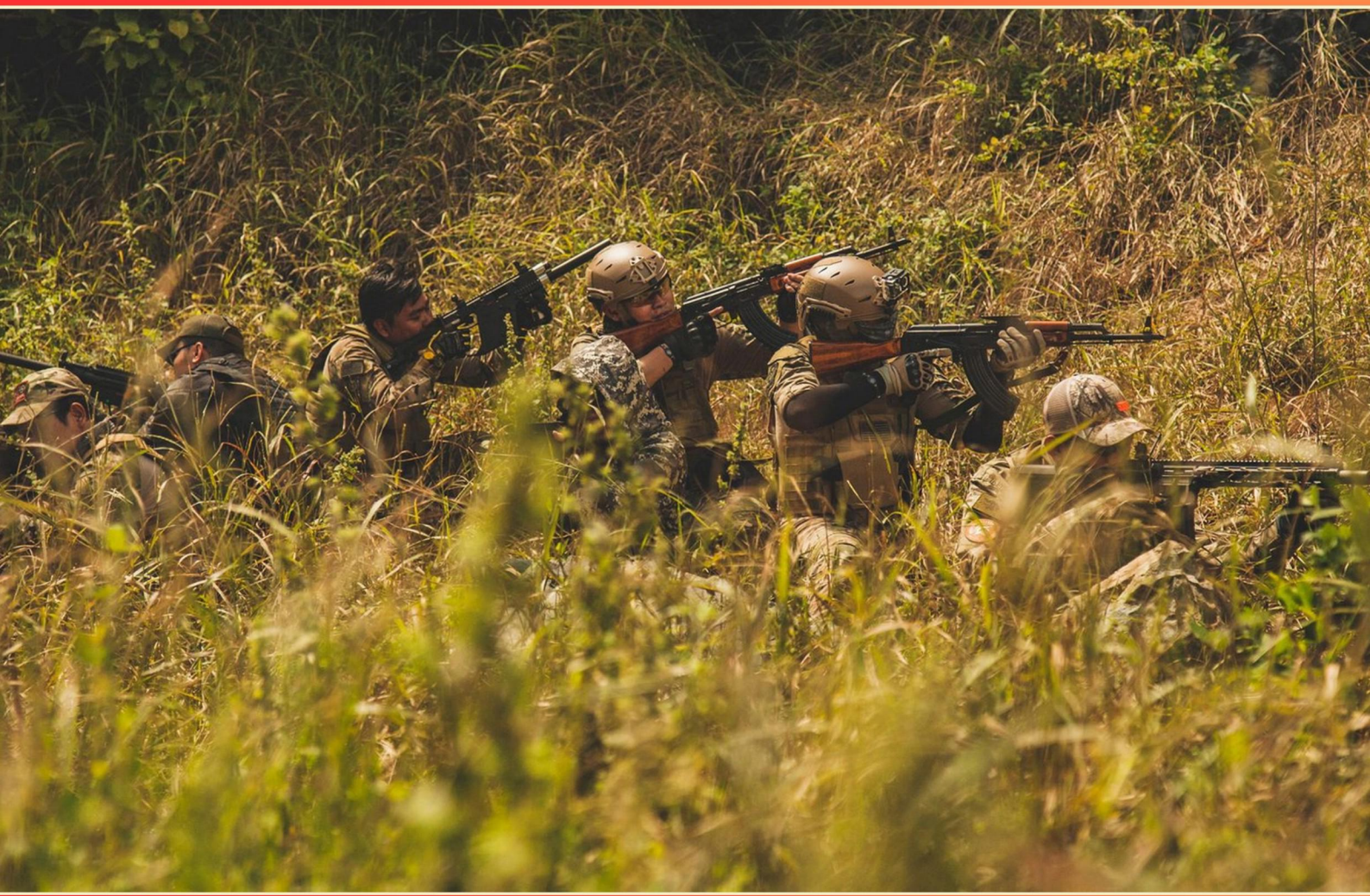
AIRMAN LEADERSHIP SCHOOL (ALS) 26-C PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Provide a simple framework for evaluating an ethical dilemma in leadership.

A. Identify issue, identify stakeholders, consider options and consequences, review applicable policies, decide, and assess impact.

B. Decide first, then identify issues.

C. Ignore policies and proceed with personal preference.

D. Ask a peer for a quick answer without analysis.

2. In leadership development, which description best characterizes mentoring?

A. Mentoring is a short-term plan focusing on immediate skills.

B. Coaching provides career development guidance over years.

C. Mentoring is long-term guidance focused on career development; coaching is short-term skill development with specific goals.

