

Aircraft Ground Group CRJ Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. What is the primary purpose of the fixed halon fire extinguisher on the CRJ 700?**
 - A. To cool cabin air**
 - B. To suppress fires**
 - C. To signal emergencies**
 - D. To maintain temperature**
- 2. Which items are typically pre-flighted in the top flight attendant station of the CRJ 200?**
 - A. Demo Equipment, PSC supply, PIP, seatbelt extension**
 - B. Oxygen masks, emergency exit tools, demo equipment, first aid kit**
 - C. Emergency book, demo equipment, seatbelt extension, water supply**
 - D. First aid kit, seat cushions, oxygen bottles, demo equipment**
- 3. What color light indicates a non-emergency call from the flight deck on the flight attendant indicator panel of the CRJ 200?**
 - A. Flashing green**
 - B. Solid red**
 - C. Flashing blue**
 - D. Solid amber**
- 4. How do you preflight the cabin wheelchair?**
 - A. Check for cleanliness and accessibility**
 - B. Verify present, secure in strap (when applicable)**
 - C. Ensure it is fully functional and inflate**
 - D. Inspect the wheels for proper rotation**
- 5. Which device is specifically designed to contain fire on an aircraft?**
 - A. Fire containment bag**
 - B. AED**
 - C. POB**
 - D. Megaphone**

- 6. What equipment is used by flight deck crew during evacuation through the crew escape hatch?**
- A. Emergency slide**
 - B. Escape rope**
 - C. Survival vest**
 - D. Fire extinguisher**
- 7. What types of equipment are found in the second to last overhead bin on the CRJ 550?**
- A. Life vests and information pamphlets**
 - B. ISK, RDK, UPK, BCK, CDK**
 - C. First-aid kits and oxygen masks**
 - D. Food and beverage supplies**
- 8. What is the primary purpose of the demonstration seatbelt in the CRJ 200?**
- A. To show proper usage**
 - B. For storage purposes**
 - C. For flight crew only**
 - D. To assist with luggage**
- 9. What action should cabin crew take upon receiving a flashing red light and 3 hi/lo chimes?**
- A. Immediately call for passenger assistance**
 - B. Prepare for possible evacuation**
 - C. Alert the flight deck crew of a potential emergency**
 - D. Perform a cabin inspection of the area**
- 10. What is the weight of the overwing exit on the CRJ 550?**
- A. 25 lbs**
 - B. 40 lbs**
 - C. 42 lbs**
 - D. 50 lbs**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary purpose of the fixed halon fire extinguisher on the CRJ 700?

- A. To cool cabin air**
- B. To suppress fires**
- C. To signal emergencies**
- D. To maintain temperature**

The primary purpose of the fixed halon fire extinguisher on the CRJ 700 is to suppress fires. Halon is a specialized agent known for its effectiveness in extinguishing fires by interrupting the chemical reaction that fuels combustion. In aviation, safety protocols prioritize the protection of passengers and crew, and the use of halon in fixed fire suppression systems is crucial due to its capability to quickly and effectively extinguish engine or cargo compartment fires without causing additional damage or creating harmful residues. Halon systems are strategically placed in areas where the risk of fire is significant, such as engine compartments or cargo holds. Their design allows for automatic activation in response to detected heat or smoke, ensuring rapid intervention at critical moments. This specific function is essential because fires can escalate quickly in confined spaces, making immediate suppression vital for maintaining safety onboard the aircraft. The other options, while related to aircraft operation, do not align with the fire safety function of the halon system. Cooling cabin air and maintaining temperature are associated with environmental control systems, and signaling emergencies usually falls under communication equipment or visual alerts rather than fire suppression technologies.

2. Which items are typically pre-flighted in the top flight attendant station of the CRJ 200?

- A. Demo Equipment, PSC supply, PIP, seatbelt extension**
- B. Oxygen masks, emergency exit tools, demo equipment, first aid kit**
- C. Emergency book, demo equipment, seatbelt extension, water supply**
- D. First aid kit, seat cushions, oxygen bottles, demo equipment**

