

Aviation Institute of Maintenance (AIM) Block 2 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 are acceptable to use in cleaning anodized surfaces?**
 - A. Steel wool**
 - B. Aluminum wool and Fiber bristle brush**
 - C. Brass wire brush**
 - D. Stainless steel wire brush**

- 2. What is the term for the lifting or flaking of metal surfaces due to delamination of grain boundaries from corrosion products?**
 - A. Exfoliation**
 - B. Pitting**
 - C. Spalling**
 - D. Erosion**

- 3. Galvanic corrosion is most rapid when the anodic area is smaller than the cathodic area.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Not determinable**
 - D. Only under extreme conditions**

- 4. Fayed surfaces cause concern in chemical cleaning because of the danger of**
 - A. Hydrogen embrittlement**
 - B. Thermal expansion**
 - C. Entrapping corrosive materials**
 - D. Scratches on surface**

- 5. Which of the following bolts has a triangle with an 'X' inside, on the head of the bolt?**
 - A. AN bolt**
 - B. NAS close tolerance bolt**
 - C. MS bolt**
 - D. SAE bolt**

- 6. Metals that are rolled, hammered, or bent can become**
- A. Hardened steel**
 - B. Cold worked or work hardened**
 - C. Annealed**
 - D. Brittle**
- 7. A fiber type lock nut is held firmly on the threads of a bolt by pressure caused by?**
- A. The use of an unthreaded fiber locking insert**
 - B. Friction from the threads**
 - C. A spring washer**
 - D. Lock wire**
- 8. Which solvent is recommended for wipe-down of cleaned surfaces before painting?**
- A. Aliphatic naphtha**
 - B. Acetone**
 - C. Water**
 - D. Ethanol**
- 9. What type of tap is used to start threads in a hole or to tap through a hole?**
- A. A taper tap**
 - B. A bottoming tap**
 - C. A plug tap**
 - D. A forming tap**
- 10. Which statement describes hydrogen embrittlement risk when using nonapproved cleaners?**
- A. Hydrogen embrittlement in metal structures**
 - B. Increased fatigue life**
 - C. Decreased corrosion risk**
 - D. Improved ductility**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following are acceptable to use in cleaning anodized surfaces?

- A. Steel wool**
- B. Aluminum wool and Fiber bristle brush**
- C. Brass wire brush**
- D. Stainless steel wire brush**

Cleaning anodized surfaces requires tools that won't scratch or remove the oxide coating. The anodized layer is protective and relatively soft, so using harder metal abrasives can gouge or strip it, exposing bare aluminum and increasing corrosion risk. Aluminum wool is gentle enough to lift off grime without scratching the coating, and a fiber bristle brush provides effective cleaning action without metal-to-surface abrasion. Together, they preserve the integrity of the anodized finish. Harder metal tools, like steel wool or brushes made from brass or stainless steel, can scratch or remove the anodized layer and are not recommended for this purpose.

2. What is the term for the lifting or flaking of metal surfaces due to delamination of grain boundaries from corrosion products?

- A. Exfoliation**
- B. Pitting**
- C. Spalling**
- D. Erosion**

Exfoliation describes a corrosion process where corrosion products build up between the grains of a metal, pushing the grain boundaries apart and causing entire layers to lift off or peel away in sheet-like flakes. This creates a flaky, laminated surface as the outer layers delaminate from the underlying metal. It's most noted in certain alloys, like some aluminum alloys, where the swelling of corrosion products between grains drives the peeling action. Pitting is localized tiny holes from focused attack, so it doesn't involve lifting whole layers. Spalling refers to the shedding of surface chunks due to mechanical or thermal stresses, not specifically grain-boundary delamination from corrosion products. Erosion is material loss from abrasive or fluid flow impacts rather than corrosion-driven delamination.

3. Galvanic corrosion is most rapid when the anodic area is smaller than the cathodic area.

A. True

B. False

C. Not determinable

D. Only under extreme conditions

Galvanic corrosion happens when two dissimilar metals are connected in an electrolyte; one acts as the anode and dissolves, while the other acts as the cathode. The rate of the anode's corrosion is driven by the galvanic current, which is influenced by the cathode's area. A larger cathodic area sinks more current, so the same total current passing through a smaller anodic area results in a higher current density (current per unit area) on the anodic surface. That higher current density accelerates the dissolution of the anodic metal, making corrosion more rapid when the anodic area is smaller than the cathodic area. If the anodic area were large relative to the cathode, the current density on the anodic surface would be lower and the rate would be slower. Real-world factors like electrolyte, temperature, and coatings can modify rates, but the area ratio is the key determinant here.

4. Fayed surfaces cause concern in chemical cleaning because of the danger of

A. Hydrogen embrittlement

B. Thermal expansion

C. Entrapping corrosive materials

D. Scratches on surface

Fayed surfaces create crevices where cleaning solution can collect and drain slowly. In chemical cleaning, residual cleaners in those tight gaps can stay in contact with the metal, promoting localized attack and corrosion after the cleaning process. That's why the main concern is entrapping corrosive materials in the joints and undercuts. Hydrogen embrittlement is more about hydrogen entering the metal from other processes, thermal expansion isn't driven by this geometry, and surface scratches aren't the specific risk tied to these crevices in chemical cleaning.