D. Mentoring is only about recognizing performance.

3. The Air Force Planning Process (AFPP) is used to...

A. Push up plans (what the AF can bring to the fight)

B. Manage base maintenance schedule

C. Train new base commanders

D. Conduct humanitarian relief only

4. In the context of military service, which statement describes the alignment between mission and self-interest?

A. Defend the nation

B. Create wealth

C. Put mission and country above self-interest

D. Avoid risk

5. Unity of effort means...

A. Independent operations with centralized planning

B. Working together toward the same common goal

C. Aligning only within one service

D. Coordinating through separate objectives

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6. Distinguish mediation from arbitration in conflict resolution.

A. Mediation is facilitated negotiation with agreement by parties; arbitration is a third-party decision imposed on the parties.

B. Mediation imposes a decision; arbitration is informal negotiation.

C. Mediation is a court ruling; arbitration is a party-led discussion.

D. Mediation and arbitration are the same.

7. Which of the following lists all and only Functional Commands?

A. Transportation, Strategic, Special Operations, Cyber

B. North, South, Central, Africa

C. European, Indo-Pacific, Space, Africa

D. Transportation, Cyber, Special Operations, Africa

8. Joint Warfighter Concept aims include which of the following?

A. Gain positions of advantage against peer adversaries

B. Do not include current doctrine

C. Ensure we have the right technology, leaders, and doctrine

D. Focus exclusively on humanitarian missions

9. Which level is primarily concerned with planning and directing campaigns and major operations to achieve strategic objectives?

A. Tactical

B. Strategic

C. Operational

D. Administrative

10. What is the purpose of Standardize in the 5S method?

A. To set in order equipment.

B. To create standardized practices and routines.

C. To sort items that are not in use.

D. To clean only dirty surfaces.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Provide a simple framework for evaluating an ethical dilemma in leadership.

A. Identify issue, identify stakeholders, consider options and consequences, review applicable policies, decide, and assess impact.

B. Decide first, then identify issues.

C. Ignore policies and proceed with personal preference.

D. Ask a peer for a quick answer without analysis.

Taking an ethical dilemma in leadership and handling it with a simple, structured framework keeps decisions fair, lawful, and aligned with the mission. Begin by clarifying the issue to understand exactly what problem you're solving. Next, identify stakeholders—those who are affected and their interests, including subordinates, peers, superiors, the unit, and the mission—so you see the full impact of your choice. Then explore options and their consequences, weighing possible benefits and harms, short- and long-term effects, and considerations of fairness and risk. Review applicable policies, laws, and ethics guidelines to ensure your approach fits within rules and standards. Finally, decide and assess impact by selecting the best option, articulating the rationale, and planning how you'll monitor outcomes and adjust if needed. This method fosters deliberate, transparent, and accountable leadership, reducing impulsive or policy-violating decisions. Choices like deciding before analyzing, ignoring policies in favor of personal preference, or asking for a quick, unstudied answer don't support sound ethical leadership and can undermine trust and the mission.

2. In leadership development, which description best characterizes mentoring?

A. Mentoring is a short-term plan focusing on immediate skills.

B. Coaching provides career development guidance over years.

C. Mentoring is long-term guidance focused on career development; coaching is short-term skill development with specific goals.

D. Mentoring is only about recognizing performance.

Mentoring centers on a sustained, relationship-based process where an experienced mentor guides a less experienced member toward long-term career development. It provides ongoing support, perspective, networking, and growth over time, not just immediate tasks. That's why the best description is that mentoring involves long-term guidance focused on career development, while coaching is typically about short-term skill development with specific goals. Short-term plans for immediate skills fit coaching or training, not mentoring. Saying coaching offers career guidance over years misrepresents coaching, which is usually more targeted and time-limited. And mentoring isn't only about recognizing performance; it encompasses broader development, guidance, and support for future growth.

3. The Air Force Planning Process (AFPP) is used to...

A. Push up plans (what the AF can bring to the fight)

B. Manage base maintenance schedule

C. Train new base commanders

D. Conduct humanitarian relief only

The main idea behind the Air Force Planning Process is to articulate and push up plans that describe what the Air Force can contribute to a joint operation. It translates strategic goals into an executable approach, detailing which air and space capabilities, units, and support will be used, in what sequence, and with what risks and resources. This lets higher-level commanders see clearly how airpower will be employed in the mission and make informed decisions to synchronize with the overall joint plan. It's not about base maintenance, training commanders, or doing humanitarian relief only; those aren't the primary purpose of the planning process.

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4. In the context of military service, which statement describes the alignment between mission and self-interest?

A. Defend the nation

B. Create wealth

C. Put mission and country above self-interest

D. Avoid risk

This item tests how well a service member aligns personal actions with the mission by prioritizing duty over personal gain. The best choice expresses putting the mission and country above self-interest, which embodies the idea of service before self—accepting risk and making sacrifices to accomplish the mission and protect the nation. The other options don't capture that alignment: defending the nation is part of the mission but doesn't state prioritizing duty over self; creating wealth centers on personal gain; avoiding risk emphasizes personal safety rather than fulfilling duties even when it requires taking some risk.

