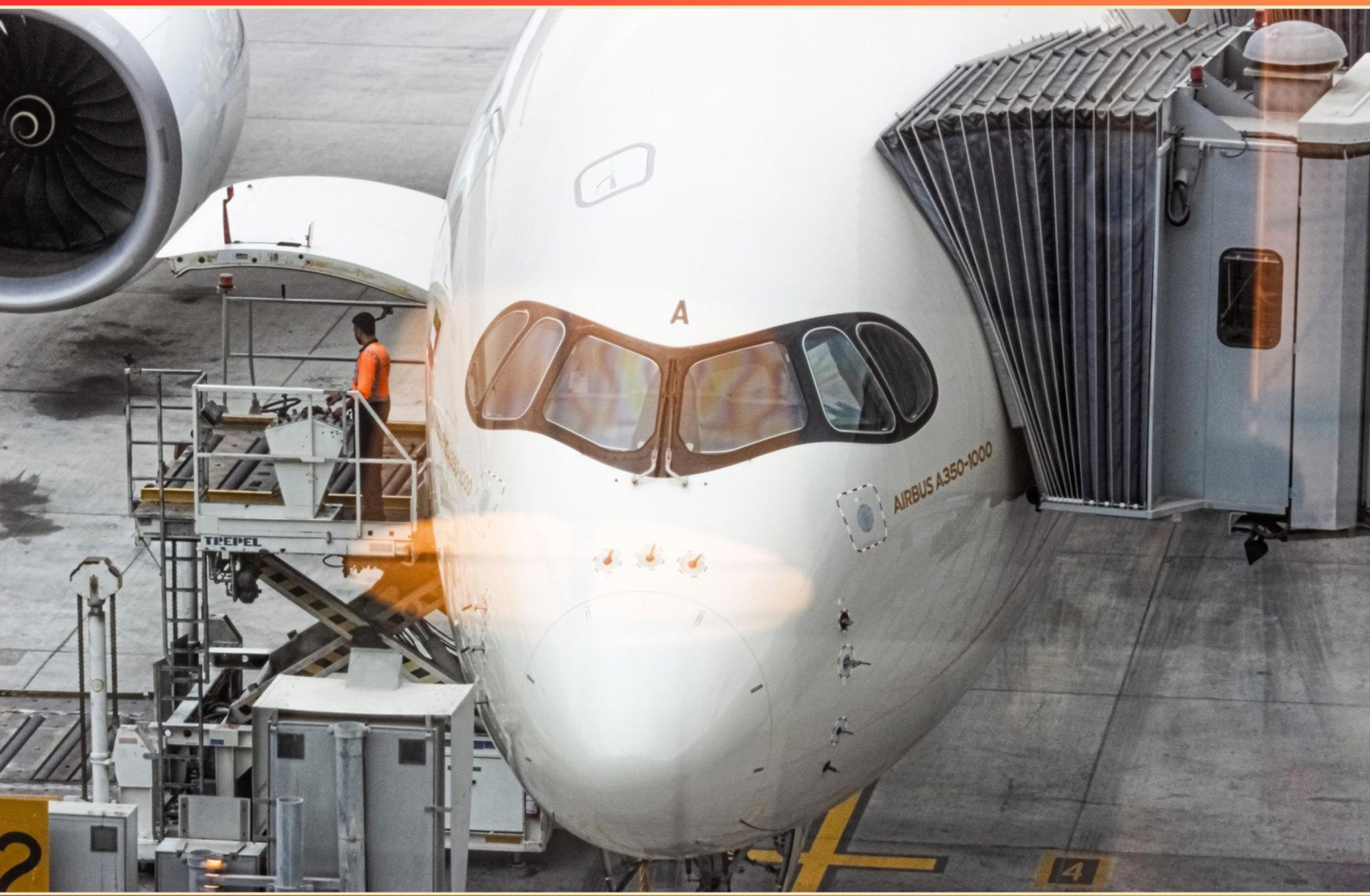
FRONTIER FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATIONS (FARS) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://frontierfars.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 16

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. Who is required to furnish copies of the manual?

