SKYWEST AIRLINES FA PRE-TRAINING 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 distinguishes a line holder flight attendant?

A. They have no assigned schedule

B. They hold a schedule built by the company

C. They are in training

D. They are responsible for maintenance

2. What part of the aircraft does MCD stand for?

A. Main Cabin Door

B. Mid Cargo Door

C. Mechanical Control Device

D. Multi-Crew Door

3. What does DVP stand for in aviation terminology?

A. Department of Visualization Procedures

B. Direct View Panel

C. Data Validation Process

D. Dynamic Visual Presentation

4. Which of the following describes the role of a flight attendant with respect to unaccompanied minors?

A. They are responsible for the child's entertainment

B. They supervise the minor during the flight

C. They help the child pack their luggage

D. They must ensure the child has a cell phone

5. Which kit would be used in the event of a biohazard incident on a flight?

A. Emergency Medical Kit

B. Biohazard Cleaning Kit

C. First Aid Kit

D. Communicable Diseases Kit

6. Which aircraft model is designated as ERJ 175?

A. Boeing 737

B. Airbus A320

C. Embraer Regional Jet

D. McDonnell Douglas MD-80

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7. In what context does 'Remain Overnight' (RON) apply to aircraft?

A. During routine maintenance checks
B. When scheduled to stay overnight at a station
C. When the flight is cancelled for operational reasons
D. During weather delays affecting landing

8. Which aircraft type is represented by the code CRJ?

A. Cessna Regional Jet
B. Canadair Regional Jet
C. Columbia Regional Jet
D. Cascade Regional Jet

9. What does 'first officer' assist with during a flight?

A. Aircraft maintenance
B. Setting passenger tickets
C. Manipulating the controls of the aircraft
D. Managing cabin crew schedules

10. What is a jumpseat?

A. A reserved seat for passengers
B. A collapsible seat for crew in the cabin or flight deck
C. A seat designed for cargo storage
D. A type of seat for emergency exits

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What distinguishes a line holder flight attendant?

A. They have no assigned schedule

B. They hold a schedule built by the company

C. They are in training

D. They are responsible for maintenance

A line holder flight attendant is distinguished by their possession of a schedule that has been built and assigned by the airline, typically reflecting a series of flights they will operate over a specified period. This schedule is established in advance, which provides the flight attendant with a clear understanding of their work commitments and operational duties during that timeframe. In this context, a line holder is unlike other positions such as reserve flight attendants, who may not have a defined schedule and can be called in on short notice based on operational needs. The scheduling process for line holders enables them to plan their time effectively, ensuring they are prepared for the flights they are assigned. This system is vital for ensuring that flight attendants are available and rested when it's time to operate flights, enhancing safety and service quality. Being in training or responsible for maintenance are not characteristics associated with line holder flight attendants; rather, those roles pertain to different functions within the airline. The focus on the line holder's scheduled duties differentiates this role significantly from others within the airline crew hierarchy.

2. What part of the aircraft does MCD stand for?

A. Main Cabin Door

B. Mid Cargo Door

C. Mechanical Control Device

D. Multi-Crew Door

The term MCD stands for Main Cabin Door, which is a key component of an aircraft's structure. The Main Cabin Door is primarily used for boarding and deplaning passengers and crew. It is often the largest door on the aircraft, located at the front or rear of the passenger cabin, facilitating access to and from the aircraft. Understanding the function and location of the Main Cabin Door is crucial for flight attendants and ground crew, as it directly impacts safety protocols and passenger flow during boarding and disembarkation. It is also necessary for emergency evacuations, where the quick and efficient operation of the MCD can facilitate passenger safety. The other choices represent terms that may have relevance in aviation, but they do not accurately define the acronym MCD in this context. The Mid Cargo Door, for instance, relates to loading cargo but is not a standard designation for the door primarily used by passengers. Similarly, Mechanical Control Device and Multi-Crew Door do not pertain to the standard nomenclature associated with passenger access points on commercial aircraft.

