

SKYWEST CUMULATIVE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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

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- 1. What should you do during an accident to increase your chance of survival?**
 - A. Remain calm and assess the situation
 - B. Maintain your reference point and stay still
 - C. Stay seated until directed otherwise
 - D. Keep moving to find a safe exit
- 2. What is the appropriate action to take once you have confirmed a victim is not breathing?**
 - A. Start CPR immediately
 - B. Check for a pulse
 - C. Call for emergency assistance
 - D. Administer oxygen
- 3. What is a secondary benefit of bracing for impact besides reducing flailing?**
 - A. Reducing secondary impact
 - B. Improving passenger morale
 - C. Increasing safety equipment visibility
 - D. Ensuring faster evacuation
- 4. What should a flight attendant wear to protect against cross-contamination?**
 - A. Short sleeves
 - B. Regular clothing
 - C. Personal protective equipment
 - D. Cotton gloves
- 5. Which of the following statements about the baby changing table on the ERJ 175 is TRUE?**
 - A. The table is removable
 - B. It is located in the cockpit
 - C. It must be stowed and secured
 - D. It has no preflight requirement

- 6. How can hypoglycemia be treated?**
- A. Immediate injection of glucose
 - B. Mixing sugar with a beverage
 - C. Eating fatty foods
 - D. Drinking caffeinated beverages
- 7. Which of the following is NOT a phase for MCD?**
- A. Phase II
 - B. Phase III
 - C. Phase IV
 - D. All of the above are phases
- 8. Are passengers allowed to carry on ammunition unless they are specific personnel?**
- A. Yes, for all passengers
 - B. No, only specific personnel can
 - C. Only if it is locked
 - D. Yes, if declared on check-in
- 9. What is one of the primary responsibilities of a flight attendant during an emergency?**
- A. Controlling panic in the cabin
 - B. Launch an investigation
 - C. Ensure passengers remain seated
 - D. Prepare food and beverage services
- 10. What does TRUE indicate in the context of keeping a current IOM?**
- A. It may lead to penalties
 - B. It is optional
 - C. It guarantees safety
 - D. It confirms compliance with regulations

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should you do during an accident to increase your chance of survival?

- A. Remain calm and assess the situation
- B. Maintain your reference point and stay still**
- C. Stay seated until directed otherwise
- D. Keep moving to find a safe exit

Remaining calm and assessing the situation is crucial during an accident, as it allows you to evaluate your surroundings and make informed decisions. However, choosing to maintain your reference point and stay still can be a beneficial strategy depending on the circumstances. In an emergency, particularly when involving an aircraft incident, staying in place can help you avoid potential hazards, such as smoke or fire, that may be present outside your immediate vicinity. This approach also allows emergency responders to locate you more easily. In some scenarios, it may be safer to remain seated, especially if the aircraft is still airborne or if quick evacuation would expose you to further risks. By maintaining your reference point, you enable yourself to react appropriately when it is safe to do so. Each situation may vary, so it is important to adjust your response based on specific immediate dangers around you, but the principle of maintaining a point of stability until conditions become clearer is a logical and often recommended tactic in emergency procedures.

2. What is the appropriate action to take once you have confirmed a victim is not breathing?

- A. Start CPR immediately**
- B. Check for a pulse
- C. Call for emergency assistance
- D. Administer oxygen

Starting CPR immediately is the essential action to take once you have confirmed that a victim is not breathing. When a person is not breathing, their body is not receiving the oxygen it needs to function, which can lead to irreversible damage within just a few minutes. Immediate CPR helps maintain blood circulation and keeps oxygen flowing to the brain and vital organs, which can significantly increase the victim's chances of survival. In situations of cardiac arrest or respiratory failure, performing CPR provides an artificial means of breathing and can help keep the heart pumping until professional medical help arrives. The urgency of the situation necessitates prompt action; hence, the decision to start CPR right away is critical to improving the victim's outcome. While checking for a pulse and calling for emergency assistance are also important steps in the overall response to a medical emergency, they should follow the immediate action of starting CPR when a person is confirmed to be unresponsive and not breathing. Administering oxygen may come later in the emergency response once professional responders are on-site.

