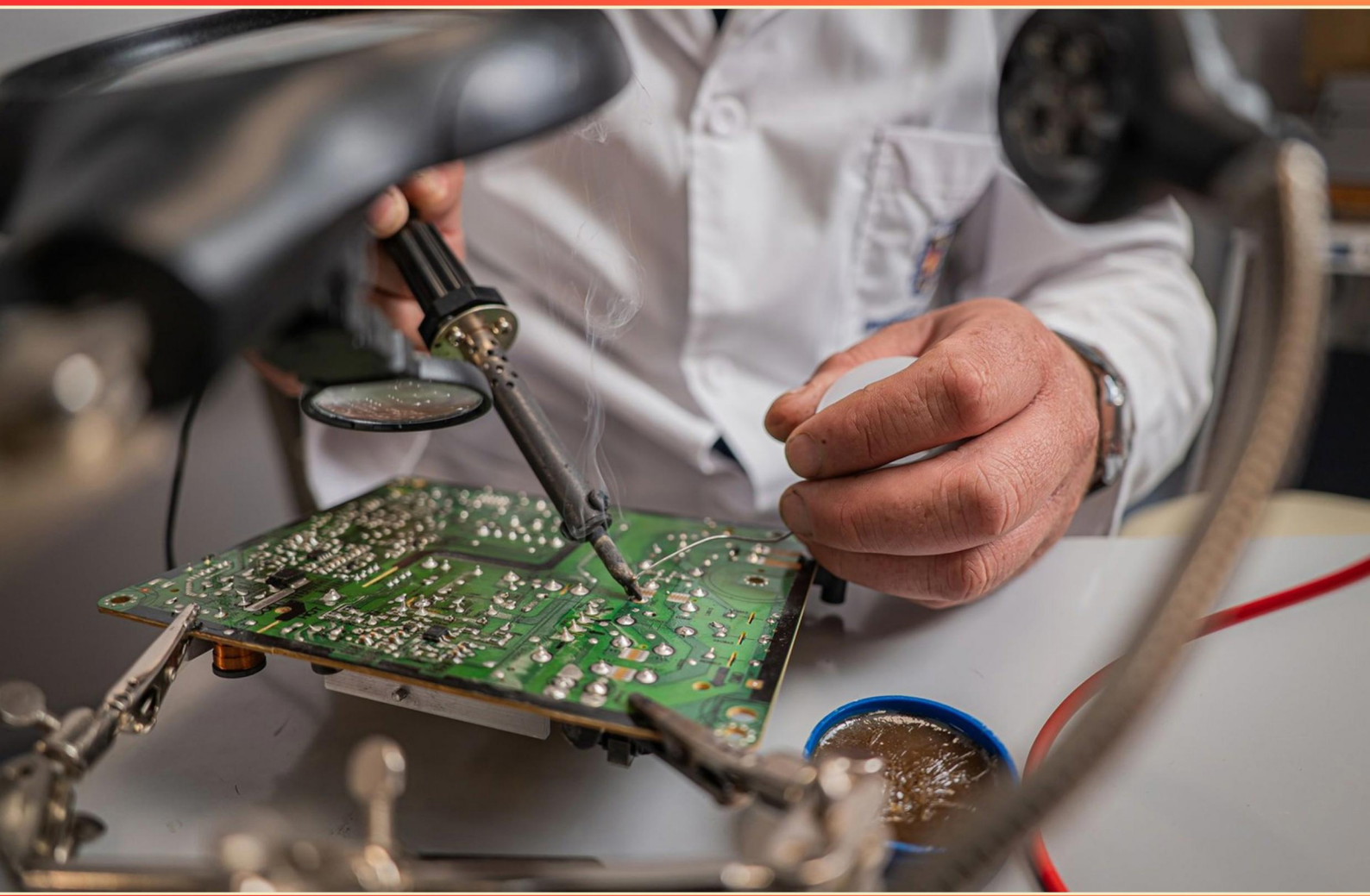
FAA AMT (AVIATION MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN) AIRFRAME PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://amtairframe.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. On all aircraft equipped with retractable landing gear, some means must be provided to?

