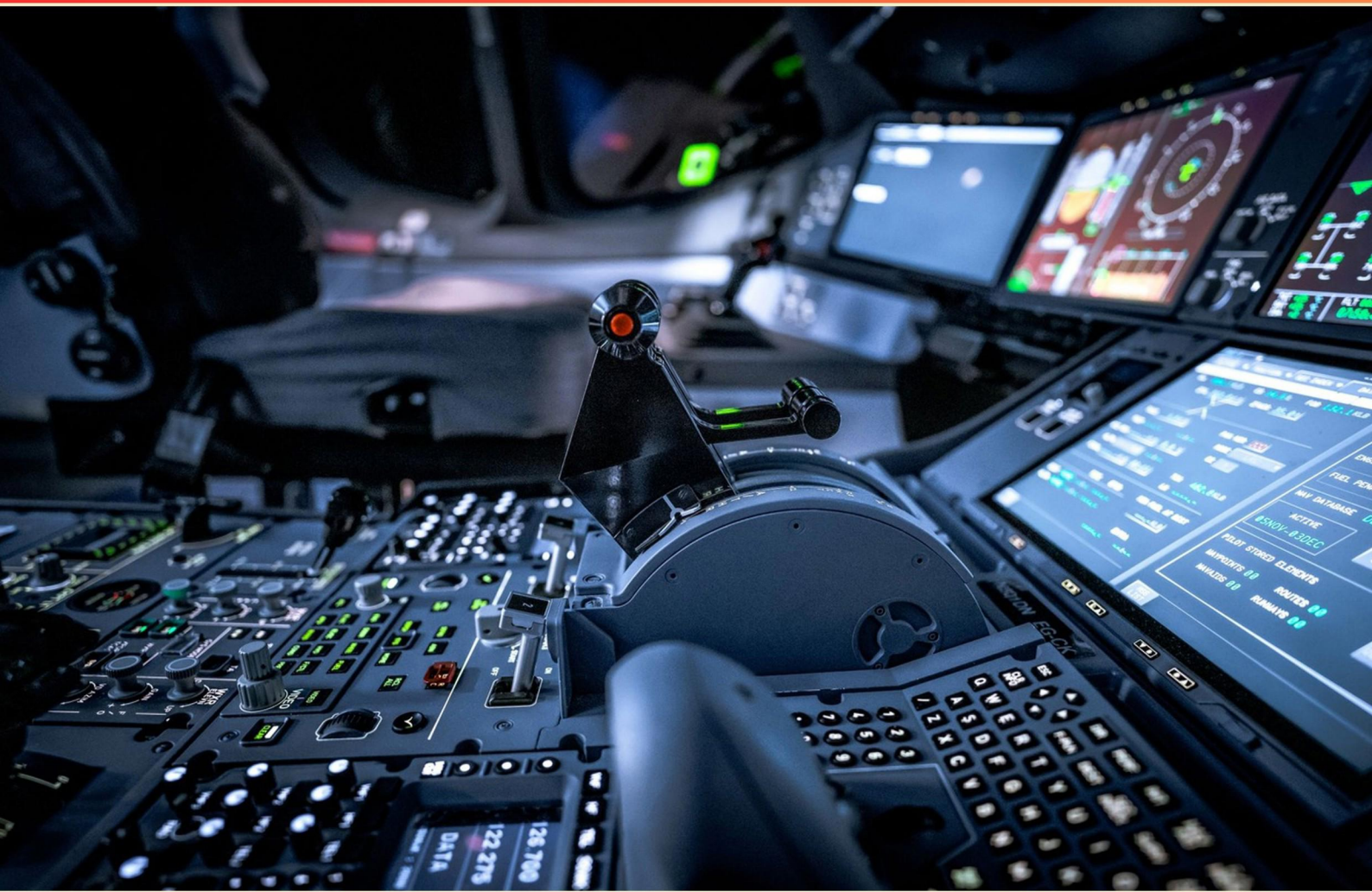


ACS AIRMAN CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 of the following factors does NOT affect wake turbulence intensity?**
 - A. Aircraft type
 - B. Angle of attack
 - C. Aircraft weight
 - D. Wing loading
- 2. What is the primary concern when operating an aircraft in a busy airspace?**
 - A. Fuel efficiency
 - B. Maintaining communication with other pilots
 - C. Collision avoidance
 - D. Checking weather condition updates
- 3. What does a METAR report indicate?**
 - A. Forecasted weather conditions
 - B. Current surface weather observations
 - C. Historical weather patterns
 - D. Flight conditions over a route
- 4. Which factors affect an aircraft's performance?**
 - A. Temperature, throttle position, and pilot experience
 - B. Weight, balance, weather, and altitude
 - C. Aircraft shape, fuel type, and terrain
 - D. Propeller type, pilot attitude, and aircraft age
- 5. Where should the airworthiness certificate be located?**
 - A. In the cockpit compartment
 - B. At the cabin or cockpit entrance
 - C. In the pilot's personal possessions
 - D. In the real estate documentation
- 6. What are the requirements for instrument pilot privileges?**
 - A. Must hold an instrument rating and meet currency requirements
 - B. Must have at least 100 hours of flight time
 - C. Must complete a specific number of solo flights
 - D. Must be a licensed commercial pilot

- 7. What is the purpose of the 'M' on pilot certificates?**
- A. Indicates multi-engine aircraft authorization
 - B. Indicates a military flying status
 - C. Indicates an instructor rating
 - D. Indicates a medical clearance
- 8. How often must a flight review be conducted?**
- A. Every 6 months
 - B. Every year
 - C. Every 24 months
 - D. Every 12 months
- 9. Which of the following is a requirement for a flight to be conducted under VFR?**
- A. Must have a valid instrument rating
 - B. Must be conducted during daylight hours
 - C. Must maintain visual separation from other aircraft
 - D. Must operate within controlled airspace only
- 10. What is the function of the stabilator on an aircraft?**
- A. To provide pitch control and improve stall characteristics
 - B. To enhance roll stability during flight
 - C. To assist with yaw control
 - D. To increase drag and reduce speed

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following factors does NOT affect wake turbulence intensity?

- A. Aircraft type
- B. Angle of attack
- C. Aircraft weight
- D. Wing loading

Wake turbulence is created by an aircraft as it passes through the air, and its intensity is influenced by several factors. Aircraft type refers to the specific design and characteristics of the aircraft, which indeed affect wake turbulence generation. This includes the size, wingspan, and aerodynamic properties, leading to different wake turbulence patterns and strengths. The factors that truly influence wake turbulence intensity are typically the aircraft's weight, angle of attack, and wing loading. Aircraft weight is a primary factor; heavier aircraft generate stronger vortices. The angle of attack at which an aircraft flies can also influence the strength of these vortices, as it impacts airflow around the wings. Wing loading, or the distribution of the aircraft's weight over its wing area, is another critical factor that affects wake turbulence, with higher wing loading often leading to more intense wake. In contrast, while aircraft type does influence how wake turbulence is generated, it's not considered a direct factor affecting the intensity of the turbulence generated by an aircraft. The intensity is more closely linked to operational conditions and the physical characteristics of the aircraft during flight, rather than the category of the aircraft itself. Thus, recognizing that aircraft type does not directly modify the intensity of the resulting wake turbulence clarifies why it is the correct answer in this

2. What is the primary concern when operating an aircraft in a busy airspace?

- A. Fuel efficiency
- B. Maintaining communication with other pilots
- C. Collision avoidance
- D. Checking weather condition updates

The primary concern when operating an aircraft in busy airspace is collision avoidance. This is critical because densely populated flight areas have a higher density of aircraft operating in close proximity to one another, increasing the potential for mid-air collisions. Pilots must be constantly aware of their surroundings and the positions of other aircraft, as well as follow established protocols and air traffic control instructions to maintain safe separation. While maintaining communication with other pilots is essential for situational awareness and coordination, it serves as a tool to aid in collision avoidance rather than being the primary concern itself. Similarly, checking weather conditions is important for safe flight operations but does not directly address the immediate risk posed by other aircraft in busy airspace. Fuel efficiency is a factor in overall operational efficiency but is secondary to ensuring the safety of the flight by preventing collisions. Thus, the paramount concern in this context remains ensuring that the aircraft is operated safely without risk of collision with others.

