

AS BASIC INDOCTRINATION EXAM 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 is listed as a potential jump-seat rider besides an AS employee?**
 - A. AS pilots/QX pilots (if no seats in cabin are available for qx pilot)
 - B. FAA/NTSB investigators or agents
 - C. Secret Service agents
 - D. Other airline pilots

- 2. In a FAIR entry about a passenger illness or injury, which detail is commonly included?**
 - A. Description of symptoms and treatment administered
 - B. Travel history
 - C. Meal options
 - D. Seat color

- 3. What is the main reason to distinguish correlation from causation in interpreting training results?**
 - A. Correlation implies causation.
 - B. Causation is always easy to prove.
 - C. Misinterpreting can reinforce false beliefs.
 - D. Both are identical.

- 4. Which item is listed among flight attendant required items?**
 - A. Credit card reader
 - B. Spare life vest
 - C. Fire extinguisher
 - D. First aid kit

- 5. What is meant by the ethics of information in indoctrination contexts?**
 - A. The obligation to mislead others to achieve goals.
 - B. The obligation to treat information honestly, respect rights, and avoid manipulation.
 - C. The obligation to reveal all confidential sources publicly.
 - D. The obligation to promote one preferred narrative.

- 6. Three-point briefing includes all of the following?**
- A. Location of nearest floor level exits
 - B. Remain seated until the main flow of passengers has passed
 - C. How to assist without causing injury or pain
 - D. All of the above
- 7. Which statement is true about the three-point briefing before takeoff?**
- A. It must be provided before takeoff if a passenger requires exit assistance
 - B. It is optional
 - C. It is done after landing
 - D. It is done only if requested
- 8. Which item is a FAIR category?**
- A. Tarmac delay
 - B. Animal/pet
 - C. Equipment/system odor
 - D. Alcohol/smoking/passenger disrupt
- 9. Where is the stationary kit located?**
- A. FWD galley left
 - B. AFT right O/H bin last 2 bins
 - C. FWD galley right
 - D. In the cockpit
- 10. When should a flight attendant update/sync their IMD?**
- A. Within 24 hours prior to pairing
 - B. During flight
 - C. 2 hours before departure
 - D. After boarding

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is listed as a potential jump-seat rider besides an AS employee?

- A. AS pilots/QX pilots (if no seats in cabin are available for qx pilot)**
- B. FAA/NTSB investigators or agents
- C. Secret Service agents
- D. Other airline pilots

Jump-seat riding is restricted to people who are officially authorized to be on the flight crew or to accompany the crew. In this policy, the only riders listed besides an Alaska Airlines employee are pilots from the airline and its Horizon partner. Specifically, AS pilots and Horizon (QX) pilots can ride the jump seat when there isn't a cabin seat available for the QX pilot, which makes this option the correct one. The other roles mentioned—FAA/NTSB investigators or agents, or Secret Service agents—can ride under special circumstances, but they aren't the standard listed jump-seat riders in this particular scenario.

2. In a FAIR entry about a passenger illness or injury, which detail is commonly included?

- A. Description of symptoms and treatment administered**
- B. Travel history
- C. Meal options
- D. Seat color

Capturing the medical details of what happened is the focus here. A FAIR entry for a passenger illness or injury should center on what the passenger is experiencing and what was done to help. Think of it as a clear medical snapshot: the symptoms observed, when they began, how severe they are, and how they change over time. It also records the care provided—first aid steps, any medications given, whether a medical professional was involved, and how the passenger responded to those interventions. Including time stamps and the outcome (for example, whether the passenger remained on board or was transported) helps ensure proper follow-up and continuity of care. Other details like travel history, meal options, or seat color don't contribute directly to understanding the medical situation and aren't needed for the record, so they aren't the main focus of this entry. The essential concept is documenting the passenger's symptoms and the treatment administered.

3. What is the main reason to distinguish correlation from causation in interpreting training results?

- A. Correlation implies causation.
- B. Causation is always easy to prove.
- C. Misinterpreting can reinforce false beliefs.**
- D. Both are identical.

Distinguishing correlation from causation is crucial because seeing that training and improved performance occur together does not prove the training caused the improvement. Correlations can arise from other factors that influence both variables, such as prior skill, motivation, or concurrent changes. If you treat correlation as causation, you risk reinforcing false beliefs about what actually produced the gains, which can lead to wasted effort or misallocated resources. To establish causality, you'd need evidence from well-designed experiments or analyses that control for confounding factors. The main idea is to avoid drawing confident conclusions about training effectiveness from simple associations alone.

