

AIRMAN LEADERSHIP SCHOOL SET C (ALS-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. Why are time-bound action plans important in development efforts?**
 - A. They provide deadlines, maintain momentum, and enable progress tracking
 - B. They delay progress
 - C. They only apply to long-term goals
 - D. They confuse team members
- 2. Which term describes types of conflict where the rules are always changing and involve acts such as guerrilla tactics, subversion, or sabotage?**
 - A. Conventional
 - B. Diplomatic
 - C. Information
 - D. Irregular
- 3. Which document served as a precursor to the Constitution, creating a loose union of states?**
 - A. The Constitution
 - B. The Federalist Papers
 - C. The Articles of Confederation
 - D. The Bill of Rights
- 4. Which statement accurately reflects Mission Command core principle?**
 - A. Centralizes decisions at senior leaders
 - B. Empowers subordinate decision-making within the commander's intent
 - C. Emphasizes rigid adherence to plans
 - D. Eliminates initiative at lower levels
- 5. Which step comes after COA Development in the listed seven steps?**
 - A. Plan or Order Development
 - B. COA Analysis + Wargaming
 - C. COA Approval
 - D. Mission Analysis

- 6. Which document established the first national government after the American Revolution?**
- A. The Constitution
 - B. The Articles of Confederation
 - C. The Bill of Rights
 - D. The Federalist Papers
- 7. Which term describes the process or product of coordinating and cooperating toward common objectives among participants who may not share the same command structure?**
- A. Unity Of Effort
 - B. Mission Partner
 - C. Stakeholder
 - D. JIC
- 8. Which term refers to collecting information on a terrorist network?**
- A. Intelligence
 - B. Law Enforcement
 - C. Information
 - D. Diplomatic
- 9. To stay effective, how should a leader manage stress personally?**
- A. Rely on caffeine and distractions.
 - B. Suppress emotions and avoid talking to others.
 - C. Ignore stress and keep working longer hours.
 - D. Use coping strategies; maintain balance, seek support, and practice resilience.
- 10. Which of the following is a Coast Guard Core Value?**
- A. Devotion to Duty
 - B. Honor
 - C. Respect
 - D. Integrity

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why are time-bound action plans important in development efforts?

- A. They provide deadlines, maintain momentum, and enable progress tracking
- B. They delay progress
- C. They only apply to long-term goals
- D. They confuse team members

Time-bound action plans introduce specific due dates for each step, creating a concrete schedule that keeps everyone focused on what's next. Deadlines help maintain momentum because teams see progress toward milestones and feel driven to complete tasks on time. They also make progress tracking possible: you can measure what's done, what remains, and reallocate resources or adjust priorities if blockers appear. In development efforts, where tasks rely on others and stakeholder expectations matter, this clarity improves coordination, accountability, and communication with leaders and sponsors. Time-bound plans do not delay progress; they accelerate it by providing urgency and structure. They aren't limited to long-term goals, and when shared clearly, they reduce confusion rather than complicate it.

2. Which term describes types of conflict where the rules are always changing and involve acts such as guerrilla tactics, subversion, or sabotage?

- A. Conventional
- B. Diplomatic
- C. Information
- D. Irregular

Irregular warfare is the kind of conflict where the rules of engagement are fluid and nontraditional methods are used, such as guerrilla tactics, subversion, or sabotage. These approaches rely on small, mobile, or clandestine actions that can blend into civilian environments and challenge larger, formal forces, making standard battlefield norms less applicable. Conventional warfare describes state-on-state fighting with regular armed forces in defined theaters and with established conventions. Diplomatic and information refer to tools and domains of activity rather than a form of conflict characterized by evolving rules and nontraditional tactics.

3. Which document served as a precursor to the Constitution, creating a loose union of states?

- A. The Constitution
- B. The Federalist Papers
- C. The Articles of Confederation
- D. The Bill of Rights

The idea being tested is what document first established a national framework while giving most authority to the states, a structure others later built on. The Articles of Confederation did exactly that: it created a loose union of states—often described as a confederation—where the central government was intentionally weak and states retained sovereignty. Under this arrangement Congress had limited powers (like handling foreign affairs and war) but could not tax or regulate trade, and there was no separate executive or national judiciary. This arrangement showed the need for a stronger, more effective national government, which led to writing the current Constitution. The Constitution came later as the replacement and replacement framework; the Federalist Papers are essays arguing for its ratification, and the Bill of Rights are amendments added to the Constitution, not precursors.

4. Which statement accurately reflects Mission Command core principle?

- A. Centralizes decisions at senior leaders
- B. Empowers subordinate decision-making within the commander's intent**
- C. Emphasizes rigid adherence to plans
- D. Eliminates initiative at lower levels

The main idea being tested is that Mission Command means giving subordinates the authority and freedom to make decisions as long as they align with the commander's intent. This approach lets people at the right level act quickly and adapt to changing circumstances, using disciplined initiative to solve problems and seize opportunities within the overall mission purpose. Empowering subordinate decision-making within the commander's intent is exactly what keeps operations responsive. Clear commander's intent communicates the purpose, desired end state, and crucial tasks, so everyone understands why decisions matter and where flexibility is allowed. When subordinates know the intent and trust to act within it, they can adjust tactics without waiting for every step to be approved, which is essential in dynamic environments. The other options miss this dynamic. Centralizing decisions at senior leaders slows responses and reduces agility. Emphasizing rigid adherence to plans ignores the reality that plans often change once actions begin. Eliminating initiative at lower levels removes the very people who can recognize opportunities and respond effectively on the spot.

