General Aircraft United 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. On an A320, which cabin indicator shows 'Smoke detected'?

A. Forward Attendant Panel indicates "Smoke detected"

B. Cabin service panel displays "Smoke detected"

C. Master call panel displays "Smoke detected"

D. CSCP/CACP indicates "Smoke detected"

2. In the forward-left section, which jumpseat is closest to the window?

A. 1L outboard

B. 1L inboard

C. 2L outboard

D. 2L inboard

3. On the Boeing 787, what type of oxygen flow is provided by the emergency oxygen system?

A. Gaseous oxygen flow

B. Liquid oxygen flow

C. Solid oxygen flow

D. Compressed air flow

4. What two things are the flight deck equipped with?

A. Window Exits or an Escape Hatch in the Ceiling

B. Escape Rope and Inertia Reels

C. Two Emergency Doors

D. Fire Extinguishers and Life Vests

5. To what altitude must the aircraft climb before the sterile flight deck light is turned off?

A. 5,000 feet

B. 10,000 feet

C. 15,000 feet

D. 20,000 feet

6. Which area describes the rear portion of the aircraft?

A. Forward area

B. Aft

C. Mid cabin

D. Nose

7. If you were to use an Aviox bottle, it would only be used to meet what kind of oxygen needs?

A. Supplemental oxygen needs

B. Emergency oxygen needs

C. Medical oxygen needs

D. Decompression oxygen needs

8. What do red icons symbolize?

A. Smoke/fire

B. Electrical fault

C. Fuel leak

D. High cabin pressure

9. Which door designation is near the tail on the right side?

A. 2L

B. 2R

C. 3R

D. 3L

10. Type 2 Door Safety strap is installed within which structure?

A. Aircraft door frame

B. Aircraft fuselage skin

C. Jetbridge

D. Passenger seat belt

Answers

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

Explanations

1. On an A320, which cabin indicator shows 'Smoke detected'?

A. Forward Attendant Panel indicates "Smoke detected"

B. Cabin service panel displays "Smoke detected"

C. Master call panel displays "Smoke detected"

D. CSCP/CACP indicates "Smoke detected"

Smoke alerts in the A320 cabin are shown on the Forward Attendant Panel. This panel is the primary annunciator for the forward cabin and receives signals from the onboard smoke detectors, so when smoke is detected it displays “Smoke detected” to quickly alert the cabin crew. The other panels serve different functions (cabin service controls, passenger call/interphone, or centralized cabin management) and do not provide this smoke-detection annunciation in the same way. So, the Forward Attendant Panel is the correct indicator for a smoke detection alert.

2. In the forward-left section, which jumpseat is closest to the window?

A. 1L outboard

B. 1L inboard

C. 2L outboard

D. 2L inboard

Understanding seat position terminology helps here. Outboard means toward the outside of the aircraft, toward the window, while inboard means toward the aisle. In the forward-left area, the first-row left-side seat that sits directly beside the window is the first-row left outboard jumpseat. That seat is closer to the window than the left-inboard seat, and both first-row seats are closer than any second-row seats. So the jumpseat closest to the window is the left, first-row, outboard seat.

3. On the Boeing 787, what type of oxygen flow is provided by the emergency oxygen system?

A. Gaseous oxygen flow

B. Liquid oxygen flow

C. Solid oxygen flow

D. Compressed air flow

The emergency oxygen flow provided on the Boeing 787 is gaseous oxygen. In this system, oxygen is produced and delivered as a gas to the masks to supply breathable oxygen at high altitude. The masks use chemical oxygen generators (which contain a solid chemical) that, when activated, generate oxygen gas immediately. Liquid oxygen storage or solid oxygen flow would require different, heavier hardware, and compressed air would not provide the necessary pure oxygen concentration. So the oxygen delivered to occupants is in gaseous form.

