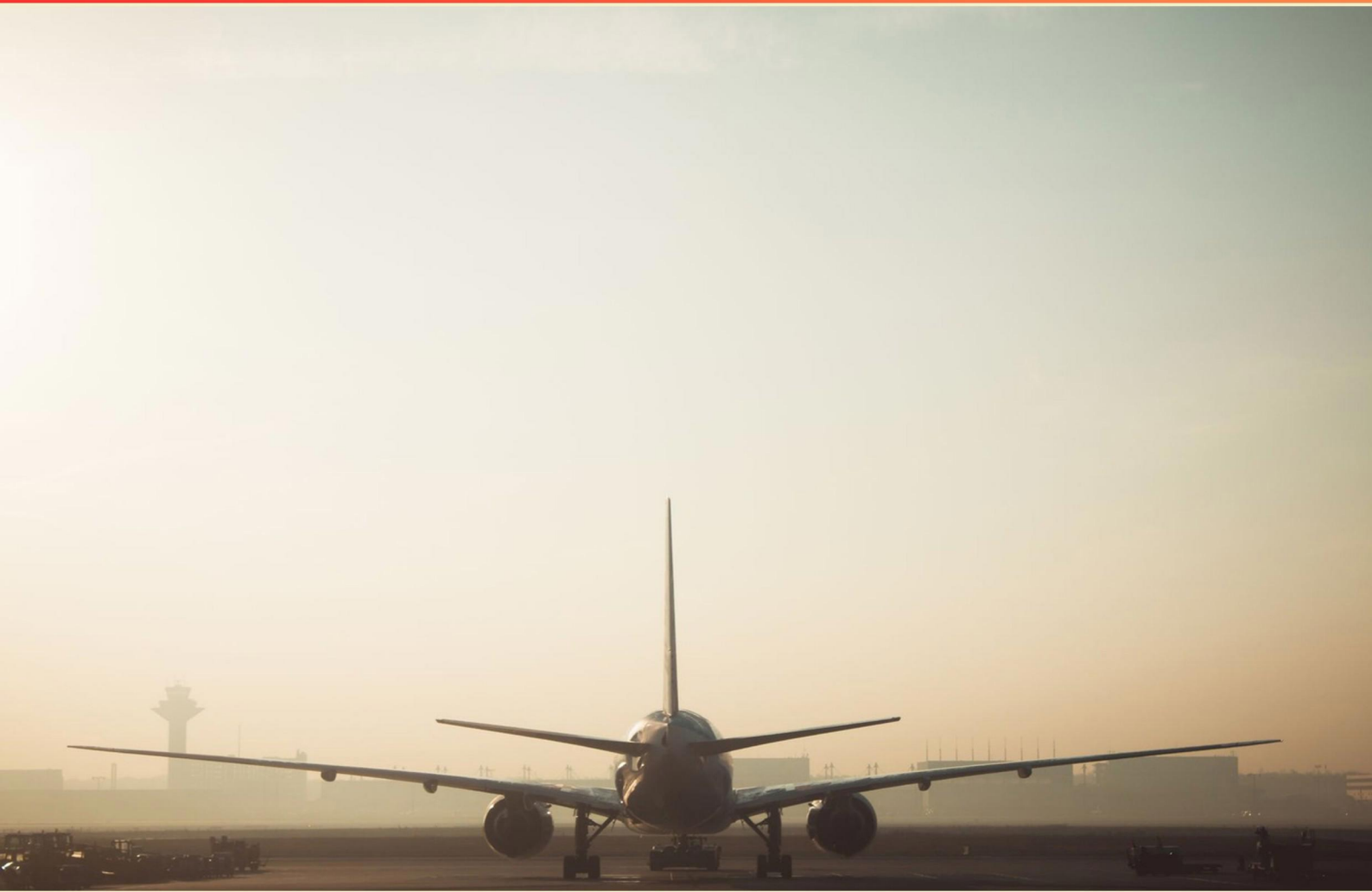


A/C GROUND GROUP II – ERJ PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://acgroundgroup2erj.examzify.com>



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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 a "bus-tie" in an aircraft power distribution system?**
 - A. A device that automatically transfers power
 - B. A connection between multiple power sources
 - C. A circuit breaker for safety measures
 - D. A type of battery charger
- 2. What safety measure does grounding provide in aircraft systems?**
 - A. It prevents fuel leakage
 - B. It reduces the risk of electrical shocks
 - C. It stabilizes flight altitude
 - D. It enhances battery life
- 3. 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
- 4. True or False: Demo equipment is required to be on board the ERJ 175.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only on international flights
 - D. True, but only in the forward cabin
- 5. Which of the following are the three basic types of electrical circuits found in aircraft?**
 - A. Series, parallel, and series
 - B. Series, parallel, and series-parallel circuits
 - C. Series, parallel, and hybrid circuits
 - D. Parallel, series, and digital circuits