3. What does a METAR report indicate?

- A. Forecasted weather conditions
- B. Current surface weather observations**
- C. Historical weather patterns
- D. Flight conditions over a route

A METAR report is essential for pilots and meteorologists as it provides current surface weather observations at an airport or weather station. This report contains specific information such as temperature, dew point, wind direction and speed, visibility, cloud cover, and any significant weather phenomena occurring at the time of the observation. The primary function of a METAR is to convey real-time data about the weather conditions experienced at the reporting location, which is crucial for flight planning and safety. The report is typically updated at regular intervals, usually every hour, making it a reliable source for assessing present weather conditions. In contrast, forecasted weather conditions, historical weather patterns, and flight conditions over a route involve different types of reports or analyses that do not provide the immediate current weather scenario that METAR reports deliver.

4. Which factors affect an aircraft's performance?

- A. Temperature, throttle position, and pilot experience
- B. Weight, balance, weather, and altitude**
- C. Aircraft shape, fuel type, and terrain
- D. Propeller type, pilot attitude, and aircraft age

An aircraft's performance is fundamentally linked to several key factors, among which are weight, balance, weather, and altitude. Weight directly influences an aircraft's performance characteristics, such as takeoff distance, climb rate, and fuel consumption. An increase in weight typically necessitates longer runways for takeoff and can reduce climb performance. Balance is equally critical, as an improperly balanced aircraft can lead to difficulties in handling and control. An aircraft that is not balanced correctly can experience adverse effects on its stability and maneuverability. Weather conditions, including wind, temperature, and humidity, play a significant role in affecting flight performance. For instance, temperature affects air density, where warmer temperatures can lead to decreased engine performance and longer takeoff distances. Altitude significantly impacts aircraft performance due to the reduced air density at higher elevations, which affects engine efficiency, lift generation, and aircraft control. Pilots must account for these factors to operate the aircraft safely and efficiently. Thus, weight, balance, weather, and altitude collectively exert a substantial influence on how an aircraft performs during various phases of flight.

5. Where should the airworthiness certificate be located?

- A. In the cockpit compartment
- B. At the cabin or cockpit entrance**
- C. In the pilot's personal possessions
- D. In the real estate documentation

The airworthiness certificate should be located at the cabin or cockpit entrance. This positioning is essential for compliance with aviation regulations, as it ensures that the certificate is easily accessible for inspection by federal aviation authorities or other relevant personnel. Having the airworthiness certificate prominently displayed in this area allows for quick verification of the aircraft's certification status before departure and during routine checks. Storing the certificate in the cockpit or cabin entrance aligns with safety protocols, facilitating any required inspections without delaying operations. This approach not only promotes safety but also conforms to regulatory standards that mandate its visibility for authorized personnel. In contrast, keeping the certificate in the cockpit compartment could make it less accessible, while storing it in the pilot's personal possessions would prevent timely access for inspections. The option concerning real estate documentation shows a misunderstanding, as the airworthiness certificate is not related to property documentation but is specific to the aircraft's operational status.

6. What are the requirements for instrument pilot privileges?

- A. Must hold an instrument rating and meet currency requirements**
- B. Must have at least 100 hours of flight time
- C. Must complete a specific number of solo flights
- D. Must be a licensed commercial pilot

To exercise instrument pilot privileges, a pilot is required to hold a valid instrument rating and adhere to specific currency requirements. The instrument rating indicates that the pilot has completed the necessary training and testing to operate an aircraft solely by reference to instruments, without reliance on visual cues. Currency requirements ensure that the pilot maintains proficiency in instrument flying, typically including recent flight experience under instrument conditions or completion of a certain number of instrument approaches. The other options do not encompass the full requirements necessary for instrument pilot privileges. For instance, having a specific number of flight hours or solo flights does not address the need for the instrument rating itself, which is fundamental to using instruments for navigation and control. Moreover, being a commercial pilot is not a prerequisite for obtaining an instrument rating, as private pilots can also qualify for instrument privileges through the appropriate training and certification process.

