SkyWest Airlines FA Pre-Training Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. What is the seating capacity of a CRJ 200?

- **A. 50 passengers**
- **B. 69 passengers**
- **C. 76 passengers**
- **D. 70 passengers**

2. What key procedure should pilots follow while taxiing?

- **A. Maintain constant high speed**
- **B. Utilize only visual signals**
- **C. Follow air traffic control instructions**
- **D. Focus solely on fuel calculations**

3. Which equipment is specifically used to provide oxygen to passengers in case of an emergency?

- **A. Portable Electronic Device**
- **B. Protective Breathing Equipment**
- **C. Portable Oxygen Bottle**
- **D. Passenger Safety Unit**

4. What is COMAT used for?

- **A. Transporting passengers between cities**
- **B. Moving company materials or mail on an aircraft**
- **C. Carrying in-flight catering supplies**
- **D. Delivering aircraft parts for repair**

5. What type of aircraft does the ERJ 175 refer to?

- **A. A Boeing regional jet**
- **B. A regional jet manufactured by Embraer**
- **C. A cargo transport aircraft**
- **D. A private flight jet**

6. Which aircraft model is designated as ERJ 175?

- **A. Boeing 737**
- **B. Airbus A320**
- **C. Embraer Regional Jet**
- **D. McDonnell Douglas MD-80**

7. What is included in an Emergency Medical Kit (EMK)?

A. Uniforms for cabin crew

B. Medical supplies for in-flight emergencies

C. Communication tools for pilots

D. Food supplies for passengers

8. What is the meaning of the acronym FFOD in aviation?

A. Flight First Officer Designation

B. First Flight of the Day

C. Flight Frequency of Departure

D. Federal Flight Operation Department

9. In the context of flight operations, what does FFDO stand for?

A. First Flight Deck Officer

B. Federal Flight Deck Officer

C. Flight Field Duty Officer

D. Flight Follow-up Duty Officer

10. Which of the following responsibilities aligns with the role of a Ground Security Coordinator?

A. Planning Flight Routes

B. Overseeing Security Procedures

C. Coordinating Aircraft Maintenance

D. Managing In-Flight Services

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the seating capacity of a CRJ 200?

A. 50 passengers

B. 69 passengers

C. 76 passengers

D. 70 passengers

The CRJ 200 is designed to accommodate up to 50 passengers. This specific aircraft model is a regional jet primarily utilized for short-haul flights, and its configuration typically reflects a standard seating arrangement that allows for 25 rows of seating, with 2 seats on each side of the aisle. The focus on 50 seats aligns with the operational flexibility and economic efficiency that regional airlines seek, making the CRJ 200 a popular choice for route networks requiring a balance of capacity and comfort. It is important to understand that other regional jets may have larger capacities, but the CRJ 200 has been specifically engineered for the 50-passenger market.

2. What key procedure should pilots follow while taxiing?

A. Maintain constant high speed

B. Utilize only visual signals

C. Follow air traffic control instructions

D. Focus solely on fuel calculations

Pilots should always follow air traffic control instructions while taxiing because these directions are vital for maintaining safety and efficiency on the airport surface. Air traffic controllers provide critical information regarding which taxiways to use, potential hazards, and other aircraft movements in the vicinity. By adhering to these instructions, pilots help ensure that they do not inadvertently enter active runways or interfere with other aircraft, thus preventing accidents and maintaining smooth operations. In a busy airport environment, following air traffic control guidance is essential for coordinating movements on the ground. This procedure is part of overall effective communication and situational awareness that pilots must maintain to ensure the safety of themselves, their passengers, and ground personnel.

