

AAAE Certified Member (CM) Module 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What are some options for airport operators to attempt to prevent incompatible land use?**
 - A. Airport Master Plan integration with local zoning and community plans.**
 - B. Adopt ordinances restricting incompatible land and limit the height of structures.**
 - C. Both the above.**
 - D. Do nothing.**

- 2. Which item is included in the ALP as a plan for improvements?**
 - A. Plan for improvements**
 - B. Emergency response plan**
 - C. Employee training plan**
 - D. Marketing plan**

- 3. Which TSA document provides direction to change security requirements?**
 - A. Security Directive - provide direction to change security requirements**
 - B. Information Circulars - provide best practices**
 - C. Operational Bulletins - set temporary measures**
 - D. Security Advisories - announce threat levels**

- 4. Movement vs Non-movement area: Which describes movement area?**
 - A. Non-Movement Areas Include Ramps And Aircraft Parking**
 - B. Movement Area Controlled By ATC (Runways, Taxiways, Other Areas)**
 - C. Both A And B**
 - D. Neither A Nor B**

- 5. Which preflight item provides essential information for flight planning, including airports and services?**
 - A. Airport Facility Directory**
 - B. Weather**
 - C. Notices to Airman**
 - D. Weight and Balance**

- 6. A displaced threshold can be used to provide what safety-related provision?**
- A. Safety area dimensions.**
 - B. Parking area for emergency vehicles.**
 - C. Extra runway width.**
 - D. Lighting for night operations.**
- 7. Which contract type involves a single entity providing both design and construction?**
- A. Design-build**
 - B. Construction manager-at-risk**
 - C. Task-order**
 - D. Single-source**
- 8. The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) had which primary role?**
- A. Make safety rules and economic regulation of the airlines**
 - B. Manage air traffic control**
 - C. Set aviation taxes**
 - D. Fund airport construction**
- 9. What structures are generally considered incompatible with airport operations?**
- A. Residential, schools, churches, public hospitals or health facilities and concert halls**
 - B. Skyscrapers and stadiums only**
 - C. Factories and warehouses**
 - D. Deserted farmland**
- 10. Which contract type means the contract is available from only one source?**
- A. Single-source**
 - B. Task-order**
 - C. Design-build**
 - D. Graduated Lease**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What are some options for airport operators to attempt to prevent incompatible land use?
 - A. Airport Master Plan integration with local zoning and community plans.
 - B. Adopt ordinances restricting incompatible land and limit the height of structures.
 - C. Both the above.**
 - D. Do nothing.

Preventing incompatible land use around an airport relies on a mix of forward-looking planning and enforceable rules. The airport master plan outlines long-range needs and protections for safety areas, airspace, and noise considerations, showing how future development should be positioned relative to runways and flight paths. When this plan is integrated with local zoning and community plans, the broader municipality aligns its development rules with the airport's operational needs, reducing conflicts and ensuring that new projects fit within safety and noise boundaries. At the same time, adopting ordinances that restrict incompatible land uses and cap building heights provides the legal authority to prevent projects that could create obstacles, increase risks, or worsen noise exposure for existing and future operations. Together, these approaches create both a guiding framework and enforceable protections, making them a comprehensive strategy to keep land use compatible around the airport.

2. Which item is included in the ALP as a plan for improvements?
 - A. Plan for improvements**
 - B. Emergency response plan
 - C. Employee training plan
 - D. Marketing plan

The Airport Layout Plan (ALP) is a long-range planning document that maps the current airport layout and outlines the future projects and improvements needed to handle growth and ensure safety. The item included as a plan for improvements fits this purpose because the ALP's main function is to identify specific development projects, where they will be located, and when they're planned. The other items—an emergency response plan, an employee training plan, and a marketing plan—serve different purposes: safety/response, workforce development, and promotion, respectively, and they aren't the part of the ALP that lays out concrete facility improvements.

3. Which TSA document provides direction to change security requirements?

- A. Security Directive - provide direction to change security requirements**
- B. Information Circulars - provide best practices**
- C. Operational Bulletins - set temporary measures**
- D. Security Advisories - announce threat levels**

Security Directives are documents issued to mandate immediate changes to security requirements. When TSA identifies a vulnerability or evolving threat, it uses a Security Directive to require specific changes in procedures, resources, or controls that must be implemented promptly across affected entities. This makes it the best answer because the purpose of a Security Directive is precisely to change or tighten security requirements, not merely to share best practices, outline temporary measures, or announce threat levels. For context, Information Circulars convey non-mandatory guidance on best practices, Operational Bulletins establish temporary measures, and Security Advisories warn about threats or conditions without mandating formal changes.

