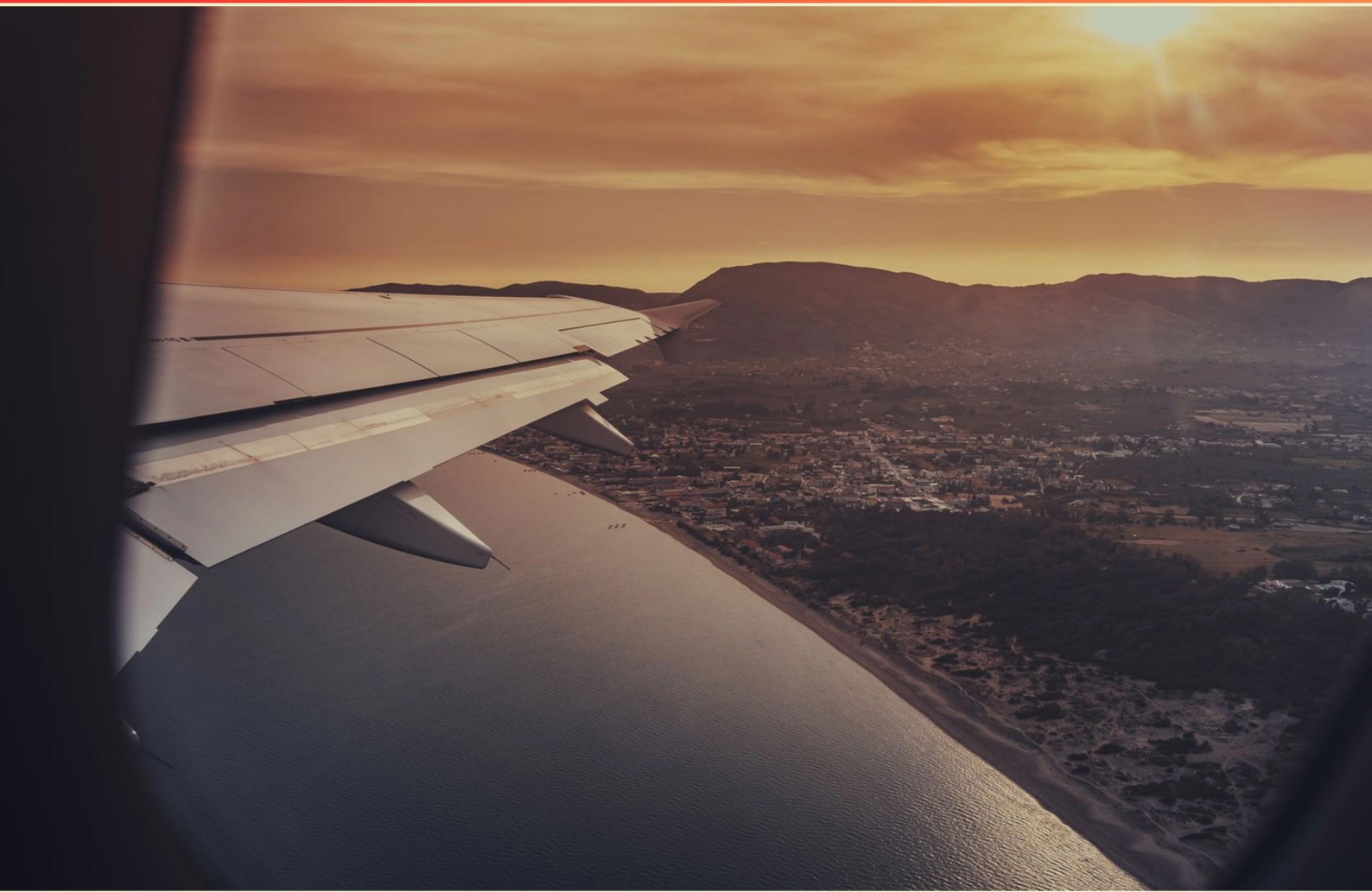


AIRCRAFT EMERGENCY PROCEDURES – DECOMPRESSION, EVACUATION, AND MEDICAL FIRST AID PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. In an unwarranted evacuation, which action best describes how to manage passenger behavior?**
 - A. Issue commands; do not allow contagious behavior; notify CA immediately
 - B. Allow everyone to decide when to evacuate
 - C. Delay evacuation until security arrives
 - D. Gather passengers for a briefing

