

# A&P Aviation Mechanic Technician Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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**SAMPLE**

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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. What precaution should be observed when washing an airplane?**
  - A. Use any detergent available**
  - B. Avoid washing at high pressures**
  - C. Protect sensitive areas like static ports**
  - D. Wash in direct sunlight**
- 2. How are dimensions shown on aircraft drawings?**
  - A. Through dotted lines for clarity**
  - B. Using dimension lines that are usually solid**
  - C. Only in the title block**
  - D. As part of the revision block**
- 3. How is the compliance timeframe for Airworthiness Directives determined?**
  - A. The FAA defines it in the regulations**
  - B. The AD specifies the compliance time**
  - C. Through general industry standards**
  - D. Based on the mechanic's discretion**
- 4. What type of cleaning agents should be used to remove grease, oil or fuel from aircraft tires?**
  - A. Alcohol-based cleaners**
  - B. Acidic cleaners**
  - C. Soap and water**
  - D. Solvent-based cleaners**
- 5. Which area is most likely to require regular inspection to prevent corrosion?**
  - A. Cockpit**
  - B. Landing gear and wheel wells**
  - C. Passenger cabin**
  - D. Tail section**

- 6. Why is it crucial to control the weight and balance of an aircraft?**
- A. To ensure compliance with regulations**
  - B. To maximize fuel efficiency**
  - C. To provide maximum safety**
  - D. To improve flight performance**
- 7. What maintenance record entries are required to contain the aircraft total time in service?**
- A. Only records of inspections required the total time**
  - B. All maintenance performed on the aircraft**
  - C. All modifications made to the aircraft**
  - D. All flights recorded in the flight log**
- 8. Which of the following is a form of corrosion?**
- A. Fretting**
  - B. Encrustation**
  - C. Oxidation**
  - D. Both A and C**
- 9. How can Ohm's law be written as an equation?**
- A.  $E = P \times I$**
  - B.  $P = R \times I$**
  - C.  $E = I \times R$**
  - D.  $I = R \times E$**
- 10. Which mechanism is used in helicopters for lift adjustment during flight?**
- A. Tail rotor adjustment**
  - B. Flapping of main rotor blades**
  - C. Collective pitch control**
  - D. Landing gear configuration**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

**1. What precaution should be observed when washing an airplane?**

- A. Use any detergent available**
- B. Avoid washing at high pressures**
- C. Protect sensitive areas like static ports**
- D. Wash in direct sunlight**

Washing an airplane requires special care to protect sensitive areas, particularly components such as static ports, antennas, and control surfaces. Static ports are critical for accurate airspeed and altitude readings as they measure ambient air pressure. If these ports become blocked or contaminated with soap, water, or debris, it can lead to incorrect instrument readings, which can compromise flight safety. By ensuring that sensitive areas are protected during the wash process, technicians help maintain the aircraft's operational integrity and ensure the safety of the flight crew and passengers. Properly safeguarding these areas is essential to prevent malfunction and to uphold the standards required for aircraft maintenance. While other precautions, like avoiding high-pressure washing and washing in direct sunlight, have their merits, the specific safeguarding of sensitive components stands out as a critical focus for effective aircraft maintenance.

**2. How are dimensions shown on aircraft drawings?**

- A. Through dotted lines for clarity**
- B. Using dimension lines that are usually solid**
- C. Only in the title block**
- D. As part of the revision block**

Dimensions on aircraft drawings are shown using dimension lines that are typically solid. Dimension lines provide the necessary information for measurements and are clearly marked to indicate the lengths and sizes of various components on the drawing. This clarity is crucial for maintenance, manufacturing, or inspection processes in aviation, where precision is essential. The standard practice is to have these solid lines with associated measurement markings placed between them, indicating the exact dimensions required for the parts or assemblies depicted. This approach ensures that anyone interpreting the drawings can easily understand the specifications without confusion. In contrast, other options do not accurately represent how dimensions are typically conveyed in technical drawings. For instance, using dotted lines is not a standard method for conveying dimensions, as it might lead to ambiguity. Dimensional information is also not confined to the title block or revision block, as incorporating it into the main body of the drawing ensures that it is immediately visible and relevant to the specific components being depicted.