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3. What does DVP stand for in aviation terminology?

A. Department of Visualization Procedures

B. Direct View Panel

C. Data Validation Process

D. Dynamic Visual Presentation

In aviation terminology, DVP stands for Direct View Panel. This refers to a type of display that provides pilots or crew members immediate access to critical flight information in a format that allows for quick and easy interpretation. Direct View Panels are designed to enhance situational awareness by presenting data clearly and concisely, enabling crew members to make more informed decisions during flight operations. The significance of Direct View Panels lies in their contribution to the overall safety and efficiency of aviation. They are often integrated into modern aircraft systems to reduce workload and improve the readability of vital information, which can be crucial in high-pressure situations where every second counts. Understanding the role of such panels is essential for those training in aviation, as they will interact with various display technologies in their daily operations. This knowledge helps new personnel appreciate why visibility and clarity of flight instrumentation are paramount in maintaining safe flight operations.

4. Which of the following describes the role of a flight attendant with respect to unaccompanied minors?

A. They are responsible for the child's entertainment

B. They supervise the minor during the flight

C. They help the child pack their luggage

D. They must ensure the child has a cell phone

The role of a flight attendant with respect to unaccompanied minors primarily involves supervising the minor during the flight. This responsibility includes ensuring the child's safety, comfort, and well-being throughout the journey. Flight attendants are trained to keep a close eye on unaccompanied minors, providing assistance as needed, checking in with them periodically, and being a point of contact should the child require help. In contrast, while entertainment can be a consideration, it is not a primary duty of the flight attendant regarding unaccompanied minors. Assisting with packing luggage is not part of the flight attendant's role, as this is typically the responsibility of the parent or guardian who sends the child on the flight. Finally, ensuring the child has a cell phone is also not a requirement, as it is mainly the responsibility of the parent or guardian to provide such items for their child. Overall, the focus remains on supervision to maintain the safety and ease of travel for unaccompanied minors.

5. Which kit would be used in the event of a biohazard incident on a flight?

A. Emergency Medical Kit

B. Biohazard Cleaning Kit

C. First Aid Kit

D. Communicable Diseases Kit

The Biohazard Cleaning Kit is specifically designed to address incidents involving biological hazards, making it the most suitable choice for managing a biohazard situation on a flight. This kit contains appropriate materials and equipment to safely contain, clean, and dispose of hazardous biological substances, protecting both the crew and passengers from exposure and contamination. In the context of a biohazard incident, quick and effective response is crucial to ensure safety. The Biohazard Cleaning Kit typically includes personal protective equipment (PPE), absorbent materials, and disinfectants, which are essential for controlling and cleaning up such incidents. Other kits, while useful for their intended purposes, do not provide the specialized resources needed to handle biohazardous materials effectively.

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6. Which aircraft model is designated as ERJ 175?

A. Boeing 737

B. Airbus A320

C. Embraer Regional Jet

D. McDonnell Douglas MD-80

The designation ERJ 175 refers specifically to a type of regional jet manufactured by Embraer, known as the Embraer 175. This aircraft is widely used in regional aviation for its efficiency and capacity to operate on shorter runways, making it suitable for a variety of passenger routes. Its design optimizes passenger comfort while providing good fuel efficiency, which is important for regional airlines. The other aircraft models listed, such as the Boeing 737, Airbus A320, and McDonnell Douglas MD-80, are different families of commercial aircraft that serve different market segments and purposes. For instance, the Boeing 737 and the Airbus A320 are considered narrow-body airliners used for short to medium-haul flights, while the MD-80 operates similarly as a larger narrow-body aircraft. Each model has unique characteristics and configurations, distinct from the ERJ 175, which specifically identifies it with the Embraer family of regional jets.