7. What is the purpose of the 'M' on pilot certificates?

- A. Indicates multi-engine aircraft authorization**
- B. Indicates a military flying status
- C. Indicates an instructor rating
- D. Indicates a medical clearance

The 'M' on pilot certificates signifies that the pilot is authorized to operate multi-engine aircraft. This designation is essential in aviation as multi-engine aircraft often require different handling techniques and operational knowledge compared to single-engine aircraft. Pilots must undergo additional training and demonstrate proficiency to gain this endorsement. The other options refer to different aspects of aviation certification and are not indicated by the 'M'. For instance, military status or flying credentials do not appear as a letter on the civilian pilot certificate. Similarly, instructor ratings and medical clearances are documented differently, typically through specific endorsements or medical certificates rather than a letter designation on the pilot certificate itself. Thus, the 'M' is specifically linked to the capability and authorization to pilot multi-engine aircraft.

8. How often must a flight review be conducted?

- A. Every 6 months
- B. Every year
- C. Every 24 months**
- D. Every 12 months

A flight review must be conducted every 24 months to maintain a pilot's currency. This requirement is outlined in the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR), specifically under FAR 61.56. The flight review is designed to ensure that pilots keep their flying skills and knowledge up to date. During the review, a certified flight instructor evaluates the pilot's ability to operate the aircraft safely, covering essential flight maneuvers, emergency procedures, and regulatory updates. While some pilots may choose to conduct flight reviews more frequently, perhaps due to changes in flying conditions or personal proficiency, the regulatory requirement is set at 24 months. This duration reflects the FAA's recognition of a balance between ensuring pilot competence and providing flexibility for pilots who may have infrequent flying activity.

9. Which of the following is a requirement for a flight to be conducted under VFR?

- A. Must have a valid instrument rating
- B. Must be conducted during daylight hours
- C. Must maintain visual separation from other aircraft**
- D. Must operate within controlled airspace only

For a flight to be conducted under Visual Flight Rules (VFR), maintaining visual separation from other aircraft is indeed a key requirement. VFR allows pilots to navigate and operate aircraft by visual reference to the ground and other landmarks, as well as to see and avoid other traffic. This means that VFR flights must be conducted in a manner that allows pilots to visually perceive and maintain safe distances from other aircraft to ensure safe operations. In contrast, having a valid instrument rating is not a requirement for VFR flights; it is essential for flying under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) instead. Conducting flights during daylight hours is also not a strict requirement for VFR, as VFR operations can occur at night, provided the aircraft is equipped with the necessary lighting and the pilot meets specific qualifications. Furthermore, while operating within controlled airspace has specific requirements and limitations, VFR flights are not exclusively restricted to controlled airspace; they can operate within uncontrolled airspace as long as visual flight conditions are maintained.

10. What is the function of the stabilator on an aircraft?

- A. To provide pitch control and improve stall characteristics**
- B. To enhance roll stability during flight
- C. To assist with yaw control
- D. To increase drag and reduce speed

The stabilator serves as an all-moving tailplane that combines the functions of both a stabilizer and an elevator. Its primary role is to provide pitch control, allowing the pilot to raise or lower the aircraft's nose, which is crucial for both climbing and descending. The stabilator's design enhances the aircraft's stall characteristics, making it more stable at low speeds, which is essential for safe handling during critical phases of flight such as takeoff and landing. When the stabilator is used effectively, it can also improve the aircraft's responsiveness to pitch inputs, leading to more precise control. This function is particularly beneficial in high-performance aircraft where the potential for stalling is greater. The other options provided refer to functions that are more associated with different control surfaces or aspects of aircraft performance that the stabilator does not address directly.

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://acsairman.examzify.com>

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

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