3. What is a secondary benefit of bracing for impact besides reducing flailing?

- A. Reducing secondary impact**
- B. Improving passenger morale
- C. Increasing safety equipment visibility
- D. Ensuring faster evacuation

Bracing for impact serves multiple purposes, and while the most well-known benefit is the reduction of flailing during a crash, a secondary benefit is reducing secondary impact. When passengers brace properly, they are more likely to maintain a controlled posture, which minimizes the risk of additional injuries from subsequent collisions with objects within the aircraft during a crash. This preparation helps to keep passengers safe from further harm once the initial impact has occurred. This is especially important in high-stress situations, as a secondary impact might occur due to the inertial forces acting on the body or from debris within the cabin. By reducing the likelihood of injuries during these secondary impacts, bracing provides an essential safety measure for passengers in the event of an accident, reinforcing the importance of following instructions from the flight crew regarding proper bracing techniques.

4. What should a flight attendant wear to protect against cross-contamination?

- A. Short sleeves
- B. Regular clothing
- C. Personal protective equipment**
- D. Cotton gloves

The correct choice emphasizes the importance of personal protective equipment (PPE) in maintaining safety and preventing cross-contamination, especially in environments like aviation where hygiene is critical. PPE is designed to provide a barrier between the wearer and various contaminants that can pose health risks. In the context of flight attendants, wearing appropriate PPE such as masks, gloves, and gowns can significantly reduce the risk of spreading germs, viruses, and other pathogens, particularly during boarding processes, meal services, or situations where close contact with passengers occurs. While other options like short sleeves or cotton gloves may provide some level of comfort or protection, they do not offer the comprehensive safety features that proper PPE does. Regular clothing, for example, lacks the necessary protective attributes, and short-sleeve attire may potentially expose skin to contaminants. Cotton gloves might seem beneficial but are often not sufficient for medical-grade protection against more serious pathogens or for prolonged use in a flight scenario. Thus, utilizing personal protective equipment is the most effective and recommended way for flight attendants to guard against cross-contamination, ensuring both their safety and that of the passengers.

5. Which of the following statements about the baby changing table on the ERJ 175 is TRUE?

- A. The table is removable
- B. It is located in the cockpit
- C. It must be stowed and secured**
- D. It has no preflight requirement

The statement that the baby changing table on the ERJ 175 must be stowed and secured is true because it is a safety requirement to ensure that all equipment is properly secured during flight to avoid any potential hazards or accidents. In-flight turbulence or unexpected maneuvers can cause unsecured items to move, which could lead to injury or damage. Therefore, ensuring the baby changing table is stowed and secured is essential for maintaining safety standards in the cabin environment. In contrast, the other statements do not accurately reflect the features or safety protocols associated with the baby changing table on the ERJ 175. Specifically, the table is not removable, typically situated in designated areas of the cabin rather than the cockpit, and it does have specific preflight requirements that need to be adhered to for safety and compliance with regulatory standards.

6. How can hypoglycemia be treated?

- A. Immediate injection of glucose
- B. Mixing sugar with a beverage**
- C. Eating fatty foods
- D. Drinking caffeinated beverages

The appropriate treatment for hypoglycemia, which is characterized by abnormally low blood sugar levels, often involves the rapid administration of glucose to quickly increase blood sugar levels. Immediate injection of glucose is the most effective and rapid method to treat severe hypoglycemia, particularly when the individual is unable to consume food or drink due to symptoms. While mixing sugar with a beverage can help raise blood sugar levels, it may not always be the most practical or effective method, especially in acute situations. This approach typically involves consuming easily absorbable carbohydrates to address mild hypoglycemia. Fatty foods and caffeinated beverages, on the other hand, do not adequately address low blood sugar levels because fats take longer to digest and caffeinated drinks may provide no significant glucose content. Therefore, the injection of glucose is a more direct and faster treatment for hypoglycemia, effectively raising blood sugar levels and alleviating symptoms rapidly.

