

Airman Leadership School Set C (ALS-C) 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 of the following is a Marine Corps Core Value?**
 - A. Courage**
 - B. Loyalty**
 - C. Integrity**
 - D. Duty**

- 2. Which term describes traditional military operations between nation states or armed groups, using non-nuclear weapons?**
 - A. Conventional**
 - B. Irregular**
 - C. Information**
 - D. Economic**

- 3. Which of the following best describes Agile Combat Employment?**
 - A. A static, basing strategy**
 - B. A proactive and reactive operational scheme of maneuver within threat timelines to increase resiliency and survivability while generating combat power**
 - C. A purely defensive doctrine**
 - D. A training program for base security**

- 4. What may be established on a geographical area or functional basis when the mission has a specific limited objective and does not require overall centralized control of logistics?**
 - A. Unified Command**
 - B. Combatant Command**
 - C. Subordinate Unified Command**
 - D. Joint Task Force**

- 5. How is Armed Conflict defined?**
 - A. A diplomatic negotiation with no violence.**
 - B. A humanitarian aid operation.**
 - C. A cyber-only incident.**
 - D. A situation in which combat is the primary means to satisfy interests.**

- 6. Which description best captures the emphasis of JADO on multi-domain integration?**
- A. Operating domain-by-domain with no cross-domain coordination.**
 - B. Relying solely on economic instruments.**
 - C. Focusing exclusively on air power.**
 - D. Integrating actions across land, sea, air, space, and cyber to create unified effects.**
- 7. Which domain is primarily used to influence public opinion through media?**
- A. Diplomatic**
 - B. Information**
 - C. Military**
 - D. Economic**
- 8. What does JADO stand for?**
- A. Joint Adaptive Deployment Office**
 - B. Joint All Domain Operations**
 - C. Joint Allied Domain Operations**
 - D. Joint Air Defense Operations**
- 9. Mission analysis is defined as analyzing the mission, identifying the desired end state, and assessing the situation.**
- A. Briefing the commander on COA options**
 - B. Developing the concept of operations**
 - C. Analyzing the mission, identifying the desired end state, and assessing the situation.**
 - D. Creating a risk assessment**
- 10. Which of the following is a Navy Core Value?**
- A. Honor**
 - B. Loyalty**
 - C. Integrity**
 - D. Respect**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a Marine Corps Core Value?

- A. Courage**
- B. Loyalty**
- C. Integrity**
- D. Duty**

Courage is one of the Marine Corps Core Values. The Marine Corps defines its Core Values as Honor, Courage, and Commitment, and Courage encompasses facing fear, danger, and adversity with resolve, as well as the moral strength to do what's right even when it's difficult. Among the options, Courage is the one explicitly named as a core value. Loyalty, Integrity, and Duty are admirable traits and align with good military character, but they are not the official Marine Corps Core Values.

2. Which term describes traditional military operations between nation states or armed groups, using non-nuclear weapons?

- A. Conventional**
- B. Irregular**
- C. Information**
- D. Economic**

Conventional warfare describes traditional military operations between nation-states or organized armed groups using standard, non-nuclear weapons. It relies on regular armed forces—armies, navies, and air forces—deploying conventional arms such as rifles, tanks, aircraft, ships, and artillery in organized combat. This term is used to distinguish it from irregular warfare, which involves guerrilla or insurgent tactics by non-state actors, information warfare focused on data and communications, and economic warfare that leverages financial and trade pressures. Classic examples like World War II or the Gulf War illustrate conventional fighting where large, structured forces clash with conventional weapons rather than using nuclear arms.

3. Which of the following best describes Agile Combat Employment?

A. A static, basing strategy

B. A proactive and reactive operational scheme of maneuver within threat timelines to increase resiliency and survivability while generating combat power

C. A purely defensive doctrine

D. A training program for base security

Agile Combat Employment focuses on how airpower can be projected from multiple locations in a contested battlespace by moving quickly, operating from dispersed positions, and adjusting decisions as threats evolve. It combines planning and on-the-fly adaptation to stay ahead of adversary timelines, so forces can keep fighting even if bases are targeted. This approach builds resiliency and survivability by avoiding a single vulnerable location and by maintaining the ability to generate and deliver combat power across the battlespace. Static basing is the opposite idea—relying on one or a few fixed locations. A purely defensive doctrine misses the aim of projecting power and sustaining operations in a contested environment. And a training program for base security describes only preparation activities, not the overarching operational concept of how to maneuver and employ forces across multiple locations to win.

4. What may be established on a geographical area or functional basis when the mission has a specific limited objective and does not require overall centralized control of logistics?

A. Unified Command

B. Combatant Command

C. Subordinate Unified Command

D. Joint Task Force

When a mission has a clearly defined, limited objective in a specific area or function and doesn't require centralized control of logistics across the whole area, a Joint Task Force is formed. This is a temporary command set up specifically to achieve that objective, with a designated commander who directs the forces from multiple services to complete the task. The arrangement keeps the focus tight and adaptable, avoiding the overhead of a theater-wide, centralized logistics system. If the mission were broader or required ongoing theater-wide control, other command structures would be more appropriate; a Joint Task Force is ideal for a focused, time-bound objective.

