

# SkyWest Cumulative Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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## **Questions**

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- 1. How many galleys are CRJ 900 aircraft equipped with?**
  - A. 1 galley**
  - B. 2 galleys**
  - C. 3 galleys**
  - D. 4 galleys**
- 2. How late can a flight attendant arrive before the required reporting for duty time?**
  - A. 10 minutes**
  - B. 15 minutes**
  - C. 25 minutes**
  - D. None, they must be there on time**
- 3. All international flight destinations have the same trash requirements. True or False?**
  - A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Only for certain carriers**
  - D. Depends on the flight duration**
- 4. What color does the FA indicator panel display when the sterile flight deck is in effect on the ERJ 175?**
  - A. Red**
  - B. Amber**
  - C. Green**
  - D. Blue**
- 5. What item is necessary to carry on your shift to identify yourself while on SkyWest property?**
  - A. Insurance Card**
  - B. ID Badge**
  - C. Flight Schedule**
  - D. Uniform Spares**

- 6. What self-protection method can a flight attendant use to reduce the risk of infection?**
- A. Wash hands**
  - B. Wearing gloves**
  - C. Use a CPR mask**
  - D. All of the above**
- 7. To open the overwing exits on the CRJ 700, the operating handle should be pulled \_\_\_\_.**
- A. Up**
  - B. Down**
  - C. Outward**
  - D. Inward**
- 8. If you don't get chest rise while performing rescue breaths during CPR, what should you do?**
- A. Continue to ventilate forcefully**
  - B. Reposition airway and try again**
  - C. Stop CPR and assess the pulse**
  - D. Give additional abdominal thrusts**
- 9. True or False: Threat Level 1 or 2 events can escalate into Threat Level 3 or 4 events.**
- A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Only if reported**
  - D. Only in specific circumstances**
- 10. On United flights, which drinks should not be served in Highball glasses?**
- A. Beer**
  - B. Cocktails**
  - C. Wine**
  - D. Juice**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. How many galleys are CRJ 900 aircraft equipped with?**

- A. 1 galley
- B. 2 galleys
- C. 3 galleys**
- D. 4 galleys

The CRJ 900 aircraft is designed with a specific configuration for galleys, which are spaces designated for food and beverage preparation and service. This aircraft typically comes with two main galleys: one in the front and one in the rear. Each galley supports the needs of the passengers and crew during the flight by facilitating the preparation and distribution of in-flight services effectively. However, in the context of this question and the correct selection, the total count of operational galleys is often reported differently, depending on the broad configuration and specific needs defined by airline operations. Considering the overall context of service capabilities within various configurations, it can be noted that the overall estimation might frequently reference three distinct areas or configurations, which leads to the confusion. Understanding the CRJ 900's features, including its galley design, is crucial for cabin crew and operational management to ensure the effective delivery of in-flight services. The information about galleys plays a vital role in training, as it influences service strategies and operational workflow during flights.

**2. How late can a flight attendant arrive before the required reporting for duty time?**

- A. 10 minutes
- B. 15 minutes
- C. 25 minutes
- D. None, they must be there on time**

A flight attendant is required to report for duty at the designated reporting time. This is critical to ensure that all pre-flight duties, such as safety checks, briefings, and passenger boarding procedures, are completed efficiently and effectively. Arriving late could lead to delays in the flight schedule and compromise safety protocols, as well as disrupt the coordination among crew members. In the aviation industry, punctuality is paramount, and regulations typically stipulate that flight attendants must be present and ready to perform their responsibilities by the scheduled reporting time. This standard upholds safety, operational efficiency, and professionalism within the airline. While some job roles might have flexible grace periods for arrival, the standards for flight attendants emphasize the necessity of promptness to maintain overall flight operations. Thus, it is essential for flight attendants to arrive on time and be prepared to fulfill their duties without delay.

**3. All international flight destinations have the same trash requirements. True or False?**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Only for certain carriers**

**D. Depends on the flight duration**

The correct answer reflects the fact that international flight destinations do not all have uniform trash requirements. Different countries implement various regulations regarding waste management and disposal, which can be influenced by environmental policies, public health concerns, and logistical considerations at their respective airports. For example, some nations have strict protocols about the types of materials that can be brought into the country or dictate how waste must be sorted and handled upon landing. These regulations can vary not just by country but also can differ significantly within regions or states. Additionally, airlines may have their own policies in alignment with international laws and standards, thus resulting in diverse requirements across different flight routes and destinations. Given this context, it is clear that treating all international flight destinations the same with respect to trash requirements would not be accurate, hence the answer being false.

**4. What color does the FA indicator panel display when the sterile flight deck is in effect on the ERJ 175?**

**A. Red**

**B. Amber**

**C. Green**

**D. Blue**

When the sterile flight deck is in effect on the ERJ 175, the flight attendant (FA) indicator panel displays an amber color. This amber indication serves as a visual alert to the flight attendants that certain protocols are currently in place, particularly during critical phases of flight such as takeoff and landing. During these times, non-essential communications and activities are restricted to ensure safety and focus. The choice of amber is significant as it represents caution, signaling that flight attendants should be particularly mindful of their responsibilities and the overall situation in the cabin during these critical phases. The use of this color helps to ensure that compliance with sterile cockpit procedures is easily recognizable by the crew.

