

BOEING AIRBUS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 feature distinguishes the Airbus A220?**
 - A. It is the largest aircraft in the Airbus lineup
 - B. It is designed specifically for the regional jet market
 - C. It is primarily used for cargo transport
 - D. It features advanced military capabilities
- 2. Which aspect of the aviation industry do Boeing and Airbus focus on improving through new initiatives?**
 - A. Ticket Sales
 - B. Aircraft Design
 - C. Environmental Sustainability
 - D. Global Market Reach
- 3. What is an innovative cockpit feature found in newer Boeing aircraft?**
 - A. Traditional analog gauges
 - B. Electronic flight instrument system (EFIS)
 - C. Manual flight control systems
 - D. Basic flight management systems
- 4. Which aircraft is the largest twin-engine airliner developed by Boeing?**
 - A. Boeing 777
 - B. Boeing 787
 - C. Boeing 737
 - D. Boeing 767
- 5. Which Boeing aircraft is known for aerial refueling capability?**
 - A. Boeing 747
 - B. Boeing KC-135 Stratotanker
 - C. Boeing KC-46 Pegasus
 - D. Boeing 777

- 6. What does the term “fly-by-wire” system imply about aircraft control mechanisms?**
- A. They are operated solely through manual inputs
 - B. They rely primarily on digital signals instead of mechanical linkages
 - C. They require constant human oversight
 - D. They operate using hydraulic fluid exclusively
- 7. What is the name of Boeing's wide-body aircraft that has the highest passenger capacity?**
- A. Boeing 737
 - B. Boeing 757
 - C. Boeing 777
 - D. Boeing 787 Dreamliner
- 8. Which materials are predominantly used in the Airbus A350 wings?**
- A. Aluminum alloys
 - B. Composite materials
 - C. Steel
 - D. Plastic polymers
- 9. What is the maximum range of the Airbus A350-900?**
- A. Approximately 6,500 nautical miles
 - B. Approximately 8,000 nautical miles
 - C. Approximately 9,500 nautical miles
 - D. Approximately 10,000 nautical miles
- 10. Which branch of the Military controls most of the US Airpower?**
- A. Army
 - B. Navy
 - C. Air Force
 - D. Marine Corps

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which feature distinguishes the Airbus A220?

- A. It is the largest aircraft in the Airbus lineup
- B. It is designed specifically for the regional jet market**
- C. It is primarily used for cargo transport
- D. It features advanced military capabilities

The Airbus A220 is particularly noted for its design, which caters to the regional jet market. This aircraft was developed to offer a more efficient and comfortable flying experience for short- to medium-haul routes. The A220 incorporates cutting-edge aerodynamics, new materials, and advanced engines that significantly enhance fuel efficiency and reduce operating costs, making it an attractive choice for airlines operating in this segment. In contrast, the other features mentioned do not apply to the A220. For instance, it is not the largest aircraft in the Airbus lineup; that distinction belongs to larger models like the A380. Additionally, while it can potentially be used for cargo transport, it was not primarily designed for that purpose, as there are dedicated cargo aircraft better suited for transportation of goods. Lastly, the A220 does not feature advanced military capabilities, as it is intended for civilian passenger flights rather than military applications. The focus on the regional jet market is what truly sets the A220 apart in Airbus's offerings.

2. Which aspect of the aviation industry do Boeing and Airbus focus on improving through new initiatives?

- A. Ticket Sales
- B. Aircraft Design
- C. Environmental Sustainability**
- D. Global Market Reach

Boeing and Airbus are heavily invested in environmental sustainability, which has become an increasingly crucial aspect of the aviation industry. Both companies have recognized the urgency of addressing climate change and the need to reduce the aviation sector's carbon footprint. Initiatives in this area can include the development of more fuel-efficient aircraft, exploring alternative energy sources such as electric or hybrid propulsion systems, and improving overall operational efficiencies. By focusing on environmental sustainability, Boeing and Airbus not only respond to regulatory pressures and public demand for greener travel options but also work towards securing their long-term viability in an evolving market. Innovations in aircraft design play a role in this, as more efficient designs can lead to reduced emissions. However, the broader focus on sustainability encompasses a range of initiatives beyond just the physical design of the aircraft, including fuel management strategies and investment in sustainable aviation fuels.

