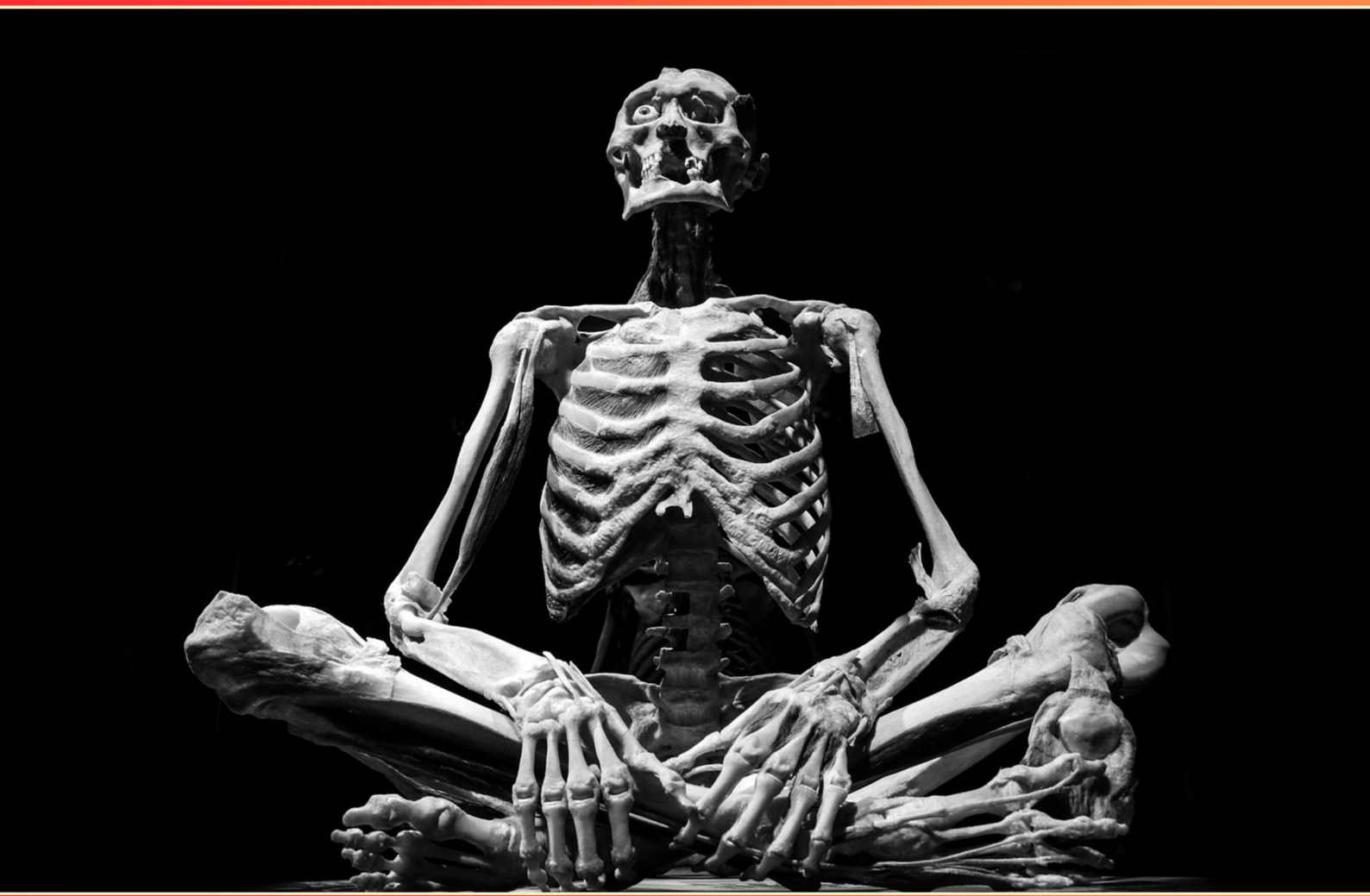
GENERAL A&P PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. In mechanical drawings, which line type is used to represent an edge not visible to the viewer?

A. Thick solid line

B. Medium weight dashed line

C. Fine dotted line

D. Light solid line

2. The boiling point of a given liquid varies directly with which factor?

A. Pressure

B. Inversely with temperature

C. Volume

D. Mass

3. A primary cause of intergranular corrosion is

A. Impurities in the alloy

B. Excessive mechanical wear

C. Improper heat treatment

D. Poor atmospheric exposure

4. In orthographic projection, which description is most accurate?

A. There are always at least 2 views.

B. It could have as many as 8 views.

C. One-view, two-view, and three-view drawings are the most common.

D. Orthographic projection uses only isometric views.

5. In nondestructive testing, a discontinuity is defined as what?

A. An interruption in the normal physical structure or configuration of a part

B. A surface defect only

C. A chemical change within the material

D. A random irregularity with no effect

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6. Which statement best describes the operating principle in a nickel-cadmium battery installed in an aircraft?

A. At full charge, the electrolyte will be at its lowest level and should be filled

B. When positive plates slowly give up oxygen, which is regained by the negative plates, the battery is charging

C. To completely charge a nickel-cadmium battery, some gassing must take place; thus, some water will be used

D. Some oxygen is produced at the negative plate during charging

7. What determines whether a moment value is shown as positive or negative in weight and balance calculations?

A. The result of a weight being added or removed and its location relative to the datum

B. The color of the aircraft

C. The unit of measurement used

D. The flight condition

8. Which statement is true regarding the use of FAA Form 337?

A. FAA Form 337 is not authorized for use with other than US registered aircraft

B. FAA Form 337 is authorized for use with US registered aircraft located within the US

C. FAA Form 337 is authorized for use with both US and foreign registered aircraft

D. FAA Form 337 is not authorized for use with US registered aircraft

9. Which of the following statements is true for a certificated and appropriately rated mechanic regarding repairs and alterations?

A. He may perform an airframe major repair or major alteration and approve for return to service

B. He may perform an airframe major repair or major alteration, but cannot approve for return to service

C. He may perform only minor repairs and cannot approve for return to service

D. He may perform any repair and approve for return to service

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10. Which statement concerning heat and temperature is true?

A. There is an inverse relationship between temperature and heat

B. Temperature is a measure of the kinetic energy of the molecules of any substance

C. Temperature is a measure of the potential energy of the molecules of any substance

D. Temperature is a measure of the kinetic energy of the molecules of any substance

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In mechanical drawings, which line type is used to represent an edge not visible to the viewer?

A. Thick solid line

B. Medium weight dashed line

C. Fine dotted line

D. Light solid line

In mechanical drawings, the way lines are drawn communicates whether an edge is seen or not. When an edge isn't visible in the view, it's shown with a hidden line—usually a medium-weight dashed line. This style keeps the drawing readable by indicating that the feature exists but is obscured by other parts. Thick solid lines depict edges that are visible, so they don't convey occlusion. A fine dotted line or a light solid line aren't the standard choices for hidden features, so they wouldn't correctly represent an edge that isn't in view.

2. The boiling point of a given liquid varies directly with which factor?

A. Pressure

B. Inversely with temperature

C. Volume

D. Mass

Boiling point depends on ambient pressure. A liquid boils when its vapor pressure equals the pressure surrounding it. If you increase that surrounding pressure, the liquid must be heated to a higher temperature before its vapor pressure can match the higher external pressure, so the boiling point rises. Conversely, at lower external pressure, boiling occurs at a lower temperature (as seen at high altitudes or in pressure cookers, where water can boil at temperatures above or below standard values depending on the pressure). Volume and mass don't directly set the temperature at which a liquid boils, so they don't determine the boiling point in the same way pressure does. The statement that boiling point varies directly with pressure captures the correct relationship.

3. A primary cause of intergranular corrosion is

A. Impurities in the alloy

B. Excessive mechanical wear

C. Improper heat treatment

D. Poor atmospheric exposure

Intergranular corrosion occurs when the boundaries between grains in a metal become the most susceptible paths for attack, so the corrosion travels along the grain boundaries rather than through the grain interiors. This is most closely tied to the material's microstructure being altered by heat treatment. In stainless steels (and some other alloys), exposure to certain temperatures during heat treatment can cause chromium carbides to precipitate at grain boundaries. This "sensitizes" the material by depleting chromium near those boundaries, lowering corrosion resistance specifically along the grain boundaries. When the metal later encounters a corrosive environment, especially chlorides, the grain boundaries corrode preferentially, leading to intergranular corrosion. Proper solution heat treatment and controlled aging dissolve and re-precipitate phases uniformly, avoiding this sensitization. Impurities can affect overall corrosion resistance but don't inherently create the distinct grain-boundary attack pattern. Excessive mechanical wear is a physical degradation process, not corrosion. Poor atmospheric exposure changes corrosion rates due to environment but does not by itself induce the grain-boundary vulnerability that causes intergranular corrosion.

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4. In orthographic projection, which description is most accurate?

A. There are always at least 2 views.

B. It could have as many as 8 views.

C. One-view, two-view, and three-view drawings are the most common.

D. Orthographic projection uses only isometric views.

Orthographic projection communicates an object's true size and shape by projecting features onto perpendicular planes, so each view shows a two dimensional representation of one face without perspective distortion. The most common practice is to provide front, top, and side views, which together reveal width, height, and depth and allow features to be aligned across views. A one view drawing can suffice for very simple shapes, and two views can cover more geometry, but three views are the standard starting point for a clear, unambiguous description of a part. Saying you could have up to eight views isn't a fixed rule; additional views (like sections or auxiliary views) are added as needed, but eight is not the norm for basic orthographic drawings. Isometric views are not part of orthographic projection—they're a different pictorial method that shows depth with angled, equally foreshortened axes, whereas orthographic uses perpendicular projection to the planes.

