

# IATA TRAINING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

**STUDY GUIDE**



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE  
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 term describes substances that ignite on contact with air within minutes?**
  - A. Pyrophoric
  - B. Division 4.2
  - C. Spontaneously Combustible
  - D. Oxidizers
  
- 2. Which Aerosol Packaging Category restricts maximum capacity to not exceed 1 L and has no specified minimum thickness or diameter requirements?**
  - A. IP7
  - B. IP7A
  - C. IP7B
  - D. IP7C
  
- 3. Which description accurately defines the physical requirements of Special Form radioactive material?**
  - A. It must be able to break under impact
  - B. It must be dispersible in water
  - C. It must not break or shatter under impact or bending and have at least 5 mm in one dimension
  - D. It must be a liquid solution
  
- 4. Security measures must be in place to ensure:**
  - A. theft is minimal and misuse is avoided
  - B. the nature of security risks
  - C. recognition of security risks
  - D. methods for addressing and reducing such risks
  
- 5. For Type B(M) package shipments, when is a shipment approval certificate required?**
  - A. Only for fissile material
  - B. The activity thresholds 3,000 A1/A2 or 1,000 TBq whichever least
  - C. Shipper's Declaration suffices
  - D. Always required

- 6. Which of the following is NOT listed as a document to keep on record for air transport of dangerous goods?**
- A. Shipper's Declaration of Dangerous Goods
  - B. Acceptance Checklist (if it requires physical completion)
  - C. Written information provided to the pilot-in-command
  - D. Passenger manifest
- 7. What term describes the atmospheric pressure at sea level, typically about 100 kPa and varying with altitude and weather?**
- A. Atmospheric Pressure
  - B. Gauge Pressure
  - C. Absolute Pressure
  - D. Pressure Differential
- 8. Packaging number 6 indicates the material is packaged in a which packaging type?**
- A. Box
  - B. Composites Packaging
  - C. Drum
  - D. Jerrican
- 9. Which code is used for special packaging manufactured to different specs from 6.2 but considered equivalent under 6.0.1.3?**
- A. V
  - B. T
  - C. U
  - D. W
- 10. Which markings identify the design or specification of a packaging?**
- A. Packaging Use
  - B. Package Specifications
  - C. Hazardous Materials Markings
  - D. Certification Marks



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which term describes substances that ignite on contact with air within minutes?**

- A. Pyrophoric**
- B. Division 4.2
- C. Spontaneously Combustible
- D. Oxidizers

*Substances that ignite when they meet air are pyrophoric. They react with oxygen so rapidly that the heat released causes ignition without an external flame or spark, often as soon as they contact air—minutes or even seconds later. This is why such materials must be handled under inert atmospheres and stored in sealable containers to prevent exposure. The other options describe different ideas: a division classification is a regulatory category, not the behavior of catching fire on contact with air; spontaneously combustible materials will ignite in air due to self-heating or slow oxidation after exposure, not necessarily immediately on contact; oxidizers are substances that supply oxygen to support combustion rather than materials that ignite simply from air exposure.*

**2. Which Aerosol Packaging Category restricts maximum capacity to not exceed 1 L and has no specified minimum thickness or diameter requirements?**

- A. IP7
- B. IP7A
- C. IP7B**
- D. IP7C

*In aerosol packaging for transport, each category defines not only how much content a can may hold but also any required physical dimensions to help ensure safe handling and container integrity. The category that matches the description—maximum capacity limited to 1 liter and no specified minimum thickness or diameter requirements—is IP7B. This combination means you're looking at a limit on how much it can contain, without any constraints on how thick the walls must be or how large the diameter must be. The other categories either impose a different capacity limit or include minimum thickness or diameter requirements, so they don't meet the stated criteria.*

**3. Which description accurately defines the physical requirements of Special Form radioactive material?**

- A. It must be able to break under impact
- B. It must be dispersible in water
- C. It must not break or shatter under impact or bending and have at least 5 mm in one dimension**
- D. It must be a liquid solution

*Special Form material is defined by its ability to stay intact and not release its contents during transport, even under rough conditions. To achieve that, it must be a solid piece that does not break or shatter when subjected to impact or bending, and it must meet a minimum size requirement of 5 mm in at least one dimension. This combination ensures the material remains a discrete, non-dispersible unit rather than a fragile or dispersible substance. The other descriptions contradict this safety intent: breaking under impact would risk releasing material, dispersibility in water would enable spread, and being a liquid solution does not meet the solid encapsulated form required for Special Form.*

#### 4. Security measures must be in place to ensure:

- A. theft is minimal and misuse is avoided
- B. the nature of security risks
- C. recognition of security risks
- D. methods for addressing and reducing such risks