A. Certification Board

B. Aircraft manufacturers

C. Certificate holder

D. Federal Aviation Administration

2. What is required from passengers seated in exit seats?

A. They must pay an additional fee

B. They must show identification

C. They must be able to see, hear, and physically assist

D. They must be over 21 years old

3. At what alcohol concentration level is a covered employee prohibited from performing safety-sensitive functions?

A. 0.02

B. 0.04

C. 0.05

D. 0.06

4. What is the purpose of FAR Part 61?

A. It covers flight operations for commercial airlines

B. It governs the eligibility and training of pilots

C. It focuses on maintenance requirements for aircraft

D. It establishes flight safety regulations

5. What does FAR Part 43 mandate regarding aircraft maintenance?

A. Maintenance must be conducted annually

B. All maintenance must be performed according to the manufacturer's specifications

C. Maintenance can be performed sporadically

D. Only major repairs must follow the manufacturer's specifications

SAMPLE

6. What position can replace a flight attendant in the cabin?

A. Ground attendant

B. Uniformed flight crewmember

C. Cabin supervisor

D. Emergency response officer

7. What must be demonstrated to passengers in the event of cabin depressurization?

A. The use of oxygen masks

B. Emergency exits

C. Life vests

D. Fire extinguishers

8. In what settings are prisoners not to be considered maximum risk?

A. High security cells

B. Transportation on commercial flights

C. During court appearances

D. In secure facilities

9. When must revisions be read and reviewed before a flight assignment?

A. After the effective date

B. Before the effective date

C. At any time prior to departure

D. Only during pre-flight briefings

10. What are the basic preflight actions required by FAR 91.103?

A. Pilots must become familiar with all available information concerning the flight

B. Pilots must complete a flight plan before departure

C. Pilots must conduct a physical inspection of the aircraft

D. Pilots must file a notice with air traffic control

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Who is required to furnish copies of the manual?

A. Certification Board

B. Aircraft manufacturers

C. Certificate holder

D. Federal Aviation Administration

The certificate holder is required to furnish copies of the manual as part of their responsibility to comply with Federal Aviation Regulations. This obligation is outlined in various sections of the FARs, particularly those addressing operational control and documentation. The manual serves as an essential part of an approved training program or operational procedures, ensuring that all personnel have access to the necessary guidelines, safety protocols, and operational procedures critical for safe and effective operations. By providing copies of the manual, the certificate holder ensures that all relevant staff are informed and trained in accordance with established standards, which is vital for maintaining safety and compliance in aviation operations. This fosters accountability and eases the process of oversight for regulatory bodies. Other entities, such as the Aircraft manufacturers and the Federal Aviation Administration, have their own responsibilities regarding compliance and safety but are not specifically tasked with providing copies of the operational manual. The Certification Board plays a role in the approval process, but the responsibility of dissemination rests specifically with the certificate holder.

2. What is required from passengers seated in exit seats?

A. They must pay an additional fee

B. They must show identification

C. They must be able to see, hear, and physically assist

D. They must be over 21 years old

Passengers seated in exit seats must be able to see, hear, and physically assist in the event of an evacuation. This requirement is crucial for safety reasons, as these passengers are expected to help operate the emergency exits if necessary. The airline needs to ensure that those sitting in these seats are capable of performing these critical functions during an emergency, as they may be called upon to assist not only themselves but also other passengers. The other options do not align with the specific safety standards set by aviation regulations concerning exit row seating. The requirement for passengers to be able to assist is grounded in the need for a swift and orderly evacuation, highlighting the importance of passenger readiness in emergencies.

SAMPLE

3. At what alcohol concentration level is a covered employee prohibited from performing safety-sensitive functions?

A. 0.02

B. 0.04

C. 0.05

D. 0.06

A covered employee is prohibited from performing safety-sensitive functions when their blood alcohol concentration level reaches 0.04 or higher. This threshold is established by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and is part of the regulations to ensure the safety of aviation operations. Safety-sensitive functions include activities such as operating an aircraft, performing flight crew duties, and engaging in ground handling tasks that could impact safety. The rationale behind setting this specific level is to minimize the risk of impaired performance due to alcohol consumption. At levels above 0.04, the potential for cognitive and motor skill impairment increases, which is critical in safety-sensitive roles where precise judgment and coordination are vital for the safety of passengers, crew, and the aircraft itself. The reason other levels are not valid restrictions is that 0.02, 0.05, and 0.06 do not meet the regulatory standard established by the FAA for prohibiting employees from performing such crucial roles in aviation safety. Therefore, recognizing the 0.04 threshold is essential for maintaining a safe operating environment in the aviation industry.

