SECURITY – FLIGHT ATTENDANT 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 documentation is typically used to report a security incident on a flight?

A. An airline incident report form or security report, filled out by the involved crew with times, actions, witnesses, and outcomes.

B. A medical incident report

C. A passenger complaint log

D. A flight delay form

2. What should be included in incident report to ensure accountability?

A. Time and location only

B. Time, location, people involved, actions taken, witnesses, and outcomes

C. General impression of the incident

D. Passenger seating arrangement

3. After use of force who do you help first with first aid?

A. ABPs

B. Attackers

C. Passengers

D. Crew members

4. During a cabin sweep, after identifying an unattended item, what is the appropriate action?

A. Move the item to a different location yourself.

B. Report the item to the purser/flight deck and secure the area.

C. Ignore it and continue.

D. Notify passengers to avoid the area but do nothing else.

5. How should cabin searches be conducted to respect passenger privacy?

A. Perform non-intrusive checks in accordance with policy, avoid unnecessary intrusion, and report findings to security.

B. Search every passenger's belongings without consent.

C. Question passengers about contents.

D. Report only if something is found.

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6. When FAMs are assigned to a flight, who must be notified?

A. The PIC and cabin crewmembers

B. The operator

C. The passengers

D. No one

7. What is the role of flight attendants in assisting law enforcement after an incident?

A. Withhold information to avoid embarrassment

B. Provide statements, share information, aid in suspect identification, and preserve evidence

C. Post sensational updates publicly

D. Ignore the investigation

8. What is an appropriate way to communicate with passengers during a security incident?

A. Explain every detail of the incident in depth.

B. Acknowledge the alert, provide status updates, and follow established guidance.

C. Ignore questions to prevent panic.

D. Leave passengers uninformed until landing.

9. What is the primary purpose of reporting suspicious activity on a flight?

A. To enable a swift, coordinated security response

B. To alarm passengers

C. To cancel the flight

D. To file a complaint after landing

10. What is a no fly list?

A. A list of passengers allowed to check in

B. A list used by TSA to fast-track screening

C. An airline internal promotions list

D. A list of individuals not allowed to fly; carriers and TSA will be notified

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What documentation is typically used to report a security incident on a flight?

A. An airline incident report form or security report, filled out by the involved crew with times, actions, witnesses, and outcomes.

B. A medical incident report

C. A passenger complaint log

D. A flight delay form

Documenting a security incident on a flight is done with a formal airline incident report form or security report filled out by the crew. This report records the when, what, who, witnesses, actions taken, and the outcomes, creating a precise, auditable account that supports investigations and regulatory reporting. Such documentation is specifically designed to capture security-related details in a consistent way, which is essential for understanding exactly what happened and how it was handled. Other types of reports don't fit because they address different issues: medical incident reports cover injuries or health events, passenger complaint logs focus on service or behavior concerns, and flight delay forms document scheduling disruptions. None of those provide the focused, time-stamped, action-and-witness narrative needed for security investigations and compliance.

2. What should be included in incident report to ensure accountability?

A. Time and location only

B. Time, location, people involved, actions taken, witnesses, and outcomes

C. General impression of the incident

D. Passenger seating arrangement

Accurate incident reports must capture the full context so there is a traceable record for accountability and future safety improvements. Include time and location to place the event, identify everyone involved to determine responsibilities, describe the actions taken to show how the situation was managed, note any witnesses who can corroborate what happened, and document the outcomes to indicate results and any follow-up actions needed. This comprehensive approach ensures people can be held accountable, supervisors can verify procedures were followed, and the incident can be reviewed for learning. Time and location alone miss critical details; a general impression is subjective and cannot be used to verify events, and seating arrangement doesn't reveal what actually occurred or how it was handled.

3. After use of force who do you help first with first aid?

A. ABPs

B. Attackers

C. Passengers

D. Crew members

The main idea is prioritizing those who are essential to managing the emergency and maintaining safety. After force is used, crew members are the people who coordinate actions, direct passengers, and keep the cabin secure. If a crew member is injured, providing them first aid quickly helps them continue to perform their duties and supports overall safety for everyone on board. Attacker safety isn't the primary concern for first aid in this scenario, since the immediate need is to ensure the crew can safely control the situation. Passengers and ABPs may also need care, but the first aid focus should be on the crew so they can effectively manage and evacuate if needed.

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4. During a cabin sweep, after identifying an unattended item, what is the appropriate action?

A. Move the item to a different location yourself.

B. Report the item to the purser/flight deck and secure the area.

C. Ignore it and continue.

D. Notify passengers to avoid the area but do nothing else.

When you encounter an unattended item during a cabin sweep, the priority is safety and proper escalation. Report the item to the purser or the flight deck and secure the area. This puts trained crew in charge to assess the situation, coordinate with security, and determine the appropriate next steps. You shouldn't touch or move the item yourself because handling it could compromise safety, evidence, or the investigation. By securing the area, you reduce risk to passengers and crew while the item is evaluated. Merely telling passengers to avoid the spot or ignoring it isn't sufficient; timely notification to the right authority keeps everyone safer and ensures proper procedure is followed.

