AAAE Certified Member (CM) Module 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. What is the function of a Financial Feasibility Analysis?

A. Projects the impact of the project on operating revenues and expenses

B. Determines runway length based on demand

C. Analyzes air traffic control staffing requirements

D. Plans terminal passenger flow and scheduling

2. Which plan helps mitigate and manage water quality by regulating discharges into wastewater and stormwater?

A. NPDES

B. SWPPP

C. SIP

D. BMP

3. Which radar type is used for terminal-area surveillance with about a 60 nautical mile range?

A. Airport Surveillance Radar

B. Air Route Surveillance Radar

C. Airport Surface Detection Equipment

D. Precision Runway Monitoring

4. Which radar type provides en-route surveillance with a range of about 100 to 250 nautical miles?

A. Airport Surveillance Radar

B. Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR)

C. Airport Surface Detection Equipment

D. Precision Runway Monitoring

5. How many types of FIS facilities are described?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

6. Which ALP approval type signifies full, unconditional approval?

A. Unconditional

B. Conditional

C. Mixed

D. Categorical exclusion

7. The conical surface extends to a horizontal distance up to 4,000 ft at which slope ratio?

A. 20:1

B. 10:1

C. 15:1

D. 25:1

8. What are the steps of an airport master plan?

A. Technical Report

B. Cost-Benefit Analysis

C. Environmental Impact Statement

D. Public Safety Plan

9. Sustainability is defined as

A. Short-term profits

B. Establishing processes benefitting future societies

C. Maximizing resource use

D. Reducing costs only

10. PRP stands for Potentially Responsible Party. Who qualifies as a PRP?

A. Anyone with any involvement with a pollutant

B. Only large corporations

C. Only polluters who cause spills

D. Only government entities

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the function of a Financial Feasibility Analysis?

A. Projects the impact of the project on operating revenues and expenses

B. Determines runway length based on demand

C. Analyzes air traffic control staffing requirements

D. Plans terminal passenger flow and scheduling

Evaluating financial viability is about whether the project will make economic sense by estimating its financial performance. A Financial Feasibility Analysis projects how the project will affect operating revenues and expenses over time, and it also includes capital costs, financing, and resulting cash flow. From these projections, you determine profitability, payback periods, and returns like NPV or IRR, which helps decide if the project should proceed, be modified, or be set aside, and how it compares to alternatives. The other considerations focus on physical or operational aspects—runway capacity, staffing, or passenger flow planning—not on whether the project can financially sustain itself.

2. Which plan helps mitigate and manage water quality by regulating discharges into wastewater and stormwater?

A. NPDES

B. SWPPP

C. SIP

D. BMP

Controlling what gets released into water bodies through a permit system is how water quality is managed. The NPDES program is designed to regulate point-source discharges to wastewater and stormwater under the Clean Water Act, requiring facilities to obtain permits, meet effluent limits, and implement monitoring and reporting to protect water quality. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan focuses specifically on reducing stormwater pollution at construction or industrial sites within that permit framework, but does not regulate all discharges the way NPDES does. SIP pertains to air quality, and BMPs are general practices rather than the overarching regulatory mechanism.

3. Which radar type is used for terminal-area surveillance with about a 60 nautical mile range?

A. Airport Surveillance Radar

B. Air Route Surveillance Radar

C. Airport Surface Detection Equipment

D. Precision Runway Monitoring

Terminal-area surveillance is about tracking aircraft around an airport to manage arrivals and departures within a roughly 60 nautical mile radius. Airport Surveillance Radar is designed for this role, providing the air traffic controllers with real-time radar coverage of the airspace around the airport to monitor and sequence inbound and outbound flights. The other options serve different purposes: Air Route Surveillance Radar covers much larger, en-route airspace at longer ranges; Airport Surface Detection Equipment monitors movement on the airport surface rather than in the air; and Precision Runway Monitoring focuses on precise monitoring of aircraft on approach to a specific runway. So for terminal-area surveillance at about 60 nautical miles, the appropriate radar is Airport Surveillance Radar.

4. Which radar type provides en-route surveillance with a range of about 100 to 250 nautical miles?

A. Airport Surveillance Radar

B. Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR)

C. Airport Surface Detection Equipment

D. Precision Runway Monitoring

Long-range en-route surveillance is provided by Air Route Surveillance Radar. This system is designed to cover large swaths of airspace between airports, with typical ranges from about 100 to 250 nautical miles depending on altitude and radar capabilities. It usually combines primary radar returns with transponder (SSR) data to present controllers with accurate tracks, identities, and altitudes for aircraft cruising on airways. The other systems are oriented to terminal or surface operations—Airport Surveillance Radar monitors the area around a specific airport, Airport Surface Detection Equipment watches the ground movements on the airfield, and Precision Runway Monitoring focuses on high-precision runway approaches. So the described capability aligns with Air Route Surveillance Radar.

