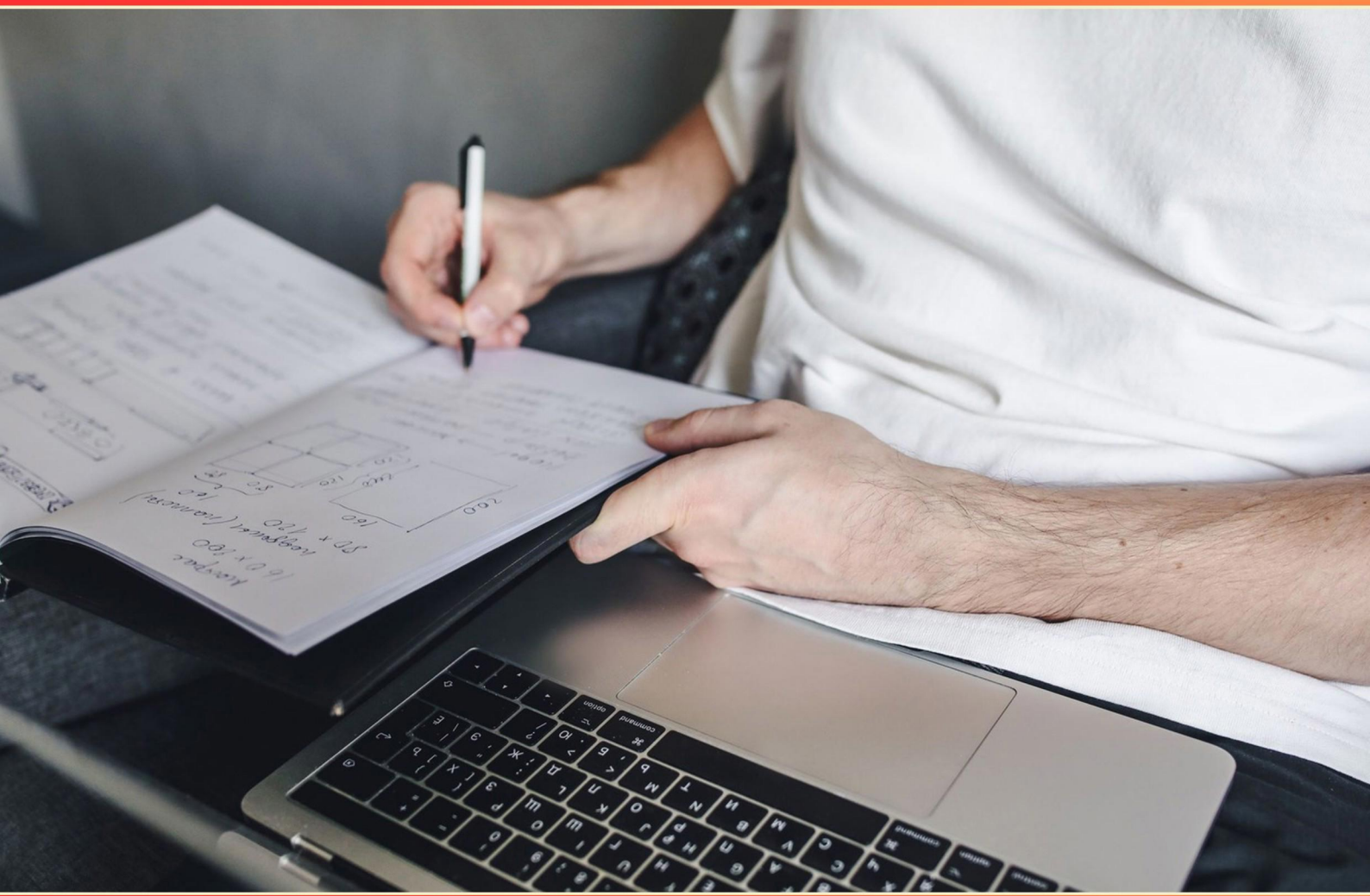
AAA EQC-152 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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.

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!

Questions

1. Fuel capacity (standard)?

A. 28 US gallons

B. 26 US gallons

C. 24 US gallons

D. 30 US gallons

2. Airspeed Flaps Normal Operating Range (White Arc) is which range?

A. 30-70 knots

B. 40-95 knots

C. 25-60 knots

D. 35-85 knots

3. Unusable fuel capacity value (as listed) is which of the following?

A. 0.75 US Gallons

B. 1.0 US Gallon

C. 2.0 US Gallons

D. 1.5 US Gallons

4. How many pounds are in 1 gallon of oil?

A. 6 lbs

B. 5 lbs

C. 7.5 lbs

D. 8 lbs

5. What best describes the role of QA/QC documentation in audits?

A. Documentation is optional in audits.

B. Documentation provides evidence of compliance, supports traceability, enables audits, and improves transparency.

C. Documentation is used only for marketing data.

D. Documentation should be avoided to speed up processes.

6. When taxiing and a strong quartering tail wind is present, what should the pilot do?

A. Increase throttle to escape wind

B. Avoid sudden burst of the throttle and avoid sharp braking

C. Use maximum braking

D. Turn off the engine and coast

7. What is a root cause analysis?

A. A systematic investigation to identify underlying causes of a problem, not just symptoms.

B. A process for repairing equipment.

C. A method to forecast future failures.

D. A procedure for selecting suppliers.

8. What is the engine sump oil capacity?

A. 5 Quartz

B. 4 Quartz

C. 6 Quartz

D. 7 Quartz

9. What is the Normal Operating Tachometer range?

A. 1,600-2,300 RPM

B. 1,900-2,550 RPM

C. 2,100-3,000 RPM

D. 1,800-2,400 RPM

10. What is the takeoff ground roll distance (no obstacle)?

A. 725 feet

B. 1,200 feet

C. 900 feet

D. 650 feet

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Fuel capacity (standard)?

A. 28 US gallons

B. 26 US gallons

C. 24 US gallons

D. 30 US gallons

Fuel capacity (standard) refers to the amount the tank holds in the base configuration, without optional extras like extended-range tanks. This baseline is used to compute typical range and to compare models. Among common base-spec capacities, 26 US gallons fits as the standard size, while larger values come from optional tanks and smaller values would be a variant with a smaller tank. So the standard capacity is 26 US gallons.

2. Airspeed Flaps Normal Operating Range (White Arc) is which range?

A. 30-70 knots

B. 40-95 knots

C. 25-60 knots

D. 35-85 knots

The white arc shows the flap operating range—the speeds at which you can safely extend or retract flaps. Its lower end is the stall speed with flaps down (Vso) and its upper end is the maximum flap-extended speed (Vfe). For this aircraft, those values are about 35 knots up to about 85 knots, so the flap-extended speed range you can safely fly within is roughly 35 to 85 knots. That's why this option is the best fit.

3. Unusable fuel capacity value (as listed) is which of the following?

A. 0.75 US Gallons

B. 1.0 US Gallon

C. 2.0 US Gallons

D. 1.5 US Gallons

Unusable fuel capacity is the fixed amount of fuel that remains in the tanks and cannot be used for flight because of how the fuel pickup and tank geometry work. It's the leftover you still have when the system is effectively empty. For this aircraft, that fixed leftover is 1.5 US gallons, so that is the value listed as unusable. The other numbers would imply different leftover amounts than the aircraft's design specifies, so they don't match the listed data.

4. How many pounds are in 1 gallon of oil?

A. 6 lbs

B. 5 lbs

C. 7.5 lbs

D. 8 lbs

Weight depends on density. A gallon is a fixed volume, so the weight of oil equals its density times that volume. Typical oil density is about 0.92 kg per liter. Since 1 gallon is 3.785 liters, the mass is roughly $0.92 \times 3.785 \approx 3.49$ kg, which is about 7.69 pounds. Rounding gives about 7.5 pounds per US gallon of oil. (Water would weigh about 8.34 pounds per gallon, since it's denser.)

5. What best describes the role of QA/QC documentation in audits?

A. Documentation is optional in audits.

B. Documentation provides evidence of compliance, supports traceability, enables audits, and improves transparency.

C. Documentation is used only for marketing data.

D. Documentation should be avoided to speed up processes.

QA/QC documentation serves as the evidence trail that shows how quality is managed. It records requirements, procedures, test results, approvals, deviations, and changes, forming proof of how processes meet standards and regulatory expectations. This documentation creates traceability from inputs through controls to outcomes, so auditors can follow the journey and verify that each step was considered and validated. It also enables audits by providing a clear, organized record that auditors can review to confirm conformity and the effectiveness of corrective actions. In addition, keeping information transparent helps stakeholders understand how decisions were made and that actions are based on documented facts rather than memory. Without proper documentation, proving compliance, understanding past actions, or identifying improvement opportunities becomes much more difficult. Examples include test reports, calibration certificates, nonconformity and CAPA records, and change control logs.

6. When taxiing and a strong quartering tail wind is present, what should the pilot do?

A. Increase throttle to escape wind

B. Avoid sudden burst of the throttle and avoid sharp braking

C. Use maximum braking

D. Turn off the engine and coast

During taxi with a strong quartering tailwind, maintaining control relies on smooth, coordinated inputs. The wind from behind and off to the side can push the aircraft sideways and gust unpredictably, so abrupt power changes or harsh braking can destabilize you. The best approach is to avoid sudden bursts of throttle and avoid sharp braking, using gradual power adjustments and gentle braking to keep the aircraft on the centerline and responsive to gusts. Increasing throttle to "escape" the wind tends to amplify the wind's effect and can push you off line. Maximum braking risks a skid in gusty wind conditions. Turning off the engine and coasting removes propulsion and braking capability, leaving you more vulnerable to being pushed off course.

7. What is a root cause analysis?

A. A systematic investigation to identify underlying causes of a problem, not just symptoms.

B. A process for repairing equipment.

C. A method to forecast future failures.

D. A procedure for selecting suppliers.

Root cause analysis is a systematic investigation aimed at uncovering the fundamental reasons why a problem occurred, not just addressing its visible symptoms. By drilling beyond what happened to why it happened, it helps identify weaknesses in processes, systems, or human factors that allowed the issue to occur in the first place. This deeper understanding guides corrective actions that prevent recurrence rather than providing only a temporary fix. Techniques like asking why multiple times or using a fishbone diagram help map out factors such as people, processes, equipment, materials, and environment, so you can target the true cause. It's not simply about repairing equipment, which is a maintenance task aimed at restoring function. It's not about predicting or forecasting future failures, which falls under reliability or prognostics. And it's not about selecting suppliers, which is a sourcing decision. Root cause analysis focuses on understanding and eliminating the underlying reasons an issue happens, leading to lasting improvement.

8. What is the engine sump oil capacity?

A. 5 Quartz

B. 4 Quartz

C. 6 Quartz

D. 7 Quartz

Oil capacity is the total amount of oil the engine lubrication system can hold when it's filled to the proper level. It includes the oil in the sump pan plus the oil that fills the filter and the engine passages. Manufacturers specify this capacity so you know exactly how much oil to add after an oil change. For this engine, the published specification is six quarts. That means when you've drained the old oil, replaced the filter, and refilled to the correct level, the system should contain about six quarts. Too little oil risks insufficient lubrication; too much can cause overfill issues. The six-quart figure matches the engine's design and intended oil Volume, making it the correct choice.

9. What is the Normal Operating Tachometer range?

A. 1,600-2,300 RPM

B. 1,900-2,550 RPM

C. 2,100-3,000 RPM

D. 1,800-2,400 RPM

A tachometer shows how fast the engine is turning in revolutions per minute, and the normal operating range is the window where the engine runs smoothly and safely during typical operation. The range around 1,900 to 2,550 RPM represents the speed at which the engine can produce steady power while maintaining proper cooling and oil pressure, without stressing the components. Staying in this band helps avoid lugging the engine (operating too slowly under load) and avoids overspeed (turning too fast, which can push the engine toward its redline and risk damage). While exact numbers can vary by engine type, this range is chosen as the safe, efficient zone for ordinary operation in this context. The other ranges either dip too close to idle, risking rough running and poor cooling, or push the RPM into higher, potentially harmful levels, so they aren't considered the normal operating window.

10. What is the takeoff ground roll distance (no obstacle)?

A. 725 feet

B. 1,200 feet

C. 900 feet

D. 650 feet

Takeoff ground roll is the distance the airplane covers on the runway from the moment you start the takeoff roll until the wheels leave the surface. With no obstacle present, you only count that initial rolling distance up to liftoff, not any additional distance needed to climb over an obstacle. In standard conditions for a typical light airplane, that ground roll is about 725 feet. The other numbers would reflect longer distances under different circumstances or different definitions (like distance to clear an obstacle or total takeoff distance), so they don't apply to the no-obstacle ground-roll scenario. That's why 725 feet is the best match.

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://aaaecq152.examzify.com

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