- 6. If you become distracted during door procedures, what should you do?**
- A. Continue working
 - B. STOP, DROP, REVIEW
 - C. Ask a co-worker for assistance
 - D. Take a break
- 7. Which procedural step is necessary for preflighting the fire extinguisher?**
- A. Check the pressure gauge
 - B. Inspect the nozzle for damage
 - C. Ensure safety seals are intact
 - D. All of the above
- 8. How frequently should the electrical systems of an aircraft be tested?**
- A. Only once a year
 - B. Regularly, according to maintenance schedules and before flights, especially after repairs
 - C. Only when an issue is reported
 - D. At the discretion of the pilot
- 9. Which of the following levers is primarily responsible for deploying the escape slide on the ERJ 175?**
- A. Escape slide lever
 - B. Lock/vent flap lever
 - C. Cabin pressure lever
 - D. Emergency exit lever
- 10. What is the purpose of the aircraft battery?**
- A. To provide backup power for non-critical systems
 - B. To provide emergency power and to start the aircraft engines
 - C. To maintain cabin comfort during flight
 - D. To store energy from solar panels

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a "bus-tie" in an aircraft power distribution system?

- A. A device that automatically transfers power
- B. A connection between multiple power sources**
- C. A circuit breaker for safety measures
- D. A type of battery charger

A "bus-tie" in an aircraft power distribution system refers to a connection between multiple power sources. This connection allows for the sharing of electrical power between different buses or circuits within the aircraft, ensuring that if one power source fails or is taken offline for maintenance, another can take over, maintaining system reliability and functionality. In the context of aviation, having such a tying mechanism is crucial for redundancy and enhancing safety; it ensures that critical systems remain powered even in the event of a failure of one power source. This system can effectively balance the load and provide continuous electrical support, which is vital for the smooth operation of the aircraft's systems. The other options describe different components or functions that are not directly related to the specific role of a bus-tie. For instance, an automatic transfer device is not synonymous with a bus-tie since it implies an active management system rather than a simple connection. A circuit breaker serves safety functions by interrupting current flow to prevent overloads, and a battery charger specifically relates to recharging batteries rather than facilitating power distribution across established circuits.

2. What safety measure does grounding provide in aircraft systems?

- A. It prevents fuel leakage
- B. It reduces the risk of electrical shocks**
- C. It stabilizes flight altitude
- D. It enhances battery life

Grounding in aircraft systems serves a crucial safety role, particularly in reducing the risk of electrical shocks. Grounding provides a safe path for electrical currents in the event of a fault, ensuring that any excess electrical energy is diverted away from sensitive components and personnel. This is especially important in aircraft, where high voltages and various electrical systems are present. By properly grounding the systems, any potential build-up of electrical charge can be safely dissipated, thus protecting both the aircraft's equipment and the individuals working on or around the aircraft. Essentially, grounding helps to prevent hazardous situations that could lead to electric shock, contributing greatly to overall safety in aviation maintenance and operation. While other options may concern operational functionalities of the aircraft, they do not directly relate to the protective aspect that grounding provides against electrical hazards.

3. 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.

4. True or False: Demo equipment is required to be on board the ERJ 175.

A. True

B. False

C. Only on international flights

D. True, but only in the forward cabin

The requirement for demo equipment on board the ERJ 175 is aligned with standard safety practices. Demonstration equipment includes items used by the flight crew to explain safety procedures to passengers, which is crucial for ensuring that passengers are informed and prepared in case of an emergency. The presence of this equipment helps facilitate a clear and effective safety briefing, contributing to the overall safety culture in aviation. In the context of the question, claiming that demo equipment is required means that it must be part of the aircraft's standard operating equipment, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and enhancing passenger safety. Having this equipment readily available on every flight, regardless of whether the flight is domestic or international, underlines its importance in maintaining safety protocols.

5. Which of the following are the three basic types of electrical circuits found in aircraft?

- A. Series, parallel, and series
- B. Series, parallel, and series-parallel circuits**
- C. Series, parallel, and hybrid circuits
- D. Parallel, series, and digital circuits

The correct choice highlights the three fundamental types of electrical circuits commonly found in aircraft: series, parallel, and series-parallel circuits. Understanding these types of circuits is essential for aircraft maintenance and operation. A series circuit involves components connected end-to-end, so that the current flows through each component sequentially. If one component fails, the entire circuit is interrupted. Parallel circuits, on the other hand, connect components across the same voltage source, allowing current to flow through multiple paths. This means that if one component fails, the current can still flow through other paths. Series-parallel circuits combine both series and parallel configurations, allowing for greater flexibility and redundancy, which are crucial in aircraft systems to ensure safety and reliability. Each of these circuit types has specific applications in aircraft systems, affecting everything from electrical power distribution to lighting and avionics. Understanding these basic types helps technicians troubleshoot issues effectively and maintain the aircraft's electrical systems.

