

# Wizz UK Assessment Day 1 Practice Exam (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. Which of the following supports does the CAA provide to airlines/operators?**
  - A. They can issue an AOC, provide crew attestations, and review/approve changes to manuals**
  - B. They fund airline routes**
  - C. They publish advertising materials**
  - D. They operate repair stations**
  
- 2. How should the seatbelt be worn when adopting the brace position (for pax)?**
  - A. As low and tight as possible.**
  - B. High and snug across the chest.**
  - C. Loosely over the hips.**
  - D. Fastened after takeoff.**
  
- 3. What are the steps in the fire fighting procedure?**
  - A. Alert, Check, locate, fight, inform**
  - B. Stop, Look, Listen, Act**
  - C. Prep, Plan, Proceed, Persuade**
  - D. Warn, Evacuate, Extinguish, Secure**
  
- 4. What is Standby?**
  - A. This is usually pre-notified and is a period of time in which a crew member is to be available to fly, position or doing any other duty without intervening the rest period.**
  - B. A mandatory rest period between flights**
  - C. The time the crew spends on the aircraft**
  - D. The time from landing to boarding**
  
- 5. Fumes are commonly hazardous and usually toxic. Which statement best reflects this?**
  - A. They are harmless in most cases**
  - B. They are hazardous and usually toxic**
  - C. They only affect the skin**
  - D. They are always visible and easy to detect**

- 6. Fumes are defined as which of the following?**
- A. Particles made of vapor, dust or smoke emitted by a substance due to heating, explosion or chemical reaction**
  - B. Gaseous emissions from water vapor**
  - C. Fine moisture particles produced by humid air**
  - D. Solid particles created by mechanical grinding**
- 7. How should you have your feet during the brace position (for pax)?**
- A. Flat on the floor and slightly behind the knees.**
  - B. Crossed over the knees.**
  - C. Raised on a footrest.**
  - D. Wedges under the seat.**
- 8. Which of the following would be considered a DG Limited item?**
- A. Perfumes**
  - B. Explosives**
  - C. Poisons**
  - D. Radioactive material**
- 9. Which term is used for a passenger who can walk inside the plane and up and down stairs, but needs a wheelchair for long distances in the airport?**
- A. WCHR**
  - B. WCHS**
  - C. WCHC**
  - D. INF**
- 10. What does AOC stand for?**
- A. Aircraft Operations Certificate**
  - B. Air Operators Certificate**
  - C. Aviation Operations Code**
  - D. Air Operator Compliance**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following supports does the CAA provide to airlines/operators?**

- A. They can issue an AOC, provide crew attestations, and review/approve changes to manuals**
- B. They fund airline routes**
- C. They publish advertising materials**
- D. They operate repair stations**

Regulators certify that an airline can operate, verify that crew are qualified, and approve the procedures the airline must follow. The CAA issues an Air Operator Certificate, which is the official permission to conduct commercial air transport and sets the operating specifications the airline must meet. It can issue crew attestations to confirm pilots and crew meet required training and competency standards. It also reviews and approves changes to the airline's manuals and operating procedures to ensure they align with safety rules and best practices. This isn't about funding routes, publishing ads, or running maintenance facilities. Those tasks belong to market decisions, marketing activities, and the airline's own or a separate maintenance organization, not the regulator.

**2. How should the seatbelt be worn when adopting the brace position (for pax)?**

- A. As low and tight as possible.**
- B. High and snug across the chest.**
- C. Loosely over the hips.**
- D. Fastened after takeoff.**

In the brace position, the belt should be worn low and tight across the hips. This places the restraint on the pelvis, which is better at absorbing crash forces and prevents you from sliding up under the belt, a movement that can cause serious abdominal injuries. If the belt sits high on the chest, it can ride up during impact and fail to restrain the torso effectively, increasing injury risk. A loose belt won't hold you in place, and fastening it after takeoff leaves you unrestrained during critical phases. So, the safest approach is keeping the belt as low and snug as possible.

**3. What are the steps in the fire fighting procedure?**

- A. Alert, Check, locate, fight, inform**
- B. Stop, Look, Listen, Act**
- C. Prep, Plan, Proceed, Persuade**
- D. Warn, Evacuate, Extinguish, Secure**

The steps are about a safe, ordered firefighting response: alert others to the danger, check your own safety, locate the fire if you can do so safely, attempt to fight only if it's safe and you have the right equipment, and finally inform the right people or emergency services. This sequence emphasizes getting people to safety first, then confirming conditions, then taking action only when safe, and ensuring authorities are notified. The option that matches this flow starts with Alert, then Check, then locate, then fight, and inform. It captures the practical order: raise the alarm, ensure safety, identify where the fire is, choose to fight only if safe, and inform responders. Other sequences either omit key safety or situational steps, or focus on evacuation or persuasion rather than the measured firefighting process.

#### 4. What is Standby?

- A. This is usually pre-notified and is a period of time in which a crew member is to be available to fly, position or doing any other duty without intervening the rest period.**
- B. A mandatory rest period between flights**
- C. The time the crew spends on the aircraft**
- D. The time from landing to boarding**

Standby is the on-call readiness window for crew. It's a pre-notified period when a crew member must remain available to fly, reposition, or perform any duty, and they must be ready to report without an intervening rest period once called. This keeps flexibility in operations, letting flights be covered quickly when needed. It isn't a rest period, so it doesn't imply taking time off to recover. It also isn't simply the time spent on the aircraft, nor the time from landing to boarding. Standby is about being available and ready to take duty if required.

#### 5. Fumes are commonly hazardous and usually toxic. Which statement best reflects this?

- A. They are harmless in most cases**
- B. They are hazardous and usually toxic**
- C. They only affect the skin**
- D. They are always visible and easy to detect**

Fumes are airborne hazards that form when a solid or liquid is heated or a chemical reaction occurs, creating tiny particles or gases that you can breathe in. Because exposure happens mainly through inhalation, they're often toxic and can affect the respiratory system, eyes, and other organs. That makes the statement that fumes are hazardous and usually toxic the best reflection of their nature. It's not accurate to say they're harmless in most cases, nor that they only affect the skin, and many fumes aren't visible or easy to detect—colorless or odorless fumes can pose risk even when they seem imperceptible.

#### 6. Fumes are defined as which of the following?

- A. Particles made of vapor, dust or smoke emitted by a substance due to heating, explosion or chemical reaction**
- B. Gaseous emissions from water vapor**
- C. Fine moisture particles produced by humid air**
- D. Solid particles created by mechanical grinding**

Fumes are tiny solid particles that form when a substance is heated or subjected to a chemical reaction enough to vaporize some of it, and those vapors then condense into fine particles that float in the air. The best description captures this idea by referring to particles emitted due to heating, an explosion, or a chemical reaction, since those processes cause vaporization and subsequent condensation into airborne particles. This differs from gases like water vapor (which is invisible), from moisture droplets produced by humidity (mist), or from solid particles created by grinding (dust), none of which describe the vaporization-condensation process that defines fumes.

**7. How should you have your feet during the brace position (for pax)?**

- A. Flat on the floor and slightly behind the knees.**
- B. Crossed over the knees.**
- C. Raised on a footrest.**
- D. Wedges under the seat.**

During the brace, the goal is to create a stable, compact posture that resists the forward surge of the body and protects the legs. Keeping both feet flat on the floor gives a solid base and prevents the feet from sliding or being crushed by the seat in front. Positioning the feet slightly behind the knees helps align the legs so the knees don't collide with the seatback and keeps the lower legs within a protected area, reducing the chance of leg injuries during a sudden deceleration. Crossing the legs can create awkward angles and restrictions that increase injury risk, raising the feet on a footrest leaves them exposed to impact, and wedges under the seat don't provide the same stable, protective base or facilitate safe evacuation.

**8. Which of the following would be considered a DG Limited item?**

- A. Perfumes**
- B. Explosives**
- C. Poisons**
- D. Radioactive material**

Dangerous goods in limited quantities are dangerous items that can be shipped under simplified rules because the amount in each package is small, reducing risk. Perfumes fit this idea well: they are consumer products that contain flammable liquids, but the quantity per bottle is typically limited, so they can be shipped under DG Limited provisions as long as the stated limits are met and proper labeling is used. The other options—explosives, poisons, and radioactive material—are high-hazard categories that require full, specialized handling and packaging under dangerous goods regulations, so they do not qualify as DG Limited.

**9. Which term is used for a passenger who can walk inside the plane and up and down stairs, but needs a wheelchair for long distances in the airport?**

**A. WCHR**

**B. WCHS**

**C. WCHC**

**D. INF**

In aviation mobility codes, each label describes how much help a passenger needs with walking and with getting around the airport versus the aircraft. The scenario you described—someone who can walk inside the plane and go up and down stairs, but needs a wheelchair for long distances in the airport—matches the label for a passenger who can walk for short distances (inside the aircraft and on stairs) but requires a wheelchair for longer terminal distances. That's the WCHR category. This differs from others in the system: some indicate a need for a wheelchair throughout the journey or for most movements, while others are used for those who don't require a wheelchair at all or who are infants. The important idea is the mix of walking ability and where the wheelchair is needed, and the described mix fits WCHR most closely.

**10. What does AOC stand for?**

**A. Aircraft Operations Certificate**

**B. Air Operators Certificate**

**C. Aviation Operations Code**

**D. Air Operator Compliance**

In aviation, AOC refers to the certificate that authorizes an operator to conduct commercial air transport. This Air Operator Certificate (often written as Air Operator's Certificate) is issued by the national civil aviation authority and confirms the operator meets all safety, maintenance, training, and operating requirements. It also defines the scope of operations, including which aircraft can be used and what routes or services may be conducted. The other options don't reflect this official authorization issued to run commercial flights, which is why the stated term is the correct match.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://wizzukassmtday1.examzify.com>**

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

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