7. Which of the following is NOT a phase for MCD?

- A. Phase II**
- B. Phase III
- C. Phase IV
- D. All of the above are phases

In the context of the MCD (Master Control Document) framework, the phases are defined as a systematic approach to a process, typically used in various programming or project management methodologies. Each phase represents a critical series of steps or types of analysis required to advance the project. Phase II, Phase III, and Phase IV are commonly recognized phases within MCD frameworks. These phases each serve specific functions and contributions to the overall project lifecycle, including development, testing, and implementation processes. If one of the options is considered NOT a phase of MCD, it suggests this option does not align with the established framework. Selecting Phase II as the answer implies that it is the phase that does not belong to the structured phases of the MCD model used. In this context, the answer indicates a misunderstanding of the recognized terminology or structure of the project phases in question. Thus, identifying Phase II as the non-existent phase indicates a focus on the recognized phases of MCD that do exist and clarifies the comprehensiveness of these phases in the intended framework.

8. Are passengers allowed to carry on ammunition unless they are specific personnel?

- A. Yes, for all passengers
- B. No, only specific personnel can**
- C. Only if it is locked
- D. Yes, if declared on check-in

Passengers are not allowed to carry on ammunition unless they are specifically designated personnel, such as law enforcement officers or armed services members in certain situations. This regulation is in place due to safety and security concerns associated with transporting firearms and ammunition on commercial flights. Such restrictions help minimize risks during air travel, ensuring that only appointed individuals who have undergone specific training and vetting are permitted to carry items that could pose a significant threat if mishandled. The context of this rule emphasizes the need for strict adherence to safety protocols while traveling, and it is crucial for passengers to be informed of these regulations to avoid any issues during the boarding process. The answer aligns with transport regulations that prioritize public safety and the integrity of air travel.

9. What is one of the primary responsibilities of a flight attendant during an emergency?

- A. Controlling panic in the cabin**
- B. Launch an investigation
- C. Ensure passengers remain seated
- D. Prepare food and beverage services

One of the primary responsibilities of a flight attendant during an emergency is to control panic in the cabin. This is crucial as maintaining calm among passengers can significantly reduce chaos and facilitate a more orderly evacuation or response to the situation. Flight attendants are trained to use specific communication techniques to reassure passengers, provide clear instructions, and encourage composure. Their ability to manage anxiety and confusion directly impacts the safety and effectiveness of emergency procedures, ensuring that passengers listen to and follow instructions that are necessary to handle the crisis effectively. In contrast, launching an investigation is typically not within the immediate scope of a flight attendant's duties during an emergency; instead, it's the responsibility of relevant authorities after the situation is stabilized. Ensuring passengers remain seated can be important during turbulence, but during an emergency where evacuation may be necessary, the priority shifts. Preparing food and beverage services is not relevant in emergency circumstances, as the focus is on safety rather than service.

10. What does TRUE indicate in the context of keeping a current IOM?

- A. It may lead to penalties**
- B. It is optional
- C. It guarantees safety
- D. It confirms compliance with regulations

In the context of keeping a current IOM (Instructions, Operations, and Maintenance), the term TRUE signifies that compliance with these current guidelines is essential for operational integrity and safety. Keeping an updated IOM demonstrates ongoing adherence to industry standards and regulations that govern operational practices. When IOM is current and accurately reflects practices, it helps organizations avoid penalties that may arise from regulatory non-compliance. Non-adherence can result in financial repercussions, operational shutdowns, or other regulatory actions designed to enforce compliance. Therefore, maintaining a current IOM is crucial not only for operational efficacy but also for legal compliance, as failure to do so could mean facing serious consequences. Options that suggest that keeping an IOM is optional or provides guarantees of safety do not adequately capture the critical nature of this task, nor do they address the direct correlation between an updated IOM and regulatory compliance.

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://skywestcumulative.examzify.com>

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

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