

# Boeing Quality QA Practice Test (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 statement about Cp/Cpk vs design capability is correct?**
  - A. Cp/Cpk measures product aesthetics.**
  - B. Cp/Cpk assesses manufacturing ability; design capability relates to tolerances and reliability.**
  - C. Design capability has nothing to do with tolerances.**
  - D. Cp/Cpk is used for shipping schedules.**
  
- 2. What element is typically included in the traceability chain for aerospace parts?**
  - A. The marketing brochure of the supplier.**
  - B. The documented lineage from raw materials through processing to finished parts, including batch/lot numbers and origin.**
  - C. The on-time delivery record only.**
  - D. The calibration schedule of measurement devices.**
  
- 3. Which document describes the details of all operations and inspections to be performed on a particular part?**
  - A. Work instruction**
  - B. Bill of Materials**
  - C. Production order**
  - D. Master schedule**
  
- 4. Which statement about the Type Certificate is true?**
  - A. It certifies pilot licensing**
  - B. It certifies supplier compliance**
  - C. It confirms FAA design requirements are met**
  - D. It certifies maintenance schedules**
  
- 5. The QA procedure that permits inspection of only some representative examples of a product is called**
  - A. Statistical sampling**
  - B. 100% inspection**
  - C. Sequential sampling**
  - D. Selective sampling**

- 6. What is risk-based thinking in AS9100 and how should it be applied?**
- A. A non-systematic approach to problem solving.**
  - B. A rigid compliance checklist without planning.**
  - C. A reactive approach that addresses issues after a failure.**
  - D. A systematic assessment of risks and opportunities to quality objectives, applied through planning, preventive actions, process controls, and documented actions within the QMS.**
- 7. Which term is not the 3-point reference system?**
- A. K- hole**
  - B. Datum A**
  - C. Datum B**
  - D. Datum C**
- 8. Which scenario best illustrates the use of a corrective action?**
- A. When no action is taken after a defect is found.**
  - B. When a supplier raises prices.**
  - C. When a nonconformance occurs, the root cause is identified and a corrective action is implemented to prevent recurrence.**
  - D. When process speed improves without addressing any defect.**
- 9. If a part or assembly does not pass inspection, it enters**
- A. Non-conformance management (NCM) system**
  - B. Corrective action log**
  - C. Quality improvement register**
  - D. Inspection history**
- 10. In-process inspections are performed at which stages of the fabrication and assembly process?**
- A. Beginning stages**
  - B. Intermediate stages**
  - C. End stages**
  - D. Throughout the process**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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1. Which statement about Cp/Cpk vs design capability is correct?

- A. Cp/Cpk measures product aesthetics.
- B. Cp/Cpk assesses manufacturing ability; design capability relates to tolerances and reliability.**
- C. Design capability has nothing to do with tolerances.
- D. Cp/Cpk is used for shipping schedules.

Cp and Cpk quantify how well a manufacturing process can produce parts within the specified tolerances. Cp looks at the potential capability based on the spread of the process, while Cpk accounts for the actual centering of the process relative to the tolerance limits, giving a true picture of production performance. This makes them manufacturing capability indices, not measures of aesthetics or shipping schedules. Design capability is about whether the tolerances set in the product design are realistic and will yield reliable performance, considering design requirements and expected variation. So, Cp/Cpk assess manufacturing ability, and design capability relates to tolerances and reliability.

2. What element is typically included in the traceability chain for aerospace parts?

- A. The marketing brochure of the supplier.
- B. The documented lineage from raw materials through processing to finished parts, including batch/lot numbers and origin.**
- C. The on-time delivery record only.
- D. The calibration schedule of measurement devices.

Traceability in aerospace parts means you can follow a part's history from raw materials through all processing to the finished item, capturing where materials came from, every step they underwent, and the batch or lot numbers. This complete record creates an auditable trail that supports identifying root causes of defects, tracking responsibility, and meeting safety and regulatory requirements. The element that best fits this concept is the documented lineage from raw materials through processing to finished parts, including batch/lot numbers and origin. It directly provides the traceability information needed to reconstruct a part's entire history, ensuring you can verify sources, transformations, and material quality at every stage. Other options don't provide that comprehensive history. A marketing brochure offers marketing content, not manufacturing or material history. An on-time delivery record shows scheduling performance, not the part's material origin or processing history. A calibration schedule relates to measuring devices, not to the genealogical record of a part's production.

**3. Which document describes the details of all operations and inspections to be performed on a particular part?**

- A. Work instruction**
- B. Bill of Materials**
- C. Production order**
- D. Master schedule**

The main idea is that a production order acts as the shop floor plan for making a specific part, detailing every operation in the correct sequence and the inspections required for that part and quantity. It ties together the routing—the planned series of operations—with the necessary quality checks, and it instructs the shop on what to do for that particular production run. A work instruction focuses on how to perform a single operation, not the entire set of steps and checks for the part. The bill of materials lists components and materials, not the procedures or inspections. The master schedule is a planning tool for timing and capacity across products, not the detailed procedural or inspection steps for one part. So, the document that describes all operations and inspections for a particular part is the production order.

**4. Which statement about the Type Certificate is true?**

- A. It certifies pilot licensing**
- B. It certifies supplier compliance**
- C. It confirms FAA design requirements are met**
- D. It certifies maintenance schedules**

The Type Certificate is an FAA design-approval document that confirms the aircraft design meets the applicable airworthiness standards. It signifies that, based on the certification basis chosen for the design, the FAA has determined the design satisfies the required safety and performance criteria, allowing production and eventual airworthiness certification of aircraft built to that design. This is a design-focused approval, not a license for pilots, not a blanket guarantee of supplier quality, and not a schedule for maintenance. Pilot licensing is a separate certification issued to individuals. Supplier compliance and maintenance schedules are governed by different regulations and approval processes, not by the Type Certificate.

