CBM T6 STANDARDS 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. What is the difference between preventive and predictive maintenance in CBM T6?

A. Predictive maintenance is time-based; preventive uses data

B. Preventive maintenance is time/use-based; predictive uses data/condition monitoring to predict failures and schedule maintenance

C. They are the same

D. Predictive maintenance eliminates maintenance entirely

2. Which item is NOT typically required by 21 CFR Part 11 for electronic records?

A. System validation

B. Audit trails

C. Electronic signatures

D. Physical paper backup stored off-site

3. Who is responsible for AFTO Form 781?

A. AC is responsible for AFTO Form 781

B. PF is responsible for AFTO Form 781

C. IP is responsible for AFTO Form 781

D. Student is responsible for AFTO Form 781

4. How should risk assessments be documented?

A. In a structured format listing hazards, controls, residual risk, and responsible persons.

B. In an email thread among the team.

C. As free-form notes without designated sections.

D. In a spreadsheet that only lists hazards.

5. Who confirms the challenge and response in PF/PNF procedures?

A. PF

B. Ground Crew

C. Both

D. PNF

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6. Which of the following is NOT part of ALCOA+ data integrity attributes?

A. Attributable, Legible, Contemporaneous, Original

B. Accurate, Complete, Consistent, Enduring

C. Available, Traceable, Unaltered

D. All of the above are ALCOA+ attributes

7. What is the recommended frequency of reviews for standard procedures?

A. Daily reviews are required for all procedures.

B. Periodic, with updates whenever there are changes in process or new risks identified.

C. Reviews should be done only during annual audits.

D. Procedures should never be updated after initial approval.

8. Lineup when RSU is controlled uses which side?

A. Hot/Cold side when RSU controlled

B. Only Hot side

C. Only Cold side

D. RSU has no effect

9. Which approach best safeguards data integrity during system changes?

A. Bypass change control

B. No formal process

C. Formal change control processes

D. Data integrity is not affected by changes

10. What is the time adjustment added to Runway 13 times relative to Runway 31 times?

A. -5 minutes

B. +10 minutes

C. No adjustment

D. +5 minutes

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the difference between preventive and predictive maintenance in CBM T6?

A. Predictive maintenance is time-based; preventive uses data

B. Preventive maintenance is time/use-based; predictive uses data/condition monitoring to predict failures and schedule maintenance

C. They are the same

D. Predictive maintenance eliminates maintenance entirely

The key idea is how maintenance decisions are driven. Preventive maintenance operates on a fixed schedule, based on time or usage, so service is performed at set intervals whether or not the equipment shows signs of wear. Predictive maintenance uses data from condition monitoring to assess the actual health of components, forecast when a failure or degradation will occur, and schedule maintenance just before that point. This data-driven approach aims to avoid unnecessary work while protecting reliability, using indicators like vibration, temperature, oil analysis, and other health measurements to inform timing. The correct statement captures that preventive maintenance is time or usage based, while predictive maintenance relies on condition data to predict failures and plan maintenance accordingly. The other options misstate the roles (or imply they're the same or that maintenance could be eliminated).

2. Which item is NOT typically required by 21 CFR Part 11 for electronic records?

A. System validation

B. Audit trails

C. Electronic signatures

D. Physical paper backup stored off-site

Part 11 focuses on making electronic records trustworthy and verifiable. To meet these requirements, the system used to create or store electronic records must be validated to show it operates correctly and consistently. An audit trail is required to capture who did what and when, so the history of data changes is traceable. Electronic signatures are needed to provide authentication and to bind the signer to the record. A physical paper backup stored off-site is not a standard Part 11 requirement; the regulation does not mandate off-site paper backups for electronic records, though backups for continuity may be used under broader quality and security controls.

3. Who is responsible for AFTO Form 781?

A. AC is responsible for AFTO Form 781

B. PF is responsible for AFTO Form 781

C. IP is responsible for AFTO Form 781

D. Student is responsible for AFTO Form 781

AFTO Form 781 is the official record that documents maintenance actions, discrepancies, and the airworthiness status of an aircraft. The person who has command over the aircraft—the Aircraft Commander—has the final responsibility for whether the aircraft is safe to fly and for ensuring that the form accurately reflects its status. Maintenance personnel populate the form with the details of repairs and outstanding discrepancies, but the Aircraft Commander reviews that information, signs off on the flight readiness, and ensures any open issues are properly resolved or documented as deferred. This accountability sits with the Aircraft Commander because they authorize the flight and must be confident that the aircraft meets safety and regulatory requirements. The Pilot Flying and Instructor Pilot perform their roles in flight operations, and the Student learns, but the formal responsibility for the 781 rests with the Aircraft Commander.

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4. How should risk assessments be documented?