3. Which equipment is specifically used to provide oxygen to passengers in case of an emergency?

A. Portable Electronic Device

B. Protective Breathing Equipment

C. Portable Oxygen Bottle

D. Passenger Safety Unit

The correct answer is the Portable Oxygen Bottle, which is specifically designed to deliver oxygen to passengers during an in-flight emergency. In the event of a cabin depressurization or other scenarios that might compromise the availability of breathable air, the Portable Oxygen Bottle is crucial in providing supplemental oxygen to ensure that passengers can breathe comfortably and maintain their health until the situation is resolved. Each aircraft typically carries several of these bottles, which are easy to use and can be deployed quickly by flight attendants. The effectiveness of the Portable Oxygen Bottle is essential for maintaining passenger safety since it directly addresses the concerns around hypoxia (lack of oxygen), which can occur at high altitudes. While the other options have their purposes, they do not directly relate to providing supplemental oxygen to passengers. For instance, a Portable Electronic Device might refer to specific items that passengers can use during the flight, but they do not provide oxygen. Protective Breathing Equipment is more suited for crew use in situations like smoke-filled environments rather than for passenger oxygen supply. The Passenger Safety Unit typically encompasses a range of safety equipment but is not specifically designated for oxygen delivery.

4. What is COMAT used for?

A. Transporting passengers between cities

B. Moving company materials or mail on an aircraft

C. Carrying in-flight catering supplies

D. Delivering aircraft parts for repair

COMAT, which stands for Company Material, is primarily used for the purpose of moving company materials or mail on an aircraft. This includes items such as maintenance tools, company documentation, and various operational materials that are necessary for an airline's function but do not involve the transportation of passengers or their luggage. Transporting company materials can serve crucial roles, such as ensuring that aircraft are adequately maintained with the necessary parts or tools, or that operational teams are supported with the materials they require for daily operations. In this context, COMAT is an essential aspect of maintaining the efficiency of airline operations, allowing for logistics to be handled alongside scheduled flights without disrupting passenger services. The other options listed involve different functions that are not aligned with the primary purpose of COMAT. For instance, carrying in-flight catering supplies directly pertains to food services, while delivering aircraft parts for repair encompasses specific maintenance operations not classified under COMAT. Thus, the focus on the transportation of company materials clearly defines COMAT's appropriate use in airline operations.

5. What type of aircraft does the ERJ 175 refer to?

A. A Boeing regional jet

B. A regional jet manufactured by Embraer

C. A cargo transport aircraft

D. A private flight jet

The ERJ 175 is a regional jet that is manufactured by Embraer, a well-known Brazilian aerospace company. This aircraft is specifically designed for regional airline service, optimized for short to medium-range flights and accommodates a lower number of passengers compared to larger commercial airliners. The ERJ 175 is part of the Embraer E-Jet family, which is recognized for its efficiency, comfort, and modern avionics. The classification of the aircraft as a regional jet highlights its intended use in connecting smaller airports or providing service on routes that do not require larger jets. Embraer's focus on this market resulted in the design and production of aircraft like the ERJ 175, which has garnered popularity among regional carriers due to its performance capabilities and passenger comfort.

6. Which aircraft model is designated as ERJ 175?

A. Boeing 737

B. Airbus A320

C. Embraer Regional Jet

D. McDonnell Douglas MD-80

The designation ERJ 175 refers specifically to a type of regional jet manufactured by Embraer, known as the Embraer 175. This aircraft is widely used in regional aviation for its efficiency and capacity to operate on shorter runways, making it suitable for a variety of passenger routes. Its design optimizes passenger comfort while providing good fuel efficiency, which is important for regional airlines. The other aircraft models listed, such as the Boeing 737, Airbus A320, and McDonnell Douglas MD-80, are different families of commercial aircraft that serve different market segments and purposes. For instance, the Boeing 737 and the Airbus A320 are considered narrow-body airliners used for short to medium-haul flights, while the MD-80 operates similarly as a larger narrow-body aircraft. Each model has unique characteristics and configurations, distinct from the ERJ 175, which specifically identifies it with the Embraer family of regional jets.