4. What is the purpose of FAR Part 61?

A. It covers flight operations for commercial airlines

B. It governs the eligibility and training of pilots

C. It focuses on maintenance requirements for aircraft

D. It establishes flight safety regulations

FAR Part 61 specifically governs the requirements for the certification and training of pilots, making it essential for ensuring that individuals meet the necessary standards to operate aircraft safely. This part of the regulations establishes the qualifications for obtaining various pilot certificates and ratings, outlines the training and experience required, and sets forth the necessary knowledge and practical flight competencies that a pilot must attain. By defining the criteria for pilot eligibility, including the minimum age, medical standards, and required flight hours, FAR Part 61 plays a critical role in maintaining safety in aviation. It ensures that only qualified individuals are allowed to fly aircraft, which is vital for protecting both pilots and the public. The other options focus on different aspects of aviation regulation: commercial airline operations, aircraft maintenance, and flight safety regulations, which are covered by other parts of the FAR. These areas are also crucial for the overall safety and functionality of the aviation industry, but they do not fall under the specific purview of FAR Part 61, which is dedicated solely to pilot certification and training.

SAMPLE

5. What does FAR Part 43 mandate regarding aircraft maintenance?

A. Maintenance must be conducted annually

B. All maintenance must be performed according to the manufacturer's specifications

C. Maintenance can be performed sporadically

D. Only major repairs must follow the manufacturer's specifications

FAR Part 43 outlines the maintenance, preventive maintenance, and alterations of aircraft to ensure they are airworthy and safe for operation. This part of the regulations explicitly states that all maintenance activities must be performed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or acceptable methods. This requirement ensures that maintenance is carried out following the established standards that consider the aircraft's design and operational limits, which is critical for safety and reliability. By mandating adherence to manufacturer specifications, FAR Part 43 helps maintain the integrity of the aircraft systems and components, particularly in regards to repairs and preventive measures. This standardization is essential for ensuring consistency, safety, and compliance within the aviation industry. Other choices do not align with the requirements set forth in FAR Part 43. For instance, stating that maintenance must be conducted annually fails to account for the specific maintenance schedules and requirements dictated by the manufacturer for differing aircraft types and operational conditions. Suggesting that maintenance can be performed sporadically undermines the need for regular inspections and ongoing airworthiness. Moreover, claiming that only major repairs must follow the manufacturer's specifications limits the scope of safety and compliance that encompasses all maintenance activities, which is not consistent with the regulations.

6. What position can replace a flight attendant in the cabin?

A. Ground attendant

B. Uniformed flight crewmember

C. Cabin supervisor

D. Emergency response officer

A uniformed flight crewmember can effectively replace a flight attendant in the cabin because they are trained and qualified personnel responsible for the safety and comfort of passengers during flight. This position encompasses roles such as pilots and co-pilots, who are professionally trained in emergencies and familiar with cabin protocols. In the context of flight operations, having a uniformed crewmember take over the responsibilities of a flight attendant ensures that there is someone present who understands the aircraft's emergency procedures, can manage in-flight situations, and has training in passenger safety. This is crucial for maintaining the safety and efficiency of cabin operations. Ground attendants, cabin supervisors, and emergency response officers, while they have distinct roles within aviation operations, typically do not possess the same level of training specific to cabin safety and emergency procedures required for in-flight operations. Ground attendants mainly handle tasks related to passenger processing on the ground, while cabin supervisors may oversee flight attendants rather than directly replace them. Emergency response officers are trained for specific emergencies but are not regularly involved in the day-to-day operations of cabin services.