- 2. Which items are used to isolate an area affected by air sickness?**
 - A. Soap and water.
 - B. Paper towels, blankets, and gloves.
 - C. Plastic wrap and tape.
 - D. No containment is necessary.

- 3. What are the greatest risks in ditching?**
 - A. Exposure and hypothermia.
 - B. Fire from fuel.
 - C. Loss of oxygen only.
 - D. Poisonous wildlife.

- 4. Which of the following statements about evacuations is true?**
 - A. They are to be conducted as a team by crewmembers with defined roles
 - B. They are completed by passengers alone
 - C. They are not critical
 - D. They rely on external responders only

- 5. If there is no communication and danger exists, what action should be taken?**
 - A. Evacuate immediately
 - B. Initiate evacuation procedures
 - C. Seek assistance from passengers
 - D. Close all exits

- 6. What step typically follows assessing the patient in the general sequence?**
- A. Notify crew
 - B. Provide basic care per training
 - C. Request medical consultation
 - D. Document
- 7. Which device provides portable oxygen to crew during an emergency?**
- A. Portable oxygen bottles or masks with regulators (as provided by airline policy).
 - B. Built-in cabin oxygen system.
 - C. A handheld inhaler.
 - D. A smoke mask.
- 8. How should you address a conscious choking adult on board?**
- A. If trained and not pregnant, perform abdominal thrusts (Heimlich); if unable, seek medical help and provide back blows if appropriate.
 - B. Give them water and ignore choking.
 - C. Restrain the person and carry them to the back of the cabin.
 - D. Start chest compressions.
- 9. In a ditching scenario, life rafts are intended for what purpose?**
- A. To provide shade from the sun while on the water.
 - B. To serve as additional seating for passengers.
 - C. To distribute weight to keep the aircraft afloat.
 - D. To keep passengers afloat and provide survival equipment after water landing.
- 10. Which statement about hyperventilation treatment is NOT supported by the guidelines?**
- A. Increase breathing rate
 - B. Reassure/calm; breathe slowly into a clean air sickness bag or close one nostril; if needed O2 mask from POB (do not turn on)
 - C. Maintain calm and breathe slowly
 - D. Use an oxygen mask if needed

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In an unwarranted evacuation, which action best describes how to manage passenger behavior?

- A. Issue commands; do not allow contagious behavior; notify CA immediately**
- B. Allow everyone to decide when to evacuate
- C. Delay evacuation until security arrives
- D. Gather passengers for a briefing

In an unwarranted evacuation, the priority is to maintain control of the cabin quickly and decisively. The best approach is to issue clear, authoritative commands, prevent the spread of panic or disruptive behavior, and bring the cabin crew into the action immediately by informing the cabin attendant. Clear commands give passengers precise, unambiguous directions about whether to evacuate, where to go, and how to move, which minimizes hesitation and confusion when time is critical. Contagious behavior—panic, yelling, rushing, or crowding around exits—can spread rapidly and turn a manageable situation into a dangerous one; actively limiting that behavior helps keep people calm and orderly, reducing the risk of injuries during egress. Notifying the cabin attendant right away ensures a coordinated response: more trained staff can reinforce instructions, manage door operations, and support orderly flow, while the flight crew can stay informed and make timely decisions about continuing or halting the evacuation. Choosing to let passengers decide when to evacuate creates chaos and inconsistent actions; waiting for security arrives introduces unacceptable delays in a potential emergency; and gathering everyone for a briefing wastes precious seconds that could be used to evacuate safely.

