

American Airlines Week 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Copyright | 1 |
| Table of Contents | 2 |
| Introduction | 3 |
| How to Use This Guide | 4 |
| Questions | 5 |
| Answers | 8 |
| Explanations | 10 |
| Next Steps | 15 |

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Where should the Cabin Discrepancy Worksheet be given if something is broken on cabin or equipment is used?**
 - A. To the captain located in the flight attendant service kit**
 - B. To the maintenance supervisor at the gate**
 - C. To the passenger seated nearest the issue**
 - D. To the supervisor in the cockpit**

- 2. Under which conditions is a megaphone used?**
 - A. Only used in planned emergency situations when P.A. is inoperative**
 - B. In all emergencies**
 - C. Only during preflight checks**
 - D. Never**

- 3. Ambulatory passengers are described as**
 - A. able to board, move about, and deplane from an aircraft unassisted or with very little assistance**
 - B. unable to board without major assistance**
 - C. in a wheelchair at all times**
 - D. requiring oxygen for movement**

- 4. If a scheduled duty day exceeds 16 hours, how many flight attendants must be added to the required minimum crew?**
 - A. 1**
 - B. 2**
 - C. 3**
 - D. 4**

- 5. Which factual statement matches the scenario where the door is disarmed?**
 - A. The slide inflates**
 - B. The slide does not inflate**
 - C. The slide inflates if commanded manually**
 - D. The slide inflates spontaneously**

- 6. During which phase is the PA prepared for landing?**
- A. Inflight**
 - B. Boarding**
 - C. SOP**
 - D. Post-Flight**
- 7. What is the domestic tarmac delay threshold before deplaning is allowed?**
- A. 3 hours**
 - B. 2 hours**
 - C. 4 hours**
 - D. 5 hours**
- 8. Which step comes directly after Boarding in the Crew Duties sequence?**
- A. Door closure**
 - B. Sign in and Preflight**
 - C. In flight**
 - D. Descent to landing**
- 9. When does sterile flight deck end?**
- A. 10,000 feet, alerted by chimes**
 - B. 5,000 feet**
 - C. 15,000 feet**
 - D. When the door is opened on arrival**
- 10. Which option reflects the given rule about door status and slide inflation?**
- A. The door disarmed causes slide inflation**
 - B. The door disarmed ensures slide does not inflate**
 - C. The door disarmed has no effect on the slide**
 - D. The slide inflates during maintenance checks**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Where should the Cabin Discrepancy Worksheet be given if something is broken on cabin or equipment is used?

- A. To the captain located in the flight attendant service kit**
- B. To the maintenance supervisor at the gate**
- C. To the passenger seated nearest the issue**
- D. To the supervisor in the cockpit**

Documenting cabin discrepancies follows a clear line of communication: the cabin crew fills out the Cabin Discrepancy Worksheet and passes it to the captain. The captain is the designated authority for in-flight issues and has the responsibility and authority to decide on safety actions, coordinate maintenance, and arrange repairs as needed. Keeping the worksheet in the flight attendant service kit ensures it's readily available and that a formal, traceable report is created while the flight is ongoing or as part of post-event follow-up. That's why handing it to the captain is the correct procedure. It wouldn't be appropriate to give it to gate maintenance staff, to a passenger, or to someone else in the cockpit; the captain is the proper official recipient for in-flight discrepancies.

2. Under which conditions is a megaphone used?

- A. Only used in planned emergency situations when P.A. is inoperative**
- B. In all emergencies**
- C. Only during preflight checks**
- D. Never**

A megaphone is used as a backup communication tool when the regular public address system isn't available. In an emergency, clear and loud instructions are crucial, and the megaphone helps flight attendants reach all passengers, especially if the cabin is noisy or during evacuations. Since its role is specifically to compensate for P.A. failure, it isn't used during normal operations or just because there's an emergency if the P.A. is functioning. It also isn't needed in every emergency. It's not used during preflight checks, where announcements aren't directed at passengers mid-flight. So the best description is that the megaphone is used in planned emergency situations when the P.A. is inoperative.

3. Ambulatory passengers are described as

- A. able to board, move about, and deplane from an aircraft unassisted or with very little assistance**
- B. unable to board without major assistance**
- C. in a wheelchair at all times**
- D. requiring oxygen for movement**

Ambulatory describes passengers who can walk or move about the cabin without significant help. They can board the aircraft, move to their seat, access the lavatory, and deplane with little or no assistance. This contrasts with those who need a wheelchair or substantial help, or who must have oxygen or other support to move. So the description that fits ambulatory is someone who boards, moves about, and depplanes unaided or with minimal assistance.

