

TAP Air Travel Practice Test (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. Fare from one stop over point to another.**
 - A. Promotional fare**
 - B. Open-jaw trip**
 - C. PNR**
 - D. Point to point fare**

- 2. What term describes a journey that returns to the city where it began with no additional stop-overs?**
 - A. One-way**
 - B. Open-jaw**
 - C. Multi-city**
 - D. Round-trip**

- 3. Under which policy can carriers fly where they choose, charge what they wish, and make deals with each other?**
 - A. Open-jaw trip**
 - B. Overbook**
 - C. Paper ticket**
 - D. Open-skies policy**

- 4. What tax is charged on passengers leaving a country?**
 - A. Departure Tax**
 - B. Connection**
 - C. Double Open-Jaw Trip**
 - D. Economy Class**

- 5. What term describes a person who is placed on a list of people seeking a service that is sold out?**
 - A. Confirmed**
 - B. Waitlisted**
 - C. Overbooked**
 - D. Cancelled**

- 6. In mileage terms, what denotes a point on an itinerary with a higher fare than the through fare between origin and destination?**
- A. Higher intermediate point**
 - B. Hub point**
 - C. Midpoint fare point**
 - D. Higher intermediate point (HIP)**
- 7. What fee established in 2001 to pay for increased security measures?**
- A. Airport surcharge**
 - B. Fuel surcharge**
 - C. Service charge**
 - D. Security fee**
- 8. What compensation is owed to a passenger who is bumped if the airline cannot get them to their destination within the originally scheduled time?**
- A. Domestic Air Travel**
 - B. Economy Class**
 - C. Direct Flight**
 - D. Denied Boarding Compensation**
- 9. What term describes the horizontal measurement of seat width?**
- A. Seat width**
 - B. Seat depth**
 - C. Legroom**
 - D. Seat pitch**
- 10. Which describes the conventional airline ticket that includes a booklet of coupons, including one kept by the passenger?**
- A. Open-jaw trip**
 - B. Open-skies policy**
 - C. Overbook**
 - D. Paper ticket**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Fare from one stop over point to another.

- A. Promotional fare
- B. Open-jaw trip
- C. PNR
- D. Point to point fare**

Point-to-point fare is the pricing category for travel between two specified points. The scenario describes a journey defined by a start point and an end point, even if there's a stopover along the way—the fare is determined by these two endpoints. This distinguishes it from open-jaw (destinations differ for the outbound vs. return), PNR (an itinerary record, not a fare type), and promotional fares (a pricing class, not the itinerary structure). So the fare type that fits “fare from one stop over point to another” is point-to-point fare.

2. What term describes a journey that returns to the city where it began with no additional stop-overs?

- A. One-way
- B. Open-jaw
- C. Multi-city
- D. Round-trip**

The journey described is a two-leg trip that starts in your city, goes to a destination, and then comes back to the starting point with no extra stops along the way. That defining idea is what round-trip means in airline itineraries. It contrasts with a one-way trip, which only goes to the destination without a return, an open-jaw trip, which returns from a different city than you started, and a multi-city trip, which involves several distinct stops beyond just going and returning. So the term that best fits is round-trip because it centers on returning to the origin after visiting the destination.

3. Under which policy can carriers fly where they choose, charge what they wish, and make deals with each other?

- A. Open-jaw trip
- B. Overbook
- C. Paper ticket
- D. Open-skies policy**

Open-skies policy liberalizes international air services between countries, giving airlines freedom to choose which routes to fly, how much capacity to offer, and how to price their services with less government intervention. It often includes protections that let carriers form alliances and cooperate on schedules, revenues, and even code-sharing, effectively enabling them to make deals with one another across markets. This is what lets airlines operate more flexibly and coordinate internationally. An open-jaw trip is just a type of itinerary, not a policy about market freedom. Overbooking is a common practice unrelated to broad regulatory liberalization. A paper ticket is simply a form of ticketing, not a policy framework.

4. What tax is charged on passengers leaving a country?

- A. Departure Tax**
- B. Connection**
- C. Double Open-Jaw Trip**
- D. Economy Class**

Departure tax is a tax charged on passengers when they leave a country. It's imposed by some governments to fund airport and border-control services and is usually collected at the airport during check-in or at departure, sometimes being included in the ticket price. The other terms describe something different: a connection is a layover between flights; a double open-jaw trip is a specific travel itinerary; economy class is a fare category, not a tax.