*Security measures are intended to prevent losses by deterring theft and preventing misuse. When strong controls are in place, opportunities for wrongdoing are reduced, keeping assets, information, and people safe. This makes theft minimal and misuse avoided—the concrete outcome these measures aim to achieve. The other options describe understanding or addressing risks rather than the actual result security measures seek to produce.*

#### 5. For Type B(M) package shipments, when is a shipment approval certificate required?

- A. Only for fissile material
- B. The activity thresholds 3,000 A1/A2 or 1,000 TBq whichever least
- C. Shipper's Declaration suffices
- D. Always required

*For Type B(M) shipments, a shipment approval certificate is required whenever the radioactivity content exceeds the smaller of two limits: 3,000 A1/A2 or 1,000 TBq. This rule ensures that more hazardous consignments receive formal regulatory review and approval before transport. If the activity is at or below that lower threshold, a Shipper's Declaration suffices, provided all other packaging and transport requirements are met. The "whichever least" value creates a safety threshold based on the more stringent limit between per-nuclide activity and total package activity.*

#### 6. Which of the following is NOT listed as a document to keep on record for air transport of dangerous goods?

- A. Shipper's Declaration of Dangerous Goods
- B. Acceptance Checklist (if it requires physical completion)
- C. Written information provided to the pilot-in-command
- D. Passenger manifest

*In air transport of dangerous goods, the records kept are those that prove the shipment meets DG rules and that the flight crew is informed. The Shipper's Declaration of Dangerous Goods is essential because it confirms the shipper's compliance and describes the dangerous goods being carried. The Acceptance Checklist (when it needs to be physically completed) serves as proof that packaging, labeling, and handling requirements were reviewed and met before acceptance. The written information provided to the pilot-in-command ensures the flight crew has the necessary hazard details and emergency guidance for the specific dangerous goods on board. The passenger manifest, while important for overall flight operations, is not a DG-specific record and does not convey information about dangerous goods, packaging, labeling, or hazard communication. So the passenger manifest is not listed as a document to keep on record for air transport of dangerous goods.*

7. What term describes the atmospheric pressure at sea level, typically about 100 kPa and varying with altitude and weather?

A. Atmospheric Pressure

B. Gauge Pressure

C. Absolute Pressure

D. Pressure Differential

*Atmospheric pressure is the pressure exerted by the air surrounding us. At sea level it's about 100 kPa and it changes with altitude and weather patterns, which is why you often hear it referred to as barometric pressure. This is the baseline pressure for the environment. Gauge pressure measures how much the pressure rises above ambient atmospheric pressure, so it's the difference between absolute pressure and atmospheric pressure. Absolute pressure is the total pressure relative to a vacuum, so it's the sum of atmospheric pressure and any gauge pressure. Pressure differential is just a general term for the difference between two pressures, not the specific sea-level atmospheric value.*

8. Packaging number 6 indicates the material is packaged in a which packaging type?

A. Box

B. Composites Packaging

C. Drum

D. Jerrican

*This question tests how packaging types are defined by their construction. Packaging number 6 points to composite packaging, which means there is an inner packaging that holds the contents and a separate outer packaging that surrounds it for added protection. This combination provides containment and leak resistance while also offering mechanical protection during handling and transport. Think of it as a bottle or vial placed inside a protective outer container, like a fibreboard box with cushioning. That inner-outer arrangement is the hallmark of composite packaging, making it the appropriate choice for materials that need both containment and protection. The other packaging types are simpler or more rigid in construction: a box is just an outer container; drums and jerricans are standalone rigid vessels used for liquids without a separate inner/outer packaging combination.*

9. Which code is used for special packaging manufactured to different specs from 6.2 but considered equivalent under 6.0.1.3?

A. V

B. T

C. U

D. W

*In IATA DGR, there is a provision that allows packaging manufactured to different specifications than the standard 6.2 to be treated as equivalent if it is tested and approved under 6.0.1.3. The code used to indicate this equivalence on the packaging is W. This marking tells shippers and authorities that the packaging, though not the exact 6.2 spec, has been evaluated and found to meet the necessary performance criteria, so it can be used for dangerous goods shipments as an equivalent. Other codes represent different packaging categories or situations and do not convey this equivalence under 6.0.1.3.*

## 10. Which markings identify the design or specification of a packaging?

- A. Packaging Use
- B. Package Specifications**
- C. Hazardous Materials Markings
- D. Certification Marks

*Package specifications marks identify the exact design standard the packaging is built to meet, showing the specific packaging type, material, and performance requirements. This helps ensure the container is suitable for the item and complies with transport regulations. Marks about packaging use indicate how the package may be used, not its design; hazard markings relate to the contents and their hazards; and certification marks show that the packaging has passed tests or meets a standard, but they don't specify the packaging design itself.*

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://iatatraining.examzify.com>

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

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