

Southwest Airlines (SWA) Test 2 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Who are always seated closest to the exits on a flight?**
 - A. First-class passengers**
 - B. Flight attendants**
 - C. #1 ABAs**
 - D. Flight crew members**

- 2. How are flight routes determined for Southwest Airlines?**
 - A. Based on customer feedback and preferences**
 - B. Based on market demand and profitability analysis**
 - C. Based on airline partnerships and alliances**
 - D. By randomly selecting routes from a predetermined list**

- 3. What does it mean for a flight to be "available for purchase" on Southwest?**
 - A. The flight is still open for booking and has seats available**
 - B. The flight is fully booked and cannot be purchased**
 - C. The flight has been canceled and is no longer available**
 - D. The flight has limited seating and requires a waiting list**

- 4. What does 'ABAs for B' indicate in the context of the 700 aircraft seating?**
 - A. Middle section seating arrangement**
 - B. Last row of people**
 - C. First row seat allocation**
 - D. Emergency exit row seating**

- 5. In what situation might a flight attendant command an evacuation?**
 - A. A life threatening situation**
 - B. Engines not shut down yet**
 - C. Aircraft safely stopped without incident**
 - D. Weather-related concerns**

- 6. When extinguishing an electronic fire, after using a halon extinguisher, what should follow to ensure safety?**
- A. Call for additional help**
 - B. Aim water directly at the fire**
 - C. Use water carefully, allowing it to soak the area**
 - D. Immediately contact the ground control**
- 7. What is an acceptable response when you notice a potential safety issue before takeoff?**
- A. Wait and see if it resolves**
 - B. Alert the flight deck immediately**
 - C. Discuss with fellow crew without alerting officers**
 - D. Only proceed if it's a direct emergency**
- 8. What key action should be taken first after identifying a potential fire hazard onboard?**
- A. Alert the passengers**
 - B. Isolate the hazard**
 - C. Engage firefighting procedures**
 - D. Assess the situation**
- 9. What is your responsibility regarding hazardous items discovered on the aircraft?**
- A. Report them immediately**
 - B. Dispose of them carefully**
 - C. Keep them in a safe spot**
 - D. Ignore them if they seem minor**
- 10. What is the purpose of ammonia inhalants found in the FAK?**
- A. To clean wounds**
 - B. To stimulate consciousness**
 - C. To alleviate pain**
 - D. To sanitize surfaces**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who are always seated closest to the exits on a flight?

- A. First-class passengers
- B. Flight attendants
- C. #1 ABAs**
- D. Flight crew members

The option indicating that #1 ABAs (which stands for "Able Bodied Adults") are always seated closest to the exits on a flight is correct because these individuals are designated to assist in the event of an emergency. They are typically located near the exits to ensure they can quickly respond and help evacuate other passengers if necessary. This strategic seating arrangement plays a critical role in safety protocols during a flight, allowing for a rapid response to potential emergencies. In contrast, while first-class passengers may often have preferable cabin locations, their proximity to exits is not guaranteed nor is it primarily for safety reasons. Flight attendants are trained professionals who may not always sit directly by the exits but are stationed throughout the cabin for service and safety oversight. Flight crew members, including pilots and co-pilots, have designated seating in the cockpit and are not involved in cabin seating assignments that pertain to exit proximity during emergencies.

2. How are flight routes determined for Southwest Airlines?

- A. Based on customer feedback and preferences
- B. Based on market demand and profitability analysis**
- C. Based on airline partnerships and alliances
- D. By randomly selecting routes from a predetermined list

Flight routes for Southwest Airlines are primarily determined based on market demand and profitability analysis. This approach ensures that the routes the airline chooses to operate align with where there is significant customer interest and potential for revenue generation. By analyzing data on passenger trends, economic factors, and travel patterns, the airline can assess which routes are likely to attract enough passengers to sustain operations profitably. This careful assessment enables Southwest to strategically position itself in various markets and ensure that it can offer competitive service while maintaining financial health. Factors like population density, business travel needs, and seasonal demand variations are all considered during this analysis, allowing the airline to effectively meet the needs of its customers while optimizing its operations. In contrast, selecting routes based on customer feedback alone would not provide a comprehensive view of market viability, nor would relying on partnerships and alliances ensure robust route planning. Additionally, random selection from a preset list would lack the strategic focus needed to operate successfully in the competitive airline industry.