A. In a structured format listing hazards, controls, residual risk, and responsible persons.

B. In an email thread among the team.

C. As free-form notes without designated sections.

D. In a spreadsheet that only lists hazards.

Documenting risk assessments in a structured format ensures every essential element is captured clearly and can be reviewed, updated, and audited over time. A well-designed record identifies each hazard, specifies the controls in place to reduce risk, assesses the remaining (residual) risk after those controls, and assigns responsibility for implementing and monitoring the controls. This combination creates a repeatable, transparent process that supports accountability and ensures stakeholders can easily understand what's been done, what still needs attention, and who is responsible for action. Scattered emails or informal notes tend to hide important details, making it hard to track updates, verify what was decided, or demonstrate compliance during inspections. Free-form notes lack a consistent structure, so some hazards or controls might be overlooked or inconsistently described. A spreadsheet that lists hazards but omits controls, residual risk, or responsibility lacks the full picture and makes it difficult to assign ownership or monitor effectiveness. Therefore, a structured document that groups hazards, controls, residual risk, and responsible persons provides the most reliable and actionable record.

5. Who confirms the challenge and response in PF/PNF procedures?

A. PF

B. Ground Crew

C. Both

D. PNF

In PF/PNF procedures, confirmation is done through a challenge and response to keep the crew aligned during critical actions. The pilot flying issues the directive (the challenge), and the pilot not flying provides the confirmation by repeating back or clearly stating the exact action to be taken. This cross-check helps catch any miscommunication when workload is high or distractions are present. That's why the pilot not flying is the one who confirms. The ground crew isn't part of the cockpit call-and-response, and while the PF initiates the instruction, the formal confirmation comes from the PNF.

6. Which of the following is NOT part of ALCOA+ data integrity attributes?

A. Attributable, Legible, Contemporaneous, Original

B. Accurate, Complete, Consistent, Enduring

C. Available, Traceable, Unaltered

D. All of the above are ALCOA+ attributes

ALCOA+ data integrity focuses on ensuring data can be trusted from creation through archiving, with attributes that cover who created it, when, and how it can be found and verified. The familiar set includes Attributable, Legible, Contemporaneous, Original, and the + extensions Accurate, Complete, Consistent, Enduring, Available, and Traceable. This option lists two valid ALCOA+ attributes—Available and Traceable—but uses a term not typically part of the standard list: Unaltered. The formal attributes map Original to the idea of being unaltered in spirit, but "Unaltered" itself isn't an official ALCOA+ attribute name. Since one element in this grouping isn't part of the recognized ALCOA+ terminology, this option is the one that does not fit the established set.

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7. What is the recommended frequency of reviews for standard procedures?

A. Daily reviews are required for all procedures.

B. Periodic, with updates whenever there are changes in process or new risks identified.

C. Reviews should be done only during annual audits.

D. Procedures should never be updated after initial approval.

Standard procedures should be treated as living documents that stay in sync with how work is actually done and what risks exist. The best practice is to review them periodically and to update them whenever the process changes or new risks are identified. This approach keeps procedures accurate, compliant, and effective as operations, technologies, and regulatory requirements evolve. Relying on daily reviews of all procedures is unnecessary and resource-intensive, and reviewing only during annual audits risks missing mid-year changes. Similarly, never updating after initial approval leads to guidance that becomes outdated and potentially unsafe or noncompliant.

8. Lineup when RSU is controlled uses which side?

A. Hot/Cold side when RSU controlled

B. Only Hot side

C. Only Cold side

D. RSU has no effect

When the RSU is in control, the lineup engages both the hot side and the cold side. The hot side is the energized supply, while the cold side serves as the return path. The RSU switches both conductors together so the circuit is fully connected or fully isolated, ensuring a safe, complete path and preventing any part of the circuit from remaining energized or floating. Switching only one side could leave the other side energized or floating, which is unsafe and can lead to incorrect or hazardous conditions. So, using both sides under RSU control is why the lineup involves the hot and cold sides.

9. Which approach best safeguards data integrity during system changes?

A. Bypass change control

B. No formal process

C. Formal change control processes

D. Data integrity is not affected by changes

When protecting data during system changes, having formal change control in place is essential. This approach introduces a structured process: a change is documented, its potential impact on data integrity is analyzed, it receives appropriate approvals, it's tested in a controlled (non-production) environment, and there's a planned schedule with a rollback option and an auditable record of what was done. These steps help catch issues before they affect live data, preserve data relationships and constraints, and ensure you can revert if something goes wrong. Bypassing change control allows changes to be made without review or testing, which can introduce data corruption, mismatches, or loss, especially when data structures or validation rules are altered. Having no formal process means there's no consistent way to assess risk or track changes. And saying that data integrity isn't affected by changes ignores the reality that altering systems often changes how data is stored, related, or validated. Formal change control is the safeguard that minimizes those risks and maintains reliable, trustworthy data during updates.

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10. What is the time adjustment added to Runway 13 times relative to Runway 31 times?

A. -5 minutes

B. +10 minutes

C. No adjustment

D. +5 minutes

Opposite ends of the same runway are scheduled with a fixed offset to keep traffic sequencing safe and predictable. For this pair, the standard practice adds a small buffer to one end so arrivals and departures don't bunch up and to give crews and controllers enough time to clear the shared airspace and runway area. The time adjustment for Runway 13 relative to Runway 31 is plus 5 minutes, so Runway 13 times occur 5 minutes later than Runway 31 times. For example, if a Runway 31 operation is at 12:00, the Runway 13 operation would be at 12:05. The other options don't fit because there isn't a negative offset, no offset, or a larger offset than the standard 5 minutes.

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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://cbmt6standards.examzify.com

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

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