

# **INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO) TRAINING PRACTICE TES (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE**



## **SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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. What is the term for a passenger not allowed entry into the Philippines without a valid visa?**
  - A. Transit Passenger
  - B. Non-Restricted National
  - C. Restricted National
  - D. Stay-In Passenger
  
- 2. Who qualifies as a non-resident alien for the Travel Tax?**
  - A. A foreign national staying in the Philippines less than 1 year
  - B. An individual with a permanent residency status
  - C. A foreigner who has lived in the Philippines for more than 1 year
  - D. A tourist with a visa valid for less than 6 months
  
- 3. What defines a Creeping Delay?**
  - A. A delay that is announced less than 30 minutes prior
  - B. Changing ETD/ETA more than once after first announcement
  - C. A delay due to security checks
  - D. A pre-planned delay
  
- 4. What is the area where passengers present their travel documents to immigration officers?**
  - A. Destination
  - B. Immigration Area
  - C. Force Majeure
  - D. General Declaration
  
- 5. What does a Tri Class configuration include?**
  - A. First Class and Economy Class
  - B. Business Class and Economy Plus
  - C. First Class, Business Class, and Economy Class
  - D. Business Class and First Class

- 6. Which vehicle is used specifically for moving equipment that cannot propel itself?**
- A. Baggage cart tractor
  - B. Tractor
  - C. Ground power unit
  - D. Air start unit
- 7. Which unit is capable of supplying power to an aircraft that is parked on the ground?**
- A. Refueler
  - B. Ground power unit
  - C. Portable water tank
  - D. Catering truck
- 8. How many stretchers are required per flight according to the guidelines?**
- A. Two
  - B. One
  - C. Three
  - D. Four
- 9. Which term describes a strip of land at an airport where aircraft take off and land?**
- A. Taxiway
  - B. Runway
  - C. Apron
  - D. Ramp
- 10. What is the function of a portable water tank?**
- A. Fills the potable water tank in aircraft
  - B. Empties lavatories on board aircraft
  - C. Pumps fuel to the aircraft
  - D. Provides air conditioning to aircraft



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is the term for a passenger not allowed entry into the Philippines without a valid visa?

- A. Transit Passenger
- B. Non-Restricted National
- C. Restricted National**
- D. Stay-In Passenger

*The term for a passenger not allowed entry into the Philippines without a valid visa is "Restricted National." This classification typically applies to individuals from certain countries that have specific visa requirements to enter the Philippines. These requirements are implemented for various reasons, including immigration control, security, and diplomatic relations. In contrast, transit passengers usually have the right to pass through the Philippines without a visa if they are not leaving the airport's international zone. Non-restricted nationals generally refer to citizens of countries that can enter the Philippines visa-free or with minimal requirements. Stay-in passengers would imply individuals who are visiting for temporary tourism or other short-term reasons but do not specifically address the legal requirements concerning visa restrictions for specific nationalities.*

## 2. Who qualifies as a non-resident alien for the Travel Tax?

- A. A foreign national staying in the Philippines less than 1 year
- B. An individual with a permanent residency status
- C. A foreigner who has lived in the Philippines for more than 1 year**
- D. A tourist with a visa valid for less than 6 months

*The criteria for qualifying as a non-resident alien for the Travel Tax are primarily based on the duration of stay in a country. A foreigner who has lived in the Philippines for more than one year does not qualify as a non-resident alien, as they are considered a resident for tax purposes. Non-resident aliens typically refer to individuals who are in the country for a limited duration and do not have the same obligations as those who have established longer-term residency. The correct identification of a non-resident alien revolves around their temporary status and limited duration of stay, which excludes those who have been in the country for over a year and have thus likely transitioned to a resident status. Consequently, foreign nationals who stay in the Philippines for less than a year or tourists with short-term visas are regarded as non-resident aliens.*

## 3. What defines a Creeping Delay?

- A. A delay that is announced less than 30 minutes prior
- B. Changing ETD/ETA more than once after first announcement**
- C. A delay due to security checks
- D. A pre-planned delay

*A creeping delay is characterized by the changing of the estimated time of departure (ETD) or estimated time of arrival (ETA) multiple times after the initial announcement. This phenomenon often occurs in the context of air travel when unforeseen circumstances, such as aircraft technical issues or operational constraints, necessitate adjustments to the schedule. It creates uncertainty for passengers, as they may not know whether to expect further delays or if the situation is stabilizing. The other options do not accurately capture the essence of what constitutes a creeping delay. A delay announced less than 30 minutes prior pertains more to the timing of the communication rather than the pattern of delays. A delay caused by security checks can happen but does not inherently involve multiple changes to the ETD/ETA. Lastly, a pre-planned delay implies that the delay was scheduled intentionally in advance and does not align with the unpredictable nature of creeping delays. Thus, the defining characteristic of creeping delays is the repeated adjustments made to the expected times, which can cause confusion and frustration among travelers.*

**4. What is the area where passengers present their travel documents to immigration officers?**

- A. Destination
- B. Immigration Area**
- C. Force Majeure
- D. General Declaration

*The area where passengers present their travel documents to immigration officers is referred to as the Immigration Area. This is a designated zone in an airport or border crossing where travelers undergo checks to ensure that their travel documents, such as passports and visas, are in order and compliant with the entry requirements of the destination country. In this area, immigration officers verify the identity of passengers and assess their eligibility to enter the country based on their documentation and stated purpose of travel. The Immigration Area is critical for maintaining national security and upholding immigration laws, making it an essential part of the travel process. In contrast, terms like Destination refer to the final location where travelers intend to reach, Force Majeure pertains to unforeseen events that can impact agreements or contracts, and General Declaration usually relates to a document that provides essential information about an aircraft and its passengers but is not a location where travel documents are presented.*