7. In what context does 'Remain Overnight' (RON) apply to aircraft?

A. During routine maintenance checks

B. When scheduled to stay overnight at a station

C. When the flight is cancelled for operational reasons

D. During weather delays affecting landing

The context of 'Remain Overnight' (RON) specifically refers to situations where an aircraft is scheduled to stay at a particular station overnight. This designation is crucial for flight operations as it affects scheduling, crew assignments, and maintenance planning. When an aircraft is marked as RON, it means that it is not expected to operate any additional flights until the following day, allowing for necessary rest periods for crews and the opportunity to conduct any overnight maintenance. In aviation operations, aircraft scheduling is meticulously planned, and understanding when a plane is remaining overnight at a station helps in managing logistics and operational efficiency. The aircraft may be at a layover point where no further flights are planned until the morning, ensuring it is ready for the next day's operations. This situation is distinctly different from maintenance checks, flight cancellations, or weather-related delays, which may not necessarily indicate that an aircraft is scheduled to stay at a station overnight as part of its flight plan.

8. Which aircraft type is represented by the code CRJ?

A. Cessna Regional Jet

B. Canadair Regional Jet

C. Columbia Regional Jet

D. Cascade Regional Jet

The aircraft type represented by the code CRJ is the Canadair Regional Jet. This designation refers specifically to a series of regional jets that were originally developed by Canadair and later acquired by Bombardier. The CRJ family includes several models, such as the CRJ-100, CRJ-200, CRJ-700, and CRJ-900, which are designed for short to medium-haul flights. The name Canadair reflects the manufacturer's origins, highlighting its Canadian roots and the significant role the aircraft has played in regional aviation. The designation is recognized internationally, particularly in the aviation and airline industry, making it important for flight attendants and aviation professionals to understand and be familiar with such codes. The other suggestions, while they include valid aircraft names, do not accurately represent the CRJ designation. Each of those terms corresponds to either different types or manufacturers that are not related to the Canadair Regional Jet series.

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9. What does 'first officer' assist with during a flight?

A. Aircraft maintenance

B. Setting passenger tickets

C. Manipulating the controls of the aircraft

D. Managing cabin crew schedules

The role of the first officer, often referred to as the co-pilot, is primarily to assist the captain in the operation of the aircraft. This includes manipulating the controls of the aircraft, which encompasses tasks such as navigating, communicating with air traffic control, and monitoring flight instruments. The first officer works closely with the captain to ensure a safe and efficient flight, taking on various responsibilities that contribute to the overall operation of the flight. In the context of a flying environment, the manipulation of controls is critical as it directly impacts the aircraft's navigation and performance during different phases of the flight such as takeoff, cruising, and landing. The collaborative efforts between the captain and first officer enhance safety and help manage various procedures effectively. The other options involve tasks that are either outside the scope of direct flight operations or pertain to different aspects of the aviation industry. Aircraft maintenance requires specialized technical knowledge and is typically carried out by qualified maintenance personnel. Managing passenger tickets is a function of the airline's operations and customer service rather than the cockpit crew, and managing cabin crew schedules is a part of logistical planning that relates to cabin operations, not the direct flying of the aircraft.

10. What is a jumpseat?

A. A reserved seat for passengers

B. A collapsible seat for crew in the cabin or flight deck

C. A seat designed for cargo storage

D. A type of seat for emergency exits

A jumpseat refers to a collapsible seat designed primarily for crew members, which can be found in both the cabin and the flight deck of an aircraft. This seating arrangement allows flight attendants, pilots, or other authorized crew members to secure a seat while in operation, especially during takeoff and landing. The jumpseat is a crucial component for crew members as it facilitates crew positioning and ensures they are seated and ready for critical phases of flight, all while maintaining space for passenger seating and cabin capabilities. In contrast, the other options pertain to different seating classifications. The reserved seat for passengers refers to standard passenger seating and does not have the same operational purpose as a jumpseat. A seat designed for cargo storage is unrelated to crew seating and focuses on the aircraft's capacity to carry freight. Lastly, seats for emergency exits are specifically designated for passenger safety and purpose, differing fundamentally from the functionality of jumpseats intended for crew use.

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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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