

AAAE Certified Member Training 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

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- 1. What is the title of the FBI agent that deals with aviation issues?**
 - A. Airport Security Officer**
 - B. Aviation Safety Agent**
 - C. Airport Liaison Officer**
 - D. Flight Security Officer**
- 2. What was a significant effect of the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978?**
 - A. Established a new governing body**
 - B. Dissolved the CAB**
 - C. Increased government subsidies**
 - D. Restricted low-cost airlines**
- 3. The Access Interface encompasses which of the following elements?**
 - A. Curbside delivery areas and parking**
 - B. Intermodal connections including curb frontage and public transit**
 - C. Security areas and waiting lounges**
 - D. Fueling stations and baggage areas**
- 4. What significant influence do local business representatives have on air carriers?**
 - A. They can influence airline pricing policies**
 - B. They can provide accurate information on the local market**
 - C. They can determine the number of flights**
 - D. They have authority over air traffic control**
- 5. Aircraft can't fly in or over which type of airspace?**
 - A. Class G airspace**
 - B. Restricted airspace**
 - C. Class C airspace**
 - D. Class D airspace**

- 6. What type of crisis requires planned communication as part of the Airport Emergency Plan?**
- A. Creeping crisis**
 - B. Public relations crisis**
 - C. Predictable crisis**
 - D. Operational crisis**
- 7. Which of the following is a characteristic of Class F airspace?**
- A. It is uncontrolled airspace**
 - B. It is intended for federal airways**
 - C. It is designated as international airspace**
 - D. It caters strictly to Class D operations**
- 8. According to Grant Assurance #29, what must be kept up to date in relation to the airport layout?**
- A. The airport's emergency preparedness plans**
 - B. The Airport Layout Plan (ALP)**
 - C. The terminal management structure**
 - D. The public transportation options to the airport**
- 9. What device is used to measure pavement friction properties?**
- A. Decelerometer (DEC)**
 - B. Pavement Friction Tester (PFT)**
 - C. Continuous Friction Measuring Equipment (CFME)**
 - D. Runway Friction Analyzer (RFA)**
- 10. Base rates can include which of the following costs?**
- A. Advertising expenses**
 - B. Cost of environmental assessments**
 - C. Airport manager salaries**
 - D. Catering costs for passenger services**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the title of the FBI agent that deals with aviation issues?

- A. Airport Security Officer**
- B. Aviation Safety Agent**
- C. Airport Liaison Officer**
- D. Flight Security Officer**

The title of the FBI agent that deals specifically with aviation issues is "Airport Liaison Officer." This role is focused on ensuring security and safety within the aviation sector, and these officers collaborate closely with airport personnel, law enforcement, federal agencies, and various stakeholders to address aviation threats and enhance security protocols. Their responsibilities often include investigating incidents at airports, coordinating responses to aviation-related crimes, and providing guidance on security measures that respond to current threats. The nature of their work requires them to have a deep understanding of both aviation operations and law enforcement procedures, making the Airport Liaison Officer pivotal in maintaining aviation security. This role is distinct from others that may imply a focus on security or safety but do not encompass the full scope of aviation-related issues and the collaborative aspects necessary in aviation security contexts.

2. What was a significant effect of the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978?

- A. Established a new governing body**
- B. Dissolved the CAB**
- C. Increased government subsidies**
- D. Restricted low-cost airlines**

The Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 had a profound impact on the airline industry by effectively dissolving the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB), which had been responsible for regulating the industry before deregulation. The CAB's dissolution marked a significant shift from a highly regulated environment to one where market forces would dictate airline operations, pricing, and routes. This change facilitated competition among airlines, allowing new entrants to emerge and existing airlines to have greater flexibility in making operational decisions. As a result, consumers benefitted from increased competition, which often led to lower fares and more choices in air travel options. The dissolution of the CAB was a pivotal moment that ushered in a new era for the airline industry, characterized by deregulation and greater market-driven dynamics.

3. The Access Interface encompasses which of the following elements?

- A. Curbside delivery areas and parking**
- B. Intermodal connections including curb frontage and public transit**
- C. Security areas and waiting lounges**
- D. Fueling stations and baggage areas**

The Access Interface is a critical component of the transportation system at airports, as it pertains to the ways in which passengers and vehicles connect with the airport. The correct answer highlights the importance of intermodal connections, which refers to the integration of different modes of transportation. B illustrates this concept by encompassing curb frontage and public transit options, which are essential for providing seamless transitions for passengers arriving at and departing from the airport. Curb frontage allows for convenient passenger drop-off and pick-up, while public transit options, such as buses and trains, facilitate access for travelers who do not use private vehicles. This interconnectedness is vital for effective airport operation and enhances overall accessibility for users. The other options do not fully capture the essence of the Access Interface. While curbside delivery areas and parking (in option A) play a role in airport access, they do not encompass the broader intermodal aspect or integration of transportation systems that is critical to passenger experience. Security areas and waiting lounges (in option C) and fueling stations and baggage areas (in option D) are essential airport components but are not directly related to how passengers access the airport, making them less relevant to the concept of the Access Interface.

4. What significant influence do local business representatives have on air carriers?

- A. They can influence airline pricing policies**
- B. They can provide accurate information on the local market**
- C. They can determine the number of flights**
- D. They have authority over air traffic control**

Local business representatives play a crucial role in providing airlines with accurate information about the local market. This information includes insights into the economic environment, demand trends, consumer preferences, and competition. Having a deep understanding of these factors allows airlines to make informed decisions about route planning, service offerings, and marketing strategies. By sharing their expertise on local business conditions and passenger segments, these representatives help carriers align their operations with the needs and potential of the area, ultimately enhancing the viability and profitability of their services. The other options, while relevant to the air transport industry, do not accurately capture the primary influence that local business representatives exert. For instance, while business representatives can advocate for specific needs that might impact service frequency or offerings, they do not directly influence flight schedules or pricing policies, nor do they have authority over air traffic control, which is managed by federal regulatory agencies.

5. Aircraft can't fly in or over which type of airspace?

- A. Class G airspace
- B. Restricted airspace**
- C. Class C airspace
- D. Class D airspace

The correct answer is that aircraft are prohibited from flying in or over restricted airspace. Restricted airspace is designated for specific purposes, such as military operations, and is typically established to ensure safety and security. Within this airspace, there are flight restrictions and certain conditions that must be met for access. This can include the need for prior authorization from the controlling authority, which may not always be granted. Violating the boundaries of restricted airspace can lead to serious consequences, including potential safety hazards and legal repercussions. Other airspace classifications, such as Class G, Class C, and Class D, allow for flight under certain conditions and with established communication protocols. Class G is uncontrolled airspace with minimal restrictions, while Class C and D airspaces have specific communication requirements and traffic management to safely accommodate aircraft operations.

6. What type of crisis requires planned communication as part of the Airport Emergency Plan?

- A. Creeping crisis**
- B. Public relations crisis
- C. Predictable crisis
- D. Operational crisis

The correct answer focuses on the concept of a creeping crisis, which is characterized by a gradual buildup of events or circumstances that can escalate into a significant issue if not managed appropriately. In the context of airport operations, a creeping crisis is often not immediately apparent, making it essential to have a planned communication strategy in place as part of the Airport Emergency Plan. Planned communication during a creeping crisis is crucial because it allows airport management to provide timely updates, maintain transparency, and address any potential fears or concerns from the public, stakeholders, and employees. This proactive communication approach can help mitigate the impact of the crisis as it unfolds, ensure that key messages are consistently conveyed, and maintain trust with the airport's various constituencies. The importance of planned communication in a creeping crisis contrasts with other types of crises, where the nature and urgency may or may not call for such detailed communication strategies. For example, in public relations crises, the reaction may be more focused on managing image rather than a comprehensive communication plan. In predictable crises, there may already be established response mechanisms in place. Finally, operational crises often necessitate an immediate focus on addressing the situation rather than on communication planning.