### **3. How is the compliance timeframe for Airworthiness Directives determined?**

- A. The FAA defines it in the regulations**
- B. The AD specifies the compliance time**
- C. Through general industry standards**
- D. Based on the mechanic's discretion**

The compliance timeframe for Airworthiness Directives (ADs) is specified within the AD itself. When the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issues an AD, it includes detailed instructions on what actions must be taken and the specific timeframe in which those actions must be completed. This is done to ensure that the aircraft continues to meet safety standards and mitigate any potential risk associated with the identified issues. The timeframe may vary significantly depending on the nature and severity of the safety concern addressed in the AD as well as the types of aircraft or components involved. The specificity of the compliance time within the AD ensures that all operators and maintainers have clear guidance on when the required actions are due. This enables standardized safety practices across the aviation industry and helps maintain the airworthiness of the affected aircraft.

### **4. What type of cleaning agents should be used to remove grease, oil or fuel from aircraft tires?**

- A. Alcohol-based cleaners**
- B. Acidic cleaners**
- C. Soap and water**
- D. Solvent-based cleaners**

The most effective cleaning agents for removing grease, oil, or fuel from aircraft tires are soap and water. This approach is preferred because it is gentle yet effective on the tire material and won't cause damage or degradation. Soap acts as a surfactant, allowing it to emulsify oils and greases, thereby facilitating their removal when rinsed with water. Using soap and water also minimizes the risk of leaving harmful residues that could affect the tire's integrity or performance. Moreover, the physical scrubbing action combined with a gentle detergent helps ensure that contaminants are thoroughly removed from the tire surface without introducing harsh chemicals that could potentially harm the rubber. While other cleaning agents like alcohol-based cleaners, acidic cleaners, and solvent-based cleaners have specific applications, they can pose risks. Solvent-based cleaners, for instance, may degrade rubber compounds over time, while acidic cleaners can cause corrosion or damage if not used properly. Therefore, the safest and most effective method for cleaning aircraft tires involves a relatively simple mixture of soap and water.

**5. Which area is most likely to require regular inspection to prevent corrosion?**

- A. Cockpit**
- B. Landing gear and wheel wells**
- C. Passenger cabin**
- D. Tail section**

The landing gear and wheel wells are areas that are most susceptible to corrosion due to their exposure to various harsh elements. When an aircraft operates, the landing gear and wheel wells come into contact with water, de-icing fluids, and other contaminants on runways, which can lead to corrosion if not regularly inspected and maintained. These areas are also prone to damage from foreign object debris (FOD) during takeoff and landing, leading to increased wear and potential corrosion. Regular inspections of the landing gear and wheel wells are crucial to ensure that any signs of corrosion are detected early and can be addressed before becoming a more significant problem. By maintaining these areas, aviation mechanics help ensure the overall safety and integrity of the aircraft, making it a critical focus of routine inspections. Other areas, while important, do not face the same level of corrosive conditions as the landing gear and wheel wells.

**6. Why is it crucial to control the weight and balance of an aircraft?**

- A. To ensure compliance with regulations**
- B. To maximize fuel efficiency**
- C. To provide maximum safety**
- D. To improve flight performance**

Controlling the weight and balance of an aircraft is essential primarily for safety reasons. Proper weight distribution ensures that the aircraft maintains its center of gravity within the designed limits, which is critical for stable flight. When an aircraft is out of balance, it can lead to difficulties in controlling the aircraft, affecting its handling characteristics. An overloaded or improperly balanced aircraft may stall, have difficulty achieving optimal climb performance, or encounter problems during landing. Therefore, maintaining correct weight and balance is paramount to ensure the aircraft operates within safe parameters, thereby protecting the lives of those onboard and on the ground. While compliance with regulations, fuel efficiency, and flight performance are important considerations, the foundation of safe operation hinges on managing the aircraft's weight and balance correctly. Ensuring safety ultimately encompasses these other factors but takes precedence for the integrity of flight operations.