2. Which items are used to isolate an area affected by air sickness?

- A. Soap and water.
- B. Paper towels, blankets, and gloves.**
- C. Plastic wrap and tape.
- D. No containment is necessary.

Isolating an area affected by air sickness relies on quick containment using absorbent and barrier materials to prevent spread and protect people nearby. Paper towels soak up the liquid and help keep it from spreading, while gloves keep your hands protected from contact. A blanket provides a simple, disposable barrier over the area to contain splatter and odors and to shield surrounding surfaces during the cleanup. Together, these items create a practical containment setup that makes subsequent cleaning safer and easier. Soap and water are used for cleaning after containment, not for the act of isolating, and other options like plastic wrap and tape aren't as effective or convenient in a cabin setting.

3. What are the greatest risks in ditching?

- A. Exposure and hypothermia.**
- B. Fire from fuel.
- C. Loss of oxygen only.
- D. Poisonous wildlife.

In a ditching, the most dangerous factor for survival is exposure and hypothermia. Water conducts heat away from the body vastly faster than air, and wind and wet clothing accelerate heat loss. Immersion in cold water can quickly lower core body temperature, leading to confusion, reduced dexterity, fatigue, and even loss of consciousness, all of which undermine your ability to stay afloat and reach safety. That's why staying warm and dry, using flotation gear, and getting onto a life raft or other flotation device as soon as possible are the top priorities. Fire from fuel is a real concern if fuel ignites, but it is not the immediate, overarching threat to survival in the moment of ditching itself, especially since you'll often be in or near water with fuel on the surface or away from a continuous flame. Loss of oxygen and poisonous wildlife can be hazards in certain contexts, but they are not the primary immediate risks when the aircraft has ditched into water; the priority is preventing rapid heat loss and staying afloat long enough to be rescued.

4. Which of the following statements about evacuations is true?

- A. They are to be conducted as a team by crewmembers with defined roles
- B. They are completed by passengers alone
- C. They are not critical
- D. They rely on external responders only

Evacuations succeed when the crew works as a coordinated team with clearly defined roles. In a rapid exit, each crewmember knows exactly what to do: one person leads the opening and checks the door, another deploys and inspects the slide, others direct passengers toward the exits, keep the path clear, and assist anyone who needs help. There's also a designated person to perform a cabin sweep and ensure nobody remains behind. Clear roles and ongoing communication prevent crowding, confusion, and delays, which are critical to minimize injuries and get everyone out quickly. Relying on passengers to evacuate alone would be chaotic and slow, and while external responders will assist, they're not the ones who kick off and manage the evacuation in the cabin. The primary responsibility for a safe, orderly evacuation lies with the crewmembers and their teamwork, making this statement true.

5. If there is no communication and danger exists, what action should be taken?

- A. Evacuate immediately
- B. Initiate evacuation procedures
- C. Seek assistance from passengers
- D. Close all exits

When danger exists and there's no way to communicate, you act right away by initiating the evacuation procedures. This is about starting the built-in, coordinated response so the crew can take charge at the exits, alarms and announcements can guide people, doors and slides can be prepared for use, and passengers can move in an orderly, safe way to a designated safe area. Initiating evacuation procedures activates the required roles and steps: alerting the crew, opening and operating exits correctly, deploying slides if needed, directing passengers to exits, and accounting for everyone at muster points. Without a plan, rushing out without structure can cause crowding, misused exits, or missed exits, which increases risk. Why the other options don't fit as well: waiting for external help or relying on passengers can delay or complicate escape in a dangerous situation, and closing exits would trap people rather than get them to safety.

6. What step typically follows assessing the patient in the general sequence?

- A. Notify crew
- B. Provide basic care per training
- C. Request medical consultation
- D. Document

Initiating basic first aid after assessment is the next step. Once you've evaluated the patient and identified immediate needs, you begin the basic care outlined in your training to stabilize life threats and prevent deterioration. This hands-on care starts right away and provides the patient with the quickest possible stabilization while you continue to coordinate further support. Notifying the crew or seeking medical consultation is important for additional help, but these actions usually follow the start of initial care. Documentation is typically completed after care actions are taken to record what was done and the patient's condition.