5. Which step comes after COA Development in the listed seven steps?

- A. Plan or Order Development
- B. COA Analysis + Wargaming**
- C. COA Approval
- D. Mission Analysis

After COA Development, you move into COA analysis and wargaming. This step tests each potential Course of Action against the mission, constraints, and likely enemy actions to see if it's feasible, acceptable, and risky enough to warrant further consideration. Wargaming helps you surface timing issues, logistics needs, command and control requirements, and assumptions that might not hold in real operations. The goal is to understand how each COA would perform under realistic conditions so you can compare them effectively and select the best option for approval and eventual plan or order development.

6. Which document established the first national government after the American Revolution?

- A. The Constitution
- B. The Articles of Confederation**
- C. The Bill of Rights
- D. The Federalist Papers

The first national framework created after the American Revolution was the Articles of Confederation. It established a loose national government in which a central Congress could handle issues like war, diplomacy, and borrowing money, but most authority remained with the states. This arrangement reflected the Revolutionary preference for limiting central power and preserving state sovereignty. However, with no chief executive to enforce laws and no national court to settle disputes, and with the power to tax or regulate commerce left to the states, the government proved weak and unable to address growing economic and security challenges. Those weaknesses made clear that a stronger federal system was needed, leading to the drafting of a new framework—the Constitution—which replaced the Articles. The Bill of Rights later added protections for individual rights, and the Federalist Papers were writings supporting ratification, not the governing framework itself.

7. Which term describes the process or product of coordinating and cooperating toward common objectives among participants who may not share the same command structure?

A. Unity Of Effort

B. Mission Partner

C. Stakeholder

D. JIC

Coordinating and cooperating toward common objectives across participants who don't share the same command structure is described as unity of effort. This concept centers on aligning activities, resources, and plans among diverse organizations so they can work together toward a single goal even when there isn't a single, unified command. It emphasizes collaboration, information sharing, and synchronized actions across different authorities to achieve the objective. A mission partner refers to the external organization itself, not the process of coordinating efforts. A stakeholder is anyone with an interest in the outcome, not the act of coordinating across commands. JIC, or Joint Information Center, is about managing public information and media relations, not the broader coordination among different command structures.

8. Which term refers to collecting information on a terrorist network?

A. Intelligence

B. Law Enforcement

C. Information

D. Diplomatic

Collecting information on a terrorist network is intelligence work—the process of gathering, analyzing, and turning information into insights that help understand and counter threats. It goes beyond just data collection by integrating sources, evaluating credibility, identifying patterns, and producing actionable intelligence for decision-makers to prevent harm. Law enforcement focuses on enforcing laws and investigating crimes, often after or as they occur, rather than the broader, ongoing collection and analysis of network activity. Information is too vague on its own; simply having data doesn't capture the structured effort to turn it into usable threat assessments. Diplomatic deals with negotiations and international relations, not specifically with the technical and analytical work of monitoring terrorist networks.

9. To stay effective, how should a leader manage stress personally?

- A. Rely on caffeine and distractions.
- B. Suppress emotions and avoid talking to others.
- C. Ignore stress and keep working longer hours.
- D. Use coping strategies; maintain balance, seek support, and practice resilience.**

Managing stress personally as a leader means using coping strategies, maintaining balance, seeking support, and building resilience. This approach is effective because it equips you with practical tools to regulate emotions and thoughts under pressure, which helps you make clear, steady decisions and model calm behavior for your team. Coping strategies include habits that reduce stress daily, such as prioritizing tasks, staying organized, exercising, getting enough sleep, and practicing mindfulness or breathing techniques. Maintaining balance means setting boundaries between work and personal life, ensuring time for rest and recovery, and not letting work overwhelm every aspect of life. Seeking support involves talking with trusted colleagues, mentors, or a professional when needed, which provides perspective, reduces isolation, and distributes the burden. Building resilience means bouncing back from setbacks, learning from challenges, staying adaptable, and keeping a hopeful, forward-focused mindset. For comparison, relying on caffeine and distractions only provides momentary alertness and can increase jitteriness and sleep problems. Suppressing emotions and avoiding others isolates you and can magnify stress, eroding trust and team cohesion. Ignoring stress and working longer hours leads to burnout and reduced judgment over time. The combination of coping strategies, balance, support, and resilience directly supports sustained effectiveness as a leader.

10. Which of the following is a Coast Guard Core Value?

- A. Devotion to Duty**
- B. Honor
- C. Respect
- D. Integrity

The Coast Guard organizes behavior around three core values: Honor, Respect, and Devotion to Duty. Devotion to Duty embodies placing mission and duties above personal convenience, taking accountability, and persisting to complete tasks under challenging conditions. This makes it the correct choice because it directly represents one of the official core values the Coast Guard uses to guide conduct and professional standards. Note that Honor and Respect are also core values, while Integrity is not listed among the Coast Guard'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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