5. Unity of effort means...

A. Independent operations with centralized planning

B. Working together toward the same common goal

C. Aligning only within one service

D. Coordinating through separate objectives

Unity of effort means all teams and agencies work together toward the same common goal, combining resources and plans so actions are synchronized and complementary. This shared focus ensures that efforts from different services and partners reinforce one another rather than operate in silos, maximizing overall effectiveness. That description fits best because it captures cross-service coordination toward a single objective, with aligned priorities and integrated actions. Independent operations with centralized planning imply separate efforts rather than a unified push. Aligning only within one service misses the joint, inter-service aspect. Coordinating through separate objectives means different goals, which undermines a coordinated, unified approach.

6. Distinguish mediation from arbitration in conflict resolution.

A. Mediation is facilitated negotiation with agreement by parties; arbitration is a third-party decision imposed on the parties.

B. Mediation imposes a decision; arbitration is informal negotiation.

C. Mediation is a court ruling; arbitration is a party-led discussion.

D. Mediation and arbitration are the same.

The key distinction is who controls the outcome and how the process unfolds. In mediation, a neutral facilitator helps the parties talk through the issues, explore options, and craft a settlement they all agree to. The mediator does not decide the outcome; any resolution comes from the parties' voluntary agreement, so it's collaborative and non-binding unless the parties themselves sign an agreement. In arbitration, a neutral arbitrator hears the dispute and then issues a decision called an award that is binding on both sides; this imposes a result similar to a court ruling, but it's private and handled outside the public court system. So, the description that mediation involves facilitated negotiation with agreement by the parties, while arbitration involves a third-party decision imposed on the parties, accurately captures the difference. The other statements misstate the roles or the nature of each process—for example, mediation isn't about imposing a decision, and arbitration isn't just informal negotiation.

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7. Which of the following lists all and only Functional Commands?

A. Transportation, Strategic, Special Operations, Cyber

B. North, South, Central, Africa

C. European, Indo-Pacific, Space, Africa

D. Transportation, Cyber, Special Operations, Africa

Functional commands are unified commands organized by a specific mission across the entire globe, not tied to one region. They focus on doing a particular function—like moving the force, deterring globally, conducting specialized missions, or managing cyber operations—across all theaters. The four that fit this pattern are Transportation Command (global movement of people and supplies), Strategic Command (global strategic deterrence and related capabilities), Special Operations Command (special operations forces under a single unified command), and Cyber Command (coordinating cyber operations and defense). Other options mix in geographic regions (like Africa or Indo-Pacific) or domains not listed as functional commands, so they aren't the set of all and only functional commands.

8. Joint Warfighter Concept aims include which of the following?

A. Gain positions of advantage against peer adversaries

B. Do not include current doctrine

C. Ensure we have the right technology, leaders, and doctrine

D. Focus exclusively on humanitarian missions

The core idea is that the Joint Warfighter Concept is about building a force capable of working seamlessly across services by making sure we have the right technology, leaders, and doctrine in place. This means interoperable systems and communications so airmen, sailors, soldiers, and Marines can operate as one team; leaders who understand and can manage joint operations; and a shared set of doctrines so practices and procedures are aligned across all services, speeding decision-making and reducing friction in complex environments. This combination ensures we can plan, fight, and win with integrated capabilities rather than in isolated stovepipes. It's not about discarding current doctrine, nor about focusing solely on gaining an advantage over peers, nor about limiting attention to humanitarian missions—the emphasis is on enabling effective joint warfighting through the right mix of tech, leadership, and doctrine.

9. Which level is primarily concerned with planning and directing campaigns and major operations to achieve strategic objectives?

A. Tactical

B. Strategic

C. Operational

D. Administrative

The description refers to the operational level. This level sits between strategy and tactics, taking strategic objectives and turning them into campaigns and major operations. It involves planning how to coordinate across forces, allocate resources, set tempo, and synchronize actions across theaters to achieve those long term goals. The strategic level is about deciding what to achieve and why, while the tactical level handles the battlefield actions needed to win individual engagements. Administrative tasks aren't the level responsible for shaping campaigns or major operations.

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10. What is the purpose of Standardize in the 5S method?

A. To set in order equipment.

B. To create standardized practices and routines.

C. To sort items that are not in use.

D. To clean only dirty surfaces.

Standardize focuses on turning the improvements from the first three steps into repeatable, uniform practices. It means creating simple, documented standards—procedures, checklists, schedules, labeling rules, and visual cues—that show exactly how to maintain order, cleanliness, and organization. By codifying these best practices, you reduce variation, make training easier, and keep the workplace consistently organized over time. This also supports easy audits and continuous improvement because everyone knows the exact steps to follow. In contrast, sorting is about deciding what to keep or remove, and setting in order is about arranging items for easy access. Cleaning focuses on removing dirt and maintaining a clean environment. Standardize isn't about performing a one-time action; it's about creating the routine that sustains the improvements.

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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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