

General Emergency Practice Exam (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

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- 1. Which factor is considered when determining if a passenger can assist in an emergency?**
 - A. Their height**
 - B. Their age**
 - C. Their physical ability**
 - D. Their travel experience**

- 2. Which item is not considered part of personal protective equipment (PPE)?**
 - A. Face shield**
 - B. Dense fabric scarf**
 - C. Gloves**
 - D. Protective goggles**

- 3. Which aircraft in the SkyWest fleet is currently equipped with escape slides?**
 - A. CRJ 900**
 - B. ERJ 175**
 - C. Dash 8**
 - D. Airbus A320**

- 4. Where is the LRBL located on the ERJ 175?**
 - A. At the front of the cabin**
 - B. Close to the entrance door**
 - C. In the rear galley**
 - D. Near the middle of the window in the second to last row AC/L**

- 5. What must passengers do once the supplemental oxygen masks drop?**
 - A. Wait for further instructions**
 - B. Pull masks firmly to start the oxygen flow**
 - C. Take the masks off immediately**
 - D. Ignore the masks**

- 6. What is the purpose of the Heimlich maneuver?**
- A. To restore breathing in an unconscious person**
 - B. To dislodge a foreign object blocking a person's airway**
 - C. To relieve chest pain during a heart attack**
 - D. To provide CPR to someone in cardiac arrest**
- 7. What is the first method used to control bleeding?**
- A. Elevation of the wound**
 - B. Direct pressure**
 - C. Tourniquet application**
 - D. Cold compress**
- 8. What is the responsibility of Able Bodied Passengers (ABP's) concerning an unconscious flight attendant?**
- A. To provide first aid**
 - B. To release the attendant from their jumpseat**
 - C. To carry the attendant off the aircraft**
 - D. To press the emergency button**
- 9. What does the acronym CPR stand for?**
- A. Cardiac Pulse Recovery**
 - B. Cardiopulmonary Response**
 - C. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation**
 - D. Cardiac Pressure Regulation**
- 10. What is the purpose of the PBE in an aircraft?**
- A. To provide information about the flight**
 - B. To assist during passenger boarding**
 - C. To supply oxygen in emergencies**
 - D. To store medical supplies**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which factor is considered when determining if a passenger can assist in an emergency?

- A. Their height**
- B. Their age**
- C. Their physical ability**
- D. Their travel experience**

When evaluating whether a passenger can assist in an emergency, physical ability is the most critical factor. This encompasses a range of attributes including strength, mobility, and overall fitness level, which are essential for carrying out specific tasks during an emergency, such as helping others evacuate, lifting or moving objects, and providing necessary physical support. A passenger's physical ability will greatly influence their capacity to act effectively and safely under pressure. For instance, someone who may be otherwise willing to assist, but lacks the endurance or strength to perform tasks, might not be as beneficial in a high-stress situation. While height, age, and travel experience could play roles in a passenger's ability to participate in certain tasks, they are not as directly correlated to the immediate physical demands of an emergency response. An individual might be tall or have significant travel experience, but if they are not physically able, their assistive actions would be severely limited. Similarly, age can impact physical ability but does not solely dictate it, as individuals of the same age can vary widely in fitness levels. Therefore, assessing physical ability is fundamental in determining how effectively a passenger can assist in emergency situations.

2. Which item is not considered part of personal protective equipment (PPE)?

- A. Face shield**
- B. Dense fabric scarf**
- C. Gloves**
- D. Protective goggles**

The item that is not considered part of personal protective equipment (PPE) is a dense fabric scarf. Personal protective equipment is specifically designed to protect workers from hazards in the environment that can affect their health and safety. This equipment typically includes tools or garments that provide a high level of protection. Face shields, gloves, and protective goggles are all classified as PPE because they serve specific purposes: face shields protect the face and eyes from debris and splashes, gloves safeguard hands from chemicals and physical injuries, and protective goggles shield the eyes from harmful substances and flying particles. Each of these items is tested and regulated to ensure they meet safety standards for effective protection. In contrast, a dense fabric scarf does not meet the defined criteria for PPE as it is not specifically designed for workplace safety and does not provide the same level of protection against hazards. While a scarf may offer some warmth or minimal blocking of particles, it is not manufactured with the intention of safeguarding against occupational risks.

