Endeavor Air Indoctrination Training 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

1. What is the typical altitude range for low clouds?

A. 6,500' to 20,000'

B. Surface to 6,500'

C. 20,000' to 45,000'

D. 0 to 3,000'

2. What are the standard weights for adults and children during winter (Nov 1 to Apr 30)?

A. Adults 210 lbs & Children 170 lbs

B. Adults 190 lbs & Children 82 lbs

C. Adults 180 lbs & Children 75 lbs

D. Adults 195 lbs & Children 87 lbs

3. What does Coded Departure Routes (CDR) refer to?

A. A weather advisory route used for dynamic wind planning.

B. A preplanned route of flight that can be rapidly issued, coordinated, and communicated to pilots, controllers, and FFA automation systems.

C. A ground route for emergency only.

D. A visual route for sightseeing

4. What is the maximum flight time in 365 consecutive days?

A. 1,000 hours

B. 1,200 hours

C. 900 hours

D. 1,100 hours

5. For RNAV operations using 1 NAVAID, how many navigational aids are considered for the minima?

A. Two NAVAIDs

B. Three NAVAIDs

C. One NAVAID

D. Four NAVAIDs

6. V2 is defined as which speed?

A. V2 is the takeoff action speed

B. V2 is the climb speed

C. V2 is the landing speed

D. V2 is the takeoff safety speed

7. Thunderstorms are typically on which side of a cold front?

A. Warm

B. Cold

C. Ahead

D. Behind

8. How often are pilots required to attend CQ ground training?

A. Every 6 months

B. Every 12 months

C. Every 18 months

D. Every 24 months

9. Using exemption 3585 affects which planning requirement?

A. The number of alternates required

B. The maximum flight time allowed

C. The permitted duty hours

D. Crew rest requirements

10. What is the flight time limit past 365 days?

A. 900 hours

B. 1000 hours

C. 1100 hours

D. 1200 hours

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the typical altitude range for low clouds?

A. 6,500' to 20,000'

B. Surface to 6,500'

C. 20,000' to 45,000'

D. 0 to 3,000'

Low clouds sit closest to the surface, with bases that generally form from the ground up to about 6,500 feet above it. That's why the range from the surface to 6,500 feet is the best fit. The 6,500 to 20,000 feet range describes middle clouds, while 20,000 to 45,000 feet covers high clouds. A 0 to 3,000 feet range is too narrow because many low clouds extend higher than 3,000 feet and can go up to 6,500 feet.

2. What are the standard weights for adults and children during winter (Nov 1 to Apr 30)?

A. Adults 210 lbs & Children 170 lbs

B. Adults 190 lbs & Children 82 lbs

C. Adults 180 lbs & Children 75 lbs

D. Adults 195 lbs & Children 87 lbs

During planning, airlines use standard passenger weights so load calculations stay consistent and CG stays within limits. In winter, people wear heavier clothing and gear, so the standard weights are raised to reflect that extra mass. The winter standard is 195 pounds per adult and 87 pounds per child. This helps ensure the aircraft's payload is not underestimated and balance calculations remain accurate. The other options rely on lighter winter weights, which would understate the actual load crews expect aboard winter flights.

3. What does Coded Departure Routes (CDR) refer to?

A. A weather advisory route used for dynamic wind planning.

B. A preplanned route of flight that can be rapidly issued, coordinated, and communicated to pilots, controllers, and FFA automation systems.

C. A ground route for emergency only.

D. A visual route for sightseeing

Coded Departure Routes are a standardized, preplanned path from takeoff to the en-route phase that can be rapidly issued and loaded into both the aircraft's navigation system and air traffic control automation. Instead of spelling out every turn and fix verbally, the controller assigns a coded route that the pilot can select or the flight management system can execute. This speeds up clearances, reduces radio chatter, and improves coordination among pilots, controllers, and automation—especially at busy or weather-affected airports. The other options describe routes for weather planning, emergency-only ground routes, or visual sightseeing, none of which match the purpose of a coded departure route.