5. How many types of FIS facilities are described?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Flight Information Service facilities are described in three distinct kinds, each serving a different scale of airspace and phase of flight. One type provides information for en-route operations across the airway network, another covers the terminal area around airports (approach and departure), and the third handles information at the aerodrome level to support arrivals and departures. These three scopes together represent the full set described, so three is the right count. Two would miss one of the scopes, while four or five would imply additional categories not described in the material.

6. Which ALP approval type signifies full, unconditional approval?

A. Unconditional

B. Conditional

C. Mixed

D. Categorical exclusion

Unconditional approval means the approval is granted with no conditions attached. This is the strongest form of permission, allowing you to proceed without needing to satisfy additional requirements, steps, or safeguards first. In the ALP context, that instant, full permission is what "unconditional" conveys, so it's the best match for "full, unconditional approval." A conditional approval, by contrast, would require you to meet specific conditions before you can move forward, so it isn't full approval yet. A mixed approach would combine unconditional results for some parts with conditions for others, which still isn't the complete, unconditional clearance. The categorical exclusion concept comes from environmental review terminology and doesn't describe an unconditional approval status for the ALP itself; it indicates that certain actions don't trigger further environmental analysis, not that they're fully approved without strings attached.

7. The conical surface extends to a horizontal distance up to 4,000 ft at which slope ratio?

A. 20:1

B. 10:1

C. 15:1

D. 25:1

Slope ratio tells you how far you must go horizontally for each unit of vertical change. A 20:1 ratio means 20 units of horizontal distance for every 1 unit of rise. If the conical surface reaches 4,000 ft horizontally, the vertical rise is 4,000 ÷ 20 = 200 ft. So the 20:1 ratio matches that horizontal extent. Using other ratios would yield different heights for the same 4,000 ft horizontal distance (for example, 10:1 would give 400 ft rise, 15:1 about 266.7 ft, 25:1 about 160 ft), which is why 20:1 is the appropriate slope ratio here.

8. What are the steps of an airport master plan?

A. Technical Report

B. Cost-Benefit Analysis

C. Environmental Impact Statement

D. Public Safety Plan

In an airport master plan, the main deliverable that captures the entire study is a Technical Report. This document gathers everything the plan does: inventory of current facilities, demand forecasts, facility needs analysis, development alternatives, the recommended program, and the implementation plan with cost estimates and phasing. It ties together methods, data, analyses, and rationale so stakeholders can assess and approve the long-range strategy. Other options describe important components that may appear within the process, but they aren't the overall product the master plan produces. A Cost-Benefit Analysis is a tool used to compare options, often part of evaluating alternatives. An Environmental Impact Statement might be required if significant environmental effects are involved, typically as a parallel or subsequent process. A Public Safety Plan focuses on safety-specific requirements and may be developed alongside or after the master plan, but it isn't the central master plan deliverable.

9. Sustainability is defined as

A. Short-term profits

B. Establishing processes benefitting future societies

C. Maximizing resource use

D. Reducing costs only

Sustainability is a long-term approach that aims to meet present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. The option describing establishing processes benefitting future societies fits this idea best, because it focuses on building enduring systems and practices that support well-being over time rather than chasing short-term gains. It implicitly includes balancing environmental stewardship, social equity, and economic viability—the idea that actions today should preserve options and resources for tomorrow. The other choices miss this forward-looking, system-wide perspective: prioritizing short-term profits ignores future impacts; maximizing resource use depletes natural capital required for future needs; reducing costs only overlooks environmental and social consequences and the long-term costs those neglect.

10. PRP stands for Potentially Responsible Party. Who qualifies as a PRP?

A. Anyone with any involvement with a pollutant

B. Only large corporations

C. Only polluters who cause spills

D. Only government entities

The main idea is who can be designated as a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) under environmental cleanup law. PRPs aren't limited to large companies or to those who caused a big spill; they include anyone who has involvement with a pollutant at a site. This can include generators of the waste, transporters who moved it to the site, parties who arranged for disposal or treatment, and current or past owners or operators of the site. Because the responsibility hinges on involvement with the pollutant and disposal activities, not on the entity's size or a specific incident, the broad definition is what makes this option correct. The other options are too narrow—they exclude individuals, small entities, or non-spiller involvement, which can still trigger PRP status.

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://aaaecmmodule2.examzify.com

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