

A/C Ground Group II - ERJ 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. Which system in an aircraft would most benefit from load shedding?**
 - A. Lighting systems**
 - B. Critical flight controls**
 - C. Passenger entertainment systems**
 - D. Landing gear systems**
- 2. What does the acronym "GFCI" stand for, and what is its purpose?**
 - A. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter; it prevents overheating**
 - B. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter; it protects against electrical shock**
 - C. General Fault Circuit Interrupter; it stabilizes electrical systems**
 - D. General Flight Circuit Interrupter; it maximizes battery life**
- 3. Can the emergency escape slide still be used as an escape device if it is incapable of holding air or sustaining an inflated condition?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only in emergencies**
 - D. Depends on the aircraft type**
- 4. On the ERJ 175, which component must be actuated to release the door from its locked position?**
 - A. Emergency handle**
 - B. Gust lock**
 - C. Main handle**
 - D. Caution strap**
- 5. Who is typically responsible for opening the MCD during normal operations on the ERJ 175?**
 - A. FWD FA**
 - B. AFT FA**
 - C. Pilot**
 - D. Ground crew**

6. How many seats are located in the flight deck of the ERJ 175?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

7. What safety equipment is necessary when working on aircraft electrical systems?

- A. Insulated gloves, safety glasses, and appropriate clothing
- B. A helmet and steel-toed boots
- C. Ear protection and safety harnesses
- D. Fire-resistant gloves and goggles

8. Why is a circuit diagram significant in aircraft maintenance?

- A. It provides a visual representation of electrical systems
- B. It outlines the weight distribution of components
- C. It indicates fuel efficiency metrics
- D. It lists all emergency procedures for electrical failures

9. How many crew life vests are installed in the AFT FA station of the ERJ 175?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

10. In aviation, what does the acronym "TAS" stand for?

- A. Transient Airspeed
- B. True Airspeed
- C. Technical Airspeed
- D. Target Airspeed

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which system in an aircraft would most benefit from load shedding?

- A. Lighting systems**
- B. Critical flight controls**
- C. Passenger entertainment systems**
- D. Landing gear systems**

Load shedding is a strategy used in aircraft systems management to conserve power during situations where there is an insufficient electrical supply. The goal is to prioritize essential systems while temporarily disabling non-essential systems to ensure the safety and functionality of critical operations. The passenger entertainment systems are considered non-essential compared to critical flight controls, landing gear systems, and lighting systems. In situations where power is limited, shedding loads from entertainment systems allows for more battery power to be allocated to systems that are crucial for the operation and safety of the aircraft. While passengers may enjoy entertainment features, the priority in any electrical management scenario will always be on the systems that ensure the aircraft can operate effectively and safely. In contrast, critical flight controls, landing gear, and even the lighting systems serve vital roles for the safe operation of the aircraft. Disabling these systems would pose immediate risks to safety and performance, thus load shedding them would not be a feasible option. Consequently, load shedding primarily targets systems that do not affect the fundamental operation of the aircraft, solidifying the passenger entertainment systems as the most appropriate choice for this strategy.

2. What does the acronym "GFCI" stand for, and what is its purpose?

- A. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter; it prevents overheating**
- B. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter; it protects against electrical shock**
- C. General Fault Circuit Interrupter; it stabilizes electrical systems**
- D. General Flight Circuit Interrupter; it maximizes battery life**

The acronym "GFCI" stands for Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter. Its primary purpose is to protect individuals from electrical shock. A GFCI is a safety device commonly used in areas where water and electricity may come into contact, such as kitchens, bathrooms, and outdoor spaces. It functions by continuously monitoring the flow of electrical current through a circuit. If it detects an imbalance between the outgoing and incoming current — which may indicate a leakage of current to the ground, potentially through a person's body — it interrupts the flow of electricity almost instantaneously. This rapid response can prevent severe shocks, injuries, or fatalities caused by electrical current. Understanding the importance of GFCIs in safety protocols helps emphasize their role in reducing the risk of accidents related to electricity.

3. Can the emergency escape slide still be used as an escape device if it is incapable of holding air or sustaining an inflated condition?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only in emergencies**
- D. Depends on the aircraft type**

In situations where an emergency escape slide is unable to hold air or maintain its inflation, it is considered ineffective for use as an escape device. The primary purpose of an emergency escape slide is to facilitate a quick and safe evacuation of passengers from the aircraft in the event of an emergency. An inflated slide functions by providing a controlled descent, allowing individuals to exit the aircraft rapidly while avoiding injury. If the slide cannot sustain an inflated condition, it will not provide the necessary support and safety features that an effective evacuation requires. An uninflated slide could lead to increased risks of injury during evacuation, as it would not cushion the impact upon descent or guide individuals safely away from the aircraft. Thus, using a slide that cannot maintain inflation is impractical and unsafe, affirming that under such conditions, the slide cannot serve its intended function as an emergency escape device.

4. On the ERJ 175, which component must be actuated to release the door from its locked position?

- A. Emergency handle**
- B. Gust lock**
- C. Main handle**
- D. Caution strap**

The gust lock is a crucial component for the operation of the ERJ 175's door system. Its primary function is to secure the aircraft's doors in a closed and locked position, ensuring that they remain sealed during flight and are not inadvertently opened under high wind conditions or adverse situations. Actuating the gust lock releases the door from its locked position, allowing the main handle to be used to open the door safely. This sequence is designed to prevent accidental opening of the door, which could lead to dangerous situations both on the ground and in-flight. Understanding the role of the gust lock is essential for ensuring the safety and proper operation of the aircraft's doors during ground operations. In this context, the other components listed have distinct roles. The emergency handle is typically used for manual operations in emergencies, the main handle is used to physically open the door once it is unlocked, and the caution strap is primarily there to ensure that crew members do not inadvertently put themselves in danger when the door is operated. The successful release of the door relies specifically on the proper actuation of the gust lock mechanism first.