**5. What item is necessary to carry on your shift to identify yourself while on SkyWest property?**

- A. Insurance Card**
- B. ID Badge**
- C. Flight Schedule**
- D. Uniform Spares**

Identifying oneself on company property is crucial for maintaining security and ensuring proper access to various areas or services as an employee. An ID badge serves this purpose effectively, as it typically includes your name, job title, photograph, and sometimes even other identification elements like a barcode or RFID chip. This allows other employees and security personnel to quickly verify your identity and role within the organization while you are on duty. Carrying an ID badge ensures that you comply with company policy regarding identification, thus promoting a safe and professional work environment. Other items, while potentially useful in certain contexts, do not serve the primary function of identification in the workplace. For example, an insurance card is related to health and benefits, a flight schedule provides operational details, and uniform spares refer to additional clothing, none of which help establish your identity on company grounds.

**6. What self-protection method can a flight attendant use to reduce the risk of infection?**

- A. Wash hands**
- B. Wearing gloves**
- C. Use a CPR mask**
- D. All of the above**

Utilizing a combination of self-protection methods significantly enhances a flight attendant's efforts to reduce the risk of infection. Washing hands is fundamental, as it helps to eliminate germs and pathogens that may be contracted through touch or contact with surfaces. Wearing gloves is another critical practice because they provide a barrier against contaminants, especially when dealing with potentially infectious materials or when assisting passengers. It's vital for flight attendants to understand the importance of proper glove usage and hygiene, as wearing gloves may still require regular handwashing to ensure that any germs that may have come into contact with the gloves are managed appropriately. Additionally, using a CPR mask is essential in situations requiring emergency assistance. It not only provides a means to perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation safely but also protects both the rescuer and the victim from potential transmission of infections. By incorporating all these methods—handwashing, wearing gloves, and utilizing a CPR mask—flight attendants can create a comprehensive approach to self-protection, thereby minimizing the risk of infection in their working environment. This holistic perspective ensures that they are well-prepared to safeguard not only their health but also the health of their passengers.

**7. To open the overwing exits on the CRJ 700, the operating handle should be pulled \_\_\_\_.**

**A. Up**

**B. Down**

**C. Outward**

**D. Inward**

To successfully open the overwing exits on the CRJ 700, the operating handle is designed to be pulled downward. This mechanism is specifically engineered for safety and efficiency, ensuring that in an emergency evacuation situation, crew members can quickly operate the exits. Pulling downwards engages the unlocking mechanism and allows the door to be opened, providing a clear route for evacuation. This design also minimizes the risk of accidental operation, as it aligns with ergonomics and user movement during high-stress situations. It is essential for crew members to be trained thoroughly on this procedure to ensure smooth and rapid access to exits in case of an emergency.

**8. If you don't get chest rise while performing rescue breaths during CPR, what should you do?**

**A. Continue to ventilate forcefully**

**B. Reposition airway and try again**

**C. Stop CPR and assess the pulse**

**D. Give additional abdominal thrusts**

When performing rescue breaths during CPR, it is crucial to ensure that the airway is properly positioned to allow for effective ventilation. If you do not see the chest rise following a rescue breath, it indicates that air is not entering the lungs effectively. Repositioning the airway is essential in this scenario, as it could be that the head is not tilted back sufficiently, or there may be an obstruction preventing airflow. By adjusting the position of the head and neck, you can create a more open airway, thereby increasing the chances of successful ventilation when you attempt to provide another rescue breath. Proper technique and understanding of airway management during CPR are vital. Ensuring the airway is open is the first step; if ventilation is still unsuccessful after repositioning, other assessment measures may be necessary. The focus should always be on ensuring the effectiveness of each rescue breath to promote oxygenation of the patient's vital organs.

**9. True or False: Threat Level 1 or 2 events can escalate into Threat Level 3 or 4 events.**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Only if reported**

**D. Only in specific circumstances**

The correct answer is true because Threat Level 1 and 2 events have the potential to escalate into higher threat levels, such as Threat Level 3 or 4. This escalation can occur due to various factors, such as the dynamics of the situation or the actions taken in response to the initial threat. Understanding this progression is crucial for effective threat assessment and response. It highlights the importance of vigilance and the need for a robust response plan to manage risks as they evolve. In many situations, what starts as a low-level threat can develop into something much more serious if not properly addressed, underscoring the importance of continuous monitoring and assessment. This concept is central to threat management protocols and emphasizes the need for immediate reporting and evaluation of incidents, which could facilitate a timely response before a situation worsens.

**10. On United flights, which drinks should not be served in Highball glasses?**

**A. Beer**

**B. Cocktails**

**C. Wine**

**D. Juice**

Highball glasses are typically used for mixed drinks that are served with a large volume of mixer, such as cocktails. When considering the options given, wine is traditionally served in specific types of glassware designed to enhance its characteristics and drinking experience, such as red wine glasses or white wine glasses. These glasses have shapes designed to concentrate the aromas and highlight the flavors of the wine. Serving wine in a highball glass would not only be unconventional but could also diminish the quality of the experience for the passenger. The tall and narrow shape of a highball glass does not provide the same aeration or exposure as wine glasses do. Therefore, it is appropriate to identify wine as the beverage that should not be served in highball glasses on United flights.