

ADVANCED GROUND INSTRUCTOR (AGI) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 primary difference between VFR and IFR?**
 - A. VFR allows for instrument navigation, IFR does not
 - B. VFR requires visual references, IFR relies on instruments
 - C. VFR is used for night flying, IFR is for daytime
 - D. VFR is for commercial flights, IFR is for private flights
- 2. How does the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) impact aviation regulations?**
 - A. By implementing regional air travel restrictions
 - B. By establishing standards for safety, security, and environmental protection
 - C. By regulating the pricing of airline tickets
 - D. By permitting flight operation at various altitudes
- 3. In which regulation can AGI privileges be found?**
 - A. FAR Part 91
 - B. FAR Part 61
 - C. FAR Part 141
 - D. FAR Part 135
- 4. How often must a pilot complete a flight review?**
 - A. Every 12 months
 - B. Every 18 months
 - C. Every 24 months
 - D. Every 36 months
- 5. In which situations is an emergency locator transmitter (ELT) activated?**
 - A. When the aircraft is performing routine maneuvers
 - B. During a crash or sudden change in altitude or pressure
 - C. Whenever a flight exceeds a certain distance
 - D. Only during specific training exercises

- 6. What is the minimum distance you may not pass closer than to an aircraft when it is not being serviced?**
- A. 5 feet
 - B. 15 feet
 - C. 30 feet
 - D. 20 feet
- 7. How many hours of training are typically required before applying for an AGI certificate?**
- A. 40 hours
 - B. 100 hours
 - C. There are no specific hour requirements, but extensive knowledge of aviation subjects is necessary
 - D. 20 hours
- 8. Which of the following best describes post-flight debriefings?**
- A. A chance to collect flight fees
 - B. A discussion of performance and learning experiences
 - C. A time for aircraft cleaning and maintenance
 - D. A review of navigation techniques
- 9. No person operating a ground service vehicle on a ramp may pass within how many feet of a parked aircraft?**
- A. 15 feet
 - B. 20 feet
 - C. 25 feet
 - D. 50 feet
- 10. Which force counteracts weight during flight?**
- A. Thrust
 - B. Drag
 - C. Lift
 - D. Gravity

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary difference between VFR and IFR?

- A. VFR allows for instrument navigation, IFR does not
- B. VFR requires visual references, IFR relies on instruments**
- C. VFR is used for night flying, IFR is for daytime
- D. VFR is for commercial flights, IFR is for private flights

The primary distinction between VFR (Visual Flight Rules) and IFR (Instrument Flight Rules) lies in how pilots navigate and operate their aircraft. VFR entails navigation using visual references outside the aircraft, which typically requires pilots to see the ground, landmarks, or other reference points to maintain orientation and control. This method of flying is predicated on having adequate visibility and suitable weather conditions that allow for these visual cues. On the other hand, IFR necessitates that pilots rely on aircraft instruments and navigation aids because it is often used in conditions where visibility is poor, such as in clouds, fog, or at night. Under IFR, pilots must be qualified and their aircraft must be equipped to operate solely by reference to the instruments on board, which includes altitude, course, and airspeed readings, as well as navigation systems such as GPS, VOR, and NDB. The other options present inaccuracies about VFR and IFR regulations and operational contexts. For instance, the assertion that VFR allows for instrument navigation is incorrect, as VFR specifically eliminates the need for reliance on instruments when visual references are available. The idea that VFR is exclusive to night flying while IFR is limited to daytime is also misleading, as both VFR and IFR operations can occur during

2. How does the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) impact aviation regulations?

- A. By implementing regional air travel restrictions
- B. By establishing standards for safety, security, and environmental protection**
- C. By regulating the pricing of airline tickets
- D. By permitting flight operation at various altitudes

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) plays a crucial role in shaping global aviation regulations by establishing standards for safety, security, and environmental protection. This organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations, sets international standards and recommended practices that member states are encouraged to adopt in their national regulations. By creating and updating these standards, ICAO ensures a consistent framework that promotes safer and more efficient air travel across the globe. This includes regulations related to aircraft operations, pilot training, air traffic control, and the environmental impact of aviation. For instance, ICAO's efforts in maintaining safety standards have led to the implementation of rigorous safety management systems in airlines worldwide. In contrast, the alternatives presented do not capture the primary role of ICAO effectively. Regional air travel restrictions may be implemented by local regulatory bodies rather than ICAO itself. The organization does not directly regulate the pricing of airline tickets, as such decisions are typically left to market forces and individual airline policies. Similarly, while ICAO provides guidelines related to flight operations and airspace management, the permission for flight operations at various altitudes does not encapsulate the organization's broader emphasis on establishing comprehensive safety, security, and environmental standards in aviation.

3. In which regulation can AGI privileges be found?

- A. FAR Part 91
- B. FAR Part 61**
- C. FAR Part 141
- D. FAR Part 135

The privileges of an Advanced Ground Instructor (AGI) are specified in FAR Part 61. This part of the Federal Aviation Regulations outlines the certification of pilots and flight instructors and includes details regarding the requirements for different instructor certifications, including ground instructors. Ground instructors, including AGIs, play a crucial role in providing ground training for pilots-in-training, and their privileges and limitations are directly addressed within this part. FAR Part 61 specifically details the necessary qualifications, the knowledge and experience required, and the training that AGIs must provide, making it the appropriate regulation for understanding AGI privileges. Other parts of the FAR, such as Part 91, primarily cover general operating and flight rules, while Part 141 focuses on pilot school regulations, and Part 135 deals with operating requirements for commuter and on-demand operations. These regulations do not define the roles and privileges specifically related to ground instructors.

4. How often must a pilot complete a flight review?

- A. Every 12 months
- B. Every 18 months
- C. Every 24 months**
- D. Every 36 months

A pilot is required to complete a flight review every 24 months to remain proficient and compliant with regulations. This flight review is designed to ensure that the pilot is familiar with current operating procedures, regulations, and safety practices. It typically includes a minimum of one hour of ground training and one hour of flight training, and it can be conducted by a certified flight instructor or an appropriately qualified pilot. The requirement for a 24-month interval helps maintain a regular check on the pilot's skills and knowledge, which is critical for safety in aviation. If this review is not completed within the specified timeframe, the pilot may not be legally able to act as pilot-in-command of an aircraft. This timeframe ensures pilots are consistently engaged with flight training and updates in regulations or procedures, thereby promoting safety in aviation.

5. In which situations is an emergency locator transmitter (ELT) activated?

- A. When the aircraft is performing routine maneuvers
- B. During a crash or sudden change in altitude or pressure**
- C. Whenever a flight exceeds a certain distance
- D. Only during specific training exercises

An emergency locator transmitter (ELT) is designed to automatically activate during a crash or sudden change in altitude or pressure. This activation is crucial for search and rescue operations, as it transmits distress signals that help locate the aircraft in the event of an accident. The ELT's ability to detect rapid changes in conditions makes it a vital safety device, ensuring that emergency responders can quickly pinpoint the aircraft's location to provide assistance. In contrast, routine maneuvers do not trigger the ELT because these scenarios do not typically present a danger requiring the use of an emergency signal. Additionally, an ELT is not activated simply because a flight exceeds a certain distance or during specific training exercises, unless those scenarios involve an emergency situation that causes a significant change in conditions.

6. What is the minimum distance you may not pass closer than to an aircraft when it is not being serviced?

- A. 5 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. 20 feet**

When considering the minimum distance you must maintain from an aircraft that is not being serviced, the correct choice emphasizes the importance of safety protocols around aircraft operations. Specifically, a distance of 20 feet is mandated to ensure that personnel remain at a safe distance from potential hazards associated with moving or operating aircraft. This distance helps to minimize the risks related to jet blast, prop wash, and any unexpected movements of the aircraft, as well as protecting ground personnel from potentially hazardous situations. Other options listed suggest either shorter or longer distances that do not align with standard safety regulations. Maintaining a minimum of 20 feet creates a buffer that allows adequate reaction time in case of any sudden changes in the aircraft's operation. In aviation environments, adhering to such safety distances is critical to prevent accidents and ensure the well-being of both ground personnel and aircraft operations.