4. If a scheduled duty day exceeds 16 hours, how many flight attendants must be added to the required minimum crew?

- A. 1
- B. 2**
- C. 3
- D. 4

Long duty days require extra crew to maintain safety, service, and the ability for rest breaks. When a scheduled duty day goes beyond sixteen hours, the policy calls for adding a pair of flight attendants to the minimum crew. This additional pair ensures there are enough attendants to cover rest periods and keep operations compliant during the extended flight. One attendant would not provide enough coverage for breaks and safety supervision, while three or four would go beyond what the policy requires for this situation. So, the correct augmentation is a pair of extra flight attendants.

5. Which factual statement matches the scenario where the door is disarmed?

- A. The slide inflates
- B. The slide does not inflate**
- C. The slide inflates if commanded manually
- D. The slide inflates spontaneously

Arming a door is what links opening the door to the slide deploying. When a door is disarmed, that automatic mechanism is disabled, so simply opening the door doesn't trigger the slide. In this scenario, the slide stays packed and does not inflate. The other possibilities describe outcomes that would occur only if the door were armed or if a separate manual or faulty condition occurred, not when the door is disarmed. So the statement that matches a disarmed door is that the slide does not inflate.

6. During which phase is the PA prepared for landing?

- A. Inflight**
- B. Boarding
- C. SOP
- D. Post-Flight

The PA is prepared during inflight, particularly as the aircraft approaches and descends for landing. In this phase, the crew coordinates with the flight deck to deliver announcements about the upcoming landing, buckle-in guidance, and other preparations so passengers are ready as the aircraft nears the runway. Boarding happens before takeoff, and post-flight is after landing and disembarkation, while SOP refers to procedures used across phases. So the inflight period is when the landing-related PA is prepared and used.

7. What is the domestic tarmac delay threshold before deplaning is allowed?

- A. 3 hours**
- B. 2 hours**
- C. 4 hours**
- D. 5 hours**

Domestic tarmac delays are capped at three hours for flights within the United States. After the plane lands and remains on the tarmac with doors closed, passengers must be deplaned within three hours, unless safety, security, or air-traffic-control reasons prevent it. This rule exists to protect passengers from lengthy periods on the tarmac and requires airlines to provide basic amenities (food, water, access to restrooms) and ongoing updates during the delay. For international flights, the threshold is four hours. So, the three-hour mark is the limit for deplaning on domestic routes.

8. Which step comes directly after Boarding in the Crew Duties sequence?

- A. Door closure**
- B. Sign in and Preflight**
- C. In flight**
- D. Descent to landing**

When people board, the immediate next action is to secure the aircraft by closing the doors. This step solidifies readiness for pushback and taxi, turning the aircraft from a boarding state into a departure-ready state. Sign in and preflight are done earlier, before passengers board, so they don't come right after boarding. In flight and descent to landing happen later in the journey, after takeoff. So closing the doors is the natural, direct next step.

9. When does sterile flight deck end?

- A. 10,000 feet, alerted by chimes**
- B. 5,000 feet**
- C. 15,000 feet**
- D. When the door is opened on arrival**

When you're in the sterile flight deck period, only essential crew should be in the cockpit and conversations are kept to a minimum to reduce distractions during the most critical parts of flight. The end of this period is defined by altitude: at 10,000 feet in the climb, an audible chime signals that normal, nonessential communication may resume and the cockpit environment is no longer strictly sterile. This cue helps crew know when they can relax the strict cockpit discipline as the flight transitions past the high-risk phase. The other options don't align with how this rule is typically defined. 5,000 feet and 15,000 feet aren't the standard trigger for ending sterile flight deck status, and waiting until the door is opened on arrival isn't used to mark the end of the sterile period during the flight. The end is tied to reaching 10,000 feet and the accompanying chime cue.

10. Which option reflects the given rule about door status and slide inflation?

A. The door disarmed causes slide inflation

B. The door disarmed ensures slide does not inflate

C. The door disarmed has no effect on the slide

D. The slide inflates during maintenance checks

When the doors are not armed, the emergency slide is protected from deployment. The rule being tested relies on this safety control: a disarmed door will not cause the slide to inflate when opened. So the statement that a disarmed door ensures the slide does not inflate matches how the system is designed to prevent accidental deployment during normal boarding and disembarkation. The other options conflict with this control. Saying a disarmed door causes inflation would mean the slide could deploy in everyday use, which is unsafe. Saying a disarmed door has no effect ignores the explicit safety mechanism that prevents inflation when not armed. Saying the slide inflates during maintenance checks describes a scenario that isn't the standard rule about disarmed doors and automatic deployment.

SAMPLE

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://americanairlinesweek1.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE