

AVIATION AND AIRPORT SECURITY PRACTICE TEST. (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://aviationairportsecurity.examzify.com>



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. Who was responsible for the Lod airport attacks at Tel Aviv in 1972?**
 - A. Japanese Red Army (JRA) and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
 - B. IRA and ETA
 - C. Hamas and Hezbollah
 - D. Al-Qaeda and Taliban
- 2. Which operation was responsible for the rescue and evacuation of Governor Sir Paul Scoon from Grenada by Seal Team Six?**
 - A. Operation Eagle's Wing
 - B. Operation Urgent Fury
 - C. Operation Just Cause
 - D. Operation Ice Eagle
- 3. What is the regulation to enforce screening of all carry-on items and baggage by explosive detection equipment?**
 - A. FAR Part 107
 - B. FAR Part 108
 - C. FAR Part 121.538
 - D. FAR Part 100
- 4. Which element of ICAO is tasked with developing policies and regulations?**
 - A. The Assembly
 - B. The Council
 - C. The Executive Committee
 - D. The Advisory Group
- 5. Which counterterrorism unit stormed the Air France Airbus in Marseilles, France and killed 13 hijackers with no loss of life among hostages?**
 - A. Army Ranger Wing
 - B. GIGN
 - C. GEO
 - D. Border Guard Force

6. What does FAR Part 107 regulate?

- A. Preventing and deterring unauthorized access to the air operations area
- B. Safety standards for airport operations
- C. Standards for air carrier schedules
- D. Standards for baggage handling

7. Which organizations hijacked the Air France Airplane to Entebbe, Uganda in 1976?

- A. ETA and ALF
- B. RAF and Red Brigade
- C. West German Red Army Faction (RAF) and PLO
- D. Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab

8. FAR Part 107 is applicable to what?

- A. Airports operating scheduled air carriers
- B. Air carriers
- C. Private charters
- D. Drone operations

9. What is involved in the risk assessment process in airport security?

- A. Monitoring flight schedules and passenger lists
- B. Evaluating potential threats to determine vulnerabilities and necessary security measures
- C. Collecting feedback from travelers on security experiences
- D. Implementing just-in-time inventory for security equipment

10. What does the term "terrorist threat level" indicate in aviation security?

- A. A classification of airport noise levels
- B. A measure of passenger satisfaction
- C. A classification indicating the likelihood of a terrorist attack
- D. A rating of flight safety protocols

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Who was responsible for the Lod airport attacks at Tel Aviv in 1972?

- A. Japanese Red Army (JRA) and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
- B. IRA and ETA
- C. Hamas and Hezbollah
- D. Al-Qaeda and Taliban

The Japanese Red Army (JRA) and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) were responsible for the Lod airport attacks at Tel Aviv in 1972. The other options, IRA and ETA, Hamas and Hezbollah, and Al-Qaeda and Taliban, all have different origins and agendas and were not known to be involved in this specific attack. The IRA and ETA are Irish and Basque separatist groups, respectively, and were primarily active in their own regions. Hamas and Hezbollah are Palestinian militant groups focused on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and Al-Qaeda and Taliban are Islamist terrorist organizations with different targets and goals.

2. Which operation was responsible for the rescue and evacuation of Governor Sir Paul Scoon from Grenada by Seal Team Six?

- A. Operation Eagle's Wing
- B. Operation Urgent Fury
- C. Operation Just Cause
- D. Operation Ice Eagle

Seal Team Six participated in Operation Urgent Fury, which was launched in response to the invasion of Grenada by Cuban and Grenadian troops. Operation Eagle's Wing was a separate operation that involved the evacuation of American citizens from Grenada. Operation Just Cause took place in Panama, while Operation Ice Eagle was a training exercise in Alaska. Therefore, the correct answer is B, Operation Urgent Fury.

3. What is the regulation to enforce screening of all carry-on items and baggage by explosive detection equipment?

- A. FAR Part 107
- B. FAR Part 108
- C. FAR Part 121.538
- D. FAR Part 100

FAR Part 108 is the regulation that requires all carry-on items and baggage to be screened by explosive detection equipment. This is different from the other options provided. A FAR Part 107 pertains to the operation of small unmanned aircraft systems (drones) for commercial purposes. C: FAR Part 121.538 applies to the operation of air carriers and does not specifically mention screening of carry-on items and baggage. D: FAR Part 100 covers general air traffic rules and does not pertain to the specific regulation of screening for explosives. Overall, it is important to know and adhere to the correct regulation, Part 108, to ensure safety and security during air travel.

4. Which element of ICAO is tasked with developing policies and regulations?

- A. The Assembly**
- B. The Council
- C. The Executive Committee
- D. The Advisory Group

The Assembly, or the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Assembly, is the highest governing body of the organization, and is responsible for making and enacting policies and regulations that govern international civil aviation. This includes developing standards and recommended practices for aviation safety, security, and environmental protection. The Council, on the other hand, is responsible for implementing and overseeing the policies and regulations set by the Assembly, but does not have the authority to develop them. The Executive Committee and Advisory Group are sub-committees of the Council and do not have direct involvement in policy-making. Therefore, they are not the correct answer for this question.

5. Which counterterrorism unit stormed the Air France Airbus in Marseilles, France and killed 13 hijackers with no loss of life among hostages?

- A. Army Ranger Wing
- B. GIGN**
- C. GEO
- D. Border Guard Force

This is incorrect. It was actually the French counterterrorism unit GIGN (Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale) that stormed the Air France Airbus in Marseilles and successfully killed 13 hijackers without any harm to the hostages. The other options listed are not involved in this particular event. Army Ranger Wing is an Irish special forces unit, GEO (Grupo Especial de Operaciones) is a Colombian special forces unit, and Border Guard Force is a government agency in various countries responsible for border security. It is important to read the question carefully and consider which units would have been involved in this specific scenario.

6. What does FAR Part 107 regulate?

- A. Preventing and deterring unauthorized access to the air operations area**
- B. Safety standards for airport operations
- C. Standards for air carrier schedules
- D. Standards for baggage handling

FAR Part 107 regulates preventing and deterring unauthorized access to the air operations area. This area is restricted to ensure safety and security for all personnel and aircraft. While safety standards for airport operations, air carrier schedules, and baggage handling are important aspects in the aviation industry, they are not directly regulated by FAR Part 107.

7. Which organizations hijacked the Air France Airplane to Entebbe, Uganda in 1976?

- A. ETA and ALF
- B. RAF and Red Brigade
- C. West German Red Army Faction (RAF) and PLO**
- D. Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab

In 1976, the Air France airplane was hijacked to Entebbe, Uganda by members of the West German Red Army Faction (RAF) and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). These organizations were known for their radical political ideologies and previous acts of terrorism. The other options listed, such as ETA and ALF, RAF and Red Brigade, and Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab, were not involved in this specific hijacking. While they may have also carried out acts of terrorism, they were not linked to the hijacking of the Air France airplane to Entebbe. Therefore, option C is the most accurate answer to the question.

8. FAR Part 107 is applicable to what?

- A. Airports operating scheduled air carriers**
- B. Air carriers
- C. Private charters
- D. Drone operations

FAR Part 107, or the Small Unmanned Aircraft Rule, was implemented to regulate the commercial use of drones in the United States. While it may seem like the other options could also be applicable, A is the most accurate because it specifically mentions "operating scheduled air carriers," which includes airports that have regular, fixed flight schedules. B, air carriers, may include commercial airlines, but it does not specifically mention scheduled operations. C, private charters, could fall under the category of air carriers, but again, does not specifically mention scheduled operations. D, drone operations, is incorrect because FAR Part 107 applies to both manned and unmanned aircraft. Therefore, A is the best answer as it includes all the other options and specifically mentions scheduled air carriers.

9. What is involved in the risk assessment process in airport security?

- A. Monitoring flight schedules and passenger lists
- B. Evaluating potential threats to determine vulnerabilities and necessary security measures**
- C. Collecting feedback from travelers on security experiences
- D. Implementing just-in-time inventory for security equipment

The risk assessment process in airport security fundamentally centers on identifying and analyzing potential threats to the airport environment and its operations. This involves evaluating various aspects such as potential risks from terrorist attacks, smuggling, and other illicit activities that could compromise passenger safety and security. By determining vulnerabilities within the current security framework, authorities can devise effective strategies and security measures to mitigate these risks. Through the assessment, critical areas of concern are highlighted, guiding decision-makers on where to allocate resources and implement protocols that enhance overall airport security. This proactive approach ensures a robust response to emerging threats and enhances the safety of travelers and staff alike. The other options, while related to airport operations, do not specifically capture the essence of risk assessment. Monitoring flight schedules and passenger lists is more focused on operational efficiency than on threat analysis. Collecting feedback from travelers, though important for improving overall customer service, does not directly address the identification of threats or vulnerabilities. Lastly, implementing just-in-time inventory for security equipment is a logistical strategy that does not correlate with evaluating threats or assessing risks in the broader security landscape.

10. What does the term "terrorist threat level" indicate in aviation security?

- A. A classification of airport noise levels
- B. A measure of passenger satisfaction
- C. A classification indicating the likelihood of a terrorist attack**
- D. A rating of flight safety protocols

The term "terrorist threat level" in aviation security refers specifically to a classification indicating the likelihood of a terrorist attack. This classification helps security agencies assess risks and implement appropriate security measures to protect passengers, crew, and aircraft. The threat levels guide decision-making regarding the deployment of security resources, public messaging, and preparedness for potential threats. The focus on determining the likelihood of an attack allows agencies to adjust their strategies appropriately, ensuring a higher state of awareness and preparedness, particularly in cases where intelligence suggests a credible threat. Understanding this classification is vital for maintaining the safety and security of the aviation environment, as it directly informs actions taken in response to perceived risks. Options that refer to airport noise levels, passenger satisfaction, or flight safety protocols do not capture the essence of how threat levels are utilized within the context of aviation security, and therefore do not align with the specific focus of security measures against potential terrorist acts.

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://aviationairportsecurity.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE