

BREEZE AIRWAYS FLIGHT ATTENDANT (FA) TRAINING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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

<https://breezeairwaysfatraining.examzify.com>



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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 term describes a child not accompanied by an adult?

- A. A child traveling with an adult
- B. A child not traveling with an adult
- C. Unaccompanied Minor
- D. Minor passenger

2. Raleigh-Durham International Airport code?

- A. Providence T. F. Green International (PVD)
- B. Raleigh-Durham International (RDU)
- C. Los Angeles International (LAX)
- D. Phoenix Sky Harbor International (PHX)

3. What does FA stand for?

- A. Federal Aviation Administration
- B. Flight Attendant
- C. First Aid Kit
- D. Fixed Base Operator

4. Which component is designed to reduce drag on the wing?

- A. Flaps
- B. Wing
- C. Slats
- D. Winglet

5. What is the IATA code for Sarasota-Bradenton Intl?

- A. SRQ - Sarasota-Bradenton Intl
- B. SAV - Savannah/Hilton Head Intl
- C. SFO - San Fran Intl
- D. SDF - Louisville Muhammad Ali International

6. ATC stands for which aviation term?

- A. Aircraft Traffic Control
- B. Air Traffic Control
- C. Air Transport Committee
- D. Air Traffic Coordinator

- 7. Which sequence correctly lists the NATO phonetics for letters A through J in alphabetical order?**
- A. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, Hotel, India, Juliet
 - B. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, India, Hotel, Juliet
 - C. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Foxtrot, Echo, Golf, Hotel, India, Juliet
 - D. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, Hotel, Juliet, India
- 8. Which surface is paired with 'Change Pitch'?**
- A. Elevator
 - B. Horizontal Stabilizer
 - C. Vertical Stabilizer
 - D. Rudder
- 9. Which time zone uses HST as standard time and observes no daylight saving time?**
- A. Alaska
 - B. Pacific
 - C. Hawaii
 - D. Mountain
- 10. Which component is associated with managing aircraft systems and flight deck operations?**
- A. Flaps
 - B. Winglet
 - C. Cockpit
 - D. Slats

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes a child not accompanied by an adult?

- A. A child traveling with an adult
- B. A child not traveling with an adult
- C. Unaccompanied Minor**
- D. Minor passenger

Unaccompanied Minor is the industry term for a child traveling without an accompanying adult. This designation signals that the airline will provide extra supervision and specific handling from check-in through boarding, inflight, and hand-off to a designated guardian at destination. It's the precise, standardized label used to describe a child who is not traveling with an adult, which is why it's the best answer. The other phrases describe the situation at a glance or are generic terms, but they don't specify the official designation used by airlines for this scenario.

2. Raleigh-Durham International Airport code?

- A. Providence T. F. Green International (PVD)
- B. Raleigh-Durham International (RDU)**
- C. Los Angeles International (LAX)
- D. Phoenix Sky Harbor International (PHX)

Raleigh-Durham International's code is RDU. IATA airport codes are three-letter identifiers used on tickets and baggage tags. RDU comes from the Raleigh-Durham area it serves in the Triangle region, with the R pointing to Raleigh and the DU hinting at Durham. The other options map to different airports—Providence (PVD), Los Angeles (LAX), and Phoenix (PHX)—so RDU uniquely identifies Raleigh-Durham.

3. What does FA stand for?

- A. Federal Aviation Administration
- B. Flight Attendant**
- C. First Aid Kit
- D. Fixed Base Operator

FA stands for Flight Attendant—the crew member responsible for passenger safety and service in the cabin. In Breeze Airways training and day-to-day operations, this abbreviation is used to identify the cabin crew member, not the regulatory agency or other unrelated terms. For example, you might hear about FA announcements or FA jumpseat assignments. The other interpretations use different abbreviations (FAA for the Federal Aviation Administration, FAK for First Aid Kit, FBO for Fixed Base Operator), so they don't fit this context.

4. Which component is designed to reduce drag on the wing?

- A. Flaps
- B. Wing
- C. Slats
- D. Winglet**

Winglets are the feature that reduces drag on the wing. They cut induced drag by weakening the wingtip vortices that form when the wing generates lift. Those vortices create energy loss and additional drag, especially at cruise. By redirecting the airflow at the tips, winglets lessen these vortices, improving the wing's lift-to-drag ratio and boosting fuel efficiency and range. Flaps and slats are high-lift devices used for takeoff and landing; they increase lift but also increase drag when deployed, so they're not aimed at drag reduction in cruise. The wing itself is the main lifting surface, not a drag-reduction device. Winglet is the component that directly reduces drag.

