Piedmont Flight Attendant (FA) – General Emergency Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

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Questions

1. Who assumes control of the Service Door during an emergency evacuation?

A. 1A

B. 2A

C. 3A

D. Any designated ABP

2. Which symptom is identified as the fourth in the sequence for an ill or injured passenger?

A. Shock

B. Severe Bleeding

C. Stoppage of Breath

D. Poisoning

3. Which of the following is a sign of an airway obstruction?

A. Ability to talk

B. Extreme agitation

C. Coughing forcefully

D. Inability to breathe

4. Where are the emergency lights located on the aircraft?

A. Under the seat

B. In the overhead compartment

C. FA Control Panel

D. Near the exits

5. What should a flight attendant prioritize in the event of a medical emergency on board?

A. Securing the cabin

B. Assessing the situation

C. Contacting the maintenance crew

D. Advising passengers to evacuate

6. What command should you issue to assign two ABPs during an unplanned land evacuation?

A. “You and you, stay at the bottom and help people off!”

B. “You two, guide passengers to safety now!”

C. “You both, ensure the path is clear for boarding!”

D. “You and you, assist with calm evacuation!”

7. For what purpose is the interphone system primarily used?

A. To communicate with ground control

B. To contact emergency services directly

C. For crew communication purposes during flight

D. To issue passenger directives only

8. In a fire emergency involving electronics, what should you prioritize?

A. Saving devices

B. Protecting personal items

C. Calling emergency services

D. Evacuating the area safely

9. What is the maximum amount of water that can be added to a Lithium Ion bag?

A. 10 Liters

B. 15 Liters

C. 13 Liters

D. 20 Liters

10. What symptom may accompany asthma aside from difficulty in breathing?

A. Shock

B. Wheezing or Coughing

C. Severe Bleeding

D. Loss of Consciousness

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Who assumes control of the Service Door during an emergency evacuation?

A. 1A

B. 2A

C. 3A

D. Any designated ABP

In the context of emergency evacuations, the individual responsible for the control of the Service Door is crucial to ensuring the safety and efficiency of the evacuation process. The correct answer identifies 2A as the designated position that assumes control of the Service Door. This role is typically assigned due to the specific training and responsibilities associated with a cabin crew member who is positioned strategically within the aircraft to manage the flow of passengers during an emergency. The Service Door is a critical access point for both the evacuation of passengers and the potential entry of emergency responders. By controlling this door, the designated crew member can help prevent chaos, direct passengers appropriately, and manage the overall evacuation effort. This task requires clear communication, authority, and an understanding of safety protocols, which the crew member in the 2A position is trained to handle. Other positions, while important, either do not have direct control over this specific exit or have different responsibilities during an evacuation. For example, while any designated Able Bodied Person (ABP) can assist in assisting passengers during an emergency, they typically do not hold the same level of authority or responsibility over specific doors as the crew members appointed for those roles.

2. Which symptom is identified as the fourth in the sequence for an ill or injured passenger?

A. Shock

B. Severe Bleeding

C. Stoppage of Breath

D. Poisoning

The correct answer identifies poisoning as the fourth symptom in the sequence for an ill or injured passenger. In emergency situations, particularly in a medical emergency, symptoms typically present in a specific progression. Poisoning can encompass various physical reactions that may manifest later in the sequence of symptoms due to the wide range of substances that may cause it and the time it takes for those symptoms to exhibit. Recognizing poisoning as a later symptom is vital for flight attendants to prioritize the assessment and response to acute life-threatening conditions. Symptoms such as shock, severe bleeding, and stoppage of breath are often immediate and critical, requiring prompt attention. Poisoning may not always produce immediate, overt symptoms, which is why its status as a later indicator is essential in the context of prioritizing care and response during an emergency in-flight situation.

3. Which of the following is a sign of an airway obstruction?

A. Ability to talk

B. Extreme agitation

C. Coughing forcefully

D. Inability to breathe

The inability to breathe is a clear and critical sign of an airway obstruction. When the airway is blocked, the individual cannot get enough air into their lungs, leading to a life-threatening situation. This can manifest as choking, where the person may become distressed, unable to produce sounds, and can quickly deteriorate into unconsciousness if the obstruction is not resolved. In contrast, being able to talk, coughing forcefully, and even extreme agitation can indicate other conditions or mild obstruction where the airway is not completely blocked. For instance, if a person is able to talk, it suggests that their airway remains open enough to allow for airflow. Similarly, forceful coughing might indicate that the person is still able to manage the obstruction to some extent and is attempting to clear their airway. Extreme agitation can occur for various reasons, including anxiety or panic, not solely related to airway issues. Thus, the clear indicator of an obstruction is the inability to breathe.

4. Where are the emergency lights located on the aircraft?

A. Under the seat

B. In the overhead compartment

C. FA Control Panel

D. Near the exits

The emergency lights on an aircraft are typically located near the exits, which is essential for passenger and crew safety during an emergency evacuation. These lights illuminate the escape routes when there is a loss of cabin lighting, allowing for a clear path for passengers to follow in case of an emergency. Positioning the lights near the exits ensures that both crew members and passengers can easily identify the safest exits in low-visibility conditions. While the FA Control Panel may contain controls for the emergency lighting, it does not house the actual emergency lights themselves. The correct understanding of the placement of emergency lights is crucial for flight attendants, aiding in their ability to direct and assist passengers effectively during emergencies.

