

AIRCRAFT GROUND (EJET) – BREEZE PRACTICE TEST (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. Which of the following actions is critical immediately after a power loss in the aircraft?**
 - A. Reset all systems
 - B. Check pilot communications
 - C. Ensure cabin lights are operational
 - D. Notify ground control

- 2. 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

- 3. Where is the gust lock typically found?**
 - A. Next to the door handle
 - B. At the bottom of the door
 - C. Behind the gust lock handle
 - D. Inside the cockpit

- 4. Which altitude instrument measures the rate of climb or descent?**
 - A. Altimeter
 - B. Vertical Speed Indicator (VSI)
 - C. Radar Altimeter
 - D. Magnetic compass

- 5. Which type of landing gear is used in the EJets?**
 - A. Fixed tricycle landing gear
 - B. Retractable tricycle landing gear
 - C. Conventional landing gear
 - D. Retractable tailwheel landing gear

- 6. What instrument is used to measure airspeed?**
- A. Barometer
 - B. Pitot tube and airspeed indicator
 - C. Attitude indicator
 - D. Vertical speed indicator
- 7. What is the standard operating procedure for the hydraulic system in the EJet?**
- A. To operate without any electrical inputs
 - B. To provide redundancy in case of failure
 - C. To only function during taxi operations
 - D. To control cabin pressure
- 8. What does a down handle with a red girt bar indicator signify?**
- A. Girtbar disconnected
 - B. Slide disarmed
 - C. Girtbar connected
 - D. Door closed
- 9. What is the role of the aircraft's hydraulic accumulator?**
- A. To balance the fuel system
 - B. To store hydraulic fluid energy
 - C. To regulate cabin temperature
 - D. To control engine thrust
- 10. What information is crucial for cabin crew to communicate during an emergency?**
- A. Weather conditions
 - B. Flight schedule
 - C. Emergency procedures and instructions
 - D. Food availability

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following actions is critical immediately after a power loss in the aircraft?

- A. Reset all systems
- B. Check pilot communications**
- C. Ensure cabin lights are operational
- D. Notify ground control

Immediately after a power loss in an aircraft, checking pilot communications is crucial because maintaining communication between the flight crew and air traffic control or ground control is vital for safety. In the event of a power outage, there may be emergency procedures that need to be communicated, as well as a need for situational awareness regarding the aircraft's status and intentions. Ensuring that the pilots have effective communication allows them to receive instructions, report their condition, and coordinate recovery efforts if necessary. Restoring power to systems, ensuring cabin lights are operational, and notifying ground control are important, but they may come after verifying that communication lines are functioning. Without reliable communication, other actions may not be effectively coordinated, making it imperative to address communication first.

2. 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.

3. Where is the gust lock typically found?

- A. Next to the door handle
- B. At the bottom of the door
- C. Behind the gust lock handle**
- D. Inside the cockpit

The gust lock is a crucial safety mechanism designed to prevent the control surfaces of an aircraft, such as the ailerons or rudder, from moving in strong winds while the aircraft is stationary. This prevents any unintended airflow that could cause damage to the aircraft or disrupt maintenance activities. Typically, the gust lock handle is located in a position where it can be easily accessed by the pilots or ground staff when preparing the aircraft for flight or after landing. The correct option highlights that this handle is located behind the gust lock handle itself, indicating an understanding of where the operational components are arranged within the aircraft's cockpit environment. This knowledge is essential for proper pre-flight checks and ensuring that the gust lock is correctly engaged or disengaged, thus enhancing operational safety.

4. Which altitude instrument measures the rate of climb or descent?

- A. Altimeter
- B. Vertical Speed Indicator (VSI)**
- C. Radar Altimeter
- D. Magnetic compass

The Vertical Speed Indicator (VSI) is the correct instrument for measuring the rate of climb or descent in an aircraft. It provides the pilot with critical information on how quickly the aircraft is ascending or descending, typically expressed in feet per minute. This is crucial for maintaining the desired flight profile and ensuring safe operational maneuvers during climbs, descents, and turns. The VSI works by measuring the difference between static pressure outside the aircraft and the pressure inside a diaphragm within the instrument. Changes in altitude affect this pressure differential, enabling the VSI to provide an accurate rate of vertical motion. This characteristic makes the VSI indispensable for pilots when managing altitude changes. Other instruments like the altimeter, while essential for determining the aircraft's current altitude above sea level, do not provide any information regarding the climb or descent rate. The radar altimeter measures height above the terrain directly below the aircraft, but it too does not inform about climb or descent rates. The magnetic compass provides directional information and is unrelated to altitude measurements. Therefore, the VSI stands out as the specific tool that accurately reflects the rate of climb or descent.

5. Which type of landing gear is used in the EJets?

- A. Fixed tricycle landing gear
- B. Retractable tricycle landing gear**
- C. Conventional landing gear
- D. Retractable tailwheel landing gear

The EJets are equipped with retractable tricycle landing gear, which is designed to enhance aerodynamics and performance during flight. This type of landing gear allows the wheels to be stowed away into the aircraft's fuselage during flight, reducing drag and improving fuel efficiency. The tricycle configuration, where there are two main wheels located at the rear and a single nose wheel, contributes to stability during taxiing, takeoff, and landing. This arrangement also aids in providing a smoother landing experience, as the aircraft can maintain better control and balance on the ground. In terms of operational efficiency, the retractable mechanism is particularly advantageous for regional jets like the EJets, as it allows for a cleaner fuselage profile, essential for achieving optimal speeds and performance in flight.