The top flight attendant station of the CRJ 200 is critical for the safety and comfort of passengers, and pre-flighting specific items is essential in ensuring that the flight attendants are prepared for various scenarios. The correct choice encompasses items that are directly related to passenger safety and service: demo equipment for the safety briefing, PSC supply (Passenger Service Kit), PIP (Passenger Information Pack), and a seatbelt extension for those passengers who may need it during the flight. Each of these components serves a unique role; for instance, demo equipment is used for demonstrating safety procedures to passengers, while the PSC supply includes essential items like safety cards and other materials necessary for passenger information. In contrast, the other options contain items that are either not standard for pre-flighting in the top flight attendant station or include redundant items not typically stored there. For instance, oxygen masks are indeed vital for safety but are not located at the top flight attendant station; they are typically stowed throughout the aircraft, and emergency exit tools and first aid kits serve different operational roles that may not fall under a pre-flight check at this specific location. Recognizing the standards for pre-flighting procedures is a crucial part of flight attendant training, as it ensures readiness for a safe

3. What color light indicates a non-emergency call from the flight deck on the flight attendant indicator panel of the CRJ 200?

- A. Flashing green**
- B. Solid red**
- C. Flashing blue**
- D. Solid amber**

A solid red light on the flight attendant indicator panel of the CRJ 200 signifies a non-emergency call from the flight deck. This alert system is designed specifically to differentiate between routine communications and urgent situations. A solid red light draws immediate attention, indicating that the flight attendants should be ready to respond promptly, as it signals that the flight crew requires communication that is vital for the current scenario, even though it is not classified as an emergency. Understanding these cues is essential for maintaining communication and safety protocols within the aircraft. Other colors serve different purposes: flashing green would indicate a routine call, flashing blue typically represents a call from a passenger, and solid amber signals a lavatory in use. Each indicator plays a unique role in maintaining operational efficiency and passenger safety.

4. How do you preflight the cabin wheelchair?

- A. Check for cleanliness and accessibility**
- B. Verify present, secure in strap (when applicable)**
- C. Ensure it is fully functional and inflate**
- D. Inspect the wheels for proper rotation**

The correct choice emphasizes the importance of verifying that the cabin wheelchair is present and secured properly, especially when straps are applicable. This step is critical because ensuring that the wheelchair is secure helps prevent potential hazards during flight, such as the chair becoming a projectile in turbulence or in the event of an evacuation. Ensuring the wheelchair is present is essential to meet the needs of passengers requiring assistance, and checking the securement provides confidence that the equipment is ready for use. Other options, while relevant to general preflight checks, do not specifically address the critical aspects of ensuring the wheelchair's presence and security. Cleanliness and accessibility are certainly important, but they don't directly impact the immediate operational readiness of the wheelchair. Ensuring it is fully functional and inflating may apply to wheelchairs that require inflation, but basic wheelchairs typically do not have inflatable components. Inspecting the wheels for proper rotation is also relevant but is more about general maintenance than securing the equipment for use during the flight. Thus, the verification of presence and security stands out as the most crucial step in preflighting a cabin wheelchair.

5. Which device is specifically designed to contain fire on an aircraft?

- A. Fire containment bag**
- B. AED**
- C. POB**
- D. Megaphone**

The fire containment bag is specifically designed to limit the spread of fire on an aircraft. These bags are made from materials that can withstand high temperatures and are used to encase items that have the potential to ignite or are already on fire. The purpose of the containment bag is to provide a controlled environment where the fire can be contained until it is extinguished or until professional help can address the situation. The other devices listed serve very different functions. An AED (Automated External Defibrillator) is intended for cardiac emergencies, a POB (Portable Oxygen Bottle) is used to provide supplemental oxygen, and a megaphone is a communication device used to amplify someone's voice. None of these options are designed for fire containment, which reinforces why the fire containment bag is the correct choice for addressing fire emergencies on an aircraft.

6. What equipment is used by flight deck crew during evacuation through the crew escape hatch?

- A. Emergency slide**
- B. Escape rope**
- C. Survival vest**
- D. Fire extinguisher**

The crew escape hatch is a critical component used during aircraft evacuations, particularly in emergencies where other exits may not be accessible or safe to use. The escape rope is specifically designed to aid the flight deck crew in safely exiting the aircraft in such situations. It allows crew members to lower themselves from the flight deck to the ground or to a lower level safely, helping to minimize the risk of injury during an evacuation. In contrast, while an emergency slide is commonly deployed at passenger doors for evacuations, it is not typically used at the crew escape hatch. The survival vest is equipped with flotation devices and other survival gear, but it is not utilized specifically for evacuation through an escape hatch. A fire extinguisher serves as a tool for combating fire hazards, but it does not facilitate the physical exit of crew members from the aircraft. Therefore, the escape rope is the most appropriate and specifically designed piece of equipment for evacuation through the crew escape hatch.

