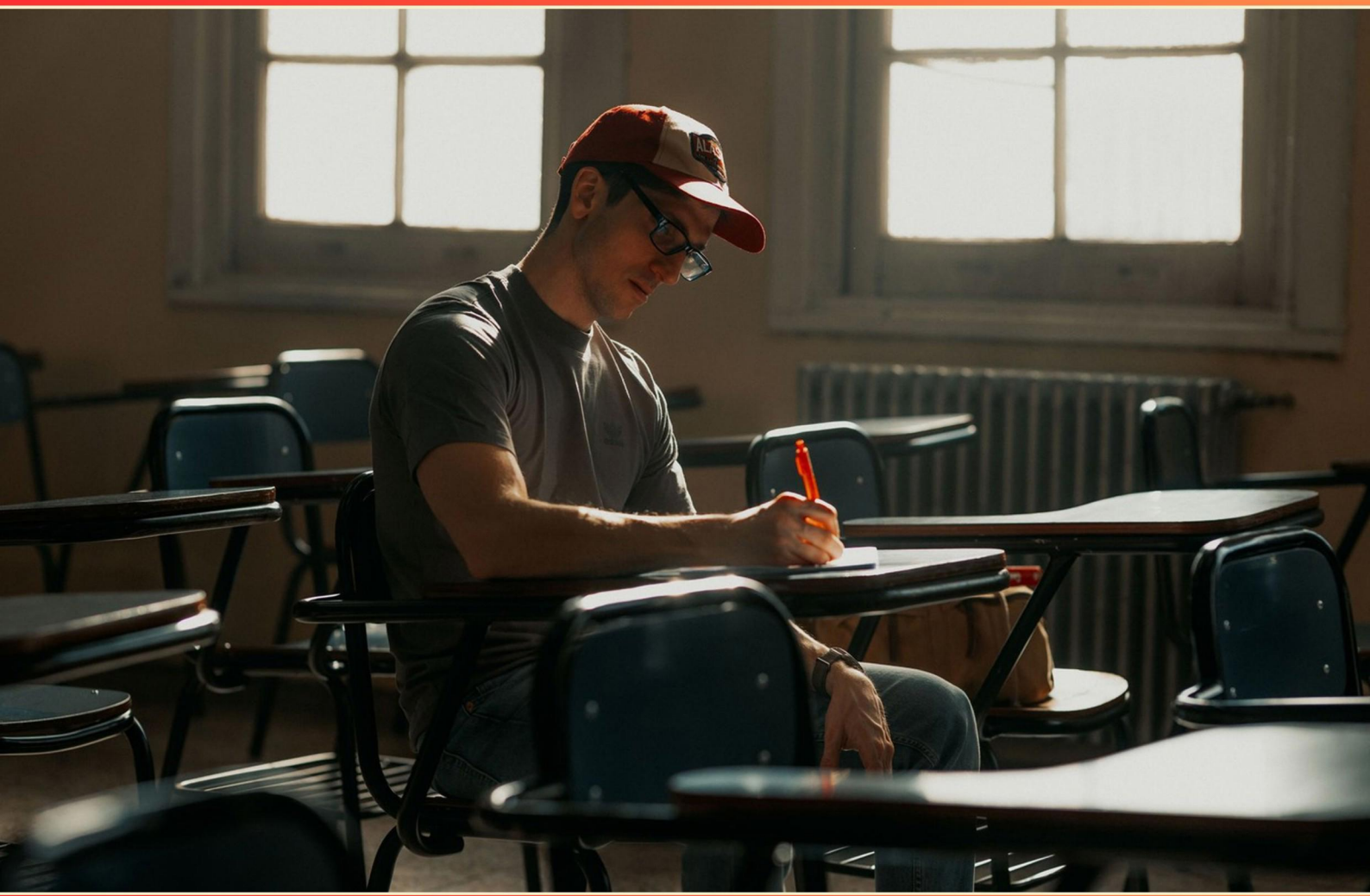
AIRMAN LEADERSHIP SCHOOL (ALS) 26-D PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What fraction of both houses of Congress is required to approve amendments?

A. Simple majority

B. Unanimous consent

C. Two-thirds

D. Three-fourths

2. What term means the principles of right and wrong that guide an individual in making decisions?

A. Moral values

B. Ethics

C. Divine Test

D. Honorable Characteristics

3. Which description best defines Rapid Global Mobility?

A. The capability to deploy and sustain military forces quickly across the globe to respond to crises

B. The ability to target enemy forces from space

C. The training of pilots for long durations

D. The development of weapons systems for air superiority

4. In prioritization, what does the urgent vs important matrix help a leader do?

A. Eliminate all tasks that are not urgent.

B. Put important tasks off until the last moment.

C. Distinguish tasks that demand immediate attention from those that contribute to long-term goals.

D. Treat all tasks as equally urgent and important.

5. Which NSS category is described as engagement with other states and foreign groups to advance US values, interests, and objectives?