7. Which of the following is a characteristic of Class F airspace?

- A. It is uncontrolled airspace**
- B. It is intended for federal airways**
- C. It is designated as international airspace**
- D. It caters strictly to Class D operations**

Class F airspace is characterized by its designation as international airspace. This type of airspace is established for use by international operations and allows for specific regulations and operational procedures distinct from other classes of airspace.

International airspace, often referred to under Class F, is pertinent to areas that are not under the jurisdiction of any single country and typically includes high-altitude routes used by international flights. It is crucial for maintaining safe distances between various aircraft, especially when crossing national boundaries, and facilitates international air traffic management. While other classifications of airspace like Class D are more focused on operations around airports with air traffic control services, Class F embodies a broader context that encompasses international travel, thereby requiring compliance with various international regulations. The consideration of uncontrolled airspace or federal airways does not encapsulate the primary purpose and definition of Class F airspace, which is primarily oriented towards international navigation and operations.

8. According to Grant Assurance #29, what must be kept up to date in relation to the airport layout?

- A. The airport's emergency preparedness plans**
- B. The Airport Layout Plan (ALP)**
- C. The terminal management structure**
- D. The public transportation options to the airport**

In relation to Grant Assurance #29, the requirement to keep the Airport Layout Plan (ALP) up to date is specifically focused on the physical development and operational needs of the airport. The ALP serves as a critical tool for airport planning, providing a graphical representation of existing and proposed facilities, ensuring that development is consistent with safety standards, regulatory compliance, and future growth projections. Keeping the ALP current allows for effective management of land use surrounding the airport, coordination of development projects, and communication with stakeholders, including regulatory authorities. It also plays a significant role in acquiring funding for airport improvements and expansions, since many federal and state funding programs require an up-to-date ALP as part of the grant assurance conditions. This understanding emphasizes how important it is to maintain accuracy in airport planning documents, such as the ALP, to ensure the airport operates efficiently and remains compliant with applicable regulations and assurances.

9. What device is used to measure pavement friction properties?

- A. Decelerometer (DEC)**
- B. Pavement Friction Tester (PFT)**
- C. Continuous Friction Measuring Equipment (CFME)**
- D. Runway Friction Analyzer (RFA)**

The device commonly used to measure pavement friction properties is the decelerometer. This instrument evaluates the friction between a surface and a tire by measuring the deceleration of a vehicle as it moves over the pavement. The decelerometer is designed to provide quantitative data regarding how well a pavement surface can provide traction, which is crucial for maintaining safety on roadways and runway surfaces. Measuring pavement friction is vital, particularly for airport runways and paved roads, as insufficient friction can lead to skidding and accidents during adverse weather conditions. The decelerometer allows for the collection of data that informs maintenance practices and safety assessments. While other devices in the choices also measure friction properties, they each serve different purposes or have specific methodologies that may not align with the standard practice of measuring pavement friction as effectively as the decelerometer does.

10. Base rates can include which of the following costs?

- A. Advertising expenses**
- B. Cost of environmental assessments**
- C. Airport manager salaries**
- D. Catering costs for passenger services**

Base rates typically refer to the foundational costs that are essential for the basic operation and maintenance of an airport. These costs usually include various operational expenses that a facility incurs on a regular basis. The inclusion of the cost of environmental assessments as a base rate is particularly relevant because these assessments are a critical component of regulatory compliance and ongoing operational sustainability for airports. They help ensure that the facility meets environmental standards and guidelines, which can affect not only operational procedures but also overall financial planning and resource allocation. In contrast, advertising expenses are typically variable costs aimed at promoting the airport, airport manager salaries, while important, relate more to personnel costs rather than foundational operational costs, and catering costs are associated with passenger services and thus fall more into the category of operational expenditures rather than base rates.

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://aaaecmtraining.examzify.com>

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

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