6. If you become distracted during door procedures, what should you do?

- A. Continue working
- B. STOP, DROP, REVIEW**
- C. Ask a co-worker for assistance
- D. Take a break

In aviation safety, particularly during critical procedures such as operating doors, maintaining a clear focus is essential. The correct response to a distraction during door procedures is to STOP, DROP, REVIEW. This approach emphasizes taking immediate corrective action to ensure safety and accuracy. When you "stop," you pause all actions to prevent any errors that could arise from being distracted. "Drop" refers to the idea of mentally letting go of the distraction and focusing on the task at hand. Finally, "review" involves reassessing the procedures you are supposed to follow, ensuring that you are fully aware and ready to proceed before continuing with the operation. This method fosters a systematic way to regain focus and verify correctness, which is vital in scenarios where safety is paramount. The other options may lead to risks by encouraging either a continuation of actions despite losing focus, seeking help which may cause delays, or taking an unnecessary break instead of addressing the current situation right away. The STOP, DROP, REVIEW approach ensures a structured response to distractions, reinforcing a culture of safety and vigilance in the workplace.

7. Which procedural step is necessary for preflighting the fire extinguisher?

- A. Check the pressure gauge
- B. Inspect the nozzle for damage
- C. Ensure safety seals are intact
- D. All of the above**

The most comprehensive approach to preflighting a fire extinguisher includes checking several key aspects to ensure it is fully operational and ready for use in an emergency. One essential procedural step is checking the pressure gauge to confirm that it is within the operational range. A gauge that indicates the extinguisher is under-pressurized or over-pressurized can render the device ineffective during an emergency. Another critical element is inspecting the nozzle for any potential damage. A damaged nozzle can obstruct the flow of the extinguishing agent, diminishing the effectiveness of the extinguisher spray when needed. Furthermore, ensuring that safety seals are intact is vital. These seals indicate that the extinguisher has not been tampered with or used prior to the need, ensuring reliability when it's time to actuate the extinguisher. By combining these steps—checking the pressure gauge, inspecting the nozzle for damage, and ensuring the safety seals are intact—one guarantees that the fire extinguisher is in optimal condition, which is why the most complete answer encompasses all of these actions.

8. How frequently should the electrical systems of an aircraft be tested?

- A. Only once a year
- B. Regularly, according to maintenance schedules and before flights, especially after repairs**
- C. Only when an issue is reported
- D. At the discretion of the pilot

The recommended approach to testing the electrical systems of an aircraft is to conduct these checks regularly, aligning with established maintenance schedules and conducting thorough inspections before flights. This practice is crucial, particularly after any repairs or modifications have been made to the electrical systems. Regular testing ensures that any potential issues are identified and addressed before they can affect the aircraft's performance or safety. Maintenance schedules are designed to comply with aviation regulations and are based on the specific needs of the aircraft model, the condition of the systems, and operational usage. By adhering to these schedules, operators can prevent electrical failures that might lead to critical safety issues during flight. Testing before flights is essential as well, as it serves as a final verification step to confirm the reliability of electrical systems, ultimately contributing to the overall safety of the aircraft operation. Overall, this comprehensive approach helps maintain aircraft reliability and safety, ensuring that any repairs or maintenance performed are effective and that the electrical systems function optimally when needed.

9. Which of the following levers is primarily responsible for deploying the escape slide on the ERJ 175?

- A. Escape slide lever
- B. Lock/vent flap lever
- C. Cabin pressure lever
- D. Emergency exit lever

The answer is the escape slide lever because it is specifically designed to initiate the deployment of the escape slide system in emergency situations. When activated, this lever releases the slide from its stowed position, allowing it to inflate and become ready for passenger evacuation. This mechanism is crucial for ensuring a rapid and safe exit from the aircraft in case of an emergency during which quick evacuation is necessary. The other options pertain to different systems or functions within the aircraft. The lock/vent flap lever is associated with controlling the airflow and cabin pressure but does not relate to the escape slides. The cabin pressure lever is responsible for managing internal cabin pressure, which is essential for passenger safety during flight but not directly involved in emergency exits. Lastly, the emergency exit lever typically refers to mechanisms that open aircraft doors, but does not directly engage the escape slides. Thus, the escape slide lever is clearly the appropriate answer as it directly handles the deployment of the slides used for evacuation.

10. What is the purpose of the aircraft battery?

- A. To provide backup power for non-critical systems
- B. To provide emergency power and to start the aircraft engines
- C. To maintain cabin comfort during flight
- D. To store energy from solar panels

The purpose of the aircraft battery is primarily to provide emergency power and to start the aircraft engines. In normal operations, the aircraft's electrical systems rely on generators driven by engines for power. However, the battery plays a critical role when the engines are not running or if there is a failure in the electrical system. It supplies power to essential instruments and systems to ensure safe operation during critical phases such as engine start and emergencies. By doing so, it ensures that the flight crew can operate critical system functions and navigate safely even when main power sources are interrupted. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary function of the aircraft battery. While batteries may provide some backup power for non-critical systems or contribute marginally to cabin comfort, their key role is in powering essential systems and starting engines. Solar energy storage is not relevant in the context of conventional aircraft battery functions.

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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