

Airman Leadership School (ALS) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. What approach should one take to avoid stereotypes in cultural assessments?**
 - A. Base opinions solely on preconceived notions**
 - B. Gather inclusive and varied perspectives**
 - C. Avoid interaction with diverse groups**
 - D. Focus on individual attributes rather than group identities**
- 2. Who is responsible for the logistics of military transportation?**
 - A. US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)**
 - B. Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC)**
 - C. US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)**
 - D. Air Education and Training Command (AETC)**
- 3. What is the focus of safety principles concerning nuclear weapons?**
 - A. Improving combat readiness**
 - B. Protecting nuclear weapons against risks and threats**
 - C. Enhancing training for military personnel**
 - D. Increasing the efficiency of conventional weapons**
- 4. Sexual harassment is a form of what type of discrimination?**
 - A. Age discrimination**
 - B. Sex discrimination**
 - C. Racial discrimination**
 - D. Religious discrimination**
- 5. Who receives orders from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under the authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense?**
 - A. Combatant Commanders**
 - B. Service Component Commanders**
 - C. Task Force Leaders**
 - D. Joint Staff Officers**

- 6. Which of the following is NOT a geographic command?**
- A. US Africa Command**
 - B. US Central Command**
 - C. Defense Contract Management Agency**
 - D. US Northern Command**
- 7. What is the role of the Secretary of Defense concerning Combat Support Agencies?**
- A. Conduct daily operations**
 - B. Direct joint force deployments**
 - C. Provide executive authority**
 - D. Oversee intelligence assessments**
- 8. In the context of sexual assault, what do bystanders have the potential to do?**
- A. Assist the victim in reporting**
 - B. Ignore the situation**
 - C. Encourage the perpetrator**
 - D. Advocate for public awareness**
- 9. What is one of the sub-elements of Nuclear Deterrence Operations?**
- A. Space Surveillance**
 - B. Nuclear Surety**
 - C. Combat Search and Rescue**
 - D. Information Warfare**
- 10. What does retreat signify in military protocol?**
- A. Beginning of a new duty day**
 - B. End of the official duty day**
 - C. Start of a deployment**
 - D. Completion of training**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What approach should one take to avoid stereotypes in cultural assessments?

- A. Base opinions solely on preconceived notions**
- B. Gather inclusive and varied perspectives**
- C. Avoid interaction with diverse groups**
- D. Focus on individual attributes rather than group identities**

Gathering inclusive and varied perspectives is crucial in avoiding stereotypes during cultural assessments because it fosters a more comprehensive understanding of different cultures. By collecting insights from a broad range of experiences, backgrounds, and viewpoints, one is able to see the nuances within cultural groups rather than relying on generalized traits. This approach promotes the appreciation of diversity and recognizes that individuals within any culture may have vastly different experiences and identities. In contrast, relying solely on preconceived notions can lead to biased and inaccurate conclusions, as it does not take into account the complexities of individual experiences. Avoiding interaction with diverse groups limits exposure and understanding, which can reinforce stereotypes rather than dismantle them. While focusing on individual attributes may seem beneficial, it is also essential to consider the broader context of cultural identities to fully appreciate the intricacies involved. Therefore, taking the approach of gathering inclusive perspectives ensures a more enlightened and respectful cultural assessment.

2. Who is responsible for the logistics of military transportation?

- A. US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)**
- B. Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC)**
- C. US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)**
- D. Air Education and Training Command (AETC)**

The responsibility for the logistics of military transportation lies with the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM). USTRANSCOM is tasked with coordinating and managing the global transportation of military forces and their equipment, ensuring that the right materials are delivered to the right place at the right time. This includes overseeing various transportation modes like air, land, and sea, effectively managing the entire logistics chain to support military operations. USTRANSCOM plays a crucial role in enabling the U.S. military to respond to conflicts and crises worldwide, providing a strategic capability for deploying forces rapidly in response to operational needs. This command integrates and synchronizes transportation planning and execution across different military branches, reinforcing the importance of logistics in military readiness and operations. The other options relate to different areas of military command and operation, with US Strategic Command primarily focused on strategic deterrence, Air Force Global Strike Command focusing on nuclear and global strike capabilities, and Air Education and Training Command dedicated to training and educating Air Force personnel. Each has critical missions, but none are responsible for the overarching logistics and transportation management like USTRANSCOM.