**5. The QA procedure that permits inspection of only some representative examples of a product is called**

- A. Statistical sampling**
- B. 100% inspection**
- C. Sequential sampling**
- D. Selective sampling**

Statistical sampling is the QA practice of inspecting a representative subset of items to infer the quality of the entire product lot. By choosing a random sample according to a predefined sampling plan, you can decide to accept or reject the batch with a known level of confidence, defined by the acceptable quality level (AQL). This approach reduces time and cost compared to checking every item, while still providing a reliable basis for decisions about quality. The other ideas don't fit as well: inspecting every item is 100% inspection, not sampling; sequential sampling is a specific method within sampling where the sample size progresses based on results and isn't the general term for inspecting a subset; selective sampling isn't a standard QA term for this practice.

6. What is risk-based thinking in AS9100 and how should it be applied?

- A. A non-systematic approach to problem solving.
- B. A rigid compliance checklist without planning.
- C. A reactive approach that addresses issues after a failure.
- D. A systematic assessment of risks and opportunities to quality objectives, applied through planning, preventive actions, process controls, and documented actions within the QMS.**

Risk-based thinking in AS9100 means systematically identifying risks and opportunities that could affect achieving quality objectives and weaving that assessment into planning and day-to-day QMS controls. It's a proactive approach, not something you apply after a problem occurs or a rigid checklist you follow without context. In practice, you consider potential issues across design, manufacturing, suppliers, processes, and external factors; evaluate how likely they are and how severe their impact could be; prioritize actions to reduce risk and capitalize on opportunities; implement preventive actions and process controls; and document these actions within the QMS. You then monitor and review the effectiveness of these controls, adjusting as conditions change. This approach helps prevent nonconformities and drives continuous improvement by ensuring decisions and resources address the most significant quality risks and opportunities.

7. Which term is not the 3-point reference system?

- A. K- hole**
- B. Datum A
- C. Datum B
- D. Datum C

The main idea is the three-point reference system used in GD&T, where three datums establish a complete reference frame for measurements. Datum A, Datum B, and Datum C are the recognized datum features that define the primary, secondary, and tertiary references—giving you the X, Y, and Z directions and the orientation needed to locate any feature relative to a standard frame. K-hole is not part of that set. It refers to a hole feature by name, but it does not itself designate a datum used to establish the full three-axis reference. Only Datum A, Datum B, and Datum C provide the complete three-point reference frame, so K-hole is not included in the 3-point system.

**8. Which scenario best illustrates the use of a corrective action?**

- A. When no action is taken after a defect is found.**
- B. When a supplier raises prices.**
- C. When a nonconformance occurs, the root cause is identified and a corrective action is implemented to prevent recurrence.**
- D. When process speed improves without addressing any defect.**

Corrective action focuses on eliminating the root cause of a nonconformance so it won't happen again. When a defect is detected, the team investigates to identify the underlying cause, then implements changes to the process, system, or controls to prevent recurrence, and follows up to confirm the fix is effective. In the described scenario, a nonconformance occurs, the root cause is identified, and a corrective action is put in place to prevent recurrence. That directly captures the purpose of corrective action: address the root cause and stop the problem from reappearing. Other options don't address the root cause or the defect itself—ignoring the defect, price changes by a supplier, or improving speed without fixing the defect all fail to prevent recurrence.

**9. If a part or assembly does not pass inspection, it enters**

- A. Non-conformance management (NCM) system**
- B. Corrective action log**
- C. Quality improvement register**
- D. Inspection history**

When a part or assembly fails inspection, the event is captured in a formal non-conformance management system to create a complete, auditable record of the defect and its lifecycle. The NCM system is specifically designed to log the failure with details like part number, serial/lot, inspection data, defect type, and severity, then guide the flow from disposition (scrap, rework, or accept with deviation) through root-cause analysis and corrective actions. This centralizes tracking, assigns ownership, and links the issue to related data (suppliers, drawings, approvals) so audits and regulatory requirements are met and trends can be analyzed for ongoing quality improvements. A corrective action log, by contrast, is typically used to document actions taken to address issues after they're identified, and may be a component of the NCM process rather than the primary place where the defect is first recorded. The quality improvement register is oriented more toward broader process-improvement ideas and initiatives, not the specific tracking and resolution of individual non-conformances. The inspection history shows past inspection results, but does not manage the defect's lifecycle from detection through disposition and CAPA.

**10. In-process inspections are performed at which stages of the fabrication and assembly process?**

**A. Beginning stages**

**B. Intermediate stages**

**C. End stages**

**D. Throughout the process**

**In-process inspections are checks performed at defined points between major fabrication and assembly steps. These intermediate-stage checks confirm that the output of a specific operation meets requirements before moving on, catching issues early in the workflow and preventing defects from propagating to later steps. This approach supports timely corrections, reduces rework, and keeps the process flowing smoothly.**

**Beginning-stage checks alone miss problems that arise later, end-stage checks catch only final conformity and can be costly to fix, and checking at every moment (throughout the process) is broader than the defined checkpoints the question emphasizes. So, inspecting at intermediate stages best aligns with standard in-process QA practice.**

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

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

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

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