A. Military NSS

B. Information NSS

C. Financial NSS

D. Diplomatic

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6. What characterizes the admin chain in the chain of command?

A. POTUS SecDef service secretaries and service chiefs (admin and support)

B. POTUS CJCS CCDRs

C. POTUS Joint Chiefs for combat planning only

D. POTUS Secretary of State and civilian agencies

7. Which of the following describes feedback in performance management?

A. Feedback is formative and ongoing to improve performance; evaluation is summative and used for official assessments.

B. Evaluation is ongoing; feedback is final.

C. Feedback is only for top performers.

D. Both are identical in purpose.

8. What is the purpose of measuring performance in a leadership role?

A. To punish underperformers.

B. To justify salary increases regardless of results.

C. To monitor progress, provide feedback, and drive continuous improvement.

D. To fill out forms.

9. Which term describes a command with a broad continuing mission and a single commander?

A. Combatant Command

B. Geographic Combatant Command

C. Subordinate Unified Command

D. Joint Inter-organizational Coordination

10. How should a leader handle a conflict between team members?

A. Ignore until resolved.

B. Address it early, listen to all parties, apply a fair process, and seek a collaborative resolution while upholding standards.

C. Blame one party and discipline them.

D. Escalate to higher management immediately.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What fraction of both houses of Congress is required to approve amendments?

A. Simple majority

B. Unanimous consent

C. Two-thirds

D. Three-fourths

Amendments require broad consensus in Congress: both the Senate and the House must approve with a two-thirds vote. This higher threshold ensures that any change to the Constitution reflects substantial agreement across different political views, not just a simple majority. A plain majority could pass reforms with less than wide support, which this process aims to avoid. Unanimous consent is far more demanding than what's required here and practically unattainable for most amendments. The three-fourths figure refers to the ratification stage by the states, not the initial congressional approval. Note that there is also an alternative path to proposal via a national convention called by two-thirds of the states, though that route has never been used.

2. What term means the principles of right and wrong that guide an individual in making decisions?

A. Moral values

B. Ethics

C. Divine Test

D. Honorable Characteristics

Ethics are the principles that guide how we decide what's right or wrong in our actions. They provide a structured framework for making decisions, often shared within a group or profession, and help ensure consistent, accountable behavior across situations. Moral values are more about the beliefs someone personally holds regarding right and wrong, which influence decisions but aren't necessarily a codified system used across a community or organization. The other options describe traits or concepts that aren't the established framework for guiding decisions in a professional or collective context. So the term that best fits the idea of the guiding principles for decision-making is ethics.

3. Which description best defines Rapid Global Mobility?

A. The capability to deploy and sustain military forces quickly across the globe to respond to crises

B. The ability to target enemy forces from space

C. The training of pilots for long durations

D. The development of weapons systems for air superiority

Rapid Global Mobility centers on the ability to move forces, equipment, and supplies quickly anywhere in the world and keep them operating to meet crises. It encompasses planning, airlift, air refueling, sealift, and the logistics networks that sustain a response from origin to theater and back. This concept captures not just getting to a crisis zone fast, but also keeping forces ready and supplied so they can operate effectively once there. The other descriptions describe different ideas. Targeting from space relates to space operations and space force capabilities, not the movement and sustainment of forces across the globe. Training pilots for long durations focuses on endurance or proficiency, not the global deployment and logistics aspect. Developing weapons systems for air superiority addresses capability and dominance in the air, not the rapid, worldwide mobility and sustainment needed to respond quickly to crises.

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4. In prioritization, what does the urgent vs important matrix help a leader do?

A. Eliminate all tasks that are not urgent.

B. Put important tasks off until the last moment.

C. Distinguish tasks that demand immediate attention from those that contribute to long-term goals.

D. Treat all tasks as equally urgent and important.

The urgent vs important matrix helps you sort tasks by their immediacy and their impact on long-term goals, so you can focus on what truly moves objectives forward. It guides you to act now on items that are both urgent and important, while scheduling or delegating tasks that are important but not urgent, and avoiding getting bogged down by tasks that are merely urgent or unimportant. This keeps you from firefighting everything at once and ensures your time goes toward high-impact work that supports lasting outcomes. The other options don't fit because they either push eliminating non-urgent tasks, delaying important work indefinitely, or treating all tasks as equally urgent and important, which ignores the need to prioritize.

5. Which NSS category is described as engagement with other states and foreign groups to advance US values, interests, and objectives?

