PSA Flight Attendant Exam One Practice (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. What is the function of the directions for the use of medication found in the BANYAN EMK?

A. To guide passengers

B. To describe maintenance procedures

C. To assist in administering the medication

D. To outline safety protocols

2. What should be done if a flight attendant encounters a medical emergency?

A. Ignore it if not life-threatening

B. Assess the situation and provide assistance

C. Wait for the captain's order

D. Call for a medical professional among passengers

3. What is one reason for checking the Scott POB's tamper shield?

A. To ensure the oxygen remains effective

B. To verify it is intact for safety compliance

C. To confirm it matches the aircraft type

D. To ensure it is presentable

4. What type of equipment is stored in compartments placarded by emergency equipment?

A. All equipment available on the aircraft

B. Randomly placed items

C. Designated equipment ONLY

D. Equipment for first class only

5. How is oxygen flow activated on the BE Aerospace PBE?

A. By twisting the valve

B. By grasping adjustment straps and pulling forward

C. By pushing a start button

D. By pressing a lever

6. What does the plastic seal indicate for the FAK?

- **A. It shows the kit is secure**
- **B. It indicates it has been used**
- **C. It provides additional protection**
- **D. It makes the kit visible**

7. What is the preflight check for FA Life Vests?

- **A. Available and fully inflated**
- **B. Secure and in pouch**
- **C. Checked for damage**
- **D. Stored in overhead bins**

8. Where is the FA Control Panel located?

- **A. In the cockpit**
- **B. Aft bulkhead at the crew station**
- **C. Overhead compartment**
- **D. Galley area**

9. Which scenario would require immediate use of the EMK?

- **A. Minor headaches**
- **B. Cardiac arrest symptoms**
- **C. Basic first aid needs**
- **D. Allergic reactions with mild symptoms**

10. What is a PBS in the context of passenger safety?

- **A. A system to control cabin lighting**
- **B. A computer-controlled Passenger Briefing System**
- **C. A manual for flight attendants**
- **D. A monitoring system for oxygen usage**

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the function of the directions for the use of medication found in the BANYAN EMK?

A. To guide passengers

B. To describe maintenance procedures

C. To assist in administering the medication

D. To outline safety protocols

The directions for the use of medication found in the BANYAN Emergency Medical Kit (EMK) are primarily designed to assist in administering the medication. These instructions provide essential information about dosages, methods of administration, and specific indications or contraindications for each medication included in the kit. This is crucial for ensuring that flight attendants can effectively and safely provide medical assistance in the event of a medical emergency during a flight. Additionally, while guiding passengers or outlining safety protocols are important in their respective contexts, they do not pertain directly to the use of medication in an emergency situation. Maintenance procedures also fall outside the scope of the medicine-specific directions, as those instructions are related to the upkeep of the EMK rather than its contents. Understanding the proper administration of medications is vital for flight attendants, as it directly impacts the well-being of passengers who may require medical attention during a flight.

2. What should be done if a flight attendant encounters a medical emergency?

A. Ignore it if not life-threatening

B. Assess the situation and provide assistance

C. Wait for the captain's order

D. Call for a medical professional among passengers

In the event of a medical emergency, the correct course of action is to assess the situation and provide assistance. Flight attendants are trained to respond promptly to medical emergencies to ensure the safety and well-being of passengers. This assessment involves quickly determining the severity of the situation, checking for any visible signs of distress, and gathering information from the affected passenger if possible. The ability to provide immediate assistance is crucial, as delays in responding can exacerbate medical conditions. Additionally, flight attendants are often equipped with emergency medical kits and may have received training in basic first aid and CPR, enabling them to offer the necessary help until professional medical assistance can be secured. Addressing medical emergencies effectively also means working collaboratively with other crew members to ensure a coordinated response, which may include notifying the flight deck about the situation. Being proactive not only helps the individual in need but also reassures other passengers, contributing to a calm and safe environment on board.

3. What is one reason for checking the Scott POB's tamper shield?

A. To ensure the oxygen remains effective

B. To verify it is intact for safety compliance

C. To confirm it matches the aircraft type

D. To ensure it is presentable

Checking the tamper shield on the Scott Portable Oxygen Bottle (POB) is essential for verifying that it is intact for safety compliance. The tamper shield serves as a protective measure to prevent unauthorized access or tampering, which is critical for ensuring that the oxygen supply remains uncompromised and ready for use in emergencies. If the tamper shield is damaged or removed, it could indicate that the oxygen bottle may have been tampered with, affecting its functioning during a critical time. Thus, ensuring the integrity of the tamper shield directly correlates with maintaining the safety standards required on the aircraft and protecting the safety of passengers and crew during flights.

4. What type of equipment is stored in compartments placarded by emergency equipment?

A. All equipment available on the aircraft

B. Randomly placed items

C. Designated equipment ONLY

D. Equipment for first class only

The correct answer indicates that only designated equipment is stored in compartments that are marked with emergency equipment placards. This means that each compartment is specifically allocated for items that are essential for safety and emergency situations, ensuring that flight attendants and crew members can quickly locate the necessary tools in case of an emergency. Having designated equipment in these compartments is crucial for maintaining order and ensuring a quick response when needed. Ensuring that only specific emergency items are placed there reduces confusion during an emergency situation, as crew members can immediately go to the right compartment without having to sort through irrelevant items. In contrast, the other choices suggest the presence of either all equipment available on the aircraft, randomly placed items, or equipment designated for first class only, which would not align with safety protocols and the organized nature required in emergency preparedness. Safety and efficiency are paramount, which is why compartments for emergency equipment are kept intentionally specific and well-defined.