5. What should a flight attendant prioritize in the event of a medical emergency on board?

A. Securing the cabin

B. Assessing the situation

C. Contacting the maintenance crew

D. Advising passengers to evacuate

In the event of a medical emergency on board, the flight attendant should prioritize assessing the situation because understanding the nature of the medical issue is crucial for determining the appropriate response. This assessment involves identifying the symptoms presented by the passenger, understanding their medical history if available, and evaluating the overall condition of the individual in need of assistance. By prioritizing an assessment, the flight attendant can gather vital information that will inform further actions, such as whether to provide basic first aid, utilize onboard medical supplies, or alert the flight crew for potential emergency landings or other interventions. This step is essential not only for the safety and health of the affected passenger but also for ensuring that any actions taken are both appropriate and timely. Securing the cabin reflects important safety protocols, but it is secondary to understanding the medical situation at hand. Contacting the maintenance crew or advising passengers to evacuate may be necessary in other emergencies, but in the context of a medical issue, it is paramount to first identify what assistance is needed for the passenger.

6. What command should you issue to assign two ABPs during an unplanned land evacuation?

A. "You and you, stay at the bottom and help people off!"

B. "You two, guide passengers to safety now!"

C. "You both, ensure the path is clear for boarding!"

D. "You and you, assist with calm evacuation!"

The command "You and you, stay at the bottom and help people off!" is effective because it clearly identifies two able-bodied individuals (ABPs) and assigns them a specific task during an emergency evacuation. In an unplanned land evacuation, clarity and directiveness are crucial to ensure that passengers evacuate the aircraft safely and efficiently. By instructing the selected ABPs to remain at the bottom, you are placing them in a position where they can assist evacuees as they exit the aircraft. This command acknowledges their readiness to help, while also implicitly tasks them with managing the flow of passengers and ensuring that those leaving the aircraft do so without incident. The simplicity and urgency of the command also help to instill a sense of responsibility in those chosen, which is vital in emergency situations. The other options may lack the specificity or urgency needed in such critical moments, which is why they are less effective for directing ABPs.

7. For what purpose is the interphone system primarily used?

A. To communicate with ground control

B. To contact emergency services directly

C. For crew communication purposes during flight

D. To issue passenger directives only

The interphone system is primarily utilized for crew communication purposes during flight. This system allows flight attendants and pilots to communicate effectively without needing to rely on external communication methods. It is essential for coordinating cabin operations, addressing passenger needs, discussing safety concerns, and managing any in-flight issues that may arise. The interphone enhances teamwork among crew members by facilitating quick and efficient communication in various situations, including emergencies, allowing them to respond promptly and maintain safety and service standards. While the interphone might sometimes be used to relay information related to passengers, its primary purpose is not exclusively focused on issuing directives to passengers or contacting ground control. The system is not designed for direct communication with emergency services, which would typically involve other equipment and protocols. Thus, its main role is to support the internal communication needs of the crew.

8. In a fire emergency involving electronics, what should you prioritize?

A. Saving devices

B. Protecting personal items

C. Calling emergency services

D. Evacuating the area safely

In a fire emergency involving electronics, prioritizing evacuation of the area safely is crucial for several reasons. First and foremost, the primary concern during any fire situation is the safety of all individuals present. Evacuating ensures that you can avoid smoke inhalation and potential injury from flames, which can escalate rapidly. While it may be tempting to save electronic devices or personal items, these actions can significantly delay evacuation and expose individuals to greater danger. Electronic devices can emit harmful gases or cause explosions under certain conditions, further complicating the situation. Contacting emergency services is also important; however, it should occur after prioritizing the immediate safety of yourself and others. Thus, focusing on evacuation provides the best chance of ensuring that everyone can escape the hazardous environment quickly and safely, minimizing risk and injury.

9. What is the maximum amount of water that can be added to a Lithium Ion bag?

A. 10 Liters

B. 15 Liters

C. 13 Liters

D. 20 Liters

The maximum amount of water that can be added to a Lithium Ion bag is 13 liters. This specific capacity is crucial for ensuring that the containment system operates effectively in cases of fire or other emergencies involving lithium-ion batteries. Proper management of water amounts is essential since using an excess can lead to complications in controlling the situation or may not adequately suppress the fire. The established guidelines are based on extensive testing and industry standards aimed at enhancing safety on board. Thus, adhering to the 13-liter limit is vital for flight attendants to ensure they have a reliable and efficient means to manage potential lithium-ion battery incidents.

10. What symptom may accompany asthma aside from difficulty in breathing?

A. Shock

B. Wheezing or Coughing

C. Severe Bleeding

D. Loss of Consciousness

Wheezing or coughing is a common symptom that can accompany asthma, in addition to the primary symptom of difficulty in breathing. Asthma is characterized by inflammation and narrowing of the airways, which can lead to wheezing — a whistling or squeaky sound during breathing, particularly while exhaling. This occurs because the constricted airways cause turbulent airflow. Coughing, especially at night or early in the morning, can also be a sign of asthma as the airways attempt to clear irritants or mucus. This emphasis on wheezing and coughing as symptoms highlights the characteristic respiratory difficulties faced by individuals with asthma, making it essential to recognize these signs for effective management and treatment of the condition.