4. Movement vs Non-movement area: Which describes movement area?

- A. Non-Movement Areas Include Ramps And Aircraft Parking**
- B. Movement Area Controlled By ATC (Runways, Taxiways, Other Areas)**
- C. Both A And B**
- D. Neither A Nor B**

Movement area is the part of the airport surface where aircraft move and is controlled by ATC, including runways, taxiways, and other surfaces that affect aircraft movement. Non-movement areas cover ramps, aircraft parking areas, and similar zones where aircraft don't move under ATC control for takeoffs and landings. Therefore, the description that fits movement area is that it's controlled by ATC and includes runways, taxiways, and other areas. The other statement describes non-movement areas, so it doesn't describe movement.

5. Which preflight item provides essential information for flight planning, including airports and services?

- A. Airport Facility Directory**
- B. Weather**
- C. Notices to Airman**
- D. Weight and Balance**

Preflight planning relies on a reliable source of airport and service information. The Airport Facility Directory is the go-to resource because it compiles detailed data for each airport, including available services (fuel, maintenance, hangars), operating hours, runway and taxiway specifics, radio frequencies, and other essential facilities. This makes it the best choice for planning where you can land, what services you can access, and how to contact the field. Weather provides conditions that affect planning, but it doesn't give the baseline information about airports and the services they offer. NOTAMs alert you to temporary hazards or closures, not the regular services at an airport. Weight and Balance focuses on how the aircraft is loaded, not on airport facilities or services.

6. A displaced threshold can be used to provide what safety-related provision?

- A. Safety area dimensions.**
- B. Parking area for emergency vehicles.**
- C. Extra runway width.**
- D. Lighting for night operations.**

A displaced threshold creates a buffer at the end of the runway by moving where landings can begin. The pavement before that displaced threshold isn't used for landing, but it can be used for takeoff, taxi, and rollout in certain operations. This setup provides a safety buffer in the approach and departure path, giving pilots additional clearance from obstacles and a defined safety area at the runway end. That's why it's described as providing safety area dimensions—the displaced threshold is there to ensure adequate obstacle clearance and safer operations near the end of the runway. The other options don't reflect what a displaced threshold changes or provides.

7. Which contract type involves a single entity providing both design and construction?

- A. Design-build**
- B. Construction manager-at-risk**
- C. Task-order**
- D. Single-source**

The key idea here is design-build, where one entity handles both the design and construction of a project under a single contract. This arrangement creates a single point of accountability and tends to streamline communication, allowing faster decision-making and often shorter schedules since design and construction teams work together from the start. In contrast, other approaches separate design and construction or use different governance structures: a construction manager-at-risk involves a manager who oversees the build and collaborates with designers but doesn't assign all design and construction to one firm; task-order contracts deliver work in discrete tasks under a master agreement and don't inherently merge design and construction under one entity; and single-source is about choosing a supplier and doesn't inherently combine design and construction responsibilities.

8. The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) had which primary role?

- A. Make safety rules and economic regulation of the airlines**
- B. Manage air traffic control**
- C. Set aviation taxes**
- D. Fund airport construction**

The main idea being tested is understanding what the Civil Aeronautics Board was responsible for: regulating civil aviation with a focus on safety standards and how airlines operated economically. The CAB set safety rules for aircraft and crews and also controlled economic aspects of airlines, such as route approval and fare or entry regulation. This dual role defined its primary function. Air traffic control, for example, is handled by the Federal Aviation Administration, not the CAB. Aviation taxes are collected by government revenue bodies, and funding for airport construction comes from programs run by DOT/FAA, not CAB. So the CAB's core duty was to establish safety rules and regulate the economic activities of the airlines.

9. What structures are generally considered incompatible with airport operations?

A. Residential, schools, churches, public hospitals or health facilities and concert halls

B. Skyscrapers and stadiums only

C. Factories and warehouses

D. Deserted farmland

Nearby airports, certain land uses are avoided because they involve many people or essential services that can be affected by aircraft noise and safety concerns. The first option includes residential areas, schools, churches, public hospitals or health facilities, and concert halls—places with high occupancy and sensitive activities. These settings are especially vulnerable to noise, vibrations, and the rare risk of an aircraft incident, and they also require quick emergency access, which can conflict with flight operations. Keeping such uses out of the immediate airport influence area helps protect people and maintain safe, efficient operations. In contrast, skyscrapers and stadiums can create obstruction or aesthetic considerations but aren't universally categorized with the same broad safety and noise sensitivity issues; factories/warehouses and deserted farmland don't carry the same combination of high occupancy and critical services near flight paths.

10. Which contract type means the contract is available from only one source?

A. Single-source

B. Task-order

C. Design-build

D. Graduated Lease

Single-source contracts are awarded to one supplier when that supplier is the only one able to fulfill the requirement—due to unique capabilities, proprietary technology, or urgent timing. This means there's no competitive bidding because the contract is available from only one source. The other options describe different ways of delivering or financing work rather than exclusivity: a task-order arrangement issues specific tasks under a master contract, often involving multiple vendors; design-build combines design and construction under one entity; and a graduated lease focuses on increasing lease payments over time.

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://aaaecmmodule1.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE