

WIZZ UK ASSESSMENT DAY 1 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 is a security search?

- A. Inspection of the interior and accessible exterior of the aircraft to try detect if there are any prohibited items or anything which may jeopardize the security of the aircraft
- B. Inspection of cockpit only
- C. Search of passenger baggage only
- D. Inspection of weather and routes

2. Which turbulence intensity corresponds to a rise or drop up to 30 meters?

- A. Severe.
- B. Light.
- C. Moderate.
- D. None of the above.

3. In the SAMPLE assessment, what does the A stand for?

- A. Allergies
- B. Medication
- C. Previous Medical History/Pregnancy
- D. Last Oral Intake

4. If lift exceeds weight, what happens?

- A. The aircraft will sink
- B. The aircraft will accelerate forward
- C. The aircraft will climb or stay aloft
- D. The aircraft will stall

5. What is the Duty Period?

- A. This is the time from when reporting for duty to then being relieved of all duties including any post-flight duties
- B. The time from engines on to engines off
- C. The time from takeoff to landing
- D. The time from standby to duty

- 6. What does FDP stand for?**
- A. Flight Duty Period
 - B. Flight Departure Plan
 - C. Final Duty Procedure
 - D. Flight Data Period
- 7. Which of the following statements is correct about dangerous goods when transported by air?**
- A. They may be forbidden, limited, or part of aircraft equipment.
 - B. They are always allowed without restrictions.
 - C. They require no authority approval.
 - D. They are never restricted.
- 8. Which ICAO annex is for security?**
- A. Annex 17
 - B. Annex 9
 - C. Annex 14
 - D. Annex 8
- 9. Which statement best identifies passengers potentially disruptive?**
- A. Deportees
 - B. Inadmissible passengers
 - C. A person in lawful custody
 - D. All of the above
- 10. Is membership in EASA mandatory for EU states?**
- A. No
 - B. It is optional for some states
 - C. Yes
 - D. Only for states with a certain size

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a security search?

- A. Inspection of the interior and accessible exterior of the aircraft to try detect if there are any prohibited items or anything which may jeopardize the security of the aircraft**
- B. Inspection of cockpit only
- C. Search of passenger baggage only
- D. Inspection of weather and routes

A security search is the comprehensive inspection of the aircraft's interior and any exterior areas that are accessible, done to detect prohibited items or anything that could jeopardize the flight's security. This means checking cabins, compartments, doors, and nearby exterior surfaces that can be reached without special equipment, to ensure no dangerous items are present. It goes beyond just looking in the cockpit, beyond baggage, or beyond evaluating weather and routes, since those are different tasks and don't address the overall security of the aircraft.

2. Which turbulence intensity corresponds to a rise or drop up to 30 meters?

- A. Severe.**
- B. Light.
- C. Moderate.
- D. None of the above.

Understanding turbulence intensity means linking how strong the vertical motions are to the category of turbulence. Light turbulence involves small altitude changes and feels like gentle bumps; moderate turbulence brings more noticeable but still manageable changes. Severe turbulence, by contrast, involves large, abrupt vertical motions that can produce significant altitude swings. A rise or drop of up to about 30 meters is a substantial vertical swing, which aligns with severe turbulence. In such conditions, you'd expect large jolts and the need for strong corrective action to maintain the flight path. The other categories describe smaller vertical movements, so they don't fit a 30-meter change as well.

3. In the SAMPLE assessment, what does the A stand for?

- A. Allergies**
- B. Medication
- C. Previous Medical History/Pregnancy
- D. Last Oral Intake

In a SAMPLE assessment, the element represented by the letter is Allergies. This part asks whether the patient has any known allergies to medications, foods, or other substances and what reactions they've had. Knowing allergies is crucial because it guides safe treatment decisions and helps prevent administering something that could trigger a severe reaction or anaphylaxis. For example, if a patient is allergic to penicillin or latex, those must be avoided and alternatives considered. The other components—Symptoms, Medications, Past medical history (including pregnancy where relevant), Last oral intake, and Events—address different important pieces of information, but they do not answer the allergy question.

