

FRONTIER AIRLINES PRE-ARRIVAL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 code corresponds to Providence, Rhode Island?**
 - A. PVD
 - B. PVR
 - C. MSP
 - D. SAT

- 2. What is another name for the pilot in command?**
 - A. First officer
 - B. Flight engineer
 - C. Captain
 - D. Navigator

- 3. What action is indicated by the term "Enplane"?**
 - A. Passengers boarding the aircraft
 - B. Passengers deplaning the aircraft
 - C. Passengers checking in for a flight
 - D. Passengers waiting in the terminal

- 4. Who is responsible for ensuring safety onboard an aircraft?**
 - A. Chief Pilot
 - B. Crew Scheduler
 - C. Cabin Safety Inspector
 - D. Ground Control

- 5. Which code represents the airport in Philadelphia?**
 - A. PNS
 - B. PHL
 - C. SFO
 - D. SJD

- 6. Which factor is primarily considered when calculating "Ground Time"?**
 - A. Weather conditions for the flight
 - B. The efficiency of baggage loading procedures
 - C. Time between flights at the airport
 - D. Passenger arrival times at the terminal

7. What is the airport code for Nashville, TN?

- A. BKG
- B. BDL
- C. BNA
- D. TPA

8. Fort Myers, Florida is associated with which airport code?

- A. PBI
- B. RSW
- C. PUJ
- D. MSY

9. What does the acronym AFT specifically designate in aircraft orientations?

- A. The left side of the aircraft
- B. The cockpit area
- C. The region toward the tail of the aircraft
- D. The baggage compartment

10. Which airport code is associated with San Francisco?

- A. SJD
- B. SFO
- C. PVR
- D. PNS

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which code corresponds to Providence, Rhode Island?

- A. PVD**
- B. PVR
- C. MSP
- D. SAT

The code that corresponds to Providence, Rhode Island, is PVD. This code is known as the IATA airport code for T.F. Green Airport, which serves the city of Providence and the surrounding areas. IATA codes are three-letter identifiers used internationally to designate airports, ensuring consistency and convenience in ticketing, baggage handling, and flight operations. The other options do not relate to Providence. PVR is the code for Licenciado Gustavo Díaz Ordaz International Airport in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico. MSP is the code for Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport in Minnesota, and SAT refers to San Antonio International Airport in Texas. Understanding these codes is particularly important for travelers and those involved in the airline and travel industries, as they streamline communication and navigation.

2. What is another name for the pilot in command?

- A. First officer
- B. Flight engineer
- C. Captain**
- D. Navigator

The term "pilot in command" refers specifically to the person responsible for the operation and safety of the flight, which is commonly referred to as the captain. The captain has the ultimate authority and responsibility for the aircraft, crew, and passengers during the flight. This role includes making critical decisions regarding navigation, weather, and any in-flight issues that may arise. In contrast, the first officer is typically the second-in-command and assists the captain, but does not have the same level of authority. The flight engineer, if present, is responsible for monitoring and managing aircraft systems, while the navigator focuses on the aircraft's route and positioning, but neither holds the same commanding authority as the captain. Thus, the captain is the correct term for the pilot in command due to their overarching responsibility and leadership during the flight.

3. What action is indicated by the term "Enplane"?

- A. Passengers boarding the aircraft**
- B. Passengers deplaning the aircraft
- C. Passengers checking in for a flight
- D. Passengers waiting in the terminal

The term "Enplane" specifically refers to the action of passengers boarding an aircraft. It derives from the words "in" and "plane," indicating that individuals are entering the plane to take their seats. This term is commonly used in the aviation and airline industry to distinguish the process of passengers getting onto the aircraft from other related processes, such as checking in or deplaning, which is associated with passengers exiting the aircraft after a flight. In contrast, the other options refer to different stages of the travel process. For instance, deplaning is the opposite of enplaning and involves passengers leaving the aircraft. Checking in requires passengers to confirm their presence on a flight and receive boarding passes, while waiting in the terminal pertains to the time spent at the airport before boarding their flight. Each of these activities is an important part of air travel, but they do not specifically define the act of boarding the aircraft, which is encapsulated by the term "enplane."

4. Who is responsible for ensuring safety onboard an aircraft?

- A. Chief Pilot
- B. Crew Scheduler
- C. Cabin Safety Inspector**
- D. Ground Control

The correct answer, which identifies the responsibility for ensuring safety onboard an aircraft, is the Cabin Safety Inspector. This role is crucial as it focuses specifically on the safety protocols and compliance measures that are implemented within the cabin environment. The Cabin Safety Inspector conducts safety checks, ensures that safety equipment is available and functional, and verifies that cabin crews are adhering to safety procedures before and during flights. In this context, while the Chief Pilot does hold significant responsibility for the overall safety of the aircraft, including the crew's operations and the flight's conduct, the Cabin Safety Inspector's role is more focused on the immediate cabin safety aspects. The Crew Scheduler primarily handles the scheduling of crew members and does not directly oversee safety. Ground Control is involved in managing the aircraft on the ground and ensuring safe operations in that environment, but they do not oversee the safety of the aircraft while it is in the air. Hence, the Cabin Safety Inspector is specifically tasked with ensuring that safety measures are effectively implemented and maintained onboard during flights.