3. What does it mean for a flight to be "available for purchase" on Southwest?

- A. The flight is still open for booking and has seats available**
- B. The flight is fully booked and cannot be purchased**
- C. The flight has been canceled and is no longer available**
- D. The flight has limited seating and requires a waiting list**

When a flight is described as "available for purchase" on Southwest, it indicates that the flight remains open for booking, and there are seats available for travelers to buy. This means customers can select this flight as an option when searching for travel dates, and they have the opportunity to complete the reservation process. In this context, the other options clearly depict scenarios where the flight cannot be purchased. A fully booked flight suggests that no more tickets can be sold, while a canceled flight indicates that it is not operating at all. Additionally, a flight that has limited seating requiring a waiting list implies that potential customers are not guaranteed a seat at the time of inquiry. Only when a flight is open for booking with available seats can a customer confidently add it to their itinerary and finalize the purchase.

4. What does 'ABAs for B' indicate in the context of the 700 aircraft seating?

- A. Middle section seating arrangement**
- B. Last row of people**
- C. First row seat allocation**
- D. Emergency exit row seating**

The term 'ABAs for B' is associated with the seating configuration on aircraft, specifically referring to seating arrangements related to passengers in certain sections of the plane. In this context, 'ABAs' typically denotes the type of seating that allows for more efficient boarding and deplaning, particularly in the last row of the aircraft. This understanding is crucial as it indicates a designated grouping or section within the cabin layout that is often addressed during boarding and seating procedures. The last row of an aircraft is commonly recognized for certain operational procedures, such as accommodating passengers who may require additional assistance or are placed in preferred seating for logistical reasons. By recognizing this term, crew members can ensure proper communication regarding seating arrangements, facilitating a smoother experience for passengers. The other choices do not accurately reflect the meaning of 'ABAs for B.' They pertain to different arrangements or sections within the aircraft that do not align with the specific characteristics and functions of the last row as indicated by the term in question.

5. In what situation might a flight attendant command an evacuation?

- A. A life threatening situation**
- B. Engines not shut down yet**
- C. Aircraft safely stopped without incident**
- D. Weather-related concerns**

A flight attendant would command an evacuation primarily in a life-threatening situation. This could involve scenarios such as a fire on board, significant structural damage to the aircraft, or other emergencies that pose an immediate risk to the safety of passengers and crew. The primary concern during such events is to ensure that everyone can exit the aircraft quickly and safely before the situation escalates. The other options, while they might present concerns, do not typically warrant an immediate evacuation command. For instance, if the engines have not been shut down yet, it may not be safe for passengers to evacuate because of the potential for engine issues or other hazards. If the aircraft has safely stopped without incident, evacuating would generally not be necessary, as there would be no immediate danger. Weather-related concerns, unless they escalate into a life-threatening scenario, usually do not lead to an immediate requirement for evacuation either. This highlights the specific circumstances under which a flight attendant prioritizes passenger safety through an evacuation command.

6. When extinguishing an electronic fire, after using a halon extinguisher, what should follow to ensure safety?

- A. Call for additional help**
- B. Aim water directly at the fire**
- C. Use water carefully, allowing it to soak the area**
- D. Immediately contact the ground control**

When dealing with an electronic fire, it's crucial to understand how to effectively and safely manage the aftermath of using a halon extinguisher. Halon is effective at extinguishing fires involving electrical equipment as it interrupts the chemical reaction. However, once the fire is extinguished, there may still be residual heat and potential for reignition. Using water carefully to soak the area can help cool down the surfaces involved and further reduce any risk of fire re-igniting, provided that it is done in a controlled manner. This method allows for a close monitoring of the area while ensuring any remaining heat is dealt with adequately. It's essential to apply water in a way that does not create additional hazards, such as electrical shock or further spreading of flames in the case of flammable substances. The other responses do not address the safety concerns as effectively. Calling for additional help can be prudent in some situations, but it does not actively mitigate the immediate risks associated with the fire. Aiming water directly at the fire can be dangerous, especially when dealing with electrical components, as the combination of water and electricity can lead to electrocution. While contacting ground control has its importance, it does not assist in cooling the area or preventing potential hazards following the extinguishing of