5. How is oxygen flow activated on the BE Aerospace PBE?

A. By twisting the valve

B. By grasping adjustment straps and pulling forward

C. By pushing a start button

D. By pressing a lever

Oxygen flow on the BE Aerospace Portable Breathing Equipment (PBE) is activated by grasping the adjustment straps and pulling them forward. This action serves to initiate the mechanism that allows oxygen to flow to the user. The design is intended for quick accessibility and ease of use during emergency situations, where rapid response is critical. The other options involve mechanisms common in various equipment but do not apply to the activation method for the PBE. Twisting a valve or pressing a lever may indicate other devices' operations but are not part of the design for this particular PBE model. Similarly, a start button might be found in electronic devices but is not relevant here. The focus on adjustment straps reflects the need for a simple, user-friendly activation method in emergency scenarios.

6. What does the plastic seal indicate for the FAK?

A. It shows the kit is secure

B. It indicates it has been used

C. It provides additional protection

D. It makes the kit visible

The plastic seal on a First Aid Kit (FAK) serves as a crucial indicator to demonstrate that the kit has not been tampered with and is secure. When the seal is intact, it assures the crew that all contents are in place and that the kit is ready for use in case of an emergency. The integrity of the seal helps maintain the professionalism and trust in the emergency equipment provided on board. While the other options have their own significance, they do not accurately reflect the primary purpose of the plastic seal. For instance, the idea that it indicates usage is misleading; a broken or removed seal may suggest that the kit has been accessed, but a seal itself does not show usage directly. Additionally, although the seal may offer some degree of physical protection, its main role is to signify security rather than provide layered protection. Lastly, the visibility of the kit is not influenced by the seal but rather by the kit's design and placement within the aircraft. Thus, the seal is fundamentally about ensuring that the kit remains secure and unopened until needed.

7. What is the preflight check for FA Life Vests?

A. Available and fully inflated

B. Secure and in pouch

C. Checked for damage

D. Stored in overhead bins

The preflight check for flight attendant life vests focuses on ensuring that they are secure and properly stored in their designated pouches. This aspect of the safety protocol is crucial because life vests need to be readily accessible in an emergency situation. If the vests are not secured in their pouches, they could become dislodged during flight, leading to complications during an evacuation or emergency procedure. While it is important for the vests to be available, checked for damage, and not stored in overhead bins, securing them in their respective locations ensures that they are in the right spot for an immediate, effective response if needed. By confirming that life vests are properly stored in their pouches, flight attendants can guarantee that passengers and crew will have quick and easy access should the need arise.

8. Where is the FA Control Panel located?

A. In the cockpit

B. Aft bulkhead at the crew station

C. Overhead compartment

D. Galley area

The flight attendant control panel is strategically located at the aft bulkhead at the crew station for several important reasons. This location allows flight attendants to easily access necessary controls and communication systems during flight operations. It ensures that they can quickly respond to passenger requests, manage cabin lighting, and monitor safety equipment, all while remaining close to the cabin area they service. This positioning enhances the efficiency of service and safety awareness, enabling flight attendants to perform their duties effectively and ensuring a safe environment for passengers. Other areas, such as the cockpit, overhead compartments, or galley, do not provide the same level of accessibility and functionality for flight attendants. The cockpit is primarily reserved for pilots, while overhead compartments are used for storage, and galley areas focus on food and beverage service rather than operational control. The aft bulkhead location is thus the most logical and practical choice for the flight attendant control panel.

9. Which scenario would require immediate use of the EMK?

A. Minor headaches

B. Cardiac arrest symptoms

C. Basic first aid needs

D. Allergic reactions with mild symptoms

The scenario that necessitates immediate use of the Emergency Medical Kit (EMK) is the one involving symptoms of cardiac arrest. Cardiac arrest is a life-threatening condition where the heart stops beating effectively, leading to a cessation of blood flow to the brain and other vital organs. This situation requires prompt and advanced medical intervention, making it critical for the use of the EMK. In the case of cardiac arrest symptoms, the EMK contains essential medications and medical supplies that can assist in stabilizing a patient or preparing for advanced medical care when emergency medical personnel arrive. Time is of the essence in such emergencies, so the availability of the EMK and the trained personnel to use it can be vital in saving a life. The other scenarios, while important, do not require the immediate advanced responses that situations like cardiac arrest do. Basic first aid needs, minor headaches, and mild allergic reactions can generally be managed with more standard first aid responses without necessitating the use of the EMK.

10. What is a PBS in the context of passenger safety?

A. A system to control cabin lighting

B. A computer-controlled Passenger Briefing System

C. A manual for flight attendants

D. A monitoring system for oxygen usage

The term PBS, in the context of passenger safety, refers to a computer-controlled Passenger Briefing System. This system is designed to provide crucial information to passengers regarding safety procedures, emergency protocols, and other important announcements during a flight. The PBS helps ensure that all passengers receive consistent and accurate information, which is vital for maintaining safety on board. By utilizing a computer-controlled system, the flight attendants can efficiently manage and deliver these briefings, adapting them as needed based on various factors such as flight conditions or specific emergencies. While other options may relate to various aspects of flight operations or cabin management, they do not specifically address the role of a Passenger Briefing System in enhancing passenger safety through standardized communication and briefing delivery.