5. Which of the following bolts has a triangle with an 'X' inside, on the head of the bolt?

A. AN bolt

B. NAS close tolerance bolt

C. MS bolt

D. SAE bolt

The key idea here is how bolt head markings identify the bolt's specification and tolerance class. The triangle with an X inside on the bolt head is the symbol used for NAS close-tolerance bolts. This marking tells you the bolt is produced to tighter dimensional tolerances than standard bolts, which is important for assemblies that require precise alignment and predictable preload. So, when you see that triangle-with-X symbol, you know you're dealing with a NAS close-tolerance bolt and should use it in places where tight fit and accuracy matter. Other standards—AN, MS, or SAE bolts—have their own distinct head markings and do not carry this triangle-with-X symbol.

6. Metals that are rolled, hammered, or bent can become

- A. Hardened steel
- B. Cold worked or work hardened**
- C. Annealed
- D. Brittle

Work hardening occurs when metals are deformed at or near room temperature by processes like rolling, hammering, or bending. This plastic deformation increases the dislocation density inside the metal's crystal structure, making it harder for dislocations to move. As a result, the metal becomes stronger and harder (more resistant to further deformation), but its ability to stretch and duct under stress decreases. That's why metals that have undergone these forming methods are described as cold worked or work hardened. Heating the metal in annealing, in contrast, allows dislocations to rearrange and recombine, softening the metal and restoring ductility. While extreme cold work can lead to cracking, the standard outcome of these forming processes is work hardening rather than brittle failure.

7. A fiber type lock nut is held firmly on the threads of a bolt by pressure caused by?

- A. The use of an unthreaded fiber locking insert**
- B. Friction from the threads
- C. A spring washer
- D. Lock wire

Locking happens because the nut contains a nonthreaded fiber insert that is pressed against the bolt threads when the nut is tightened. That insert deforms and grips the threads, creating friction that resists loosening from vibration or dynamic loads. The fiber insert is the key element that provides the holding force, rather than relying on the bare thread friction alone. The other mechanisms aren't what provides the locking action here: a spring washer relies on spring tension to maintain preload, a lock wire physically secures pieces together, and plain thread friction without the fiber insert wouldn't reliably prevent loosening under vibration.

8. Which solvent is recommended for wipe-down of cleaned surfaces before painting?

- A. Aliphatic naphtha**
- B. Acetone
- C. Water
- D. Ethanol

Removing oils, greases, and other contaminants from the surface before painting is essential for good paint adhesion. The wipe-down solvent should dissolve hydrocarbon residues without leaving reactive or interfering residues. Aliphatic naphtha is ideal because it's a nonpolar hydrocarbon solvent that effectively dissolves oils and greases and dries cleanly, leaving a surface ready for primer and paint without harmful residues. Acetone, while a strong solvent, is highly polar and can attack certain coatings and plastics and may evaporate too quickly to fully cleanse the surface. Water can't remove oil-based residues, and ethanol, though useful in some applications, is polar and can leave moisture or residues that interfere with certain finishes.

9. What type of tap is used to start threads in a hole or to tap through a hole?

- A. A taper tap**
- B. A bottoming tap**
- C. A plug tap**
- D. A forming tap**

A taper tap is designed with the longest gradual lead at the tip, so it cuts more gently as it starts the thread and guides itself through the hole. That gentle entry helps you begin a new thread cleanly and prevents the tap from binding as it advances, which is exactly what you want when starting threads or passing the tap through a hole. Once the thread is started, you'd typically finish it with a plug or bottoming tap depending on hole type, but for the initial start and for getting the tap through a hole, the taper tap is the best choice. The other taps serve different purposes—bottoming taps reach to the bottom of blind holes, plug taps finish through holes, and forming taps create threads without cutting—so they aren't as suitable for the starting or through-hole entry role.

10. Which statement describes hydrogen embrittlement risk when using nonapproved cleaners?

- A. Hydrogen embrittlement in metal structures**
- B. Increased fatigue life**
- C. Decreased corrosion risk**
- D. Improved ductility**

Hydrogen embrittlement happens when hydrogen atoms diffuse into metal, making it brittle and more likely to crack under stress. Nonapproved cleaners can release hydrogen or create acidic or aggressive conditions during cleaning, which promote hydrogen uptake in the metal lattice. This is a real risk for aerospace alloys and high-strength steels used in structural parts, where even normal service loads can cause cracking if hydrogen is trapped in the metal. So the described risk is specifically about hydrogen causing weakening of metal structures. The other ideas—gaining fatigue life, reducing corrosion risk, or improving ductility—don't match what embrittlement does, which is to make the metal less ductile and more prone to brittle failure.

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://aimblock2.examzify.com>

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

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