6. What instrument is used to measure airspeed?

- A. Barometer
- B. Pitot tube and airspeed indicator**
- C. Attitude indicator
- D. Vertical speed indicator

The pitot tube and airspeed indicator work together to measure airspeed in an aircraft. The pitot tube, which is mounted on the aircraft's exterior, captures the dynamic pressure of the air as the aircraft moves through it. This dynamic pressure is then compared to the static pressure (measured from a static port) to calculate the airspeed. The airspeed indicator takes this information and displays it to the pilots, usually in knots or miles per hour. This accurate measurement of airspeed is crucial for safe aircraft operation, as it informs pilots about their speed relative to the surrounding air, which is essential for maintaining control and executing maneuvers. Understanding the roles of the other instruments highlights why they are not suitable for measuring airspeed. A barometer measures atmospheric pressure, an attitude indicator displays the aircraft's orientation relative to the horizon, and a vertical speed indicator shows the rate of climb or descent. None of these instruments provide a measurement of airspeed, which is why the combination of the pitot tube and airspeed indicator is the correct answer.

7. What is the standard operating procedure for the hydraulic system in the EJet?

- A. To operate without any electrical inputs
- B. To provide redundancy in case of failure**
- C. To only function during taxi operations
- D. To control cabin pressure

The standard operating procedure for the hydraulic system in the EJet revolves around providing redundancy in case of failure. This is crucial for aircraft safety and operational integrity. In aviation, hydraulic systems are essential for controlling various flight operations, such as moving the flight control surfaces and extending/retracting landing gear. Redundancy means that if one hydraulic system experiences a failure, another independent system can take over its functions, ensuring that the aircraft remains controllable and safe to operate. This design principle is fundamental in aerospace engineering as it helps maintain critical systems operational under adverse conditions. The other options do not align with the primary function of the hydraulic system. Operating without electrical inputs would compromise functionality, as hydraulic systems often require electrical components to operate efficiently. The system does not only function during taxi operations; it is active throughout different phases of flight, especially during takeoffs and landings when control surfaces are most needed. Additionally, while hydraulic systems play a role in controlling certain aspects of the aircraft, they are not directly responsible for controlling cabin pressure, which is managed by the pressurization system.

8. What does a down handle with a red girt bar indicator signify?

- A. Girtbar disconnected
- B. Slide disarmed
- C. Girtbar connected**
- D. Door closed

A down handle with a red girt bar indicator signifies that the girt bar is disconnected. The girt bar is the mechanism that secures the emergency evacuation slide to the aircraft's door frame. When the handle is in the down position, if it is accompanied by a red girt bar indicator, it indicates a concern that the girt bar is not properly connected, thus preventing the slide from deploying correctly in an emergency situation. This visual cue alerts crew members to check the status of the girt bar and ensure that the evacuation slide is armed and ready for use. The importance of recognizing this warning is crucial for safety during emergency evacuations.

9. What is the role of the aircraft's hydraulic accumulator?

- A. To balance the fuel system
- B. To store hydraulic fluid energy**
- C. To regulate cabin temperature
- D. To control engine thrust

The role of the aircraft's hydraulic accumulator is to store hydraulic fluid energy. Accumulators are essential components in hydraulic systems as they provide a reserve of hydraulic pressure and fluid that can be tapped into when needed. This stored energy helps to ensure that there is sufficient pressure available to operate various hydraulic systems, such as landing gear, flight control surfaces, and brakes, particularly during peak demand or in the event of a pump failure. Hydraulic accumulators can also help dampen pressure fluctuations in the hydraulic system, creating a more stable operation overall. This function is crucial for maintaining safe and reliable aircraft operations, especially during critical flight phases. The other options relate to systems that operate independently of the hydraulic system and do not accurately represent the purpose of an accumulator.

10. What information is crucial for cabin crew to communicate during an emergency?

- A. Weather conditions
- B. Flight schedule
- C. Emergency procedures and instructions**
- D. Food availability

In an emergency situation, the primary responsibility of the cabin crew is to ensure the safety and well-being of all passengers on board. Communicating emergency procedures and instructions is critical because it provides passengers with clear and concise guidance on what to do to stay safe. This includes information about evacuation routes, the use of life vests, and other safety protocols that must be followed during an emergency. The correct choice highlights the importance of timely and effective communication during high-stress situations. Passengers may not be familiar with safety procedures, so the cabin crew's role in conveying this information can significantly impact the outcome of the situation. Other options, while useful in different contexts, do not address the immediate concerns during an emergency. For instance, weather conditions are generally not a priority in an emergency where people's safety is at stake. Likewise, details about flight schedules and food availability are not relevant when dealing with urgent safety measures and would distract from the crucial task of ensuring everyone is informed about how to react appropriately.

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!

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