5. What term describes a person who is placed on a list of people seeking a service that is sold out?

- A. Confirmed**
- B. Waitlisted**
- C. Overbooked**
- D. Cancelled**

When a service is sold out, the term used for someone who is awaiting an available seat is waitlisted. This means you don't have a confirmed seat yet, but you're on a priority queue to get one if a seat opens up—usually because of a cancellation or a no-show. Airlines often handle this by assigning priority based on factors like fare class, loyalty status, or how recently the request was made. If a seat becomes available and you're next in line, you'll be offered a seat and your status changes from waitlisted to confirmed. A confirmed status means you already have a guaranteed seat; overbooked describes a situation where more tickets were sold than there are seats, not an individual's status; cancelled means the service has been terminated.

6. In mileage terms, what denotes a point on an itinerary with a higher fare than the through fare between origin and destination?

- A. Higher intermediate point**
- B. Hub point**
- C. Midpoint fare point**
- D. Higher intermediate point (HIP)**

In mileage-based pricing, there is a threshold along an itinerary where adding an intermediate stop would push the distance from origin to that point beyond the direct distance to the destination. This threshold point is called the Higher Intermediate Point, abbreviated HIP. It marks where routing through the intermediate city would incur a higher fare than the through fare from origin to destination. The term HIP is the standard way to refer to this concept, which is why the correct option uses the acronym. Other terms like hub or midpoint aren't the standard way this threshold is described in mileage pricing.

7. What fee established in 2001 to pay for increased security measures?

- A. Airport surcharge**
- B. Fuel surcharge**
- C. Service charge**
- D. Security fee**

A fee was created specifically to fund the enhanced security measures that were put in place after 9/11. This charge appears on tickets as a security-related cost and is dedicated to paying for higher security measures like screenings and other TSA enhancements. It's different from other charges: an airport surcharge covers airport facilities, a fuel surcharge reflects fuel costs, and a general service charge covers routine service. Because this fee is purpose-built to cover security improvements, it's identified as the security fee.

8. What compensation is owed to a passenger who is bumped if the airline cannot get them to their destination within the originally scheduled time?

- A. Domestic Air Travel**
- B. Economy Class**
- C. Direct Flight**
- D. Denied Boarding Compensation**

When a passenger is involuntarily bumped from a flight due to overbooking and the airline cannot rebook them to arrive at their destination within the originally scheduled time, the passenger is entitled to Denied Boarding Compensation. That term specifically refers to the payment or other compensation provided because the traveler is denied boarding not by choice, but by the airline's overbooking and scheduling decisions. The exact amount and form of compensation can vary by country and airline policy, and often includes monetary payment, vouchers, meals, or hotel accommodations plus rebooking on the next available flight. The other options don't fit because they describe a travel attribute or service (Domestic Air Travel, Economy Class, Direct Flight) rather than a type of compensation.

9. What term describes the horizontal measurement of seat width?

- A. Seat width**
- B. Seat depth**
- C. Legroom**
- D. Seat pitch**

The horizontal measurement across the seat is seat width. It's the distance from the inner edge of one armrest to the inner edge of the opposite armrest—the width of the seat surface. Seat depth, in contrast, is how far the seat goes from front to back; legroom (knee room) is the space for your legs; and seat pitch is the front-to-back distance between rows, describing how much space there is to stretch along the cabin direction.

10. Which describes the conventional airline ticket that includes a booklet of coupons, including one kept by the passenger?

- A. Open-jaw trip**
- B. Open-skies policy**
- C. Overbook**
- D. Paper ticket**

Think about how tickets were issued in the past. The conventional airline ticket was a physical document issued as a booklet of flight coupons, with one coupon kept by the passenger for records. Each leg of the journey used its own coupon at check-in or boarding, and the passenger held onto a copy as proof of purchase. The other terms describe travel routing, airline policy, or a seating issue, not the ticket's physical form. So this description clearly points to the paper ticket.

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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://tapairtravel.examzify.com>

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

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