# 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.

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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. Which term describes the doctrine of controlling the air domain to support warfare and operations?**

A. Air and Space Superiority

B. ISR

C. Rapid Global Mobility

D. Global Strike

**2. ACE is described as what?**

A. A fixed base approach

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

C. A maintenance program

D. A defensive doctrine

**3. In continuous improvement, what is the role of feedback?**

A. It informs performance gaps, reinforces strengths, and guides development actions

B. It should be given only annually

C. It is only used for negative critique

D. It replaces formal training

**4. Who designates Combatant Commands?**

A. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

B. The President

C. The Secretary of Defense

D. National Security Advisor

**5. Which describes an example of mission command?**

A. A squadron commander, providing their intent clearly and empowering competent and flexible leaders.

B. Squadron Commander allows flight commanders to conduct operations as they see fit without oversight.

C. A commander providing detailed instructions for an operation and not allowing input.

D. Giving an order without a timeline.

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**6. Which step follows COA Analysis + Wargaming in the Joint Planning Process?**

A. Plan or Order Development

B. COA Comparison

C. Mission Analysis

D. COA Development

**7. Which description best defines mentoring?**

A. A short-term and task-focused coaching

B. A long-term relationship focusing on career development

C. A formal training program

D. A quick feedback session

**8. Which term refers to developing and evaluating potential courses of action?**

A. COA Development

B. Mission Analysis

C. Planning Initiation

D. COA Approval

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

A. Intelligence

B. Law Enforcement

C. Information

D. Diplomatic

**10. Which phrase completes the National Guard's dual mission description by indicating the two roles?**

A. federal and state

B. local and national

C. civilian and military

D. public and private

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. Which term describes the doctrine of controlling the air domain to support warfare and operations?

A. Air and Space Superiority

B. ISR

C. Rapid Global Mobility

D. Global Strike

*Controlling the air domain to support warfare and operations is described by air and space superiority. This means having the freedom to conduct air operations without being hindered by an opponent's aircraft, missiles, or defenses, while also denying the enemy the same freedom. Achieving air and space superiority enables all military activities—air missions, ground operations, and naval operations—by ensuring our aircraft can operate, strike, and support as needed with minimal interference. It involves both offensive actions (reducing enemy air capability) and defensive measures (protecting our own forces and assets). The other terms describe different functions: ISR is about gathering information; Rapid Global Mobility is about moving forces quickly; and Global Strike focuses on long-range or global reach to hit targets.*

## 2. ACE is described as what?

A. A fixed base approach

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

C. A maintenance program

D. A defensive doctrine

*ACE describes Agile Combat Employment. It is a flexible, distributed approach to using airpower that blends preplanned dispersion with on-the-spot maneuver within threat timelines to keep combat power flowing while increasing resiliency and survivability. In contested environments, bases can be targeted, so operations are conducted from a network of dispersed, often austere locations, with adaptable force packages and rapid redeployment as needed. This dynamic way of fighting is about how we project and sustain power, not merely about where we basing or routine maintenance. It's not a maintenance program or a defensive doctrine; it centers on how air forces dynamically employ assets to preserve tempo and outpace adversaries.*

## 3. In continuous improvement, what is the role of feedback?

A. It informs performance gaps, reinforces strengths, and guides development actions

B. It should be given only annually

C. It is only used for negative critique

D. It replaces formal training

*Feedback in continuous improvement acts as a compass for performance. It helps you see where gaps exist, recognizes what you're doing well, and points to concrete steps to close those gaps and build capability. When feedback is timely and specific, it guides what actions to take next, which processes to adjust, and where to focus development efforts. It should be an ongoing practice, not something delivered only once a year. It includes both constructive critique and recognition of strengths, since understanding what to improve and what to continue doing well are both essential for progress. Feedback also supports learning, but it doesn't replace formal training; instead, it informs what training, coaching, or resources are needed and when to apply them.*

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## 4. Who designates Combatant Commands?

A. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

B. The President

C. The Secretary of Defense

D. National Security Advisor

*Combatant Commands are created and assigned by the President. As Commander in Chief, the President directs the creation and organization of unified commands and designates their missions and areas of responsibility, usually with input from the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense then uses the President's designation to assign forces and implement the command structure, but does not independently designate Combatant Commands. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff acts as the senior military advisor and helps implement policy, while the National Security Advisor coordinates national security strategy—neither has the authority to designate Combatant Commands.*

## 5. Which describes an example of mission command?

A. A squadron commander, providing their intent clearly and empowering competent and flexible leaders.

B. Squadron Commander allows flight commanders to conduct operations as they see fit without oversight.

C. A commander providing detailed instructions for an operation and not allowing input.

D. Giving an order without a timeline.

*Mission command centers on clear intent and decentralized decision-making. When a commander lays out the purpose, the desired end state, and the effects sought, and then trusts capable, adaptable leaders to decide how best to achieve it, the team can respond quickly to changing conditions while staying aligned with the overall objective. The scenario described fits this approach: the squadron commander communicates the intent clearly and empowers competent, flexible leaders to execute. This combination—clear intent plus delegated authority—enables initiative, adaptability, and faster problem-solving at the right level. The other cases reflect more rigid control or lack of direction—detailed step-by-step instructions without input stifles initiative, and giving an order without a timeline omits the sequencing and accountability that guide coordinated action.*

## 6. Which step follows COA Analysis + Wargaming in the Joint Planning Process?

A. Plan or Order Development

B. COA Comparison

C. Mission Analysis

D. COA Development

*After COA Analysis and Wargaming, the next step is COA Comparison. This stage puts each analyzed and wargamed course of action side by side and evaluates how well each one meets the mission requirements using established criteria. The goal is to identify which COA offers the best balance of feasibility, risk, and overall effectiveness so leadership can select it for further refinement. Plan Development comes later, after a COA has been chosen, and COA Development and Mission Analysis occur earlier in the process.*

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## 7. Which description best defines mentoring?

A. A short-term and task-focused coaching

B. A long-term relationship focusing on career development

C. A formal training program

D. A quick feedback session

*Mentoring is a long-term, relationship-based approach that supports a mentee's overall career growth and development. It goes beyond fixing a single task or delivering quick guidance; it's an ongoing partnership where a more experienced person shares insights, helps you set and pursue developmental goals, provides feedback over time, and helps you access networks and opportunities. This sustained focus on your professional trajectory distinguishes mentoring from other forms of guidance. Compared to short-term, task-focused coaching, mentoring isn't just about a single skill or objective in a brief period. It's broader and endurance-based. A formal training program is structured instruction with defined curriculum and milestones, not the ongoing, personalized guidance a mentor provides. A quick feedback session is brief and focused on immediate performance, whereas mentoring centers on long-term growth and career planning.*

## 8. Which term refers to developing and evaluating potential courses of action?

A. COA Development

B. Mission Analysis

C. Planning Initiation

D. COA Approval

*COA Development is the phase where planners create multiple potential actions and screen them against criteria to decide which deserve deeper analysis. After Mission Analysis defines the problem and constraints, a range of courses of action are brainstormed, and each COA is evaluated for feasibility, suitability, acceptability, and risk. This combination of generating options and performing initial evaluation is what this term captures. The other steps refer to different parts of the process: Mission Analysis focuses on understanding the mission and situation; Planning Initiation is about starting the planning effort; COA Approval is the decision to authorize the chosen COA for execution. So, developing and evaluating potential courses of action aligns with COA Development.*

## 9. 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.*

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**10. Which phrase completes the National Guard's dual mission description by indicating the two roles?**

A. federal and state

B. local and national

C. civilian and military

D. public and private

*Two sides of the National Guard's responsibilities come from different authorities: federal and state. When activated for national defense, the Guard operates under federal authority; for domestic emergencies and state duties, it answers to the state governor. That double governance is captured by the phrase federal and state, which directly names the two levels of control that shape the Guard's missions. The other options don't reflect this governance structure: local and national speaks to scope, not who commands; civilian and military describes roles rather than control; public and private mixes sectors with no military-command meaning.*

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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://alsc.examzify.com

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

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