied nations that participate alongside as partners. This combination ensures unity of effort across military, interagency, and international partners to achieve a common objective. Private corporations aren't part of the Joint Force's official composition, even though they may provide support in various ways. Local police and fire departments operate domestically and outside the military command structure, so they aren't described as part of the Joint Force. Individual contractors likewise work for the government or private entities but aren't considered elements of the Joint Force's core composition.

4. How does a leader model safety and risk awareness?

- A. By adhering to safety protocols, encouraging reporting of hazards, and modeling proactive risk mitigation.**
- B. By focusing only on productivity and ignoring safety.**
- C. By reacting to incidents after they occur without prevention.**
- D. By delegating safety decisions to subordinates.**

Modeling safety and risk awareness means actively demonstrating safe practices and weaving safety into everyday work. By adhering to safety protocols, a leader shows that safety comes first and sets a clear standard for the team. Encouraging reporting of hazards builds psychological safety, showing that concerns will be heard and acted on rather than punished. Modeling proactive risk mitigation means looking ahead, identifying potential hazards, and putting preventive controls in place before problems arise. Together, these behaviors create the example that others follow and cultivate a culture where safety is integral to performance. Focusing only on productivity, reacting only after incidents, or delegating safety decisions away from the leader all undermine this leadership approach and can leave safety underemphasized.

5. Which article establishes the Legislative Branch?

- A. Article 1**
- B. Article 3**
- C. Article 4**
- D. Article 2**

The legislative branch is established in the first article of the Constitution. This article creates Congress, a two-house body—the Senate and the House of Representatives—and assigns its main duty: to make laws. It also outlines how members are chosen and the general powers Congress has, such as passing legislation and raising revenue. Understanding this shows why the first article is the correct reference: it organizes the lawmaking body. The other articles cover the executive branch and the judicial branch (and relations between states), so they do not establish the legislative branch.

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the five core missions?

- A. Electronic Warfare**
- B. Command & Control**
- C. Global Strike**
- D. ISR**

Five core missions are the Air Force's primary lines of operation, defining the main ends we pursue with our forces: creating and maintaining air and space superiority; providing global reach to project power anywhere in the world; executing global strike to hit targets quickly and accurately; conducting intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance to know and understand the battlespace; and coordinating and controlling operations through command and control. Electronic warfare fits into the broader set of capabilities that support these missions—denying, degrading, or deceiving an adversary in the electromagnetic spectrum—rather than standing as one of the five core missions itself. In practice, electronic warfare enhances and enables the other core missions, but it is not listed as a core mission on its own.

7. What does the National Defense Strategy primarily outline?

- A. Outlines the DOD approach to implement the President's NSS.**
- B. Outlines homeland defense priorities and border security.**
- C. Describes the diplomatic strategy for alliance partners.**
- D. Defines international economic policy related to defense.**

The National Defense Strategy is the Department of Defense's plan for turning the President's National Security Strategy into concrete defense actions. It translates broad national security goals into defense-specific objectives, priorities, and how the department will organize, train, equip, posture, and fund the forces to deter threats and, if needed, defeat them. It ties threat assessments to where we invest and how we modernize, strengthens alliances, and shapes our military approach to protect national interests. The other functions mentioned—homeland defense, diplomacy, or economic policy—fall outside the DOD's primary focus, so they aren't the central purpose of the NDS.

8. For organizing, training, equipping, preparing, and maintaining military forces, which command is responsible?

- A. Joint Operations**
- B. Service and US Special Ops Command**
- C. Financial NSS**
- D. Intelligence NSS**

Responsibility for organizing, training, equipping, preparing, and maintaining the armed forces rests with the Services and with the United States Special Operations Command. Each service handles its own force generation and readiness, while USSOCOM oversees the special operations forces across the services. Joint Operations focuses on planning and conducting operations, not on building and sustaining the entire force, and Financial NSS and Intelligence NSS are not commands charged with force readiness. So, Service commands together with USSOCOM is the correct responsibility.

9. Why is accountability essential in a squadron, and how is it maintained?

A. It is optional

B. It ensures reliability and mission success; maintained through clear expectations, tracking, and consequences for noncompliance

C. It slows down operations

D. It is only for leaders

Accountability in a squadron means clearly defining who is responsible for what and making sure people are answerable for delivering on those responsibilities. This clarity builds reliability—everyone knows their role, what’s expected, and how their work fits the mission—so the team can be trusted to perform under pressure, safely, and on time. Maintenance of accountability comes from three main practices: setting clear expectations and standards; tracking performance and duties through records, briefings, and performance checks; and enforcing appropriate consequences when standards aren’t met. This combination reinforces behavior, supports continuous improvement, and keeps the whole unit aligned with mission goals. Accountability isn’t optional, it doesn’t inherently slow operations, and it isn’t limited to leaders—the expectation applies to every member of the squadron.

10. Which Combatant Commands are headquartered outside the United States?

A. CENTCOM (US Central Command) and SOUTHCOM (US Southern Command)

B. PACOM (US Pacific Command) and STRATCOM (US Strategic Command)

C. EURCOM (Germany) and AFRICOM (Germany)

D. EUCOM (Germany) and AFRICOM (Germany)

The main idea here is where United States Combatant Commands are headquartered. Two of them are based outside the United States: Africa Command and European Command. Both are located in Germany (Stuttgart). The European Command is sometimes shown as EURCOM in older materials and EUCOM in current usage, but they refer to the same command. So pairing AFRICOM with a European Command based in Germany correctly identifies two overseas headquarters. The other commands are based in the U.S. or its territories, so they don’t fit the criterion.

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://als26d.examzify.com>

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

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