7. What types of equipment are found in the second to last overhead bin on the CRJ 550?

- A. Life vests and information pamphlets**
- B. ISK, RDK, UPK, BCK, CDK**
- C. First-aid kits and oxygen masks**
- D. Food and beverage supplies**

The second to last overhead bin on the CRJ 550 is specifically designated for carrying equipment essential for the aircraft operations and safety protocols, including items pertinent to aircraft operation and emergency procedures. This includes the ISK (Inflight Safety Kit), RDK (Rapid Deployment Kit), UPK (Universal Passenger Kit), BCK (Blanket Kit), and CDK (Cabin Decompression Kit). Each of these kits is crucial in enhancing the safety and comfort of passengers during flight operations, especially in emergencies. In contrast, other options do not reflect the contents of that specific bin. Life vests and information pamphlets are typically found in other locations, such as under the seats or in dedicated storage compartments. First-aid kits and oxygen masks are usually stored in clearly marked and accessible locations for emergencies but are not housed in the overhead bin in question. Food and beverage supplies are instead located in designated service areas or galleys intended for catering purposes, far from the safety-focused equipment stored in the overhead bin. Thus, the correct identification of the equipment in that bin reinforces the understanding of safety provisions on board aircraft.

8. What is the primary purpose of the demonstration seatbelt in the CRJ 200?

- A. To show proper usage**
- B. For storage purposes**
- C. For flight crew only**
- D. To assist with luggage**

The primary purpose of the demonstration seatbelt in the CRJ 200 is to show proper usage. This demonstration seatbelt is an essential tool for the cabin crew to effectively communicate the correct way to fasten and unfasten seatbelts to passengers during the safety briefing. By physically demonstrating the operation of the seatbelt, the cabin crew can ensure that all passengers understand the safety procedures and the importance of securing their seatbelts during takeoff, landing, and whenever the seatbelt sign is illuminated. This is crucial for passenger safety and compliance with aviation regulations, as proper seatbelt usage is a fundamental aspect of in-flight safety. The other options do not align with the intended function of the demonstration seatbelt. It is not primarily designed for storage, nor is it meant exclusively for the flight crew or to assist with luggage. The focus is predominantly on passenger safety education.

9. What action should cabin crew take upon receiving a flashing red light and 3 hi/lo chimes?

- A. Immediately call for passenger assistance**
- B. Prepare for possible evacuation**
- C. Alert the flight deck crew of a potential emergency**
- D. Perform a cabin inspection of the area**

When cabin crew receive a flashing red light accompanied by three hi/lo chimes, it signifies a potential emergency situation requiring immediate attention. The flashing red light indicates an urgent situation that should not be ignored, and the accompanying chimes serve as an audible alert that signifies the necessity for the crew to act promptly. In this scenario, the most appropriate action is to alert the flight deck crew of a potential emergency. This is critical as the flight deck is responsible for managing the overall safety and operation of the aircraft, and they need to be informed of any developing issues so they can make informed decisions regarding the situation, including whether to prepare for an evacuation or take other necessary actions. While other actions, such as calling for passenger assistance or preparing for a possible evacuation, may be relevant in different circumstances, the immediate priority should be to communicate with the flight deck. This ensures that the entire crew is working in concert to manage the emergency effectively, prioritizing the safety of all onboard.

10. What is the weight of the overwing exit on the CRJ 550?

- A. 25 lbs**
- B. 40 lbs**
- C. 42 lbs**
- D. 50 lbs**

The weight of the overwing exit on the CRJ 550 is indeed 42 lbs. This weight is significant because it reflects the engineering and structural requirements of the aircraft. The overwing exit is designed to facilitate emergency evacuations and must meet specific safety standards. Understanding the weight of the overwing exit is essential for ground crew and maintenance personnel, as this information contributes to overall aircraft weight calculations and can impact performance metrics, such as fuel efficiency and balance. In this context, the other weights provided do not match the actual specifications of the CRJ 550. It's crucial for personnel working with the aircraft to have accurate knowledge of its components to ensure safe operations and compliance with aviation regulations.

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://aircraftgroundgroupcrj.examzify.com>

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

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