**7. What maintenance record entries are required to contain the aircraft total time in service?**

- A. Only records of inspections required the total time**
- B. All maintenance performed on the aircraft**
- C. All modifications made to the aircraft**
- D. All flights recorded in the flight log**

The requirement for maintenance record entries to include the aircraft's total time in service is most clearly associated with records of inspections. This is because total time in service is a critical metric often used to assess the airworthiness of an aircraft and to determine when certain inspections and maintenance actions are due. Inspections are mandated at specific intervals based on the total flight hours, and without an accurate time in service entry, it becomes challenging to comply with regulatory requirements and maintain the safety of the aircraft. While maintenance records for modifications and general maintenance could also include time in service information, they are not mandated as explicitly as inspection records. Modifications may sometimes reference time in service for compliance with airworthiness directives, but the primary regulatory focus is on inspections. Flight log entries document usage but do not specifically serve maintenance record purposes in this context.

**8. Which of the following is a form of corrosion?**

- A. Fretting**
- B. Encrustation**
- C. Oxidation**
- D. Both A and C**

The correct answer encompasses two significant forms of corrosion: fretting and oxidation. Fretting corrosion occurs when there is relative motion between two surfaces that are in contact, often due to vibration or oscillation. This motion can wear away protective oxide layers, exposing the base metal and leading to localized corrosion. Fretting is particularly problematic in areas such as aircraft components where parts are subject to constant movement and stress, as it can lead to structural failures over time. Oxidation is another critical form of corrosion, which occurs when a metal reacts with oxygen in the presence of moisture or other electrolytes. This reaction creates an oxide layer on the metal surface, which can further deteriorate if not properly managed. It is a common phenomenon that affects a wide range of materials, particularly metals, and can significantly impact their performance and longevity. The inclusion of both fretting and oxidation in the answer highlights the various mechanisms through which corrosion can manifest, emphasizing the importance of understanding these processes for effective aircraft maintenance and engineering. Encrustation, while it involves the formation of deposits, does not directly fit the classic definitions of corrosion and is often more about buildup than the electrochemical reactions associated with corrosion. Understanding these forms of corrosion is vital for aviation mechanics to ensure safety and

## 9. How can Ohm's law be written as an equation?

- A.  $E = P \times I$
- B.  $P = R \times I$
- C.  $E = I \times R$**
- D.  $I = R \times E$

Ohm's law can be succinctly expressed in the equation  $(E = I \times R)$ , where  $(E)$  represents the voltage (electromotive force),  $(I)$  is the current, and  $(R)$  is the resistance. This foundational equation in electronics illustrates the relationship between these three parameters, providing a clear understanding of how voltage is directly proportional to both current and resistance in a circuit. In this equation, if you know any two values (voltage, current, or resistance), you can calculate the third. For example, if you increase the resistance while keeping voltage constant, the current will decrease, which is a practical application of Ohm's law in circuit design and analysis. This understanding is crucial for mechanics and technicians who work with electrical systems in aviation, ensuring safe and effective troubleshooting and maintenance of aircraft electrical systems.

## 10. Which mechanism is used in helicopters for lift adjustment during flight?

- A. Tail rotor adjustment
- B. Flapping of main rotor blades**
- C. Collective pitch control
- D. Landing gear configuration

The mechanism used in helicopters for lift adjustment during flight is the collective pitch control. Collective pitch control allows the pilot to simultaneously change the pitch angle of all main rotor blades, which directly affects the amount of lift generated. By increasing the pitch of the rotor blades, the helicopter can gain altitude, while decreasing the pitch will reduce lift and cause the helicopter to descend. This control is essential for managing the helicopter's vertical movement and overall flight performance. On the other hand, the option regarding flapping of main rotor blades refers to the natural hinging movement of the blades as they rotate, which helps to equalize lift and manage centrifugal forces, but it is not a direct control mechanism used by pilots for intentional lift adjustment. Tail rotor adjustment primarily affects the helicopter's yaw, helping to counteract torque from the main rotor, rather than its lift. Lastly, landing gear configuration pertains to the structure used for takeoff and landing, with no impact on lift during flight. Therefore, collective pitch control is the correct and crucial mechanism for lift adjustment in helicopters during 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://aandpaviationmechtech.examzify.com>**

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