3. What is an innovative cockpit feature found in newer Boeing aircraft?

- A. Traditional analog gauges
- B. Electronic flight instrument system (EFIS)**
- C. Manual flight control systems
- D. Basic flight management systems

The electronic flight instrument system (EFIS) represents a significant advancement in aviation cockpit technology. This feature integrates and displays all critical flight information electronically, using screens rather than traditional analog gauges. It enhances situational awareness for pilots by providing a more versatile and intuitive means of accessing data. The EFIS can present various flight parameters, navigation aids, and system statuses, which helps in improving decision-making and reducing pilot workload. The adoption of EFIS in newer Boeing aircraft is part of a broader trend in the aviation industry toward digitalization and automation, leading to improved safety, efficiency, and flight performance. By utilizing electronic displays, pilots benefit from features like customizable screen layouts, easier identification of flight parameters, and real-time updates on flight data. In contrast, traditional analog gauges and manual flight control systems represent older technology that is less adaptable and may not provide the same level of information integration found in modern cockpits. Basic flight management systems, while useful, do not encompass the full spectrum of data presentation and interactivity that the EFIS provides. Thus, the EFIS is a hallmark of innovation in newer Boeing aircraft, making it the correct response for this question.

4. Which aircraft is the largest twin-engine airliner developed by Boeing?

- A. Boeing 777**
- B. Boeing 787
- C. Boeing 737
- D. Boeing 767

The Boeing 777 is indeed recognized as the largest twin-engine airliner developed by Boeing. This aircraft was designed for long-range flights and has a typical seating capacity of around 314 to 396 passengers, depending on the variant and seating configuration. Its wingspan is also among the largest for any subsonic twin-engine aircraft, further solidifying its status as a large-capacity twin-engine jet. The Boeing 787, while a significant innovation in terms of fuel efficiency and technology, is smaller in capacity and range compared to the 777. The Boeing 737 and the 767, although both are popular models, do not compare in size to the Boeing 777, especially in terms of passenger capacity and range capabilities. The 737 is designed primarily for short to medium-haul flights, while the 767 is a wide-body aircraft that is smaller than the 777.

5. Which Boeing aircraft is known for aerial refueling capability?

- A. Boeing 747
- B. Boeing KC-135 Stratotanker
- C. Boeing KC-46 Pegasus**
- D. Boeing 777

The Boeing KC-46 Pegasus is specifically designed for aerial refueling capabilities. It is a military tanker aircraft derived from the Boeing 767 commercial platform, equipped with advanced technology and systems that allow it to refuel a variety of aircraft in the air, extending their range and operational capabilities. This aircraft features a modern refueling system that includes both boom and hose-and-drogue methods of refueling, making it versatile in its operations. While the other aircraft, such as the Boeing 747 and 777, serve various commercial and cargo purposes, they do not have the specific adaptations necessary for aerial refueling missions. The KC-135 Stratotanker, although it is indeed known for aerial refueling, is a different generation of tanker aircraft. The KC-46 Pegasus represents the latest advancements in refueling technology, incorporating modern features and capabilities that meet current military requirements.

6. What does the term “fly-by-wire” system imply about aircraft control mechanisms?

- A. They are operated solely through manual inputs
- B. They rely primarily on digital signals instead of mechanical linkages**
- C. They require constant human oversight
- D. They operate using hydraulic fluid exclusively

The term “fly-by-wire” refers to a system in aircraft where control inputs from the pilot are converted into electronic signals, which then dictate the aircraft’s control surfaces. This is fundamentally different from traditional mechanical systems, where inputs are transmitted via physical linkages such as cables or rods. In a fly-by-wire system, these digital signals provide a more responsive and adaptable control mechanism, allowing for enhancements such as smoother handling, reduced weight, and the ability to implement advanced flight control laws. This modern approach can also improve safety; for instance, the system can automatically make adjustments to prevent the aircraft from exceeding safe operating limits. Fly-by-wire technology often works in conjunction with various sensors and computers to interpret pilot commands while ensuring stability and control during flight. This system does not rely on manual inputs or hydraulic fluid exclusively, nor does it imply that constant human oversight is necessary for functionality. Instead, it represents a significant advancement in aviation technology, making aircraft easier to handle and facilitating innovative safety features.

7. What is the name of Boeing's wide-body aircraft that has the highest passenger capacity?

- A. Boeing 737
- B. Boeing 757
- C. Boeing 777**
- D. Boeing 787 Dreamliner

The Boeing 777 is indeed the wide-body aircraft with the highest passenger capacity in Boeing’s commercial lineup. It is designed to carry a significant number of passengers over long distances and is known for its spacious and comfortable cabin configurations. The Boeing 777 typically features multiple seating arrangements, with some variants accommodating over 400 passengers in a two-class configuration, and even more in a single-class layout. The aircraft can be configured to include various amenities such as larger overhead bins and wider aisles, enhancing the passenger experience. In contrast, the Boeing 737 and 757 are narrower-body aircraft, primarily used for short to medium-haul routes and do not match the passenger capacity of the 777. The Boeing 787 Dreamliner, while innovative and designed for long-haul travel with an emphasis on efficiency and passenger comfort, generally accommodates fewer passengers than the Boeing 777 when comparing typical configurations. This makes the Boeing 777 the correct answer in terms of maximum capacity for wide-body aircraft in the Boeing fleet.

8. Which materials are predominantly used in the Airbus A350 wings?

- A. Aluminum alloys
- B. Composite materials**
- C. Steel
- D. Plastic polymers

The Airbus A350 wings are predominantly made from composite materials, which is a key design choice aimed at reducing weight and improving fuel efficiency. These composite materials, primarily carbon fiber reinforced polymers, offer a combination of strength, durability, and reduced weight compared to traditional materials. Using composites allows for a significant reduction in wing weight, which directly contributes to overall aircraft performance, including better fuel efficiency and extended range. Additionally, composites have excellent resistance to corrosion and fatigue, which enhances the longevity and maintenance cycle of the wings. This innovative approach in the A350 design reflects industry trends toward advanced materials to improve aircraft performance and operational efficiency. In contrast, the other materials listed, such as aluminum alloys, steel, and plastic polymers, may be used in various components of aircraft but are not the primary materials for the wings of the A350. Aluminum alloys are commonly used in aircraft structures but are being supplemented or replaced by composites in newer designs. Steel, while strong and durable, is heavier and less favored for wing structures in modern aircraft. Plastic polymers may find use in non-structural applications but do not provide the necessary strength and rigidity required for wing construction.

9. What is the maximum range of the Airbus A350-900?

- A. Approximately 6,500 nautical miles
- B. Approximately 8,000 nautical miles**
- C. Approximately 9,500 nautical miles
- D. Approximately 10,000 nautical miles

The maximum range of the Airbus A350-900 is approximately 8,000 nautical miles. This long-range capability makes the A350-900 particularly suited for intercontinental flights, allowing airlines to connect major cities worldwide without the need for stopovers. The aircraft's design optimizes efficiency and fuel consumption, contributing to its impressive range. Other options suggest ranges that exceed the A350-900's specifications, highlighting the importance of understanding the engineering advancements and design goals that define specific aircraft models. The A350-900's range enables it to serve various long-haul routes effectively, making it an attractive choice for airlines looking to enhance their long-distance service offerings.

10. Which branch of the Military controls most of the US Airpower?

- A. Army
- B. Navy
- C. Air Force**
- D. Marine Corps

The United States Air Force is the primary branch of the military responsible for controlling and operating the nation's airpower. Established as a separate branch in 1947, the Air Force's core function is to conduct aerial warfare, deliver air support, and maintain air superiority. This includes a range of capabilities such as strategic bombing, air reconnaissance, airlift operations, and support for ground troops through close air support and tactical air operations. While the other branches, such as the Army and Navy, also utilize airpower as part of their operations, they do so in support of their specific missions and objectives. The Army, for example, focuses on land operations and employs rotary-wing aircraft for transport and support. The Navy operates aircraft from aircraft carriers and specializes in naval aviation to support maritime operations. The Marine Corps uses aviation primarily to support ground forces but is not the primary controller of airpower as a whole. Therefore, the Air Force's unique structure, training, and focus make it the definitive branch overseeing U.S. airpower operations.

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://boeingairbus.examzify.com>

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

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