AIRCRAFT GROUND (EJET) – BREEZE 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

1. **Which component reduces pilot workload during normal operations in the EJet?**

   A. Manual flight control

   B. Fly-by-wire system

   C. Conventional throttle control

   D. Mechanical linkages

2. **If a circuit breaker trips, what action should be taken?**

   A. Reset the breaker immediately

   B. Call the flight deck

   C. Ignore it and continue tasks

   D. Document the incident for maintenance

3. **During which phase of flight would a "go-around" be most likely initiated?**

   A. Takeoff

   B. Initial climb

   C. Final approach

   D. Cruise

4. **Slides on aircraft are classified as flotation devices, not rafts, but can still be used as what?**

   A. Emergency exits

   B. Flotation devices

   C. Transportation tools

   D. Safety harnesses

5. **At what altitude do oxygen masks automatically deploy?**

   A. 12,000 feet

   B. 10,000 feet

   C. 14,000 feet

   D. 16,000 feet

6. What is the purpose of the EJet's autothrottle system?

A. To manually control engine thrust
B. To maintain desired airspeed automatically
C. To adjust landing gear positioning
D. To enhance fuel efficiency on the ground

7. What type of aircraft is the Embraer E190 classified as?

A. Wide-body aircraft
B. Narrow-body aircraft
C. Regional jet
D. Cargo aircraft

8. How many doors does the Embraer E190 have?

A. 2 passenger doors and 2 service doors
B. 4 passenger doors and 2 service doors
C. 3 passenger doors and 1 service door
D. 5 passenger doors and 2 service doors

9. What is the key function of ailerons on an aircraft?

A. Control pitch
B. Control yaw
C. Control roll
D. Control thrust

10. At what altitude does the flight deck transition to sterile during takeoff?

A. Below 5,000 feet
B. From the flight deck door to 10,000 feet
C. Above 10,000 feet
D. After reaching cruising altitude

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which component reduces pilot workload during normal operations in the EJet?

A. Manual flight control

B. Fly-by-wire system

C. Conventional throttle control

D. Mechanical linkages

The fly-by-wire system is the correct choice as it significantly reduces pilot workload during normal operations in the EJet. This system replaces traditional manual flight controls with electronic controls that transmit the pilot's inputs to the aircraft's flight control computers. The advantages of the fly-by-wire system include smoother handling, increased stability, and automated corrective adjustments, which help the pilot manage the aircraft more easily under various flying conditions. Additionally, fly-by-wire technologies often incorporate features such as autopilot functionalities and envelope protection, which assist in preventing the aircraft from exceeding its operating limits. This level of automation allows pilots to focus more on high-level decision-making and less on the intricacies of aircraft control, thereby enhancing efficiency and safety during flight operations. The other options involve more traditional manual methods or mechanical systems that do not provide the same level of automation and assistance, thereby requiring greater pilot engagement and potentially increasing workload.

2. If a circuit breaker trips, what action should be taken?

A. Reset the breaker immediately

B. Call the flight deck

C. Ignore it and continue tasks

D. Document the incident for maintenance

When a circuit breaker trips, the appropriate action is to call the flight deck. This is essential because a tripped circuit breaker indicates a potential electrical issue that may affect the aircraft's systems. By notifying the flight crew, they can assess the situation, determine if there are any immediate safety concerns, and take appropriate measures for the safe operation of the aircraft. The flight crew has the expertise and authority to make decisions regarding system status and any necessary procedures that may follow. Addressing the issue promptly is crucial to ensure safety and prevent further complications that could arise from an unresolved electrical fault. This response highlights the importance of communication and collaboration between ground personnel and flight operations in maintaining aircraft safety.

3. During which phase of flight would a "go-around" be most likely initiated?

A. Takeoff

B. Initial climb

C. Final approach

D. Cruise

A "go-around" is most likely to be initiated during the final approach phase of flight. This phase is critical as the aircraft is preparing to land. Factors such as poor alignment with the runway, unforeseen obstacles, or an unsafe landing environment can prompt the flight crew to decide that it is necessary to abort the landing and execute a go-around procedure. Executing a go-around at this stage allows the pilot to regain altitude, reposition the aircraft, and prepare for another landing attempt in a controlled manner. This decision reflects a commitment to safety, prioritizing the aircraft's position and conditions during landing. In contrast, initiating a go-around during phases like takeoff, initial climb, or cruise is considerably less common and typically avoided unless there are significant safety concerns or emergencies. Each of those phases has distinct operational parameters where a go-around is not the standard recovery procedure compared to the complexities of the final approach.

4. Slides on aircraft are classified as flotation devices, not rafts, but can still be used as what?

A. Emergency exits

B. Flotation devices

C. Transportation tools

D. Safety harnesses

Slides on aircraft are classified as flotation devices because they are designed to provide buoyancy and help evacuate passengers in the event of a water landing. Even though they are primarily used for evacuation, their capability to float means they can indeed serve as flotation devices when necessary, allowing individuals to remain afloat in water until rescue. This is an essential safety feature, especially during emergency evacuations over water. The dual purpose of these slides allows them to help ensure safety during critical situations.