A. Automatically clean the landing gear

B. Extend the landing gear if the normal operating mechanism fails

C. Heat the landing gear

D. Increase the landing gear speed

2. What condition is most likely to cause the landing gear warning signal to sound?

A. Landing gear locked up and throttle advanced

B. Landing gear not locked down and throttle retarded

C. After landing gear is fully extended

D. During normal takeoff

3. When inspecting a butt welded joint by visual means, the penetration should be:

A. 50 percent of the thickness of the base metal

B. 75 percent of the thickness of the base metal

C. 100 percent of the thickness of the base metal

D. 125 percent of the thickness of the base metal

4. A correct use for acetone in aircraft maintenance is to:

A. Paint aircraft surfaces

B. Remove grease from fabric

C. Act as a fuel additive

D. Clean windscreens

5. What is the purpose of a gusset or gusset plate in aircraft structures?

A. To evenly distribute heat

B. To reduce weight without compromising strength

C. To join and reinforce intersecting structural members

D. To cover holes and gaps

SAMPLE

6. How often should standard weight high pressure oxygen cylinders be hydrostatically tested?

A. Every 3 years

B. Every 4 years

C. Every 5 years

D. Every 10 years

7. Cases for electrically operated instruments are made of

A. Plastic

B. Aluminum

C. Iron or steel

D. Carbon fiber

8. A device designed to allow normal fluid flow but to close if flow increases above an established rate is called

A. a hydraulic fuse

B. a pressure regulator

C. a flow control valve

D. a bypass valve

9. An important factor in selecting aircraft fuses is ensuring the

A. Color matches the control panel

B. Size fits the holder

C. Capacity matches the needs of the circuit

D. Brand is reputable

10. What is the primary purpose of the crossfeed system?

A. To extinguish engine fires

B. To cool the fuel

C. To allow the feeding of any engine from any tank

D. To improve fuel efficiency

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. On all aircraft equipped with retractable landing gear, some means must be provided to?

A. Automatically clean the landing gear

B. Extend the landing gear if the normal operating mechanism fails

C. Heat the landing gear

D. Increase the landing gear speed

The correct answer is B because in the case of a failure of the normal operating mechanism, the landing gear still needs to be extended for a safe landing. A retractable landing gear system allows the landing gear to be stowed for improved aerodynamics and fuel efficiency, but there needs to be a backup system in case of mechanical failure. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not address the primary function of the backup system for retractable landing gear, which is to extend the gear in case of failure.

2. What condition is most likely to cause the landing gear warning signal to sound?

A. Landing gear locked up and throttle advanced

B. Landing gear not locked down and throttle retarded

C. After landing gear is fully extended

D. During normal takeoff

The correct answer is B. The landing gear warning signal is most likely to sound when the landing gear is not locked down and the throttle is retarded. This is a crucial safety feature designed to alert the flight crew if the landing gear is not in the correct position for landing, thus preventing a gear-up landing which could result in serious damage to the aircraft. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not involve a situation where the landing gear is not properly locked down while the throttle is retarded, which is the condition that would trigger the landing gear warning signal.

3. When inspecting a butt welded joint by visual means, the penetration should be:

A. 50 percent of the thickness of the base metal

B. 75 percent of the thickness of the base metal

C. 100 percent of the thickness of the base metal

D. 125 percent of the thickness of the base metal

When inspecting a butt welded joint by visual means, the penetration should be 100 percent of the thickness of the base metal. This means that the weld should extend through the entire thickness of the base metal to ensure a strong and reliable bond. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because they describe levels of penetration that would be inadequate in ensuring the structural integrity of the joint. By achieving 100 percent penetration, the weld ensures that there are no unfused areas that could compromise the strength of the joint.

SAMPLE

4. A correct use for acetone in aircraft maintenance is to:

A. Paint aircraft surfaces

B. Remove grease from fabric

C. Act as a fuel additive

D. Clean windscreens

Acetone is commonly used in aircraft maintenance to remove grease from fabric surfaces. Acetone is a strong solvent that can effectively break down grease and oil, making it a suitable choice for cleaning fabric surfaces on an aircraft. Therefore, using acetone to remove grease from fabric is a correct application of this chemical in aviation maintenance. The other options are incorrect because: A. Acetone is not used to paint aircraft surfaces. C. Acetone is not used as a fuel additive. D. Acetone is not typically used to clean windscreens on aircraft.