5. Who is typically responsible for opening the MCD during normal operations on the ERJ 175?

- A. FWD FA**
- B. AFT FA**
- C. Pilot**
- D. Ground crew**

The Forward Flight Attendant (FWD FA) is typically responsible for opening the Main Cargo Door (MCD) during normal operations on the ERJ 175. This task falls within the responsibilities assigned to cabin crew members, where the FWD FA plays a crucial role in ensuring the safe and efficient boarding and deplaning processes. In normal operational procedures, the FWD FA is positioned to manage passenger flow through the forward entry door and will often coordinate with the flight deck and ground crew when it comes to securing the aircraft and handling doors upon arrival and before departure. The FWD FA's knowledge of the aircraft systems and procedures enables them to efficiently carry out tasks like opening the MCD, which is essential for unloading luggage and cargo safely. While the other options refer to various roles that are inherently important for aircraft operations, they do not align with the standard practices for opening the MCD. The AFT FA typically manages the rear cabin area and is not directly involved with cargo operations. The pilots focus on flying the aircraft and do not handle ground operations related to cabin access. Ground crew personnel assist but under the supervision of cabin crew, especially during the boarding process. Therefore, the FWD FA is the most accurate choice for this responsibility.

6. How many seats are located in the flight deck of the ERJ 175?

- A. 2**
- B. 3**
- C. 4**
- D. 5**

The flight deck of the ERJ 175 is designed to accommodate two pilots, which is why the correct answer reflects a total of two seats. The cockpit configuration caters specifically to the needs of the pilots during flight operations, ensuring that they have sufficient space and required instruments at their disposal. The design emphasizes efficiency and focus on critical flight tasks, which is why only two seats are necessary in this area. The options suggesting more than two seats, such as three, four, or five, may imply a misunderstanding of the intended use of the flight deck, which primarily supports the roles of a captain and a first officer. There are no additional seating arrangements for crew members in the flight deck of the ERJ 175, thus confirming that the only seats present are dedicated to the pilots operating the aircraft.

7. What safety equipment is necessary when working on aircraft electrical systems?

- A. Insulated gloves, safety glasses, and appropriate clothing**
- B. A helmet and steel-toed boots**
- C. Ear protection and safety harnesses**
- D. Fire-resistant gloves and goggles**

The necessity of insulated gloves, safety glasses, and appropriate clothing when working on aircraft electrical systems stems from the potential risks associated with handling live electrical components. Insulated gloves are crucial as they protect the technician from electrical shock and possible electrocution when interacting with energized circuits. Safety glasses are essential for protecting the eyes from any flying debris or accidental arc flashes that can occur during electrical work. Appropriate clothing minimizes the risk of injuries from sparks or hot components that might be present in the working environment. This combination of safety equipment addresses the specific hazards posed by aircraft electrical systems, ensuring that technicians can safely perform their duties while minimizing the risk of injury. Other options may include useful equipment for different kinds of work or environments but do not specifically address the unique safety needs of working with electrical systems in aircraft.

8. Why is a circuit diagram significant in aircraft maintenance?

- A. It provides a visual representation of electrical systems**
- B. It outlines the weight distribution of components**
- C. It indicates fuel efficiency metrics**
- D. It lists all emergency procedures for electrical failures**

A circuit diagram is significant in aircraft maintenance because it provides a visual representation of electrical systems. This visual tool allows technicians and engineers to clearly understand how different components of the electrical systems are interconnected and function together. By illustrating the pathways through which electrical current flows, circuit diagrams help maintenance personnel in diagnosing issues, troubleshooting problems, and ensuring that repairs or modifications are made accurately. The importance of this representation cannot be overstated; it enhances communication among team members and aids in training new personnel who may not yet be familiar with the specific configurations of the aircraft's electrical systems. Understanding the layout and connections depicted in a circuit diagram is essential for maintaining the safety and reliability of aircraft operations.

9. How many crew life vests are installed in the AFT FA station of the ERJ 175?

- A. One**
- B. Two**
- C. Three**
- D. Four**

The correct answer is that two crew life vests are installed in the AFT Flight Attendant station of the ERJ 175. This design is based on regulatory requirements that ensure adequate safety equipment is available for crew during emergencies. The presence of two life vests allows for one for each flight attendant stationed in that area, enhancing overall safety and preparedness for situations that may require evacuation over water. In the context of airline safety regulations, it's critical to provide sufficient life vests for the crew who may need to assist passengers in an emergency situation. The choice of providing two life vests is a balance between safety and the practical space constraints within the aircraft, ensuring that flight attendants can quickly access life vests when needed.

10. In aviation, what does the acronym "TAS" stand for?

- A. Transient Airspeed**
- B. True Airspeed**
- C. Technical Airspeed**
- D. Target Airspeed**

The acronym "TAS" stands for True Airspeed. True Airspeed is the actual speed of the aircraft relative to the surrounding air, and it is essential for navigation and performance calculations. It accounts for variations in altitude and temperature, providing a more accurate measurement than indicated airspeed, which does not consider these factors. Understanding True Airspeed is crucial for pilots as it affects the aircraft's performance, fuel efficiency, and navigation. Other terms like Transient Airspeed, Technical Airspeed, and Target Airspeed are not recognized or commonly used in aviation terminology, making True Airspeed the correct and relevant choice.

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://acgroundgroup2erj.examzify.com>

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

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