5. At what altitude do oxygen masks automatically deploy?

A. 12,000 feet

B. 10,000 feet

C. 14,000 feet

D. 16,000 feet

Oxygen masks automatically deploy at an altitude of 14,000 feet due to the potential for cabin depressurization which can severely affect passengers and crew. At this altitude, the ambient air pressure decreases to a level where there is insufficient oxygen for normal respiration. The deployment of oxygen masks provides immediate supplemental oxygen to ensure that everyone on board can breathe comfortably and safely until the aircraft can descend to a safer altitude where the air pressure and oxygen levels are adequate. The specified altitude of 14,000 feet is based on regulatory safety standards in aviation, which aim to protect individuals from hypoxia, a condition caused by a deficiency of oxygen in the body. This altitude is a critical threshold, and the activation of the oxygen masks is an essential safety feature in modern aircraft design.

6. What is the purpose of the EJet's autothrottle system?

A. To manually control engine thrust

B. To maintain desired airspeed automatically

C. To adjust landing gear positioning

D. To enhance fuel efficiency on the ground

The autothrottle system in the EJet is designed to maintain the desired airspeed automatically during flight. This system plays a crucial role in enhancing flight safety and efficiency by automatically adjusting the engine thrust based on current flight conditions and the set airspeed parameters. This reduces the pilot's workload, allowing them to focus on other critical aspects of flight management. By continuously monitoring various flight parameters, the autothrottle can make real-time adjustments to maintain the selected airspeed, ensuring optimal performance and stability. This is particularly important during phases of flight such as ascent and cruise, where maintaining a specific speed is essential for safe operation and fuel efficiency. The other choices pertain to functions that are not the primary role of the autothrottle system. Manual control of engine thrust typically falls under pilot operation, while landing gear positioning is handled by separate systems. Although fuel efficiency can be an indirect benefit of maintaining proper airspeed through the autothrottle, enhancing fuel efficiency specifically on the ground does not align with the primary function of this system.

7. What type of aircraft is the Embraer E190 classified as?

A. Wide-body aircraft

B. Narrow-body aircraft

C. Regional jet

D. Cargo aircraft

The Embraer E190 is classified as a regional jet due to its design and operational capabilities. Regional jets, like the E190, are typically used for short to medium-haul flights and serve routes where demand does not justify larger aircraft. The E190 features a single aisle and is designed to carry a modest number of passengers, usually between 60 and 100, which aligns with the characteristics of regional aviation. Its efficient engines and lower operational costs make it ideal for regional airlines that often serve smaller markets or connect underserved routes to larger city airports. By contrast, wide-body aircraft are designed for long-haul flights with larger passenger capacities and multiple aisles, while narrow-body aircraft, though they can also serve regional routes, do not fall specifically into the regional jet category. Cargo aircraft are specialized for freight transport and do not share the same design or capacity used for passenger service, distinguishing them from the purpose of the E190.

8. How many doors does the Embraer E190 have?

A. 2 passenger doors and 2 service doors

B. 4 passenger doors and 2 service doors

C. 3 passenger doors and 1 service door

D. 5 passenger doors and 2 service doors

The Embraer E190 is designed with four passenger doors and two service doors, making the configuration in the choice correct. Specifically, the aircraft features two doors located in the front of the fuselage, which are typically used for boarding and deplaning passengers, and two additional doors located further back for supplementary access. The service doors are strategically placed to allow ground personnel efficient access to the aircraft for loading supplies, maintenance, and other operational needs. In commercial aviation, the door configuration on an aircraft is crucial as it directly impacts passenger boarding efficiency and safety during emergencies. In the case of the E190, this design not only enhances passenger flow but also complies with safety regulations that govern exit accessibility and evacuation procedures.

9. What is the key function of ailerons on an aircraft?

A. Control pitch

B. Control yaw

C. Control roll

D. Control thrust

Ailerons are crucial components of an aircraft's control surfaces, specifically designed to manage the roll motion of the aircraft. By manipulating the ailerons, the pilot can tilt the wings up or down, which enables the aircraft to roll to the left or right. This action is essential during various phases of flight, particularly during turns, allowing for a coordinated and controlled change in direction. Unlike pitch control, which is primarily handled by the elevators, or yaw control, which is managed by the rudder, the primary purpose of ailerons is to facilitate roll. Additionally, thrust control is related to the engines and does not involve control surfaces like ailerons. Thus, the ability of ailerons to directly impact the roll of the aircraft makes them integral to the pilots' ability to maneuver effectively and safely in the air.

10. At what altitude does the flight deck transition to sterile during takeoff?

A. Below 5,000 feet

B. From the flight deck door to 10,000 feet

C. Above 10,000 feet

D. After reaching cruising altitude

The flight deck transitions to sterile during takeoff when the aircraft is below 10,000 feet and continues until the aircraft reaches this altitude. This period is crucial for ensuring that the flight crew can focus solely on the operation of the aircraft without distractions. During sterile cockpit conditions, non-essential conversations and activities are prohibited, which helps to promote safety and concentration when the aircraft is most vulnerable during the takeoff phase. The specified range of the flight deck door to 10,000 feet emphasizes the understanding that the takeoff and initial climb phases are critical, thus the need for heightened focus on flying the aircraft without interruption. This policy is essential for maintaining a high level of operational safety and situational awareness during the most critical phases of 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://aircraftgroundejetbreeze.examzify.com

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