4. What is the maximum flight time in 365 consecutive days?

A. 1,000 hours

B. 1,200 hours

C. 900 hours

D. 1,100 hours

The concept being tested is the cap on total flight time within any rolling 365-day period. In airline operations, pilots must not exceed a certain amount of flight time in a year-long lookback to manage fatigue, and that limit is 1,000 hours in any consecutive 365 days. This window is rolling, not tied to a calendar year, so you evaluate every possible 365-day span. So the maximum allowed flight time over any 365 consecutive days is 1,000 hours. Higher values would violate the rule, while lower values like 900 hours aren't the maximum.

5. For RNAV operations using 1 NAVAID, how many navigational aids are considered for the minima?

A. Two NAVAIDs

B. Three NAVAIDs

C. One NAVAID

D. Four NAVAIDs

In RNAV procedures the number of navigational aids counted for the minima equals the number of independent nav references used to define the approach path. When the operation is based on a single NAVAID, only that one reference is used to establish the navigation path and ensure obstacle clearance, so the published minima are determined using one NAVAID. Having additional independent nav aids would change the minima calculation, but with just one, only that single reference is considered.

6. V2 is defined as which speed?

A. V2 is the takeoff action speed

B. V2 is the climb speed

C. V2 is the landing speed

D. V2 is the takeoff safety speed

V2 is the takeoff safety speed—the minimum speed at which the airplane can continue the takeoff with one engine inoperative and still achieve a safe climb to clear obstacles. This speed is chosen to ensure sufficient control, lift, and thrust margin just after liftoff when an engine failure could occur, so the aircraft can maintain a positive rate of climb and meet required performance. It is not the climb speed or landing speed, and the term "takeoff action speed" isn't a standard measure; V2 specifically relates to safe flight with an engine out during the takeoff phase.

7. Thunderstorms are typically on which side of a cold front?

A. Warm

B. Cold

C. Ahead

D. Behind

Thunderstorms form where warm, moist air can rise rapidly and become unstable. A cold front forces the warm air ahead of it to lift as the cooler, denser air rushes underneath. That lifting, combined with the abundant heat and moisture in the air ahead of the front, creates strong updrafts and the towering clouds that produce thunderstorms. The warm side—the warm, humid air mass in front of the advancing front—has the ingredients for convection, while behind the front the air is cooler and drier, making thunderstorms less likely. So thunderstorms are typically on the warm side of a cold front.

8. How often are pilots required to attend CQ ground training?

A. Every 6 months

B. Every 12 months

C. Every 18 months

D. Every 24 months

CQ ground training is refreshed on an annual basis to keep pilots up to date with procedures, regulatory changes, and safety concepts. This yearly cadence ensures important knowledge is renewed without adding excessive training frequency. Shorter intervals, like every six months, would add workload without substantial benefit, while longer gaps, such as 18 or 24 months, risk forgetting changes and becoming noncurrent. Therefore, the required timing is to attend once per year.

9. Using exemption 3585 affects which planning requirement?

A. The number of alternates required

B. The maximum flight time allowed

C. The permitted duty hours

D. Crew rest requirements

Exemption 3585 is about how you plan for alternates. It changes the requirement for the number of alternate airports you must designate under certain forecast and planning conditions. Because it directly modifies how many alternates are needed, it's about the alternate planning requirement. The other items—maximum flight time, permitted duty hours, and crew rest—are governed by different rules and aren't adjusted by this exemption, so they aren't affected. For example, if the weather and planning criteria meet the exemption's conditions, you may reduce the number of required alternates, such as using a single suitable alternate instead of two.

10. What is the flight time limit past 365 days?

A. 900 hours

B. 1000 hours

C. 1100 hours

D. 1200 hours

A rolling 12-month limit on total flight time is in place, capping how many hours can be flown in any 365 consecutive days. For most airline operations, that cap is 1,000 hours. This constraint helps manage fatigue and keeps training and rest requirements achievable within a year. So the maximum flight time past a year is 1,000 hours. Values like 900 hours could occur under the limit, but 1,100 or 1,200 hours would exceed it.

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://endeavorindoctraining.examzify.com

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