5. How is Armed Conflict defined?

- A. A diplomatic negotiation with no violence.
- B. A humanitarian aid operation.
- C. A cyber-only incident.
- D. A situation in which combat is the primary means to satisfy interests.**

Armed conflict centers on using armed force as the main way parties try to achieve their goals. When combat is the primary method to compel, deter, or gain territory, resources, or political outcomes, violence isn't incidental—it's the core tool driving the situation. That's why this definition fits best: it highlights that the essential feature is the reliance on combat to satisfy interests, rather than peaceful negotiation, humanitarian aid operations, or cyber-only incidents. In short, if fighting or the credible threat of fighting is the central means to achieve objectives, that's armed conflict.

6. Which description best captures the emphasis of JADO on multi-domain integration?

- A. Operating domain-by-domain with no cross-domain coordination.
- B. Relying solely on economic instruments.**
- C. Focusing exclusively on air power.
- D. Integrating actions across land, sea, air, space, and cyber to create unified effects.

JADO is about blending capabilities from land, sea, air, space, and cyber into one synchronized effort so actions in one domain amplify and support the others, creating effects that are greater than the sum of their parts. This means planning and executing operations with a single, shared objective in mind, using ISR from space and cyber effects to shape the battlespace, air and ground maneuvers to exploit opportunities, and naval power to project influence, all tightly coordinated within a common decision cycle. This integrated approach is what enables rapid decision-making, layered offense, and resilient operations. When domains are connected and aligned, surprises are harder for the adversary to anticipate, and the force can maintain tempo even if one domain is disrupted. Operating domain-by-domain with no cross-domain coordination would miss these synergies and leave gaps. Relying solely on economic instruments or focusing only on air power fails to leverage the full range of capabilities available across the joint force. Integrating actions across multiple domains to create unified effects best captures the emphasis of JADO.

7. Which domain is primarily used to influence public opinion through media?

- A. Diplomatic**
- B. Information**
- C. Military**
- D. Economic**

The information domain is the arena for shaping how people think and respond by controlling the flow of information and messaging. When media is used to influence public opinion, it's because information operations aim to affect people's attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors through coordinated communications and narratives. This makes it the primary domain for media-based influence. Diplomatic efforts focus on negotiations and relationships between states; military activities center on force and readiness; economic tools rely on finance, trade, and incentives. While these areas can support one another, influencing through media is fundamentally an information-domain activity.

8. What does JADO stand for?

- A. Joint Adaptive Deployment Office**
- B. Joint All Domain Operations**
- C. Joint Allied Domain Operations**
- D. Joint Air Defense Operations**

JADO stands for Joint All Domain Operations. The key idea here is a unified, services-spanning approach to warfare that uses every environment where we can project power—air, land, sea, space, cyberspace, and the information/cognitive space—working together as one joint force. The word Joint emphasizes collaboration across the military services, not a single service. All Domain signals that we're coordinating effects across every possible domain, creating synchronized actions that complicate the adversary's decision-making and exploit opportunities more quickly than an isolated, single-domain effort. Think of it as weaving capabilities from air power, sea control, land maneuver, space operations, cyber operations, and influence/disinformation work into a single, rapid, integrated campaign rather than treating each domain in isolation. The other options miss that breadth or imply something narrower. An Adaptive Deployment Office would imply a logistics or bureaucratic group rather than a cross-domain warfare concept. Allied Domain Operations would suggest a focus on domains used by allied partners rather than all domains. Air Defense Operations centers on protecting against air threats alone, which is far narrower than the all-domain scope JADO represents.

9. Mission analysis is defined as analyzing the mission, identifying the desired end state, and assessing the situation.
- A. Briefing the commander on COA options
 - B. Developing the concept of operations
 - C. Analyzing the mission, identifying the desired end state, and assessing the situation.**
 - D. Creating a risk assessment

Mission analysis is the step where you grasp what the mission requires, determine what success looks like, and evaluate the situation to inform planning. It involves analyzing the mission to understand tasks, identifying the desired end state, and assessing factors like the environment, constraints, available resources, and risks. This clarity about end state and the surrounding context drives every later decision, because you know exactly what you're aiming for and what obstacles or opportunities you must account for. For example, if the mission is to secure a bridge, the end state might be to hold the bridge under a defined window with minimal casualties. Analyzing the situation would consider enemy strength and disposition, terrain, weather, civilian considerations, and resource limits, shaping how you approach planning and what tasks are required. The other activities belong to different parts of the planning process: briefing the commander on COA options occurs after alternatives are developed and is about choosing a path; developing the concept of operations describes how the plan will be executed; creating a risk assessment is part of ongoing risk management used to identify and mitigate hazards within the plan.

10. Which of the following is a Navy Core Value?

- A. Honor**
- B. Loyalty
- C. Integrity
- D. Respect

Honor is a Navy Core Value, part of the official trio the Navy uses to guide conduct: Honor, Courage, and Commitment. Honor means upholding ethical standards in all actions, telling the truth, taking responsibility for your decisions, and maintaining the trust placed in you and the Navy. This makes it the best choice for a Navy Core Value. While Loyalty, Integrity, and Respect are admirable qualities and important for teamwork, they are not listed as the Navy's official core values.

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://alsc.examzify.com>

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

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