7. What is included in an Emergency Medical Kit (EMK)?

A. Uniforms for cabin crew

B. Medical supplies for in-flight emergencies

C. Communication tools for pilots

D. Food supplies for passengers

The inclusion of medical supplies for in-flight emergencies in an Emergency Medical Kit (EMK) is essential for ensuring the safety and well-being of passengers and crew during a flight. Air travel can present unique health challenges, and the EMK is specifically designed to provide the medical essentials needed for various medical emergencies that may arise while onboard an aircraft. The kit typically contains items such as bandages, antiseptics, medications for allergic reactions, and tools for basic life support, among other necessary medical supplies. This allows trained crew members to effectively respond to health emergencies, providing immediate care until further medical assistance can be reached upon landing. In contrast, other choices refer to items that do not belong in an EMK. Uniforms for cabin crew are necessary for professional presentation but do not serve a medical purpose. Communication tools for pilots, while vital for flight operation, are unrelated to passenger health emergencies. Food supplies for passengers are crucial for in-flight service but do not pertain to medical emergencies. Therefore, the correct answer highlights the kit's critical role in managing health situations during flights.

8. What is the meaning of the acronym FFOD in aviation?

A. Flight First Officer Designation

B. First Flight of the Day

C. Flight Frequency of Departure

D. Federal Flight Operation Department

The acronym FFOD stands for "First Flight of the Day," which is pertinent in aviation as it is used to refer to the initial flight that departs from a given airport on a specific day. This designation is important for operational planning, scheduling, and ensuring the aircraft is prepared and ready for its takeoff, as it often involves inspections and checks that must be completed before the aircraft can operate. Knowing which flight is the first of the day is crucial for both the airline's operational efficiency and the maintenance of safety protocols. The other options generally do not align with commonly accepted aviation terminology. While "Flight First Officer Designation" may seem reasonable to someone familiar with pilot roles, it is not a recognized acronym in standard operations. "Flight Frequency of Departure" could imply a term related to how often flights are scheduled, but it does not specifically reflect a standard acronym in aviation usage. Lastly, "Federal Flight Operation Department" is not a known entity in aviation and does not represent a standard acronym either, as the term doesn't capture the operational context of flights within the airline industry. Hence, "First Flight of the Day" effectively captures an essential operational context in aviation.

9. In the context of flight operations, what does FFDO stand for?

A. First Flight Deck Officer

B. Federal Flight Deck Officer

C. Flight Field Duty Officer

D. Flight Follow-up Duty Officer

The term FFDO stands for Federal Flight Deck Officer. This designation refers to a program established by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) that authorizes certain trained individuals—typically selected airline pilots—to carry firearms in the cockpit as a means to enhance security and protect the flight deck against potential threats. The Federal Flight Deck Officer program was developed in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks to provide an additional level of safety for flight crews and passengers. FFDOs undergo extensive training that includes instruction on firearm handling, applicable laws, and crisis scenarios to ensure that they are prepared to respond effectively to any threat that may arise during a flight. Understanding this concept is crucial for flight attendants, as it emphasizes the collaborative efforts within the aviation industry to maintain safety and security on board, highlighting the important roles both flight crew members and designated officers play during operations.

10. Which of the following responsibilities aligns with the role of a Ground Security Coordinator?

A. Planning Flight Routes

B. Overseeing Security Procedures

C. Coordinating Aircraft Maintenance

D. Managing In-Flight Services

The responsibility that aligns with the role of a Ground Security Coordinator is overseeing security procedures. This role focuses on ensuring that all security measures are in place and functioning effectively at the airport or ground operations level. Ground Security Coordinators work to maintain the safety of passengers, crew, and ground personnel by enforcing security protocols, coordinating with local law enforcement, and conducting security audits. By managing and overseeing security procedures, they play a critical role in identifying and mitigating potential threats, thus ensuring compliance with regulatory standards. Their expertise is vital in areas such as screening processes, access control to secure areas, and responding to any security incidents that may arise. In contrast, planning flight routes relates primarily to operations teams or flight dispatchers, coordinating aircraft maintenance is handled by maintenance teams, and managing in-flight services pertains to cabin crew and in-flight management, none of which fall under the specific responsibilities of a Ground Security Coordinator.