SAMPLE

7. What must be demonstrated to passengers in the event of cabin depressurization?

A. The use of oxygen masks

B. Emergency exits

C. Life vests

D. Fire extinguishers

In the event of cabin depressurization, it is essential for passengers to understand the proper use of oxygen masks. This necessity arises because when cabin pressure drops, the availability of breathable air decreases, leading to a risk of hypoxia. Demonstrating the use of oxygen masks ensures that passengers know how to quickly and effectively secure the mask to their face, ensuring they receive the oxygen needed to maintain consciousness and mitigate the effects of high altitude. Focusing on this critical safety measure is crucial because the prompt and correct usage of oxygen masks can be lifesaving in an emergency situation. Passengers must be made aware of how to activate their masks, and how to position them properly for optimal use. This training forms a key part of pre-flight safety briefings to ensure that everyone is prepared for an unexpected drop in cabin pressure. The other options, while related to safety, do not specifically address the immediate needs during a cabin depressurization scenario. Emergency exits are shown in relation to evacuation procedures rather than oxygen supply. Life vests are relevant for water landings, and fire extinguishers are important for onboard fire safety, but they are not primary concerns in cases of depressurization. Thus, the focus remains on the oxygen masks, making it the

8. In what settings are prisoners not to be considered maximum risk?

A. High security cells

B. Transportation on commercial flights

C. During court appearances

D. In secure facilities

The context of the question involves understanding the types of scenarios in which prisoners are classified with regard to their security risk levels. In this case, transportation on commercial flights is the correct answer because it typically does not involve the same level of custody or control that is present in high-security environments. When prisoners are transported on commercial flights, they are usually under the supervision of law enforcement or correctional staff, but the setting itself does not allow for the same level of security measures that are designed to manage high-risk individuals, such as those found in high security cells or secure facilities. On commercial flights, the logistics of boarding, passenger interactions, and the shared environment with civilians create a situation where the need for heightened security is less viable compared to secure facilities or high-security cells designed specifically to contain maximum-risk individuals. During court appearances or transport in other secure environments, additional precautionary measures are taken to prevent escapes or disturbances, reinforcing the higher-risk classification in those scenarios. Thus, the more controlled environment of high-security cells or secure facilities inherently elevates the risk assessment of prisoners, while commercial flights do not fall under the same categorization.

SAMPLE

9. When must revisions be read and reviewed before a flight assignment?

A. After the effective date

B. Before the effective date

C. At any time prior to departure

D. Only during pre-flight briefings

Revisions must be read and reviewed before the effective date to ensure that all personnel involved in flight operations are aware of any changes to procedures, regulations, or policies that might affect safety and operational integrity. This preemptive measure allows for adequate preparation and ensures that all team members are aligned with the latest information before they begin their assignments. By reviewing revisions in advance of their effective date, flight crews can identify and understand any adjustments that need to be made to their operations. This proactive approach is critical in maintaining safety and compliance, as it provides time to fully integrate any new procedures or guidelines into their planning and execution processes. Understanding that revisions could impact flight safety makes this timing essential for readiness and adherence to FARs. While it's important to stay updated on changes, waiting until after the effective date or during pre-flight briefings does not provide the necessary time for proper integration and could increase the risk of non-compliance or operational errors.

10. What are the basic preflight actions required by FAR 91.103?

A. Pilots must become familiar with all available information concerning the flight

B. Pilots must complete a flight plan before departure

C. Pilots must conduct a physical inspection of the aircraft

D. Pilots must file a notice with air traffic control

The requirement outlined in FAR 91.103 mandates that pilots must become familiar with all available information concerning the flight. This encompasses understanding the route, weather conditions, airspace restrictions, and any relevant airport information, including runway lengths, services available, and navigational aids. The intent of this regulation is to ensure that pilots possess a complete understanding of the flight environment before departure, enhancing safety and operational effectiveness. While the completion of a flight plan, conducting a physical inspection of the aircraft, and filing a notice with air traffic control are important aspects of flight preparation and safety, they are not explicitly stated as basic preflight actions under FAR 91.103. The regulation emphasizes a comprehensive awareness of all pertinent information necessary for the flight, reflecting the importance of preparedness in aviation operations.

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://frontierfars.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE