

RJet Cadet Interview Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which of the following items is listed as a standard electrical accessory on the airplane?**
 - A. Nav lights, recog lights, strobe lights**
 - B. Starter, electric fuel pump, ammeter, annunciator panel**
 - C. G500 display with 2 G650s**
 - D. Cabin dome lighting**

- 2. Within the Seminole gear system, what does the internal pressure switch monitor?**
 - A. The hydraulic fluid level**
 - B. The hydraulic reservoir temperature**
 - C. The pressure (PSI) in the high-pressure line to determine retraction**
 - D. The electrical current to the pump**

- 3. MSA provides obstacle clearance within what radius?**
 - A. It provides obstacle clearance outside a 25 NM radius**
 - B. It provides obstacle clearance within a 25 NM radius**
 - C. It is 50 NM radius**
 - D. It does not relate to terrain elevation**

- 4. Where can you determine which side of the runway the PAPI is on?**
 - A. Airport diagram**
 - B. IFR chart**
 - C. NOTAM**
 - D. Enroute chart**

- 5. How many usable gallons are in each Warrior fuel tank?**
 - A. 50 gallons**
 - B. 60 gallons**
 - C. 48 gallons**
 - D. 40 gallons**

- 6. What does ARP mean on Jepp airport plates?**
- A. Airport Reference Point**
 - B. Altitude Reference Point**
 - C. Aeronautical Runway Position**
 - D. Air Response Point**
- 7. What is the color of threshold lights?**
- A. Amber**
 - B. Green**
 - C. Blue**
 - D. Red**
- 8. What event during high school suggested Garrett wasn't ready to commit to aviation?**
- A. Discovery flight at the local airport**
 - B. Career fair with airline pilots**
 - C. Meeting with aviation instructors**
 - D. Opening a flight school internship**
- 9. Which of the following lists the recognized types of icing and their intensities?**
- A. Clear, Rime, Mixed; Light, Moderate, Severe**
 - B. Rime, Clear; Trace, Moderate, Severe**
 - C. Clear, Mixed; Light, Severe**
 - D. Rime, Clear, Mixed; Trace, Light, Moderate, Severe**
- 10. What is the difference between descend and maintain in ATC language?**
- A. There is no difference**
 - B. There is a difference**
 - C. Maintain means descend**
 - D. Descend means maintain**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following items is listed as a standard electrical accessory on the airplane?

- A. Nav lights, recog lights, strobe lights**
- B. Starter, electric fuel pump, ammeter, annunciator panel**
- C. G500 display with 2 G650s**
- D. Cabin dome lighting**

Standard electrical accessories are the components of the electrical system that you rely on for engine starting, monitoring, and warning functions. The starter uses electrical power to crank the engine, the electric fuel pump ensures fuel is delivered during start and certain operations, the ammeter shows the electrical current and helps you monitor charging and loads, and the annunciator panel displays warnings and system statuses for quick pilot awareness. These items are directly tied to the airplane's electrical system operation and status. In contrast, exterior lighting like navigation, recognition, and strobe lights are lighting loads, and cabin dome lighting is simply interior illumination; they're powered by the system but aren't typically grouped as the standard electrical accessories listed for the aircraft. Hence, the set including the starter, electric fuel pump, ammeter, and annunciator panel is the correct one.

2. Within the Seminole gear system, what does the internal pressure switch monitor?

- A. The hydraulic fluid level**
- B. The hydraulic reservoir temperature**
- C. The pressure (PSI) in the high-pressure line to determine retraction**
- D. The electrical current to the pump**

The signal at the heart of this question is that the gear retraction is controlled by hydraulic pressure feedback. The internal pressure switch sits in the high-pressure line and reads the actual PSI being generated to move the gear. When the pressure reaches the level required to retract the gear, the switch closes and tells the system that enough force is available to complete retraction. This lets the pump or valve logic stop injecting pressure and shift to the next state (holding the gear up), ensuring the gear isn't retracted without sufficient hydraulic force and that the retraction sequence ends reliably when the position is achieved. Hydraulic fluid level or reservoir temperature aren't what this switch is designed to sense, so those signals wouldn't indicate retraction readiness. Similarly, monitoring electrical current to the pump would be a different kind of diagnostic or control signal and wouldn't directly confirm that the hydraulic actuators actually have the pressure needed to move the gear.

3. MSA provides obstacle clearance within what radius?

- A. It provides obstacle clearance outside a 25 NM radius
- B. It provides obstacle clearance within a 25 NM radius**
- C. It is 50 NM radius
- D. It does not relate to terrain elevation

MSA defines the altitude needed to guarantee obstacle clearance inside a specific circle around a navigation aid. That circle has a radius of 25 nautical miles. Within this 25 NM zone, the minimum altitude shown as MSA ensures you have safe clearance over terrain and obstacles, making it a reliable reference when flying near the nav aid. It's not about a larger radius or outside the circle, and it does relate to terrain elevations because the purpose is to maintain obstacle clearance.

4. Where can you determine which side of the runway the PAPI is on?

- A. Airport diagram**
- B. IFR chart
- C. NOTAM
- D. Enroute chart

Finding the exact side of the runway for the PAPI is a field-level detail that comes from looking at the airport's layout. The airport diagram is the chart that shows the actual runway layout, thresholds, taxiways, and the locations of lighting and visual aids like the PAPI. It will indicate on which side of the runway the PAPI sits, which can vary from airport to airport. Other charts serve different purposes and won't reliably show this local placement. IFR charts focus on instrument procedures and navigation aids used for approaches, not the physical placement of runway lighting. Enroute charts describe airways and broader navigation information, and NOTAMs relay temporary conditions or changes; neither is suited for identifying the PAPI's side on a specific runway. So to determine which side the PAPI is on, consult the airport diagram.

5. How many usable gallons are in each Warrior fuel tank?

- A. 50 gallons
- B. 60 gallons
- C. 48 gallons**
- D. 40 gallons

Usable fuel is the amount you can actually burn, which isn't the same as the total capacity because some fuel remains unusable due to the tank's pickup position and geometry. For the Warrior, the system is designed to hold 50 gallons, but about 2 gallons are unusable. So the usable amount is 50 minus 2, which equals 48 gallons. The other numbers would either exceed the tank's actual capacity or assume more unusable fuel than the design provides, so they don't reflect what you can rely on in flight.

6. What does ARP mean on Jepp airport plates?

- A. Airport Reference Point**
- B. Altitude Reference Point**
- C. Aeronautical Runway Position**
- D. Air Response Point**

ARP stands for Airport Reference Point—the official geographic reference for an airport's location on Jeppesen plates. This point is the designated reference used to express the airport's coordinates (latitude and longitude) and to tie all location information on the chart to a single, stable reference. It typically sits near the approximate center of the usable part of the airport, providing a consistent reference for navigation data and planning. The other terms aren't used on Jeppesen charts, so they don't correspond to recognizable references you'd rely on when reading the plate.

7. What is the color of threshold lights?

- A. Amber**
- B. Green**
- C. Blue**
- D. Red**

Threshold lights are green because they mark the beginning of the usable runway for landing. This color cue helps pilots quickly identify where the landing surface starts, distinguishing it from the rest of the runway and from taxiways. The other colors have different roles—blue lights mark taxiway edges, white lights line the runway edges, and red lights indicate the far end of the runway—so green specifically signals the threshold.

8. What event during high school suggested Garrett wasn't ready to commit to aviation?

- A. Discovery flight at the local airport**
- B. Career fair with airline pilots**
- C. Meeting with aviation instructors**
- D. Opening a flight school internship**

The main idea is distinguishing exploration from commitment in aviation. A discovery flight is designed to give a taste of flying without any obligation or long-term commitment, so it signals curiosity but not a concrete plan to pursue aviation. That fits Garrett as someone not yet ready to commit. In contrast, a career fair, meeting instructors, or starting a flight school internship all imply moving toward training and a career, showing greater commitment. So the discovery flight best matches the notion that he wasn't ready to commit to aviation.

9. Which of the following lists the recognized types of icing and their intensities?

- A. Clear, Rime, Mixed; Light, Moderate, Severe**
- B. Rime, Clear; Trace, Moderate, Severe**
- C. Clear, Mixed; Light, Severe**
- D. Rime, Clear, Mixed; Trace, Light, Moderate, Severe**

Understanding icing terminology involves two parts: the types of ice that can form on aircraft surfaces and the amounts or intensities of that icing. The three recognized icing types describe how the ice forms: Rime icing results from small supercooled droplets freezing rapidly on contact, giving a rough, opaque coating; Clear icing comes from larger droplets that flow before freezing, creating a smooth, glassy layer; Mixed icing is a combination of both forms. The four intensity levels describe how much ice is present and how it affects flight: Trace means a very small amount detected or observed; Light icing is noticeable and may affect performance but is usually manageable; Moderate icing is more pronounced and often requires operational changes; Severe icing is hazardous and can significantly degrade handling or control. The best answer lists all three icing types and all four intensity levels, which is why it's correct: Rime, Clear, Mixed alongside Trace, Light, Moderate, Severe. Other options miss one or more categories, so they don't fully reflect the standard terminology.

10. What is the difference between descend and maintain in ATC language?

- A. There is no difference**
- B. There is a difference**
- C. Maintain means descend**
- D. Descend means maintain**

In ATC language, descend means to lower your altitude, while maintain means to hold your current altitude once you reach it. They describe two different actions, so they're not interchangeable. A clearance that says to descend is asking you to go down to a specified level or to the next assigned altitude, but the exact target altitude may come from your current clearance or a subsequent instruction. When you see descend and maintain, you should descend to the specified altitude and then hold that level. If you're told to maintain a certain altitude, you simply stay at that altitude and do not change altitude unless further instructions are given. For example, descend to 6,000 feet means go down to 6,000 and stop there (unless told to do something else). Descend and maintain 6,000 means go to 6,000 and then maintain it. Maintain 6,000 means stay at 6,000 without aiming to go higher or lower. This difference in intent—lowering versus holding—shows why there is a real distinction between the two terms.

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://rjetcadetinterview.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE