GENERAL EMERGENCY PRACTICE EXAM (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 order of operations in the primary survey?

A. Airway, breathing, circulation, responsiveness

B. Check for responsiveness, airway, breathing, and circulation

C. Breathing, responsiveness, circulation, airway

D. Responsiveness, circulation, healing, breathing

2. Upon realizing an unwarranted evacuation, what should the flight attendant shout?

A. Refrain from panicking

B. Remain seated, stay calm

C. Proceed to the exits

D. Gather your belongings

3. Can an AED be used on an infant older than 28 days?

A. Yes, at any time

B. No, it is not safe

C. Yes, but with limitations

D. Only if instructed

4. During hypoglycemia treatment, sugar packets should be mixed with which type of beverage?

A. Water

B. Diet soda

C. Juice

D. Milk

5. Where is the LRBL located on the ERJ 175?

A. At the front of the cabin

B. As close as possible to the middle of the window in the second to last row

C. Near the back door of the aircraft

D. In the overhead bins near the exit

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6. What must a flight attendant do before abandoning a cabin in an emergency?

A. Check all passenger seatbelts

B. Assure all passengers are seated

C. Make a final assessment of the cabin

D. Contact ground control

7. What should be done in case of a chemical burn?

A. Apply ice directly to the burn

B. Flush the area with lots of water for at least 20 minutes

C. Cover the burn with adhesive bandages

D. Apply ointment immediately

8. What is the significance of rinsing a chemical burn with water for at least 20 minutes?

A. It reduces the burning sensation

B. It helps to remove chemicals and stops the burning process

C. It prevents infection

D. It aids in healing the skin immediately

9. At 40,000 feet, what is the time of useful consciousness?

A. 30 seconds

B. 18 seconds

C. 45 seconds

D. 1 minute

10. What is a common response to someone experiencing hyperventilation?

A. Encourage them to breathe into a paper bag

B. Tell them to drink cold water

C. Have them walk around

D. Administer oxygen immediately

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the order of operations in the primary survey?

A. Airway, breathing, circulation, responsiveness

B. Check for responsiveness, airway, breathing, and circulation

C. Breathing, responsiveness, circulation, airway

D. Responsiveness, circulation, healing, breathing

The order of operations in the primary survey follows a systematic approach that prioritizes the immediate assessment of a person's life-threatening conditions. Starting with checking for responsiveness helps determine if the patient is conscious and aware. This step is critical because it sets the stage for what interventions may be needed next. After assessing responsiveness, the next step is ensuring an open airway. A compromised airway can lead to inadequate oxygenation and potential brain damage within minutes, so it is vital to ensure that the patient's airway is clear before moving on. Following airway management, the next priority is breathing, which involves assessing if the patient is breathing adequately or if respiratory support is necessary. Finally, circulation is assessed, where the focus is on checking the patient's pulse and assessing for any major bleeding. This order ensures that the most critical aspects of the patient's condition are addressed first, which is especially crucial in emergencies. The sequence outlined in the correct choice reflects an organized and efficient way to swiftly locate and manage life-threatening conditions in a trauma situation, making it essential for effective emergency response.

2. Upon realizing an unwarranted evacuation, what should the flight attendant shout?

A. Refrain from panicking

B. Remain seated, stay calm

C. Proceed to the exits

D. Gather your belongings

The most appropriate response for a flight attendant to shout upon realizing an unwarranted evacuation is to instruct passengers to "Remain seated, stay calm." This command helps to diffuse any potential panic among passengers who may be confused or alarmed about the situation. By encouraging passengers to remain seated and stay calm, the flight attendant is prioritizing safety and promoting order during what could be a chaotic moment. Clear communication from the flight attendant is crucial in emergencies to ensure that everyone understands the situation and feels reassured. If passengers remain seated and calm, it allows the crew to assess the situation more effectively and manage any potential issues that may arise from confusion or fear. The other options, while possibly well-intentioned, do not effectively address the immediate need to maintain order and safety in the cabin under these circumstances. Telling passengers to refrain from panicking or gather their belongings could lead to further disarray, as people may interpret these instructions in various ways, possibly complicating the situation. Directing passengers to proceed to the exits is inappropriate if the evacuation is unwarranted, as it could create unnecessary panic and lead to injuries.

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3. Can an AED be used on an infant older than 28 days?

A. Yes, at any time

B. No, it is not safe

C. Yes, but with limitations

D. Only if instructed

The use of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) on infants older than 28 days is indeed appropriate and safe when guidelines recommend it. AEDs are designed to analyze the heart rhythm and deliver a shock when necessary, and can be utilized for infants who are experiencing a life-threatening cardiac event. When administering an AED to infants, it's essential to use pediatric pads if available, as they are designed to have a lower energy dosage appropriate for smaller patients. While an adult AED can be used in an emergency when pediatric pads are not available, caregivers should be aware of the specific guidelines for infant resuscitation. Using an AED on an infant can significantly improve the chances of survival in cases of sudden cardiac arrest, but it's always best to follow any specific protocols or additional guidance. Understanding and responding to the critical nature of the situation is vital; thus, trained responders should act quickly, using the AED while also providing necessary basic life support measures until advanced medical care is available.

4. During hypoglycemia treatment, sugar packets should be mixed with which type of beverage?

A. Water

B. Diet soda

C. Juice

D. Milk

Mixing sugar packets with juice is the most effective option for treating hypoglycemia. When someone is experiencing low blood sugar, immediate relief is necessary to quickly raise blood glucose levels. Juice contains both water and carbohydrates, primarily in the form of natural sugars like fructose and glucose. When sugar packets are added to juice, it enhances the carbohydrate content and provides a rapid source of glucose, allowing for faster absorption into the bloodstream compared to other options. The use of juice is particularly beneficial because it is not only palatable but also has a set of nutrients that can aid in recovery from hypoglycemia. Additionally, the liquid form helps in quicker ingestion and absorption, which is crucial during a hypoglycemic event. In contrast, while water can help with hydration, it does not provide any carbohydrates, making it ineffective for raising blood sugar levels. Diet soda lacks the necessary sugars and carbohydrates needed for effective treatment, and while milk does contain some sugar, its fat content can slow down the absorption of glucose, making it less ideal in acute situations. Therefore, juice is the preferred choice for effectively treating hypoglycemia.

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5. Where is the LRBL located on the ERJ 175?

A. At the front of the cabin

B. As close as possible to the middle of the window in the second to last row

C. Near the back door of the aircraft

D. In the overhead bins near the exit

The LRBL, or Life Raft Bulkhead Location, is positioned as close as possible to the middle of the window in the second to last row on the ERJ 175. This placement is crucial for ensuring that passengers can quickly access necessary emergency equipment in a timely manner during an evacuation. Being close to a window allows for a clear line of sight, enabling an easier exit strategy as it directs evacuees toward the designated escape routes. The specification of its location also reflects considerations made for space management, safety protocols, and efficient evacuation procedures, offering optimal access in case of an emergency. In contrast, other locations mentioned would not provide the same level of readiness or visibility required for quick and efficient access to life-saving equipment.

6. What must a flight attendant do before abandoning a cabin in an emergency?

A. Check all passenger seatbelts

B. Assure all passengers are seated

C. Make a final assessment of the cabin

D. Contact ground control

Before abandoning a cabin in an emergency, making a final assessment of the cabin is essential for ensuring passenger safety and effective evacuation. This involves checking the conditions within the cabin, such as the presence of smoke, fire, or structural damage. The flight attendant must also evaluate whether all passengers can exit safely and determine if anyone requires assistance. This assessment helps the flight attendant identify any potential hazards and prioritize rescue efforts for individuals who might be in vulnerable situations. The other actions, while important in their own right, do not take precedence over the critical step of assessing the overall situation in the cabin. Checking passenger seatbelts or ensuring passengers are seated can be relevant to safety during normal operation, but when an emergency necessitates evacuation, immediate awareness of the environment is paramount. Contacting ground control may be vital in certain emergencies or for obtaining information, but it should occur after ensuring that the cabin is safe enough for evacuation and that all possible measures to protect passenger welfare have been taken.