3. What is the focus of safety principles concerning nuclear weapons?

- A. Improving combat readiness**
- B. Protecting nuclear weapons against risks and threats**
- C. Enhancing training for military personnel**
- D. Increasing the efficiency of conventional weapons**

The focus of safety principles concerning nuclear weapons emphasizes the necessity of protecting these weapons against various risks and threats. This includes ensuring that they are secure from unauthorized access, theft, or accidental launch. The principles aim to mitigate risks related to nuclear weapon handling, storage, and transportation, ensuring that protocols are in place to prevent incidents that could lead to catastrophic consequences. By prioritizing the protection of nuclear weapons, military organizations can maintain strategic stability and safeguard national security interests. The other options, while important in their own contexts, do not directly align with the core focus of safety principles as it pertains specifically to nuclear weaponry. Improving combat readiness, enhancing training, and increasing the efficiency of conventional weapons are aspects of military operations and strategy but are secondary to the fundamental concern of ensuring the safety and security of nuclear capabilities.

4. Sexual harassment is a form of what type of discrimination?

- A. Age discrimination**
- B. Sex discrimination**
- C. Racial discrimination**
- D. Religious discrimination**

Sexual harassment is classified as sex discrimination, which means it involves unfair treatment based on an individual's sex or gender. This type of discrimination occurs when someone is subjected to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical harassment of a sexual nature. It is recognized as a violation of a person's rights in workplace policies, legal standards, and organizational conduct guidelines. The understanding of sexual harassment as sex discrimination is pivotal, as it emphasizes the importance of maintaining a safe and respectful environment for all individuals, regardless of their sex. It seeks to address behaviors that create a hostile or intimidating atmosphere, thereby protecting victims from discrimination based solely on their gender. This categorization also informs training and prevention strategies within organizations to ensure compliance with laws and promote equality.

5. Who receives orders from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under the authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense?

A. Combatant Commanders

B. Service Component Commanders

C. Task Force Leaders

D. Joint Staff Officers

The correct answer is that Combatant Commanders receive orders from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under the authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense. This is a fundamental organizational structure within the U.S. military that ensures strategic military command and control is executed effectively. Combatant Commanders are responsible for carrying out missions and operations within their designated areas of responsibility. Their direct connection to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff allows them to receive critical orders and guidance that impact both operational readiness and strategic objectives. This chain of command enables timely decision-making and resource allocation in response to national security needs. The roles of Service Component Commanders, Task Force Leaders, and Joint Staff Officers, while also important within military operations, do not directly interact with the Chairman in the same manner. Service Component Commanders oversee specific branches of the military within a combatant command but receive their directives mainly from the Combatant Commanders. Task Force Leaders operate under specific missions or tasks but do not hold the same broad command structure as Combatant Commanders. Joint Staff Officers provide support and advisory roles rather than issuing commands or receiving direct orders from the Chairman. Thus, the unique responsibility of Combatant Commanders places them squarely in the path of receiving orders from the Chairman.

6. Which of the following is NOT a geographic command?

A. US Africa Command

B. US Central Command

C. Defense Contract Management Agency

D. US Northern Command

The Defense Contract Management Agency is the correct answer as it is not a geographic command. Geographic commands, such as US Africa Command, US Central Command, and US Northern Command, are responsible for specific regions of the world and coordinate military operations in those areas. In contrast, the Defense Contract Management Agency has a different focus and function. It is primarily responsible for managing contracts and ensuring that the Department of Defense receives the goods and services it needs from contractors. This agency oversees acquisition processes, contract administration, and compliance with regulations, distinguishing its mission from that of geographic commands, which are centered on military strategy and operations in specific global regions. Understanding this distinction helps clarify the roles and responsibilities associated with each entity within the Department of Defense.