7. Which device provides portable oxygen to crew during an emergency?

- A. Portable oxygen bottles or masks with regulators (as provided by airline policy).
- B. Built-in cabin oxygen system.
- C. A handheld inhaler.
- D. A smoke mask.

In an emergency, crew need a portable source of breathable oxygen they can carry and use as they move. Portable oxygen bottles with masks and regulators provide immediate, controlled oxygen to the wearer, allowing the crew to stay alert and functional during decompression, smoke, or evacuations. The built-in cabin oxygen system is fixed in the aircraft and automatically supplies oxygen to the cabin and cockpit during depressurization, but it isn't something a crew member can carry or use wherever they go. A handheld inhaler delivers medication, not oxygen, and a smoke mask is designed mainly to protect against smoke rather than provide a reliable, regulated oxygen supply for the duration of an emergency. So, portable oxygen bottles or masks with regulators best meet the need for portable oxygen.

8. How should you address a conscious choking adult on board?

- A. If trained and not pregnant, perform abdominal thrusts (Heimlich); if unable, seek medical help and provide back blows if appropriate.
- B. Give them water and ignore choking.
- C. Restrain the person and carry them to the back of the cabin.
- D. Start chest compressions.

When a conscious choking adult needs airway relief, the aim is to dislodge the blockage quickly with a maneuver that increases air pressure to push the object out. For an adult who is not pregnant, abdominal thrusts (the Heimlich maneuver) are the standard first step: stand behind them, wrap your arms around the upper abdomen, make a fist with one hand, place it above the navel, and deliver quick inward and upward thrusts to drive air from the lungs and expel the obstruction. If you can't perform abdominal thrusts or the object doesn't come out, back blows can be used to strike the upper back with the heel of your hand to help dislodge the blockage. Remember to seek medical help promptly. Do not offer water or other liquids, as they won't clear the airway and can complicate the situation. Do not restrain the person or move them unnecessarily. Chest compressions are not initiated while a person is conscious choking; they're reserved for when the person becomes unresponsive and CPR is needed.

9. In a ditching scenario, life rafts are intended for what purpose?

- A. To provide shade from the sun while on the water.
- B. To serve as additional seating for passengers.
- C. To distribute weight to keep the aircraft afloat.
- D. To keep passengers afloat and provide survival equipment after water landing.

Life rafts in a ditching are all about keeping people afloat and supplying the tools they need to survive until rescue arrives. When an aircraft lands on water, passengers and crew may be in the water for some time and in varying conditions, so the raft provides buoyancy to prevent sinking and a stable platform to stay together and move more easily. It also carries essential survival gear—signal devices, water, rations, first aid supplies, and thermal or protective items—so occupants aren't left without resources while waiting for rescue. Shade or seating are not the primary purpose, and the raft isn't meant to distribute the aircraft's weight to stay afloat—that function belongs to the aircraft's design and flotation systems during the ditching itself.

10. Which statement about hyperventilation treatment is NOT supported by the guidelines?

A. Increase breathing rate

B. Reassure/calm; breathe slowly into a clean air sickness bag or close one nostril; if needed O2 mask from POB (do not turn on)

C. Maintain calm and breathe slowly

D. Use an oxygen mask if needed

The essential idea is that hyperventilation is treated by calming the person and slowing their breathing, not by speeding it up. When someone breathes faster, they blow off more CO₂, which lowers CO₂ in the blood further and can worsen symptoms like dizziness, tingling, and faintness. So increasing the breathing rate is not supported by guidelines. The recommended approach is to reassure the person, guide them to breathe slowly and evenly to restore normal CO₂ levels, and provide oxygen if there are signs of hypoxia or if it's available and appropriate. Using oxygen when needed helps ensure adequate oxygenation, while keeping the person calm and breathing slowly addresses the root issue without aggravating it.

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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:

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

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