7. What is an acceptable response when you notice a potential safety issue before takeoff?

- A. Wait and see if it resolves**
- B. Alert the flight deck immediately**
- C. Discuss with fellow crew without alerting officers**
- D. Only proceed if it's a direct emergency**

When noticing a potential safety issue before takeoff, immediately notifying the flight deck is essential. This action ensures that the pilots, who are responsible for the safe operation of the aircraft, are made aware of any concerns that could affect the flight. Open communication regarding safety issues fosters a proactive safety culture within the airline, allowing for timely assessment and resolution before the aircraft departs. Waiting and seeing if the issue resolves does not prioritize safety and could lead to serious consequences if the issue escalates during flight. Discussing concerns with fellow crew members without informing the flight deck can create a situation where critical information is not communicated to those who need to make safety decisions. Only proceeding if it is a direct emergency fails to recognize that all potential safety issues deserve timely intervention, not just those that reach an emergency status. Prompt reporting of any safety issues ensures compliance with safety protocols and mitigates risk.

8. What key action should be taken first after identifying a potential fire hazard onboard?

- A. Alert the passengers**
- B. Isolate the hazard**
- C. Engage firefighting procedures**
- D. Assess the situation**

Assessing the situation is the most critical initial action after identifying a potential fire hazard onboard. This step involves gathering information to understand the extent and nature of the hazard, determining if there is immediate danger to passengers and crew, and evaluating the appropriate response. By taking the time to assess the situation, crew members can make informed decisions on how best to address the threat, ensuring that the safety of everyone onboard is prioritized. Taking this step allows for a measured response rather than reacting impulsively to a potential danger. After assessment, the crew can then decide whether it is appropriate to isolate the hazard, alert passengers, or engage firefighting procedures based on the severity of the situation. This methodical approach is essential in ensuring safety and effectively managing emergencies on board an aircraft.

9. What is your responsibility regarding hazardous items discovered on the aircraft?

- A. Report them immediately**
- B. Dispose of them carefully**
- C. Keep them in a safe spot**
- D. Ignore them if they seem minor**

Reporting hazardous items immediately is essential for ensuring the safety of all individuals on board the aircraft. When hazardous materials are discovered, quick reporting allows trained professionals to assess the situation and take the appropriate measures to handle and mitigate any potential risks. This is critical not only for the immediate safety of the passengers and crew but also for compliance with regulations regarding hazardous materials in aviation. Taking action such as disposing of the items or keeping them in a safe spot may seem reasonable but should only be done by personnel with the proper training and authority. Ignoring such items, even if they appear minor, poses a significant risk and is contrary to safety protocols. Thus, the responsibility to report them promptly lays the necessary groundwork for effective management of hazardous situations.

10. What is the purpose of ammonia inhalants found in the FAK?

- A. To clean wounds**
- B. To stimulate consciousness**
- C. To alleviate pain**
- D. To sanitize surfaces**

The purpose of ammonia inhalants found in the First Aid Kit (FAK) is to stimulate consciousness. When a person becomes faint or loses consciousness, the inhalation of ammonia vapor can provoke a quick respiratory reflex, helping to rouse the individual. This is due to the irritating properties of ammonia, which can create a strong sensory response that encourages the person to regain awareness. It is important to note that while ammonia inhalants can provide a method for quick stimulation, they are not intended for regular use and should not replace proper medical care in serious situations. In contrast, the other options do not align with the intended use of ammonia inhalants. They are not designed to clean wounds or sanitize surfaces, and while they may have a temporary effect on someone's perception of pain due to the disruption they cause, they are not a pain relief method like analgesics or other pain management options.

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://swatest2.examzify.com>

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

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