5. What is the purpose of a gusset or gusset plate in aircraft structures?

A. To evenly distribute heat

B. To reduce weight without compromising strength

C. To join and reinforce intersecting structural members

D. To cover holes and gaps

Gussets or gusset plates in aircraft structures serve the purpose of joining and reinforcing intersecting structural members. They are used to strengthen connections where two or more structural elements meet or intersect, providing additional support and preventing the structure from failing under load. Gussets are an essential component in ensuring the structural integrity and safety of the aircraft, especially in areas where there may be high stress or load concentrations. Option A is incorrect because the purpose of gussets is not to evenly distribute heat. Option B is incorrect as gussets are not primarily used to reduce weight without compromising strength. Option D is incorrect as gussets are not designed to cover holes and gaps, but rather to reinforce structural connections.

6. How often should standard weight high pressure oxygen cylinders be hydrostatically tested?

A. Every 3 years

B. Every 4 years

C. Every 5 years

D. Every 10 years

Standard weight high pressure oxygen cylinders should be hydrostatically tested every 5 years. This is in accordance with the regulations outlined in 14 CFR part 43, appendix A. During the hydrostatic test, the cylinder is filled with water and placed in a test chamber to evaluate the cylinder's structural integrity by measuring its expansion under high pressure. This periodic testing helps ensure that the cylinder remains safe for use in high-pressure oxygen applications. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because they do not align with the correct frequency of hydrostatic testing for standard weight high pressure oxygen cylinders.

SAMPLE

7. Cases for electrically operated instruments are made of

A. Plastic

B. Aluminum

C. Iron or steel

D. Carbon fiber

Cases for electrically operated instruments are typically made of iron or steel due to their abilities to shield electronic components from electromagnetic interference and provide physical protection. Plastic and carbon fiber are not usually used for these cases because they may not provide adequate protection against electromagnetic interference and are not as durable as iron or steel. Aluminum is a lightweight material commonly used in aircraft construction but is not the most common choice for electrically operated instrument cases due to its lower magnetic shielding properties compared to iron or steel.

8. A device designed to allow normal fluid flow but to close if flow increases above an established rate is called

A. a hydraulic fuse

B. a pressure regulator

C. a flow control valve

D. a bypass valve

A hydraulic fuse is a device that is designed to allow normal fluid flow but will close if the flow increases above a pre-established rate. This safety device is crucial in hydraulic systems to prevent damage or accidents due to excessively high fluid flow. In comparison to the other options: - A pressure regulator is used to control or maintain a set pressure in a system, but it does not specifically address controlling fluid flow based on rate. - A flow control valve is used to control the flow rate in a hydraulic system but cannot automatically close if the flow rate exceeds a certain limit. - A bypass valve is used to divert fluid flow in a system under specific circumstances and is not primarily designed to control flow rate limitations.

9. An important factor in selecting aircraft fuses is ensuring the

A. Color matches the control panel

B. Size fits the holder

C. Capacity matches the needs of the circuit

D. Brand is reputable

When selecting aircraft fuses, the most critical factor to consider is ensuring that the capacity of the fuse matches the needs of the circuit it is protecting. This is essential for proper protection of the electrical circuit in the event of an overload or short circuit. By matching the capacity of the fuse with the requirements of the circuit, you ensure that the fuse will blow and interrupt the circuit before any damage occurs. Options A, B, and D are not the most important factors when selecting aircraft fuses. The color matching the control panel and the brand reputation are not directly related to the functionality of the fuse. Similarly, while the size of the fuse should fit the holder, it is not as crucial as ensuring that the capacity matches the needs of the circuit for effective protection.

SAMPLE

10. What is the primary purpose of the crossfeed system?

A. To extinguish engine fires

B. To cool the fuel

C. To allow the feeding of any engine from any tank

D. To improve fuel efficiency

The primary purpose of the crossfeed system is to allow the feeding of any engine from any tank. This system provides flexibility in case one fuel tank runs low or encounters a problem, enabling the aircraft to transfer fuel from one side to the other to maintain proper balance and operation of the engines. Option A, to extinguish engine fires, is not the primary purpose of the crossfeed system. Option B, to cool the fuel, is not a typical function of the crossfeed system. Option D, to improve fuel efficiency, is not the main purpose of the crossfeed system either.

SAMPLE

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://amtairframe.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE