

Security - Flight Attendant 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. Who has the authority to decide on a potential diversion or evacuation during a security threat?**
 - A. The lead flight attendant.**
 - B. The flight deck.**
 - C. The passengers.**
 - D. Ground security liaison.**

- 2. When dealing with a passenger making threatening statements but not acting violently, what is the appropriate course of action?**
 - A. Confront the passenger directly to de-escalate.**
 - B. Monitor closely, document behavior, discreetly inform the purser and flight deck, and be prepared to escalate if threatened behavior continues.**
 - C. Inform authorities immediately and remove the passenger.**
 - D. Ignore it unless the passenger acts violently.**

- 3. Which statement best describes ASP training's broader objective?**
 - A. It focuses exclusively on in-flight service protocols**
 - B. It teaches maintenance procedures for aircraft**
 - C. It prepares crew to recognize and respond to security threats, maintain cabin security, and coordinate with law enforcement**
 - D. It trains crew for marketing and leadership skills**

- 4. Do FFDOs have the authority to arrest or exercise law enforcement powers on board?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only on the tarmac**
 - D. Only with supervisory approval**

- 5. What is the first threat level?**
 - A. Disruptive**
 - B. Physical abuse**
 - C. Weapon-life threatening**
 - D. Attempted to breach the flight deck**

- 6. Is it true that TSA Officers are not protected federally?**
- A. True**
 - B. Not defined**
 - C. Only in certain jurisdictions**
 - D. False**
- 7. The code 7500 is used to indicate a hijacking.**
- A. 0000**
 - B. 7600**
 - C. 7500**
 - D. 7777**
- 8. When a security incident ends, what is the immediate post-incident action?**
- A. Return to normal service immediately.**
 - B. Secure the area, perform a quick debrief with crew, document all actions, and notify authorities of outcomes.**
 - C. Publish a public statement.**
 - D. Discontinue all security procedures.**
- 9. The red card is used to correct rudeness.**
- A. Not applicable**
 - B. True**
 - C. False**
 - D. I don't know**
- 10. Passive security measures are valuable because they help in what way?**
- A. They require active attention.**
 - B. They distract passengers.**
 - C. They detect suspicious activity without drawing attention.**
 - D. They replace crew vigilance.**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Who has the authority to decide on a potential diversion or evacuation during a security threat?

A. The lead flight attendant.

B. The flight deck.

C. The passengers.

D. Ground security liaison.

In-flight security decisions about diverting or evacuating are made by the flight deck, with the captain holding the ultimate responsibility for everyone on board. When a threat is identified, the captain evaluates the situation, determines whether a diversion to the nearest suitable airport is needed, may declare an emergency, and can order an evacuation if it's required for safety. The flight crew on the deck coordinates with air traffic control and airline operations to arrange a safe landing and security response. The lead flight attendant and cabin crew execute the procedures and carry out evacuations under the captain's direction, but they don't independently decide to divert or evacuate. Passengers do not have authority in this decision. Ground security liaison supports post-landing actions and coordination with authorities, but in the air the captain's authority directs any diversion or evacuation.

2. When dealing with a passenger making threatening statements but not acting violently, what is the appropriate course of action?

A. Confront the passenger directly to de-escalate.

B. Monitor closely, document behavior, discreetly inform the purser and flight deck, and be prepared to escalate if threatened behavior continues.

C. Inform authorities immediately and remove the passenger.

D. Ignore it unless the passenger acts violently.

When a passenger makes threatening statements but hasn't acted violently, safety hinges on controlled threat assessment and proper communication. The best approach is to monitor the situation closely, document exact statements and behavior, discreetly inform the purser (in-flight supervisor) and the flight deck so they can coordinate with security, and be prepared to escalate if the threat continues or escalates. This avoids direct confrontation that could raise the risk and ensures trained personnel can take the appropriate steps, including contacting authorities or removing the passenger if the threat worsens. Ignoring it isn't safe because threats can quickly become violent, and confronting the passenger directly isn't advisable when there's no immediate danger and you don't have authority or backup.

3. Which statement best describes ASP training's broader objective?

- A. It focuses exclusively on in-flight service protocols**
- B. It teaches maintenance procedures for aircraft**
- C. It prepares crew to recognize and respond to security threats, maintain cabin security, and coordinate with law enforcement**
- D. It trains crew for marketing and leadership skills**

The main idea is that ASP training equips flight crew to handle security in flight: recognizing potential threats, taking appropriate actions to keep the cabin secure, and working with law enforcement when an incident occurs. Recognizing threats means learning how to spot suspicious behavior, unattended items, or unusual passenger conduct and to report it through the proper channels. Responding involves following established procedures to manage the situation—alerting the flight deck, implementing security measures, controlling access to restricted areas, guiding passengers to safety if needed, and coordinating with authorities during an event. Maintaining cabin security is about maintaining a vigilant posture and applying security practices on board to protect everyone on board. Coordinating with law enforcement means knowing the right contacts, what information to share, and how to support investigations and follow-up actions. Options that focus solely on in-flight service, aircraft maintenance, or marketing and leadership do not address the security-focused readiness and coordination that ASP training aims to develop, which is why they aren't the best fit for the broader objective.

4. Do FFDOs have the authority to arrest or exercise law enforcement powers on board?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only on the tarmac**
- D. Only with supervisory approval**

The main idea is that FFDOs are civilian pilots who are trained to carry a firearm for cockpit defense, but they do not have arrest or law enforcement powers on board. Carrying a weapon does not grant police authority; their role is to deter a threat and to protect the flight deck, while relying on federal or local law enforcement to take action if needed. They are not empowered to make arrests or enforce the law like sworn officers, and any detention or restraint beyond protecting themselves and the crew is not their authority. In practice, if a crime or serious threat occurs, they should prioritize securing the cockpit and signaling for law enforcement to respond upon landing, rather than attempting to arrest on their own. Therefore, the statement that FFDOs have authority to arrest or exercise law enforcement powers on board is not correct.

5. What is the first threat level?

- A. Disruptive**
- B. Physical abuse**
- C. Weapon-life threatening**
- D. Attempted to breach the flight deck**

The first threat level is disruptive behavior. This level covers passengers who are causing a disturbance or being non-compliant—talking back, arguing, or verbally abusing others—but who do not yet pose an immediate physical threat. Recognizing this early matters because it gives the crew a chance to de-escalate, separate the individual if needed, issue verbal warnings, and call for assistance before the situation can escalate into violence or a security breach. Handling disruptive behavior promptly prevents the rise to more dangerous scenarios. Higher levels—physical abuse, weapon or life-threatening behavior, or an attempted breach of the flight deck—represent escalation and require stronger, immediate actions to protect everyone on board.

6. Is it true that TSA Officers are not protected federally?

- A. True**
- B. Not defined**
- C. Only in certain jurisdictions**
- D. False**

TSA officers are federal employees, and federal protections apply to them just like for other federal workers. Because they operate under the Transportation Security Administration within DHS, they're covered by federal laws that protect federal employees and make it a crime to assault or threaten someone performing federal duties. So the statement that they are not protected federally is incorrect—the correct understanding is that they are federally protected.

7. The code 7500 is used to indicate a hijacking.

- A. 0000**
- B. 7600**
- C. 7500**
- D. 7777**

In aviation communications, pilots use specific transponder codes to signal the nature of an in-flight emergency quickly. The code that signifies hijacking is 7500. When a cockpit sets the transponder to this code, air traffic control recognizes a potential hijack or unlawful interference and initiates security procedures, increasing separation from other aircraft and coordinating with authorities while keeping passengers as safe as possible. To see why this is the correct signal, compare it with other common codes: 7600 indicates a loss of radio contact, so ATC knows there's a communication failure to resolve; 0000 is not a valid civilian emergency code and isn't used to indicate a security issue; 7777 isn't a standard civilian emergency code and isn't used to signal hijacking.

8. When a security incident ends, what is the immediate post-incident action?

- A. Return to normal service immediately.
- B. Secure the area, perform a quick debrief with crew, document all actions, and notify authorities of outcomes.**
- C. Publish a public statement.
- D. Discontinue all security procedures.

After a security incident ends, the immediate steps are to secure the area, conduct a quick crew debrief, document all actions taken, and notify authorities about the outcomes. Securing the area helps preserve evidence and keep everyone safe, preventing tampering or further risk. A brief crew debrief gathers firsthand observations and actions, which supports a clear, accurate picture of what happened. Documenting actions creates an auditable record for investigations and lessons learned, while informing the appropriate authorities ensures the incident is properly escalated and that investigators have the information they need. Rushing back to normal service can bypass the safety checks and record-keeping that prevent future issues. Publishing a public statement isn't an immediate post-incident step and can complicate investigations or disclose sensitive details. Discontinuing security procedures would leave the area exposed and undermine the response process.

9. The red card is used to correct rudeness.

- A. Not applicable
- B. True
- C. False**
- D. I don't know

In flight safety and security training, colored signals are used to communicate escalation levels for disruptive behavior. A red card is not a tool for correcting everyday rudeness; it signals a high-severity issue that requires immediate action by the crew and possibly security or the authorities. It's used when a passenger's behavior poses a safety risk or a serious noncompliance threat, triggering formal escalation, documentation, and potential removal from the aircraft. Daily rudeness is typically addressed through calm, clear communication and warnings, not by issuing a red-card escalation. That's why the statement is not correct.

10. Passive security measures are valuable because they help in what way?

- A. They require active attention.
- B. They distract passengers.
- C. They detect suspicious activity without drawing attention.**
- D. They replace crew vigilance.

Passive security measures work by watching and sensing threats without requiring people to act. They stay in place and operate quietly, letting normal cabin flow continue while still providing protection. The key benefit is that they detect suspicious activity without drawing attention, so issues can be spotted early and discreetly without causing disruption or alerting a potential wrongdoer. They don't rely on passengers to actively pay attention, and they don't replace crew vigilance; instead, they complement it by providing continuous, unobtrusive monitoring that informs how the crew responds.

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://securityflightattendant.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE