Frontier Flight Attendant Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions



- 1. St. Louis, Missouri is identified by which airport code?
 - A. STL
 - B. SUX
 - C. TPA
 - D. TTN
- 2. In the context of flight terminology, what does the acronym PAX refer to?
 - A. Personal Access
 - **B.** Passenger
 - C. Plane Access
 - D. Public Air Express
- 3. What is a jetway?
 - A. A type of in-flight service
 - B. A walkway connecting the gate area and the aircraft
 - C. A section of runway for landing
 - D. A system for managing baggage
- 4. Which of the following cities does not correspond to a major airport code in the USA?
 - A. Jacksonville, Florida
 - B. Branson, Missouri
 - C. Laredo, Texas
 - D. Washington, DC
- 5. Which Florida city is indicated by the airport code SRQ?
 - A. Fort Myers
 - **B. Sarasota**
 - C. Knoxville
 - D. Calgary
- 6. What does "PAX" stand for in the context of air travel?
 - A. Passenger
 - **B.** Payment
 - C. Performance
 - D. Procedure

- 7. What does the term "Deplane" refer to?
 - A. Passengers boarding the aircraft
 - B. Passengers leaving the aircraft
 - C. Employees performing safety checks on the ramp
 - D. Connecting passengers transferring to another flight
- 8. What does PBI represent in airport codes?
 - A. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
 - B. Portland, Maine
 - C. Chicago, IL (O'Hare)
 - D. West Palm Beach, Florida
- 9. What is the definition of a "Bulkhead" in an aircraft?
 - A. A special seat for first-class passengers
 - B. The wooden floor of the aircraft
 - C. Any dividing wall in an aircraft
 - D. The outer shell of the plane
- 10. What does the abbreviation "CSI" stand for in the context of flight services?
 - A. Chief Safety Inspector
 - **B. Cabin Safety Inspector**
 - C. Commercial Service Inspector
 - **D. Certified Safety Indicator**

Answers



- 1. A 2. B

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



Explanations



1. St. Louis, Missouri is identified by which airport code?

- A. STL
- B. SUX
- C. TPA
- D. TTN

St. Louis, Missouri is represented by the airport code STL, which stands for St. Louis Lambert International Airport. This airport code is commonly used in travel and aviation contexts to simplify the identification of airports. Airport codes are typically derived from the name of the airport or the city it serves, and STL effectively reflects the name of St. Louis. It's essential for flight attendants and others in the aviation industry to be familiar with these codes for communication and operational efficiency. Other codes, such as SUX (Sioux City, Iowa), TPA (Tampa, Florida), and TTN (Trenton-Mercer, New Jersey), correspond to different locations and are not relevant in identifying St. Louis.

2. In the context of flight terminology, what does the acronym PAX refer to?

- A. Personal Access
- **B.** Passenger
- C. Plane Access
- D. Public Air Express

The term PAX is an abbreviation commonly used in the aviation industry to refer to "passenger." This term is widely used by airlines and flight attendants to efficiently communicate the number of people on board or to discuss passenger-related matters without having to say the word "passenger" repeatedly. For instance, when planning services such as catering or seating arrangements, flight attendants might refer to PAX numbers to indicate how many passengers need to be accommodated. Understanding this terminology is crucial for effective communication within the airline environment. The other options do not reflect common aviation terminology. "Personal Access" is not related to passenger counts, "Plane Access" does not correspond to any standardized term within the industry, and "Public Air Express" does not have relevance in the context of passenger references. Knowing this distinction helps ensure clear and effective communication in a fast-paced environment like airlines.

3. What is a jetway?

- A. A type of in-flight service
- B. A walkway connecting the gate area and the aircraft
- C. A section of runway for landing
- D. A system for managing baggage

A jetway, also known as a boarding bridge or jet bridge, serves as a transitional structure that connects the terminal gate area directly to the door of an aircraft. It allows passengers to safely board and deplane without needing to go outside, especially during inclement weather. The jetway typically extends from the terminal building and can be moved to align with the aircraft's entry point. The other options do not accurately describe a jetway. In-flight service pertains to the hospitality and food offerings during a flight, while a section of runway for landing refers to a physical area where aircraft land or take off. A system for managing baggage relates to the logistics of handling passengers' luggage, rather than the passenger access point itself. Thus, the correct answer specifically identifies the primary function and purpose of a jetway within airport operations.

4. Which of the following cities does not correspond to a major airport code in the USA?

- A. Jacksonville, Florida
- B. Branson, Missouri
- C. Laredo, Texas
- D. Washington, DC

Branson, Missouri does not correspond to a major airport code in the USA. While larger cities like Jacksonville, Florida, and Washington, DC, have well-known major airports (JAX and DCA, respectively), Branson is a smaller tourist destination primarily served by the Branson Airport (BKG) and does not have a major airport code that is widely recognized as significant in the context of the national air transportation system. In contrast, both Jacksonville and Washington, DC contribute to significant air traffic and have designated major airport codes, making them key players in commercial aviation. Laredo, Texas, though it has its own airport, also does not carry the same level of airport significance as those tied to larger metropolitan areas. Thus, the distinction for Branson primarily rests on its classification as a smaller airport destination in comparison to the others listed.