7. What is the role of the Secretary of Defense concerning Combat Support Agencies?

- A. Conduct daily operations**
- B. Direct joint force deployments**
- C. Provide executive authority**
- D. Oversee intelligence assessments**

The role of the Secretary of Defense concerning Combat Support Agencies includes providing executive authority, which is a critical function in establishing the framework for defense operations. The Secretary of Defense serves as the principal advisor to the President on military matters and is responsible for the overall direction and control of the Department of Defense, including its various agencies and operations. By providing executive authority, the Secretary ensures that Combat Support Agencies operate within the guidelines and policies that align with national defense objectives and strategies. This authority encompasses making high-level decisions regarding resource allocation, mission priorities, and strategic direction which are essential for coordinating and integrating the various support functions that are vital during both peacetime and combat operations. Other roles related to daily operations, joint force deployments, and intelligence assessments are generally managed by subordinate leaders and entities within the military structure, rather than being direct responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense themselves. Thus, while those activities are important aspects of military operations, they fall under different layers of command and responsibility within the Department of Defense.

8. In the context of sexual assault, what do bystanders have the potential to do?

- A. Assist the victim in reporting**
- B. Ignore the situation**
- C. Encourage the perpetrator**
- D. Advocate for public awareness**

Bystanders play a critical role in the context of sexual assault, particularly in how they can assist victims in reporting incidents. When bystanders step in, they can provide support and resources that empower victims to seek help and navigate the reporting process. This assistance can include offering emotional support, helping the victim reach out to authorities, or even contacting local support services. Empowering victims to report incidents is vital, as it not only helps them find justice and healing but also fosters a community culture that holds perpetrators accountable. This proactive approach signifies that bystanders are willing to take responsibility for the safety and well-being of those around them, actively participating in preventing and addressing sexual assault rather than being passive observers. The other options reflect less constructive or proactive forms of involvement, such as ignoring the situation or encouraging negative behaviors, which do not address the issue effectively or support the victim's needs. Advocating for public awareness is important, but it does not provide the immediate support that assisting a victim in reporting entails.

9. What is one of the sub-elements of Nuclear Deterrence Operations?

- A. Space Surveillance
- B. Nuclear Surety**
- C. Combat Search and Rescue
- D. Information Warfare

Nuclear Surety is a critical sub-element of Nuclear Deterrence Operations, as it encompasses the processes, procedures, and safeguards used to ensure that nuclear weapons are maintained in a safe, secure, and effective state. This principle is vital to prevent unauthorized use and mitigate risks associated with the handling and deployment of nuclear weapons. It involves rigorous training, strict adherence to protocols, and continuous assessments to assure that nuclear systems remain reliable and free from unintended detonation or accidents. The significance of Nuclear Surety in the context of deterrence operations lies in its role in maintaining credibility and stability in strategic deterrence. A strong nuclear surety regime instills confidence within military leadership and allies that nuclear capabilities can be utilized effectively if necessary, while also reassuring the public about the responsible stewardship of such powerful assets. This element contributes to overall national security by emphasizing the importance of protecting the integrity of nuclear weapons. The other choices do not fit as sub-elements within Nuclear Deterrence Operations. For example, Space Surveillance relates to monitoring objects in space and does not directly involve the management of nuclear arsenals. Combat Search and Rescue focuses on recovering personnel in hostile environments, while Information Warfare deals with tactical operations in cyberspace and information environments, neither of which directly pertains to the

10. What does retreat signify in military protocol?

- A. Beginning of a new duty day
- B. End of the official duty day**
- C. Start of a deployment
- D. Completion of training

Retreat is a significant military ceremony that marks the end of the official duty day. During this event, the flag is lowered, and it is a time for military personnel to pay respect to the national flag and the sacrifices of those who have served. The procedure involves a bugle call and a final inspection in formation. It serves as a daily reminder of the military's values, honoring the day's achievements and signaling the transition to personal time. Although options like the beginning of a new duty day, the start of a deployment, or the completion of training may pertain to other ceremonies or events in military life, they do not accurately represent the purpose or significance of retreat. This event is specifically designed to denote the conclusion of daily operations, reinforcing discipline and respect within military traditions.

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://airmanleadershipschool.examzify.com>

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