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7. What should be done in case of a chemical burn?

A. Apply ice directly to the burn

B. Flush the area with lots of water for at least 20 minutes

C. Cover the burn with adhesive bandages

D. Apply ointment immediately

In the event of a chemical burn, the most critical initial action is to flush the affected area with large amounts of water for at least 20 minutes. This is essential for diluting and removing the chemical from the skin, which can help to reduce tissue damage, prevent further injury, and alleviate pain. Water acts as a neutralizing agent; by continuously flushing the area, it helps wash away the chemical, decreasing its contact time with the skin. It's important to keep the water running for a sufficient duration, as some chemicals can cause deeper and more severe burns if they remain on the skin. In many cases, the priority is to decontaminate the area effectively before taking any further steps, such as dressing the wound or applying medications. The other options are not appropriate responses when dealing with a chemical burn. For instance, applying ice can cause further damage to the tissue and increase pain, while covering a chemical burn with adhesive bandages could trap harmful substances against the skin, exacerbating the injury. Similarly, applying ointments immediately may interfere with the flushing process and could increase the risk of infection or adverse reactions to the chemical.

8. What is the significance of rinsing a chemical burn with water for at least 20 minutes?

A. It reduces the burning sensation

B. It helps to remove chemicals and stops the burning process

C. It prevents infection

D. It aids in healing the skin immediately

Rinsing a chemical burn with water for at least 20 minutes is critical because it helps to dilute and remove the chemical substance that caused the burn from the skin. This process is essential in stopping the ongoing damage that the chemical can inflict on the tissue. Many chemicals can continue to reactive with skin or underlying tissues, causing further injury if not effectively removed. Flushing the area with a copious amount of water serves to dilute the concentration of the chemical and wash away as much as possible, mitigating the extent of the burn and reducing the risk of complications. Immediate thorough rinsing can significantly influence the healing process and may even help prevent more severe injuries.

9. At 40,000 feet, what is the time of useful consciousness?

A. 30 seconds

B. 18 seconds

C. 45 seconds

D. 1 minute

At an altitude of 40,000 feet, the time of useful consciousness is approximately 18 seconds. This is the period during which an individual can still make rational decisions and take action before incapacitation occurs due to hypoxia, which is the deficiency of oxygen reaching the tissues. At this high altitude, the atmospheric pressure is significantly lower than at sea level, resulting in decreased partial pressure of oxygen, leading to reduced oxygen availability for bodily functions. After the initial 18-second period, a person may start to experience disorientation and loss of consciousness. This makes understanding altitude physiology crucial for pilots and others who may find themselves at high altitudes, emphasizing the importance of immediate corrective actions, such as deploying supplemental oxygen or descending to lower altitudes if hypoxia is suspected.

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10. What is a common response to someone experiencing hyperventilation?

A. Encourage them to breathe into a paper bag

B. Tell them to drink cold water

C. Have them walk around

D. Administer oxygen immediately

Encouraging someone experiencing hyperventilation to breathe into a paper bag is a common response aimed at helping to regulate their breathing and increase carbon dioxide levels in the blood. When an individual hyperventilates, they exhale too much carbon dioxide, which can lead to symptoms such as lightheadedness, tingling, and even fainting. By breathing into a paper bag, the individual re-inhales carbon dioxide, helping to restore the balance of gases in their blood and alleviate symptoms related to hyperventilation. This method is often applied in situations where the hyperventilation is not caused by serious underlying health conditions, as it can effectively calm their breathing. It's important to monitor the situation closely, as this technique is generally advised for managing transient hyperventilation episodes. Other responses may not directly address the root cause of hyperventilation. Drinking cold water or walking around may distract or temporarily alleviate feelings of anxiety but won't specifically address the breathing pattern. Administering oxygen is not an appropriate first response to hyperventilation, as it could exacerbate the problem by further reducing carbon dioxide levels in the blood.

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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:

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

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