5. How should cabin searches be conducted to respect passenger privacy?

A. Perform non-intrusive checks in accordance with policy, avoid unnecessary intrusion, and report findings to security.

B. Search every passenger's belongings without consent.

C. Question passengers about contents.

D. Report only if something is found.

To protect safety while honoring passenger privacy, searches should be non-intrusive, follow established policy, and always involve reporting findings to security. This means focusing on checks that don't rummage through personal belongings or interrogate passengers about contents, but rather assess visible, accessible areas and items in a manner authorized by procedures. If something suspicious or a potential safety issue is found, it should be documented and escalated to security for proper action. This approach minimizes intrusion, respects privacy, and ensures a clear, policy-backed response flow. Blanket or invasive searches, or asking passengers to disclose contents, invade privacy and aren't aligned with proper procedure. Waiting to report only after something is found can delay a necessary safety response.

6. When FAMs are assigned to a flight, who must be notified?

A. The PIC and cabin crewmembers

B. The operator

C. The passengers

D. No one

When a flight attendant manager is assigned to a flight, the PIC and cabin crewmembers must be notified. The pilot in command is responsible for the safe operation of the flight and must know who is on the crew and their roles, including any FAM who will oversee cabin procedures or coordinate security and safety tasks. Notifying the cabin crew ensures everyone understands the chain of command and how the FAM will interface with the flight crew during boarding, in-flight operations, and emergencies. Notifying passengers or the operator at the in-cabin level isn't necessary for this purpose, and saying no one is informed would leave the crew unprepared.

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7. What is the role of flight attendants in assisting law enforcement after an incident?

A. Withhold information to avoid embarrassment

B. Provide statements, share information, aid in suspect identification, and preserve evidence

C. Post sensational updates publicly

D. Ignore the investigation

After an incident, flight attendants act as essential witnesses and stewards of information for investigators. Their role is to cooperate with law enforcement by providing clear, factual statements about what they observed and heard, sharing relevant details about passenger behavior or security issues, and assisting investigators in identifying a suspect when appropriate. They also must preserve evidence by avoiding touching, moving, or discarding items that could be part of the investigation, safeguarding any security footage or logs, and following procedures that maintain the chain of custody. This careful cooperation helps authorities reconstruct the sequence of events accurately and supports a safe, thorough investigation. Choosing to withhold information, post sensational updates, or ignore the investigation would hinder safety and justice, whereas proper cooperation and evidence preservation align with the responsibilities of crew members in the aftermath of an incident.

8. What is an appropriate way to communicate with passengers during a security incident?

A. Explain every detail of the incident in depth.

B. Acknowledge the alert, provide status updates, and follow established guidance.

C. Ignore questions to prevent panic.

D. Leave passengers uninformed until landing.

In a security incident, speaking in a calm, clear, and controlled manner is essential to keep passengers informed and safe. The best approach is to acknowledge that something is happening, provide regular status updates, and follow established guidance. Acknowledging the alert shows passengers that the crew is in charge and actively handling the situation. Providing status updates at regular intervals helps reduce uncertainty and anxiety by giving them a sense of progress and what to expect next. Following established guidance ensures the information and actions align with official procedures, keeping messages consistent with the flight deck and security team and preventing conflicting or unnecessary details. Use simple language, avoid speculation, and refrain from sharing sensitive or unofficial information. Keep updates brief, focused on what passengers need to know, and remind them of any required actions or safety measures. This approach supports calm, cooperative behavior and helps maintain safety until the situation is resolved. Other approaches that overwhelm with details, ignore questions, or leave passengers uninformed can increase confusion and fear, which is not conducive to safety.

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9. What is the primary purpose of reporting suspicious activity on a flight?

A. To enable a swift, coordinated security response

B. To alarm passengers

C. To cancel the flight

D. To file a complaint after landing

Getting reports of suspicious activity is about ensuring a fast, organized security reaction. When someone notices something unusual and communicates it promptly, the crew and security teams can assess the situation, alert the cockpit, and coordinate with authorities to intervene before a potential threat grows. This real-time reporting helps protect everyone on board and keep passengers safe with minimal disruption. The other options miss the central aim. Alarm-ing passengers isn't the objective—calm, controlled action is. Canceling the flight can be a possible outcome if a threat is confirmed, but it's not the primary purpose of reporting. Filing a complaint after landing is too late for a preventive response and safety is best served by immediate reporting and containment.

10. What is a no fly list?

A. A list of passengers allowed to check in

B. A list used by TSA to fast-track screening

C. An airline internal promotions list

D. A list of individuals not allowed to fly; carriers and TSA will be notified

The key idea here is understanding what a no-fly list is: it's a government-maintained list of individuals who are not allowed to board commercial aircraft due to security concerns. When someone is on this list, airlines and the TSA are notified, and the passenger must be refused boarding. It's about prohibiting travel, not about speeding up screening or offering promotions. This is different from other screening-related lists (like those used to identify people for additional screening) or internal airline lists. In practice, crew would recognize that a passenger on the no-fly list cannot fly, and the carrier will coordinate with security authorities to enforce the restriction. If someone believes they're wrongly listed, there are redress processes to address that, but the core idea remains that no-fly means barred from flying and notification goes to carriers and TSA.

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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://securityflightattendant.examzify.com

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

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