5. What is the IATA code for Sarasota-Bradenton Intl?

- A. SRQ - Sarasota-Bradenton Intl**
- B. SAV - Savannah/Hilton Head Intl
- C. SFO - San Fran Intl
- D. SDF - Louisville Muhammad Ali International

Three-letter IATA codes are the standard identifiers used for airports in tickets, baggage handling, and flight information. The Sarasota-Bradenton International officially uses SRQ as its IATA code, which uniquely identifies it in travel systems. This helps distinguish it from other airports: SAV is Savannah/Hilton Head International, SFO is San Francisco International, and SDF is Louisville Muhammad Ali International. So SRQ is the code you'd look for when tagging luggage or searching for Sarasota-Bradenton flights.

6. ATC stands for which aviation term?

- A. Aircraft Traffic Control
- B. Air Traffic Control**
- C. Air Transport Committee
- D. Air Traffic Coordinator

ATC in aviation stands for Air Traffic Control, the system of people and facilities that guide aircraft to prevent collisions and maintain an orderly flow of air traffic. It covers the whole process from ground movement on taxiways to sequencing arrivals and departures in the sky, using towers, approach and departure services, and en-route centers. Controllers communicate with pilots, issue clearances, provide instructions, and monitor spacing and separation to keep flights safe and efficient. The other terms don't fit because they describe organizational bodies, roles, or phrases not used to name the overall control system—Air Transport Committee and Air Traffic Coordinator refer to specific organizational or operational roles, while Aircraft Traffic Control isn't the standard term for the control system.

7. Which sequence correctly lists the NATO phonetics for letters A through J in alphabetical order?

- A. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, Hotel, India, Juliet
- B. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, India, Hotel, Juliet
- C. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Foxtrot, Echo, Golf, Hotel, India, Juliet
- D. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, Hotel, Juliet, India

The sequence tests your ability to map each letter to its NATO phonetic code and keep them in alphabetical order. The correct order for A through J is Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, Hotel, India, Juliet. This follows the natural A to J progression, with each code word starting with its corresponding letter in that order. After Golf comes Hotel, then India, then Juliet, which maintains the H-I-J sequence. The other options disrupt this order in specific ways: one places India before Hotel, breaking the H-I sequence; another swaps Echo and Foxtrot, placing F before E; another has Juliet before India, which misplaces J after I.

8. Which surface is paired with 'Change Pitch'?

- A. Elevator
- B. Horizontal Stabilizer
- C. Vertical Stabilizer
- D. Rudder

Pitch is the motion that tilts the aircraft's nose up or down about the wings. The elevator is the movable control surface on the trailing edge of the horizontal stabilizer. When the elevator deflects, it changes the tail's lift, creating a nose-up or nose-down moment that changes the aircraft's pitch. This is exactly how pilots raise or lower the nose to climb or descend. The horizontal stabilizer provides stability in pitch, but it's the elevator that actually changes the angle of attack and nose position. The vertical stabilizer and its rudder control yaw (nose left or right), not pitch, and the horizontal stabilizer itself is typically fixed in most designs. So the surface paired with "Change Pitch" is the elevator.

9. Which time zone uses HST as standard time and observes no daylight saving time?

- A. Alaska
- B. Pacific
- C. Hawaii
- D. Mountain

HST stands for Hawaii Standard Time, which is UTC-10:00. Hawaii uses this as its standard time and does not observe daylight saving time, so the clocks don't change seasonally. Among the regions listed, Hawaii is the one that stays on HST year-round. The others switch between standard and daylight time (AKST/AKDT, PST/PDT, MST/MDT), so they do not use HST as their standard time.

10. Which component is associated with managing aircraft systems and flight deck operations?

- A. Flaps
- B. Winglet
- C. Cockpit
- D. Slats

The cockpit serves as the command center for flight operations, where pilots monitor and control all aircraft systems. Inside, pilots access the flight instruments, avionics, flight management system, autopilot, communications, and the throttle and control surfaces needed to manage the flight. This centralized area is specifically designed for overseeing system status, navigation, and coordination between crew members during flight. Flaps and slats are high-lift devices on the wings used to increase lift during takeoff and landing and to adjust approach speed, while winglets reduce wingtip vortices and drag. They influence performance, not the core operations of flight deck management.

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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://breezeairwaysfatraining.examzify.com>

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

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