5. Which Florida city is indicated by the airport code SRQ?

- A. Fort Myers
- **B. Sarasota**
- C. Knoxville
- **D.** Calgary

The airport code SRQ corresponds to Sarasota, Florida, specifically Sarasota-Bradenton International Airport. Airport codes are typically assigned based on the name of the city or region they serve. In this case, "SRQ" is derived from the first letter of "Sarasota" and the last two letters of "Bradenton" (the surrounding area). Understanding airport codes is essential for flight attendants, as they often need to quickly identify destinations when assisting passengers. The other choices mentioned do not align with the SRQ airport code; Fort Myers is served by RSW, Knoxville by TYS, and Calgary by YYC. Recognizing these codes can greatly assist in efficient communication and operations in the airline industry.

6. What does "PAX" stand for in the context of air travel?

- A. Passenger
- **B.** Payment
- C. Performance
- D. Procedure

In the context of air travel, "PAX" is a commonly used abbreviation for "passenger." This term is essential in the aviation industry as it helps flight attendants, pilots, and operations staff communicate efficiently about the number of individuals on board a flight. It streamlines discussions about seating, safety protocols, and service requirements. Understanding this terminology is crucial for anyone working in or with the airline industry, as it allows for smoother operations and helps ensure that all passengers are accounted for during boarding and service processes. Unlike the other terms, which relate to financial transactions, operational processes, or performance metrics, "PAX" specifically and directly pertains to travelers on the aircraft.

7. What does the term "Deplane" refer to?

- A. Passengers boarding the aircraft
- **B.** Passengers leaving the aircraft
- C. Employees performing safety checks on the ramp
- D. Connecting passengers transferring to another flight

The term "Deplane" specifically refers to the process of passengers exiting or leaving the aircraft after their flight has concluded. It is commonly used in the airline industry to describe the action that takes place once a plane has reached its destination and is ready for passengers to disembark. This term is important for flight attendants and ground staff to understand as it relates to safety protocols and the efficient management of passenger flow after landing. It signifies the end of one phase of travel and the beginning of another for passengers. In contrast, the other options provided describe different actions or processes related to air travel, such as boarding the aircraft, conducting safety checks, or transferring to connecting flights, which do not align with the specific action of deplaning.

8. What does PBI represent in airport codes?

- A. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
- B. Portland, Maine
- C. Chicago, IL (O'Hare)
- D. West Palm Beach, Florida

PBI stands for Palm Beach International Airport, which is located in West Palm Beach, Florida. This airport serves as a significant gateway for both domestic and international flights, catering to travelers frequenting South Florida. Understanding airport codes is essential for flight attendants as they assist passengers and ensure smooth operations. The other options provided refer to different airports but do not correspond to the code PBI. For example, Harrisburg International Airport uses the code MDT, Portland International Jetport has the code PWM, and Chicago O'Hare has the code ORD. Thus, recognizing PBI specifically as the code for Palm Beach International Airport is crucial for effective communication and service in the airline industry.

9. What is the definition of a "Bulkhead" in an aircraft?

- A. A special seat for first-class passengers
- B. The wooden floor of the aircraft
- C. Any dividing wall in an aircraft
- D. The outer shell of the plane

The definition of a "Bulkhead" in an aircraft refers to any dividing wall within the plane. Bulkheads serve multiple important functions, such as providing structural support and separating different sections of the cabin, which can enhance passenger safety and comfort. They may also house essential components like emergency exits or storage compartments. The distinction of bulkheads lies in their role as physical barriers that define areas within the aircraft, rather than being furniture or part of the aircraft's exterior structure. The other choices pertain to different aspects of the aircraft. First-class seats are specifically designed for comfort and luxury but are not what a bulkhead represents. The wooden floor mentioned does not accurately describe common airplane flooring, which is typically made of lightweight materials, and is not associated with a bulkhead. Lastly, the outer shell of the plane refers to the fuselage, which is the primary structure holding the aircraft together but distinct from the internal dividing walls called bulkheads.

10. What does the abbreviation "CSI" stand for in the context of flight services?

- A. Chief Safety Inspector
- **B. Cabin Safety Inspector**
- C. Commercial Service Inspector
- **D. Certified Safety Indicator**

The abbreviation "CSI" stands for Cabin Safety Inspector in the context of flight services. This designation is critical as it pertains to personnel responsible for ensuring that all safety regulations and protocols related to the cabin environment are followed. The duties of a Cabin Safety Inspector typically include conducting safety inspections of the aircraft cabin and equipment, monitoring compliance with safety standards, and ensuring that crew members are trained adequately in safety procedures. Their role is essential for maintaining a safe and secure atmosphere for both passengers and crew, making it a vital position within the aviation safety framework. The other options, while they may sound plausible, do not accurately reflect the commonly accepted terminology in aviation safety practices.