4. Which item is listed among flight attendant required items?

- A. Credit card reader**
- B. Spare life vest
- C. Fire extinguisher
- D. First aid kit

The main idea here is understanding what counts as a flight attendant's required items in practice. Among the given options, a credit card reader is considered a necessary service tool for the cabin crew because it enables on-board sales and quick processing of passenger payments during the flight. This makes it a practical, day-to-day item that crews are expected to have ready to perform their service duties efficiently. The other items listed—spare life vest, fire extinguisher, and first aid kit—are all part of the aircraft's mandated safety equipment. They belong to the aircraft's safety system and emergency inventories rather than personal or crew-specific service tools. So while they're essential for safety, they aren't items the crew are routinely required to carry or use as part of their typical duty kit.

5. What is meant by the ethics of information in indoctrination contexts?

- A. The obligation to mislead others to achieve goals.
- B. The obligation to treat information honestly, respect rights, and avoid manipulation.**
- C. The obligation to reveal all confidential sources publicly.
- D. The obligation to promote one preferred narrative.

In indoctrination contexts, ethics of information means handling information with responsibility: sharing what is known and what remains uncertain, and doing so in a way that others can evaluate it for themselves. It focuses on honesty about sources and evidence, transparency about limitations, and presenting information without hidden tricks or disguised coercion. It also respects people's rights and autonomy—privacy, consent, and freedom to form their own beliefs—by avoiding manipulation or pressure. Practically, this means disclosing biases, not omitting relevant facts, and not using deceptive framing to push a particular outcome. It also cautions against exposing confidential sources unless there is a legitimate, ethical reason and appropriate safeguards. Overall, it's about communicating information in a way that supports informed, voluntary belief formation rather than exploitation.

6. Three-point briefing includes all of the following?

- A. Location of nearest floor level exits
- B. Remain seated until the main flow of passengers has passed
- C. How to assist without causing injury or pain
- D. All of the above**

A three-point briefing covers essential safety actions in a concise way: know where the nearest floor-level exits are, stay seated until the main flow of passengers has passed to keep evacuation orderly, and know how to assist others without causing injury or pain. Each piece addresses a critical aspect of safe evacuation—finding exits quickly, maintaining calm and order during movement, and offering help in a way that keeps everyone safe. When you consider all three together, you have a complete briefing, so all of the described items are included.

7. Which statement is true about the three-point briefing before takeoff?

- A. It must be provided before takeoff if a passenger requires exit assistance
- B. It is optional
- C. It is done after landing
- D. It is done only if requested

The important point is that passengers who need help exiting the aircraft must receive this briefing before takeoff. Providing it on the ground ensures they understand how they will be assisted and where the exits are, so everyone can evacuate safely if needed. This isn't optional, it isn't done after landing, and it isn't only given if someone asks for it—the crew must provide it when exit assistance is required.

8. Which item is a FAIR category?

- A. Tarmac delay
- B. Animal/pet
- C. Equipment/system odor
- D. Alcohol/smoking/passenger disrupt

In this framework, a FAIR category focuses on a significant operational disruption that requires standard handling and documentation. A tarmac delay fits this, because it represents a major service disruption affecting passengers on the aircraft and triggers formal procedures and reporting. The other issues—pet transport concerns, odors from equipment or systems, and alcohol or smoking-related disruptions—are handled as separate incident types, not the same FAIR category as a tarmac delay. So the item that belongs to the FAIR category is the tarmac delay.

9. Where is the stationary kit located?

- A. FWD galley left
- B. AFT right O/H bin last 2 bins
- C. FWD galley right
- D. In the cockpit

Having essential flight crew documents and writing materials within easy reach is important for smooth operations. That's why the stationary kit is stored in the cockpit. Keeping it on the flight deck ensures pilots can access forms, checklists, and charts quickly during preflight, in-flight, and postflight tasks without leaving the cockpit. Other locations like the galley or overhead storage are designed for service items or passenger belongings and aren't as accessible or appropriate for flight-critical paperwork, which could slow down procedures or compromise efficiency. In short, the cockpit placement supports immediate access and proper use, making it the best choice.

10. When should a flight attendant update/sync their IMD?

A. Within 24 hours prior to pairing

B. During flight

C. 2 hours before departure

D. After boarding

Keeping the IMD up to date before it's linked into the crew's workflow is essential. Updating within 24 hours prior to pairing ensures the latest software and credentials are installed and verified, giving the device time to process any needed checks before the flight. Trying to sync during flight isn't reliable—cabin connectivity can be unstable, and safety procedures rely on knowing the IMD is current from the start. Synchronizing too close to departure, or only after boarding, risks delays and means the device might not be ready when the flight begins.

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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://asbasicindoc2.examzify.com>

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

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