5. Which code represents the airport in Philadelphia?

- A. PNS
- B. PHL**
- C. SFO
- D. SJD

The code that represents the airport in Philadelphia is PHL. This is the IATA code for Philadelphia International Airport, which serves as a major hub for domestic and international flights. Each airport has a unique IATA code, typically consisting of three letters, which makes it easier for airlines, travel agents, and passengers to identify them quickly. For instance, PNS is the code for Pensacola International Airport in Florida, SFO refers to San Francisco International Airport, and SJD stands for Los Cabos International Airport in Mexico. Therefore, PHL is the only designation that accurately corresponds to Philadelphia International Airport, confirming its significance in both air travel and regional connectivity.

6. Which factor is primarily considered when calculating "Ground Time"?

- A. Weather conditions for the flight
- B. The efficiency of baggage loading procedures
- C. Time between flights at the airport**
- D. Passenger arrival times at the terminal

The factor primarily considered when calculating "Ground Time" is the time between flights at the airport. Ground Time refers to the duration that an aircraft spends on the ground between landing and takeoff. This includes the time needed for essential activities such as disembarking passengers, loading new passengers, refueling, and performing safety checks. While several elements can influence Ground Time, the core aspect is the overall turnaround time at the airport, which is directly related to the scheduling of flights. A smooth transition between flights ensures operational efficiency and reduces delays, making the time between flights a critical metric in calculating Ground Time. Other factors, like weather conditions, baggage loading efficiency, and passenger arrival times, can certainly impact individual flights but are not the primary consideration when evaluating Ground Time itself. Instead, those elements typically affect how that time is utilized rather than defining it.

7. What is the airport code for Nashville, TN?

- A. BKG
- B. BDL
- C. BNA**
- D. TPA

The airport code for Nashville, TN, is BNA. This three-letter code is assigned by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) to identify Nashville International Airport, which serves as the primary airport for Nashville and the surrounding area. Airport codes are important for ticketing, baggage handling, and travel itineraries since they provide a standardized way to identify locations and ensure accurate flight and travel information. The other options represent different airports: BKG is the code for an airport that does not serve Nashville; BDL is the code for Bradley International Airport in Connecticut; TPA is the code for Tampa International Airport in Florida. Knowing the correct airport code is vital for travelers to ensure they are correctly navigating their travel plans to and from specific locations.

8. Fort Myers, Florida is associated with which airport code?

- A. PBI
- B. RSW**
- C. PUJ
- D. MSY

Fort Myers, Florida is associated with the airport code RSW, which stands for Southwest Florida International Airport. This airport serves as a primary gateway for travelers heading to Fort Myers and the surrounding areas, including popular destinations such as Sanibel Island and Naples. RSW is well-equipped to handle a significant number of domestic and international flights, making it a key hub for tourism and commerce in the region. The other airport codes listed correspond to different locations: PBI refers to Palm Beach International Airport, which is located in West Palm Beach, Florida; PUJ is the airport code for Punta Cana International Airport in the Dominican Republic; and MSY stands for Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport in Louisiana. Each of these airports serves distinct geographical areas and is not related to Fort Myers, which solidifies RSW as the correct choice for this question.

9. What does the acronym AFT specifically designate in aircraft orientations?

- A. The left side of the aircraft
- B. The cockpit area
- C. The region toward the tail of the aircraft**
- D. The baggage compartment

The acronym AFT designates the region toward the tail of the aircraft. In aviation terminology, various terms are used to refer to different parts of the aircraft, and "AFT" specifically indicates the back portion of the aircraft. This designation is crucial for communication among crew members and in navigation and safety protocols, particularly when discussing locations, procedures, or emergency situations that occur in specific areas of the aircraft. For example, when instructions refer to an AFT area, it typically involves seating, storage, or emergency equipment situated towards the tail, making it essential for crew and passengers to understand these terms for safety and orientation during flights. The other options provided refer to different parts or aspects of an aircraft that are not linked to the specific meaning of AFT.

10. Which airport code is associated with San Francisco?

- A. SJD
- B. SFO**
- C. PVR
- D. PNS

The airport code associated with San Francisco is SFO. This code stands for San Francisco International Airport, which is the primary airport serving the San Francisco Bay Area. It is well-known and widely recognized, making it an essential identifier for flights into and out of the region. The use of three-letter codes for airports is a standard established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and is used by airlines and travelers for clarity in travel itineraries and logistics. The other options do not relate to San Francisco. For example, SJD is the airport code for Los Cabos, Mexico; PVR is the code for Puerto Vallarta, Mexico; and PNS is for Pensacola, Florida. Each of these codes is linked to their respective airports in different regions, demonstrating that the correct code, SFO, specifically identifies San Francisco International Airport.

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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://frontierairlinesprearrival.examzify.com>

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

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