

Piedmont Flight Attendant (FA) - General Emergency 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

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- 1. What is the first symptom to address when treating a passenger who is ill or injured?**
 - A. Stoppage of Breath**
 - B. No Pulse**
 - C. Severe Breathing**
 - D. Poisoning**

- 2. In the context of a bomb threat, what does the 'P' in PIES stand for?**
 - A. Power Source**
 - B. Projectile**
 - C. Pressure**
 - D. Personal Item**

- 3. Who is responsible for holding passengers back during an evacuation from seat 3A?**
 - A. Flight Attendant**
 - B. ABP at 1A**
 - C. ABP at 2A**
 - D. ABP at 3A**

- 4. What is the immediate response for someone who has no pulse?**
 - A. Administering CPR**
 - B. Calling for help**
 - C. Providing oxygen**
 - D. Checking for injuries**

- 5. What is the proper disposal method for personal protective equipment (PPE) after use?**
 - A. Leave it in the lavatory**
 - B. Recycle it**
 - C. Seal it in a trash bag**
 - D. Burn it immediately**

- 6. How should an affected limb be positioned when treating severe bleeding?**
- A. Held at heart level**
 - B. Lowered below the heart**
 - C. Elevated**
 - D. Redirected towards the ground**
- 7. What is the key indicator of a functioning fire extinguisher during preflight?**
- A. The pin is broken**
 - B. There is red in the gauge**
 - C. Gauge showing green**
 - D. Seal is missing**
- 8. In the event that a passenger is unable to repeat a simple sentence, what symptom might this suggest?**
- A. Normal behavior**
 - B. Cognitive impairment**
 - C. Physical injury**
 - D. Emotional distress**
- 9. What class of Fire is exemplified by burning paper in a lavatory trash can?**
- A. Class B**
 - B. Class A**
 - C. Class C**
 - D. Class D**
- 10. What is a violation of federal law for crew members during airport screening?**
- A. Taking unauthorized items through security**
 - B. Arriving late for a flight**
 - C. Failure to check baggage**
 - D. Neglecting to wear uniforms**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the first symptom to address when treating a passenger who is ill or injured?

A. Stoppage of Breath

B. No Pulse

C. Severe Breathing

D. Poisoning

The first symptom to address when treating an ill or injured passenger is stoppage of breath. This is critical because the absence of breath indicates that the passenger is not receiving oxygen, which can quickly lead to unconsciousness and can be life-threatening. Ensuring that a passenger is able to breathe is the highest priority in emergency situations, as it directly affects their ability to survive. Addressing breathing difficulties promptly is essential in stabilizing the person's condition. If the individual is unable to breathe, it may require immediate interventions such as performing CPR, administering rescue breaths, or using an automated external defibrillator (AED) if available and trained to do so. The other options, although serious, do not take precedence over addressing cessation of breathing. Severe breathing issues can still allow for some oxygen exchange, while a complete stoppage of breath or no pulse indicates critical and immediate threats to life that must be remedied first.

2. In the context of a bomb threat, what does the 'P' in PIES stand for?

A. Power Source

B. Projectile

C. Pressure

D. Personal Item

In the context of a bomb threat, the 'P' in PIES stands for Power Source. This is crucial for understanding the potential mechanics behind an explosive device. Bombs often rely on a power source to activate their components, and identifying this can be integral to assessing the threat level and deciding on the appropriate emergency response. A power source could include batteries, detonators, or electrical systems that might not be immediately visible. Recognizing the significance of the power source helps flight attendants and emergency responders to evaluate safety protocols and measures when dealing with such threats. Being aware of these components can facilitate better preparedness and quick decision-making in a crisis situation.

3. Who is responsible for holding passengers back during an evacuation from seat 3A?

- A. Flight Attendant**
- B. ABP at 1A**
- C. ABP at 2A**
- D. ABP at 3A**

The correct choice reflects the standard protocol during an evacuation scenario. An Able Bodied Person (ABP) at seat 3A would be in the best position to assist with crowd control and passenger management directly at that exit point. This individual is closest to the emergency exit and can respond immediately to any instructions given by the flight crew or take appropriate action to facilitate an orderly evacuation. Having an ABP at 3A hold passengers back is crucial for ensuring that other passengers are not hindered when exiting through the designated emergency exit. This helps prevent bottlenecks and keeps the evacuation route clear, which is essential for safety. An ABP is typically someone who is willing to assist and is capable of following instructions based on the training provided to them. In contrast, the roles of a Flight Attendant or ABPs located at different seats are less effective in this particular task, as their distances from the emergency exit limit their ability to control the flow of passengers effectively at that critical moment. Their focus may be better directed towards managing other exit points or ensuring that safety protocols are followed elsewhere in the cabin.

4. What is the immediate response for someone who has no pulse?

- A. Administering CPR**
- B. Calling for help**
- C. Providing oxygen**
- D. Checking for injuries**

Administering CPR is the immediate response for someone who has no pulse because it is a critical lifesaving technique used to restore circulation and maintain blood flow to the brain and vital organs. When a person suffers from cardiac arrest, their heart stops beating effectively, leading to a lack of blood flow. Performing CPR involves chest compressions that help to manually pump blood through the body, which can often keep a person alive until professional medical help arrives or an automated external defibrillator (AED) can be used. Calling for help is important but should typically occur simultaneously with starting CPR or immediately afterward. While providing oxygen can be beneficial, it is not effective if there is no circulation to deliver the oxygen where it's needed. Checking for injuries is also essential, but it should not take precedence over the immediate need to initiate CPR when someone is unresponsive and shows no pulse. Thus, beginning CPR as soon as possible is crucial in these scenarios to increase the chances of survival.

5. What is the proper disposal method for personal protective equipment (PPE) after use?

- A. Leave it in the lavatory**
- B. Recycle it**
- C. Seal it in a trash bag**
- D. Burn it immediately**

The proper disposal method for personal protective equipment (PPE) after use is to seal it in a trash bag. This approach is essential for maintaining hygiene and safety standards, especially in environments where exposure to contaminants may occur. Sealing used PPE in a designated trash bag helps to contain potentially hazardous materials and prevents them from posing a risk to others who might come into contact with the waste. Leaving PPE in the lavatory does not ensure safe disposal and can lead to cross-contamination or infection risks. Recycling is typically not suitable for single-use PPE, as it may be contaminated and not designed for recycling. Burning PPE immediately is not practical in most settings and could present safety hazards, including the release of toxic substances, when materials are burned improperly. Thus, sealing used PPE in a trash bag is the most responsible and safe disposal method.

6. How should an affected limb be positioned when treating severe bleeding?

- A. Held at heart level**
- B. Lowered below the heart**
- C. Elevated**
- D. Redirected towards the ground**

When treating severe bleeding, elevating the affected limb is the recommended approach. This position helps to facilitate blood flow away from the injured area, thereby reducing the volume of blood that can pool and potentially lead to increased bleeding. Elevation can also help in minimizing swelling and controlling bleeding because it encourages the body's natural mechanisms to begin clotting. In contrast, holding the limb at heart level would not provide the same benefits, as it does not actively aid in reducing blood flow to the area. Lowering the limb below heart level could exacerbate bleeding, as it encourages the blood to flow towards the injury site, making the situation worse. Redirecting the limb towards the ground would also have adverse effects, as it similarly promotes increased blood flow and pressure to the injury. Thus, elevating the limb is the safest and most effective method for managing severe bleeding.

7. What is the key indicator of a functioning fire extinguisher during preflight?

- A. The pin is broken**
- B. There is red in the gauge**
- C. Gauge showing green**
- D. Seal is missing**

The key indicator of a functioning fire extinguisher during preflight checks is that the gauge shows green. A green gauge indicates that the extinguisher is fully charged and ready for use. This is crucial for flight attendants, as they must ensure that all safety equipment is operational before taking off. If the gauge is in the green zone, it gives assurance that the fire extinguisher can effectively combat a fire if needed. In contrast, a broken pin, red in the gauge, or a missing seal would suggest that the extinguisher is either tampered with or unserviceable. A broken pin may imply that the extinguisher has been used or is unsafe to operate, while a red gauge indicates a low pressure, meaning it may not function correctly in an emergency. A missing seal often indicates that the extinguisher may be compromised or has been accessed. Therefore, the green gauge is crucial as it verifies the extinguisher's readiness for safety purposes.

8. In the event that a passenger is unable to repeat a simple sentence, what symptom might this suggest?

- A. Normal behavior**
- B. Cognitive impairment**
- C. Physical injury**
- D. Emotional distress**

A passenger's inability to repeat a simple sentence can indicate cognitive impairment. This symptom may suggest that the individual has issues with memory, comprehension, or language processing, which are all aspects associated with cognitive functioning. Cognitive impairment can arise from various conditions, including neurological issues, intoxication, or other medical emergencies that affect cognitive capabilities. In emergency situations, recognizing this symptom is crucial, as it may necessitate immediate medical attention to determine the underlying cause. Normal behavior would not typically include difficulties with speech or language. Physical injury may cause communication challenges, but the specific symptom of not being able to repeat a sentence aligns more closely with cognitive issues. Emotional distress can sometimes affect communication, but it would more often manifest in non-verbal cues or changes in demeanor rather than a direct inability to repeat sentences.

9. What class of Fire is exemplified by burning paper in a lavatory trash can?

- A. Class B**
- B. Class A**
- C. Class C**
- D. Class D**

The correct answer is Class A. Class A fires involve ordinary combustibles, which include materials such as wood, paper, cloth, and many types of plastics. When paper burns in a lavatory trash can, it represents a fire fueled by these common materials, making it a clear example of a Class A fire. In aviation safety, understanding the classifications of fires is crucial for taking appropriate action during an emergency. Class A fires are typically extinguished with water or other agents that are effective on organic materials, which is important knowledge for flight attendants in ensuring the safety of passengers and crew.

10. What is a violation of federal law for crew members during airport screening?

- A. Taking unauthorized items through security**
- B. Arriving late for a flight**
- C. Failure to check baggage**
- D. Neglecting to wear uniforms**

Taking unauthorized items through security is a violation of federal law for crew members during airport screening because it compromises the safety and security protocols established for aviation travel. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has strict regulations in place that dictate what can and cannot be carried by crew members while passing through security screening. This is to ensure the safety of all passengers and crew on board. Crew members are required to adhere to these regulations just as passengers do, and failing to comply can lead to serious consequences, including legal repercussions and possible termination of employment. The other options, while important in the context of job responsibilities and operational efficiency, do not specifically relate to a breach of federal law concerning airport security screening.

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://piedmontfagenemergency.examzify.com>

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

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