3. Which aircraft in the SkyWest fleet is currently equipped with escape slides?

A. CRJ 900

B. ERJ 175

C. Dash 8

D. Airbus A320

The ERJ 175 is equipped with escape slides, which are crucial safety features designed for rapid evacuation in case of an emergency. These slides allow passengers and crew to exit the aircraft quickly when necessary, especially during an emergency landing on land or at sea. The inclusion of escape slides is important for compliance with safety regulations and aims to enhance passenger safety by facilitating quick and efficient evacuations. This model is recognized for its passenger-friendly design and safety equipment capable of ensuring safe departures from various emergency scenarios. In contrast, other aircraft types in the SkyWest fleet may have different configurations or safety features that do not include slides or might focus on other evacuation mechanisms such as rafts or stairs depending on their design and operational specifics.

4. Where is the LRBL located on the ERJ 175?

A. At the front of the cabin

B. Close to the entrance door

C. In the rear galley

D. Near the middle of the window in the second to last row AC/L

The LRBL, or Life Raft/Slide, is strategically located near the middle of the window in the second to last row, positions AC/L on the ERJ 175 aircraft. This positioning allows for quick and efficient access in an emergency evacuation, as it is centrally located toward the rear of the aircraft while still being easily reachable from the passenger cabin. Having the LRBL in this location optimizes evacuation procedures. In the event of an emergency, crew members can swiftly deploy the life raft or slide, facilitating evacuation from the aircraft. The specific location is designed to ensure that the equipment can be utilized effectively while maintaining compliance with safety regulations. The other location options such as the front of the cabin or close to the entrance door do not provide optimal access for passengers and crew during an emergency. Similarly, the rear galley, while a critical area for service, is not intended for emergency evacuation equipment like the LRBL.

5. What must passengers do once the supplemental oxygen masks drop?

- A. Wait for further instructions**
- B. Pull masks firmly to start the oxygen flow**
- C. Take the masks off immediately**
- D. Ignore the masks**

When supplemental oxygen masks drop, passengers must pull the masks firmly to start the flow of oxygen. This action is crucial because the mechanism that delivers oxygen is typically activated by pulling the mask down. Failing to pull the masks firmly may result in a lack of oxygen flow, which can be vital during emergency situations, particularly when the cabin experiences a drop in pressure. In flight emergency protocols, passengers are instructed to secure their own masks before assisting others. This priority ensures that they are receiving oxygen and can remain conscious and capable of helping others, should they need to. Therefore, taking the appropriate action to initiate oxygen flow is essential in safeguarding their health and safety during an inflight emergency.

6. What is the purpose of the Heimlich maneuver?

- A. To restore breathing in an unconscious person**
- B. To dislodge a foreign object blocking a person's airway**
- C. To relieve chest pain during a heart attack**
- D. To provide CPR to someone in cardiac arrest**

The Heimlich maneuver is specifically designed to dislodge a foreign object that is obstructing a person's airway. This technique is utilized when someone is experiencing a choking incident, where the airway is blocked, preventing normal breathing. The maneuver involves applying abdominal thrusts to create enough pressure to expel the object from the airway, thereby restoring the flow of air to the lungs. In the context of emergency response, it's crucial to understand its specific application. For example, in situations involving breathing cessation due to choking, the Heimlich maneuver is more effective than other methods aimed at different medical emergencies, such as CPR. While CPR is essential for reviving someone in cardiac arrest, it is not used for airway obstructions. Similarly, attempts to relieve chest pain during a heart attack involve different approaches focused on cardiac function rather than airway clearance. The Heimlich maneuver remains one of the most recognized and vital skills to manage choking incidents effectively.