4. If lift exceeds weight, what happens?

- A. The aircraft will sink
- B. The aircraft will accelerate forward
- C. The aircraft will climb or stay aloft**
- D. The aircraft will stall

The important idea here is vertical force balance: lift versus weight. Lift pushing up against gravity creates the net vertical force. When lift is greater than weight, there's a positive upward force, so the aircraft rises and climbs (or continues to rise if already climbing). In steady level flight lift would need to equal weight, so this situation specifically drives ascent. Thrust and drag affect forward speed, not the vertical balance, while a sink would happen if lift were less than weight, and a stall involves a loss of lift due to a high angle of attack, not simply lift exceeding weight.

5. What is the Duty Period?

- A. This is the time from when reporting for duty to then being relieved of all duties including any post-flight duties**
- B. The time from engines on to engines off
- C. The time from takeoff to landing
- D. The time from standby to duty

Duty period covers the entire span when crew are on duty, starting the moment they report for duty and finishing when they are released from all duties, including post-flight responsibilities. This is broader than flight time, which is just engines on to engines off, or the actual flying portion from takeoff to landing. Including post-flight duties matters because tasks like handovers, paperwork, and debriefs can extend the time a crew is considered on duty. So, defining it as the period from reporting for duty to being relieved of all duties captures the full window of responsibility.

6. What does FDP stand for?

- A. Flight Duty Period**
- B. Flight Departure Plan
- C. Final Duty Procedure
- D. Flight Data Period

Flight Duty Period is the stretch of time from when a crew member reports for duty until they are released, covering pre-flight preparation, the actual flight, and post-flight duties. This term is used to define the work window that regulators use to manage fatigue and ensure crews have adequate rest between duties. The other phrases aren't standard terms for this concept: they imply planning, a concluding procedure, or data handling, none of which describe the crew's duty window. So the correct understanding is that FDP stands for Flight Duty Period.

7. Which of the following statements is correct about dangerous goods when transported by air?

- A. They may be forbidden, limited, or part of aircraft equipment.**
- B. They are always allowed without restrictions.
- C. They require no authority approval.
- D. They are never restricted.

Air transport of dangerous goods is tightly controlled. Regulations allow dangerous goods only under specific conditions, and not everything can be carried. Some items are completely forbidden, some are allowed only in limited quantities or under strict packaging and documentation, and others may be carried because they form part of the aircraft's required equipment. This is why the statement that dangerous goods may be forbidden, limited, or part of aircraft equipment is correct: it reflects the range of possibilities permitted by safety rules. The other options imply universal permission, no approvals, or no restrictions, which contradict how aviation safety regulations actually work.

8. Which ICAO annex is for security?

- A. Annex 17**
- B. Annex 9
- C. Annex 14
- D. Annex 8

Security is addressed by the annex dedicated to preventing unlawful interference in international aviation. It sets the standards and recommended practices for how states, airports, and operators implement security measures, including screening, access control, and security management. The other annexes cover different areas: facilitation of border processes, design and operations of aerodromes, and the technical airworthiness of aircraft. So this annex is the correct one for security.

9. Which statement best identifies passengers potentially disruptive?

- A. Deportees
- B. Inadmissible passengers
- C. A person in lawful custody
- D. All of the above**

Disruption risk comes from passengers whose situation around travel is already unsettled or controlled by authorities. Deportees may be anxious about their return, which can lead to tense behavior in the confined cabin. Inadmissible passengers, those not allowed to travel due to visa or entry issues, can become frustrated or resistant, increasing the chance of disruption. A person in lawful custody is under closely controlled conditions and, if not managed properly, can pose risks or require additional handling to prevent disturbances. Because each of these scenarios carries potential for disruption, the most complete and safest choice is the one that includes all three groups.

10. Is membership in EASA mandatory for EU states?

- A. No
- B. It is optional for some states
- C. Yes
- D. Only for states with a certain size

EASA acts as the central aviation safety regulator for the European Union, creating a single set of rules that all EU member states must follow and enforcing them across the union. Because being in the EU comes with agreeing to these shared standards and delegating regulatory authority to EASA, membership isn't optional or dependent on size. All EU states participate by design, to ensure consistent safety compliance and certification throughout the bloc. That's why the statement asserting that membership is mandatory for EU states is the right one. Other options imply exceptions or alternatives that don't align with how the EU standardizes aviation safety.

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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://wizzukassmtday1.examzify.com>

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

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