4. What two things are the flight deck equipped with?

A. Window Exits or an Escape Hatch in the Ceiling

B. Escape Rope and Inertia Reels

C. Two Emergency Doors

D. Fire Extinguishers and Life Vests

The flight deck must have a fast, independent way out in an emergency, even if the main door is blocked. The standard design provides two escape options: cockpit window exits that can be opened or jettisoned, and a ceiling escape hatch. These give two separate routes for crew to evacuate quickly. Other safety gear like fire extinguishers and life vests is important, but it isn't about providing an escape path from the cockpit, and while some aircraft may use escape ropes with window exits, the two primary features emphasized here are the window exits and the ceiling hatch.

5. To what altitude must the aircraft climb before the sterile flight deck light is turned off?

A. 5,000 feet

B. 10,000 feet

C. 15,000 feet

D. 20,000 feet

The idea behind a sterile flight deck is to eliminate nonessential conversations and distractions during the most demanding phases of flight. The light serves as a visible cue that only essential duties and communications should occur. This restriction generally stays in effect through taxi, takeoff, and the initial climb until the aircraft climbs through 10,000 feet. Once you pass 10,000 feet, the workload typically allows normal communications to resume, so the sterile flight deck light is turned off at or after reaching that altitude. That 10,000-foot mark is chosen because it's when the flight often transitions from the high-workload phases to cruise or more stable operations.

6. Which area describes the rear portion of the aircraft?

A. Forward area

B. Aft

C. Mid cabin

D. Nose

Understanding aircraft sectional terminology along the length of the fuselage, the rear portion is described as aft. "Aft" means toward the tail, opposite the front end of the airplane. The nose is the very front, and the forward area refers to the front portion, including the cockpit. The mid cabin is the central passenger area. So the rear part being toward the tail is called aft.

7. If you were to use an Aviox bottle, it would only be used to meet what kind of oxygen needs?

A. Supplemental oxygen needs

B. Emergency oxygen needs

C. Medical oxygen needs

D. Decompression oxygen needs

A portable personal oxygen bottle like Aviox is designed to provide oxygen on a personal, supplemental basis. It helps individuals who need a little extra oxygen due to altitude or a mild hypoxic condition while flying, but it's not meant for handling an in-flight emergency or for medical treatment. Emergency oxygen needs are met by the aircraft's fixed emergency oxygen system, which deploys to supply oxygen to all occupants during a depressurization. Medical oxygen needs require a system and equipment suitable for treating a patient under medical supervision, often with higher flow and specific oxygen purity. Decompression-related needs are addressed by those emergency systems as well, not by a small portable bottle. So, the Aviox bottle is best described as meeting supplemental oxygen needs: it provides additional oxygen for personal use, not for emergencies or medical care.

8. What do red icons symbolize?

A. Smoke/fire

B. Electrical fault

C. Fuel leak

D. High cabin pressure

Red icons are used to signal immediate danger in aviation displays. The color red is reserved for critical warnings that require fast action, and when the icon depicts smoke or a flame, it indicates a smoke/fire condition. That's why this is the best answer. Other alerts like electrical faults or fuel leaks are typically shown in amber or yellow as cautions, and high cabin pressure is treated as a separate warning category; red icons specifically point to fire-related conditions.

9. Which door designation is near the tail on the right side?

A. 2L

B. 2R

C. 3R

D. 3L

Doors on aircraft are labeled with a number and L or R to show their position along the fuselage and which side they're on. The numbers run from the nose toward the tail, so higher numbers are farther aft, and the letters indicate left or right side. In this layout, the door on the right side that sits toward the tail is the second right-side door from the front, designated as 2R. That makes it the best answer because it matches both the right-side location and the aft position described. The other options are either on the left side (L) or, on the right side, further aft (3R) or not as far aft in this configuration.

10. Type 2 Door Safety strap is installed within which structure?

A. Aircraft door frame

B. Aircraft fuselage skin

C. Jetbridge

D. Passenger seat belt

The door safety strap is part of the door's own hardware and is anchored within the door frame so it stays integrated with the door mechanism. The frame provides the necessary structural support and protection for the strap, ensuring it functions reliably during opening, closing, and any emergency operation. Installing it in the fuselage skin or on a jetbridge would place it outside the door's operating assembly and risk damage or misalignment, and a passenger seat belt has no relation to door restraint. So the strap is installed inside the door frame.

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://genaircraftunited.examzify.com

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