7. What is the first method used to control bleeding?

- A. Elevation of the wound
- B. Direct pressure**
- C. Tourniquet application
- D. Cold compress

The first method used to control bleeding is direct pressure. Applying direct pressure to a bleeding wound helps to promote clot formation and restricts blood flow from the injured area. This technique is effective because it directly compresses the blood vessels at the site of the injury, which can significantly reduce the amount of blood loss. In emergency situations, quickly applying direct pressure is crucial. It is a simple yet effective initial response that can be performed by anyone, making it an essential skill in first aid. This method can be sustained as necessary until further medical help arrives or additional measures are needed. Other methods, while useful in their contexts, generally follow this initial step. Elevation of the wound is often recommended to further assist with reducing blood flow but should not replace direct pressure. A tourniquet, while effective for severe bleeding, is typically used when direct pressure fails to control bleeding in more severe cases or extremity injuries. Cold compresses can provide additional comfort or help with swelling, but they do not directly stop bleeding like direct pressure does.

8. What is the responsibility of Able Bodied Passengers (ABP's) concerning an unconscious flight attendant?

- A. To provide first aid
- B. To release the attendant from their jumpseat**
- C. To carry the attendant off the aircraft
- D. To press the emergency button

When it comes to the responsibilities of Able Bodied Passengers (ABPs) in the scenario of an unconscious flight attendant, the appropriate action is to release the attendant from their jumpseat. This action is essential for ensuring that the flight attendant receives proper attention and assistance as quickly as possible. Releasing the flight attendant allows for access to the affected crew member and enables fellow passengers or crew to provide further assistance, which may include administering first aid or moving the attendant to a safer location if necessary. In this situation, it is important for ABPs to act efficiently, as time may be critical. While providing first aid is vital, ABPs may not have the training or competence needed for effective medical assistance, which can vary from person to person. Likewise, carrying the attendant off the aircraft requires coordination and is typically managed by trained crew members in emergency situations. Pressing the emergency button can alert ground teams and can escalate help, but it does not directly assist the unconscious attendant. Therefore, releasing the attendant from their jumpseat is the key responsibility that ABPs have in this emergency scenario.

9. What does the acronym CPR stand for?

- A. Cardiac Pulse Recovery
- B. Cardiopulmonary Response
- C. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation**
- D. Cardiac Pressure Regulation

The acronym CPR stands for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. This term accurately describes the lifesaving procedures performed to restore breathing and circulation in a person who is unresponsive or not breathing. The technique typically involves both chest compressions and rescue breaths, which work to maintain blood flow and oxygenation to vital organs until further medical help can arrive. Understanding the correct terminology is crucial in emergency situations, as CPR is a fundamental skill taught in first aid training. Knowing that it specifically refers to both cardiopulmonary functions highlights its importance in addressing cardiac arrests and respiratory failures. The other options presented do not encapsulate both the cardiac and pulmonary aspects nor the essence of the procedure itself, which is vital for effective communication and execution in emergencies.

10. What is the purpose of the PBE in an aircraft?

- A. To provide information about the flight
- B. To assist during passenger boarding
- C. To supply oxygen in emergencies**
- D. To store medical supplies

The purpose of the Portable Breathing Equipment (PBE) in an aircraft is to supply oxygen in emergencies. This device is specifically designed to protect crew members and passengers from smoke, toxic fumes, or other hazardous atmospheric conditions that may arise during in-flight emergencies. The PBE typically provides a source of breathable air and helps ensure that individuals can continue to function and aid in evacuating or managing the situation effectively. The equipment is critical during scenarios such as fire outbreaks, where smoke can compromise air quality, making it difficult or impossible to breathe. By offering a reliable means of oxygen, the PBE enables the crew to execute emergency procedures while maintaining their physical capacity and protecting their health. Other options do not pertain to the primary function of the PBE itself. For instance, while providing information about the flight, assisting during passenger boarding, or storing medical supplies plays important roles in overall aircraft safety and operations, they fall outside the specific purpose of the PBE.

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://genemergency.examzify.com>

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

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