A. Military NSS

B. Information NSS

C. Financial NSS

D. Diplomatic

Engaging with other states and foreign groups to promote US values, interests, and objectives is diplomacy. This category centers on actions that involve negotiation, alliance-building, and cooperation with other countries and international actors to advance policy goals, resolve conflicts, and strengthen security through peaceful means. Diplomacy can include negotiating treaties, working with international organizations, coordinating with allies, and using public diplomacy to shape perceptions and support for U.S. objectives. It contrasts with military approaches that rely on force or deterrence, information efforts that shape messaging and narratives, and economic or financial tools that leverage trade and sanctions.

6. What characterizes the admin chain in the chain of command?

A. POTUS SecDef service secretaries and service chiefs (admin and support)

B. POTUS CJCS CCDRs

C. POTUS Joint Chiefs for combat planning only

D. POTUS Secretary of State and civilian agencies

The admin chain is the civilian-led line that handles organization, administration, and support across the armed forces. It runs from the President (as Commander in Chief) to the Secretary of Defense, and then to the Service Secretaries and the Service Chiefs. The Service Secretaries manage each service's administration, budgets, and logistics, while the Service Chiefs provide top-level military advice and service-specific expertise but do not command forces in the admin sense. The Joint Chiefs, including the Chairman, act as senior military advisors rather than as part of the administrative chain. Operational command for troops flows separately through the Combatant Commanders under the SecDef. Choices that place the CJCS in the admin line or that omit the Service Secretaries or include civilian agencies don't reflect how the admin chain is structured.

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7. Which of the following describes feedback in performance management?

A. Feedback is formative and ongoing to improve performance; evaluation is summative and used for official assessments.

B. Evaluation is ongoing; feedback is final.

C. Feedback is only for top performers.

D. Both are identical in purpose.

Feedback and evaluation serve different roles in performance management. Feedback is formative and ongoing, provided during work to help someone improve, adjust actions, and develop skills. Evaluation is summative and used for official assessments—it's a formal judgment of performance at a specific time, used for decisions like promotions, pay, or retention. Because of these different purposes, they are not identical. Feedback isn't limited to top performers; it should be given to everyone to support growth. Saying evaluation is ongoing and feedback is final doesn't fit how these practices work. The best description is that feedback is ongoing and formative to aid improvement, while evaluation is a formal, summative assessment for official outcomes.

8. What is the purpose of measuring performance in a leadership role?

A. To punish underperformers.

B. To justify salary increases regardless of results.

C. To monitor progress, provide feedback, and drive continuous improvement.

D. To fill out forms.

Measuring performance in a leadership role is about using data and feedback to guide progress toward goals, support development, and continuously improve how the team works. By tracking how well objectives are being met and observing behaviors, you gain a clear view of what's working and what isn't. This lets you give specific, timely feedback that reinforces strengths and targets areas for growth, assign the right training or resources, and adjust plans as needed. When used this way, measurement becomes a practical tool for coaching, accountability, and improving results—rather than a punitive or self-serving exercise. It's also not merely about filling out forms or handing out raises; the real value lies in turning what you measure into concrete actions that lift performance.

9. Which term describes a command with a broad continuing mission and a single commander?

A. Combatant Command

B. Geographic Combatant Command

C. Subordinate Unified Command

D. Joint Inter-organizational Coordination

Combatant Command describes a unified command with a broad, continuing mission and a single commander who has authority to plan, direct, and employ all assigned forces. This setup ensures unity of effort across services and components for an enduring mission, without being limited to a single service or region. A Geographic Combatant Command is a type of Combatant Command organized around a geographic area, which fits under the same overarching concept but is not the general term itself. A Subordinate Unified Command exists under a higher Unified Command and operates within its defined scope, so it doesn't carry the broad, standalone mission described. Joint Inter-organizational Coordination isn't a formal command designation, but rather coordination among organizations.

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10. How should a leader handle a conflict between team members?

A. Ignore until resolved.

B. Address it early, listen to all parties, apply a fair process, and seek a collaborative resolution while upholding standards.

C. Blame one party and discipline them.

D. Escalate to higher management immediately.

The main idea here is handling conflicts early and fairly by listening to everyone involved and following a fair process to reach a collaborative solution that still upholds standards. When you address a dispute early, you prevent resentment from building, protect team trust, and keep performance on track. As the leader, you should bring the parties together, give each person the opportunity to share their perspective, and clearly identify any underlying interests or concerns. Then apply a fair process—gather facts, adhere to policies, and involve the team in agreeing on a practical way forward. The goal is a resolution that everyone can own and that preserves accountability and standards. An effective approach might look like this: meet with the involved teammates in a neutral setting, set ground rules for respectful dialogue, have each person describe their view without interruption, summarize the core issue, explore possible solutions, and agree on concrete actions with clear responsibilities and timelines. Follow up to ensure the agreement is working and adjust if needed. Avoid ignoring the problem, which lets tension fester; avoid blaming one side without understanding context, which erodes trust and fairness; and avoid escalating to higher management immediately without attempting a collaborative resolution, which can undermine ownership and slow progress.

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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://als26d.examzify.com

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

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