7. How many hours of training are typically required before applying for an AGI certificate?

- A. 40 hours
- B. 100 hours
- C. There are no specific hour requirements, but extensive knowledge of aviation subjects is necessary**
- D. 20 hours

The correct choice emphasizes that there are no specific hour requirements mandated in terms of training before applying for an Advanced Ground Instructor (AGI) certificate. Instead, what is crucial is having a comprehensive understanding of aviation subjects, encompassing a wide array of topics pertinent to ground instruction, such as regulations, weather, navigation, and aerodynamics. This approach allows for flexibility, as candidates may come from various backgrounds and educational experiences, enabling them to leverage their unique knowledge bases without being constrained to a prescribed number of training hours. This is particularly important in the field of aviation, where practical experience and deep understanding can significantly contribute to an instructor's effectiveness. While other choices mentioned specific hour requirements, the AGI certification process is designed to evaluate knowledge and competency rather than just the quantity of training hours accumulated. This aligns with the FAA's emphasis on proficiency and preparation for real-world instruction and safety in aviation.

8. Which of the following best describes post-flight debriefings?

- A. A chance to collect flight fees
- B. A discussion of performance and learning experiences**
- C. A time for aircraft cleaning and maintenance
- D. A review of navigation techniques

Post-flight debriefings serve as an essential component of the flight training process, allowing instructors and students to engage in a meaningful discussion about the flight experience. This time is dedicated to reflecting on various aspects of the flight, such as performance, decision-making, and areas for improvement. The goal is to enhance learning outcomes by identifying what went well and what can be adjusted for future flights. Through constructive feedback, both instructors and students can discuss the learning experiences gained during the flight, reinforcing the education process and helping to solidify skills and knowledge. This focus on performance and learning distinguishes post-flight debriefings from other activities that may occur before or after a flight, such as collecting fees or carrying out maintenance tasks, which do not directly relate to enhancing flight skills or knowledge.

9. No person operating a ground service vehicle on a ramp may pass within how many feet of a parked aircraft?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 20 feet**
- C. 25 feet
- D. 50 feet

The correct answer is 20 feet, which is consistent with safety regulations aimed at preventing accidents and ensuring safe operations around parked aircraft. When ground service vehicles are operating on the ramp, maintaining a safe distance from aircraft is critical to avoid potential collisions, damage to the aircraft, or injury to personnel. This 20-foot clearance creates a buffer zone to ensure that any sudden movements or operational errors do not result in incidents involving the aircraft. By enforcing this distance, aviation authorities prioritize ground safety and help maintain a safe environment on the ramp. While some might consider different distances for operational doctrines, the regulation mandates this specific clearance to align with industry standards and safety protocols.

10. Which force counteracts weight during flight?

- A. Thrust
- B. Drag
- C. Lift**
- D. Gravity

Lift is the force that counteracts weight during flight. When an aircraft is in the air, its weight, which is the force of gravity acting on it, pulls it downward towards the Earth. To maintain altitude or ascend, the aircraft must generate sufficient lift to overcome this downward force. Lift is produced primarily by the wings as air flows over and under them, creating differences in pressure. This differential pressure allows the aircraft to rise and stay in the air. If the lift generated is equal to the weight of the aircraft, it will maintain a steady altitude. If the lift exceeds the weight, the aircraft will ascend; if it is less, the aircraft will descend. The other forces in flight, such as thrust and drag, do not counteract weight directly. Thrust propels the aircraft forward, while drag is the resistance the aircraft encounters moving through the air. Gravity is the force that acts downward, and it is not a force that opposes weight; rather, weight is a measure of the gravitational force acting on the mass of the aircraft. Therefore, lift is the correct answer as it specifically addresses the force that counters weight during flight.

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://advancedgroundinstructor.examzify.com>

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

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