**5. What does a Tri Class configuration include?**

- A. First Class and Economy Class
- B. Business Class and Economy Plus
- C. First Class, Business Class, and Economy Class**
- D. Business Class and First Class

*A Tri Class configuration refers to an aircraft seating arrangement that includes three distinct classes of service, which are typically First Class, Business Class, and Economy Class. This configuration is designed to cater to a variety of passenger preferences and needs, offering luxury, enhanced comfort, and more affordable options. First Class provides the highest level of comfort and personalized service, often featuring spacious seating, gourmet dining, and exclusive amenities. Business Class serves as a middle ground, offering increased comfort and services compared to Economy Class, but with a lower price point than First Class. Finally, Economy Class offers a more basic travel option, suitable for a larger segment of passengers. In contexts like airline operations and design, a Tri Class layout allows an airline to maximize its capacity and meet the diverse demands of its customers, thereby enhancing the overall travel experience for business and leisure travelers alike.*

**6. Which vehicle is used specifically for moving equipment that cannot propel itself?**

- A. Baggage cart tractor
- B. Tractor**
- C. Ground power unit
- D. Air start unit

*The vehicle specifically designed for moving equipment that cannot propel itself is a tractor. Tractors are fundamental in various industries, including aviation, for their ability to tow or push heavy equipment, vehicles, and trailers that lack their own means of propulsion. In airport operations, tractors are often engaged to transport non-moving ground support equipment, including baggage carts and other essential machinery, between different locations on the airfield. Baggage cart tractors are a specific type of tractor often used for transporting baggage trolleys, but they represent a subset of the broader category of tractors and are not the only vehicles used for this purpose. The ground power unit and air start unit, while crucial in aviation, serve specific functions related to providing electrical power and starting aircraft engines, respectively, rather than moving immobile equipment. Thus, the general term 'tractor' is the most accurate answer in this context, as it encompasses the capability to tow a range of equipment that cannot move on its own.*

**7. Which unit is capable of supplying power to an aircraft that is parked on the ground?**

- A. Refueler
- B. Ground power unit**
- C. Portable water tank
- D. Catering truck

*A ground power unit (GPU) is specifically designed to provide electrical power to aircraft that are parked on the ground. When an aircraft is not in operation, it requires external power sources for systems such as lighting, air conditioning, and avionics, particularly when the engines are not running. The GPU supplies this necessary power, allowing for pre-flight preparations and maintenance to occur efficiently and effectively. In contrast, other options serve different purposes. A refueler is focused on providing fuel to the aircraft, while a portable water tank delivers potable water. A catering truck is used to supply food and beverages for passengers on the aircraft. None of these options are designed to provide power, highlighting the unique function of a ground power unit in supporting ground operations for parked aircraft.*

**8. How many stretchers are required per flight according to the guidelines?**

- A. Two
- B. One**
- C. Three
- D. Four

*The requirement of one stretcher per flight aligns with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) guidelines, which aim to balance operational efficiency with safety and care. This number is typically based on the need to accommodate potential medical emergencies while considering the overall capacity and resources of the aircraft. Having one stretcher allows for the proper handling of a single patient needing special assistance during flight, ensuring that the crew can effectively manage both standard operations and any emergencies that may arise. In this context, an excessive number of stretchers could complicate cabin operations and limit passenger capacity. Therefore, the guideline specifies that one stretcher per flight is sufficient to address medical situations without overextending resources or compromising safety.*

**9. Which term describes a strip of land at an airport where aircraft take off and land?**

- A. Taxiway
- B. Runway**
- C. Apron
- D. Ramp

*The term that describes a strip of land at an airport where aircraft take off and land is "runway." A runway is specifically designed and constructed to accommodate the high speeds and stresses involved in aircraft operations during takeoff and landing. It typically has a solid and smooth surface to allow safe and efficient operations, and its length and width are determined based on the types of aircraft that will be using it. In contrast, a taxiway is a path that connects the runway with other parts of the airport, such as the apron or terminal, allowing aircraft to move around the airport when not flying. The apron is the area adjacent to the terminal where aircraft are parked, loaded, and unloaded, while the ramp is a part of the apron where aircraft are positioned for various ground activities like boarding passengers or refueling. Thus, the correct term for the specific area used for takeoff and landing is the runway.*

**10. What is the function of a portable water tank?**

- A. Fills the potable water tank in aircraft**
- B. Empties lavatories on board aircraft
- C. Pumps fuel to the aircraft
- D. Provides air conditioning to aircraft

*The function of a portable water tank is to fill the potable water tank in aircraft. Potable water is essential for various onboard activities, including drinking water for passengers and crew, as well as for food preparation and hygiene purposes. A portable water tank allows ground crew to efficiently and safely transfer clean, drinkable water into the aircraft's water system, ensuring it is adequately stocked before flights. The other functions listed, such as emptying lavatories, pumping fuel, or providing air conditioning, are handled by different specialized systems and equipment tailored to those specific tasks. Therefore, recognizing the dedicated role of a portable water tank as a supply source for potable water helps to understand aircraft ground handling operations and maintenance.*

## 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:

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

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