5. In nondestructive testing, a discontinuity is defined as what?

A. An interruption in the normal physical structure or configuration of a part

B. A surface defect only

C. A chemical change within the material

D. A random irregularity with no effect

In nondestructive testing, a discontinuity means any interruption in the normal physical structure or configuration of a part. This includes internal or surface irregularities such as cracks, voids, porosity, or inclusions—basically any deviation from the intended geometry or material continuity that could affect performance. It's not limited to surface defects, nor to chemical changes in the material. A chemical change describes changes in composition rather than a physical interruption, and a random irregularity with no effect isn't accurate because a discontinuity implies a feature that could influence suitability or integrity of the part.

6. Which statement best describes the operating principle in a nickel-cadmium battery installed in an aircraft?

A. At full charge, the electrolyte will be at its lowest level and should be filled

B. When positive plates slowly give up oxygen, which is regained by the negative plates, the battery is charging

C. To completely charge a nickel-cadmium battery, some gassing must take place; thus, some water will be used

D. Some oxygen is produced at the negative plate during charging

Charging a nickel cadmium cell involves a small amount of gas generation. When the cell is charged, the water in the potassium hydroxide electrolyte is split through electrolysis, producing oxygen at the positive electrode and hydrogen at the negative electrode. This gas evolution means some electrolyte (water) is consumed to complete the chemical reactions, so to reach a full charge a bit of gassing must occur. That makes the statement about some gassing and water use during full charging the best description. The other ideas don't fit the chemistry: during charging, gas is produced at the positive plate (not the negative), and simply thinking in terms of electrolyte level being low isn't a reliable or complete description of the charging process.

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7. What determines whether a moment value is shown as positive or negative in weight and balance calculations?

A. The result of a weight being added or removed and its location relative to the datum

B. The color of the aircraft

C. The unit of measurement used

D. The flight condition

Moment signs in weight and balance come from how much weight you change and where that weight is located relative to the chosen reference datum. The moment equals weight times its arm, and the sign shows the direction of the effect around the datum: adding weight behind the datum pushes the moment in one direction, while adding weight in front pushes it in the opposite direction. If you remove weight, the effect is reversed. The color, unit, or flight condition don't set the sign; it's the combination of the weight change and its position relative to the datum that does.

8. Which statement is true regarding the use of FAA Form 337?

A. FAA Form 337 is not authorized for use with other than US registered aircraft

B. FAA Form 337 is authorized for use with US registered aircraft located within the US

C. FAA Form 337 is authorized for use with both US and foreign registered aircraft

D. FAA Form 337 is not authorized for use with US registered aircraft

Form 337 is the FAA document used to record major repairs or major alterations to an aircraft that is registered in the United States. Because it supports the U.S. airworthiness framework, this form is specifically tied to U.S.-registered aircraft and is not the standard document for foreign-registered aircraft. In other words, it isn't authorized for use with aircraft that are registered outside the United States; foreign-registered aircraft follow the procedures and forms required by their own aviation authority. Minor maintenance or routine changes don't require this form, but when a repair or alteration is significant enough to be considered major, the FAA Form 337 is the appropriate record for U.S.-registered aircraft.

9. Which of the following statements is true for a certificated and appropriately rated mechanic regarding repairs and alterations?

A. He may perform an airframe major repair or major alteration and approve for return to service

B. He may perform an airframe major repair or major alteration, but cannot approve for return to service

C. He may perform only minor repairs and cannot approve for return to service

D. He may perform any repair and approve for return to service

Understanding who can approve a repair for return to service after maintenance is the concept being tested. A certificated mechanic with the appropriate rating can perform airframe work, including major repairs or major alterations. However, the authority to approve that work for return to service rests with someone who holds an Inspection Authorization (IA) or an FAA inspector, not with the mechanic who performed the major repair. For minor repairs or alterations, the mechanic who completed the work can approve return to service, but for major work, RTS approval must come from an IA or equivalent authority. This is why the statement is correct: the mechanic may carry out a major airframe repair or major alteration, but cannot sign off the return to service for that major work without IA involvement.

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10. Which statement concerning heat and temperature is true?

A. There is an inverse relationship between temperature and heat

B. Temperature is a measure of the kinetic energy of the molecules of any substance

C. Temperature is a measure of the potential energy of the molecules of any substance

D. Temperature is a measure of the kinetic energy of the molecules of any substance

Temperature reflects the average kinetic energy of the molecules in a substance. When the average molecular motion increases, the temperature goes up; heat is the energy that flows between bodies because of a temperature difference, not a property the substance itself. The idea that temperature relates to potential energy or that it has an inverse relationship with heat doesn't match how we observe energy distribution at the microscopic level. In some cases, notably during phase changes, added heat goes into changing the state (increasing potential energy) without immediately raising temperature, which reinforces that temperature is tied to average kinetic energy, not total or potential energy. This makes the statement stating temperature measures the kinetic energy of the molecules the best description.

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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://genaandp.examzify.com

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

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