PRACTICE EXAM 11: FAST SIMULATION (150 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 150 questions. Work from the facts in each item, choose one best answer, and review every miss or guess. The public FAST description does not disclose every live-test mechanic, so use the current administrator or employer instructions for actual timing, permitted materials, and test-day requirements.

1. On Flight LM-286, which questions can help assess a responsive person with a reported headache?

A. Ask only whether the person wants the crew to leave.
B. Ask for a diagnosis so the responder can skip the assessment.
C. Ask nearby passengers to decide which medical history matters.
D. Ask about symptoms, allergies, medications, and relevant conditions within the trained process.

2. On Flight LM-286, a special-assistance handoff is needed at the forward entry. Which information is most useful?

A. Share a broad description without identifying the next responsible role.
B. State the person's location, requested assistance, current status, and receiving role.
C. Give a private medical conclusion not supported by observation.
D. Tell the passenger to repeat the full story to every employee.

3. On Flight LM-286, a code is written as LM-286 in one place and LM-286 with characters reversed in another. What error is shown?

A. Omission.
B. Scope shift.
C. Transposition.
D. Role mismatch.

4. On Flight LM-286, two tasks compete at the forward entry. Which principle should decide priority?

A. Choose the task that takes the least effort.
B. Address the task with the greater urgency and consequence first.
C. Choose the task requested by the loudest person.
D. Choose the task that was planned earlier even if conditions changed.

5. On Flight LM-286, a passenger concern at the forward entry is minor but repeated. What is a proportional response?

A. Treat it as a crisis immediately without observing behavior.
B. Ignore it because the first instance seemed minor.
C. Grant every request so the interaction cannot become difficult.
D. Clarify the concern, set the applicable boundary, and escalate if risk grows.

6. On Flight LM-286, a passenger repeatedly refuses an instruction that protects the required cabin checks are in progress. What should happen?

A. Set a clear boundary, communicate the risk, and use the escalation process.
B. Continue negotiating privately without involving the responsible crew.
C. Ignore the refusal unless another passenger complains.
D. Use an insulting label so the passenger understands the seriousness.

7. On Flight LM-286, a passage about the forward entry repeats the phrase 'usable access.' What anchor should you use?

A. Choose the answer with the most general safety language.
B. Search for the sentence explaining what makes access usable in that passage.
C. Use a remembered cabin rule without returning to the passage.
D. Select the option that mentions the location but changes the condition.

8. On Flight LM-286, what is the purpose of a read-back after a critical crew message?

A. Confirm that the receiver heard the essential information accurately.
B. Make the message longer so it sounds more formal.
C. Replace the need to identify the action or location.
D. Allow the sender to avoid checking whether the task was completed.

9. On Flight LM-286, a notice describes a delay but gives no confirmed arrival time. What is the safest answer to 'What arrival time is stated?'

A. The time printed on the prior schedule.
B. The most likely time based on the delay length.
C. The time a passenger expects to arrive.
D. No confirmed arrival time is stated.

10. On Flight LM-286, which passenger-facing instruction is clearest during a cabin inspection?

A. Use technical language without explaining what the passenger should do.
B. Offer reassurance without stating the required passenger action.
C. State the requirement, give a brief reason, and name the next action.
D. Repeat the same sentence even after the passenger shows confusion.

11. On Flight LM-286, during a cabin inspection, which monitoring habit best supports cabin safety?

A. Focus on service and assume unusual details will be reported.
B. Update the cabin picture and act on meaningful changes promptly.
C. Give every small detail equal attention regardless of consequence.
D. Rely on the earlier briefing even after conditions change.

12. On Flight LM-286, a passenger feels faint near the forward entry. What should guide the next step?

A. Protect the scene, assess the person, call for help, and follow trained care.
B. Move the person quickly without checking the surroundings or condition.
C. Assume the event is harmless because faint feelings are common.
D. Provide an unapproved remedy before asking about symptoms or history.

13. On Flight LM-286, which question should a writer ask before sending a record?

A. Does the record sound confident enough to avoid questions?
B. Can the record be shortened by removing the source field?
C. Would a reader infer the missing actor from the context?
D. Who supplied the information, who receives it, and what action depends on it?

14. On Flight LM-286, what should a first-aid record distinguish?

A. Diagnosis, blame, and speculation about what probably happened.
B. Only the final outcome, without the sequence that produced it.
C. A guessed time or detail added to avoid an incomplete field.
D. Observed facts, reported statements, actions taken, notifications, and unresolved follow-up.

15. On Flight LM-286, a paragraph describes an overhead-bin item, a verification step, and a follow-up record. What is its main point?

A. The object is the only important feature of the operation.
B. Records matter only after a serious emergency occurs.
C. Accurate verification and follow-up keep the operation usable and accountable.
D. Passenger comfort should replace verification when the schedule is busy.

16. On Flight LM-286, a passage says, 'The supervisor confirmed the report after the writer compared it with the source.' Who compared the report?

A. The writer.
B. The supervisor.
C. The source.
D. The passenger.

17. On Flight LM-286, a record lists 'Gate LM-286, seat 28, departure 18:35.' Which detail is a seat identifier?

A. Gate LM-286.
B. Departure 18:35.
C. Seat 28.
D. The record title.

18. On Flight LM-286, what is the purpose of a passenger safety briefing?

A. Complete a ritual without checking whether the information is understood.
B. Give usable information about safety controls, exits, restraints, and relevant actions.
C. Replace the aircraft safety card and operator procedure entirely.
D. Provide service information while leaving emergency actions unstated.

19. On Flight LM-286, a short notice lists: check access, secure equipment, notify the lead, then record the result. What is the stated sequence?

A. Record the result, then check access and decide whether to notify anyone.
B. Notify the lead, record the result, and secure equipment if needed.
C. Secure equipment first, skip the access check, and announce the result.
D. Check access, secure equipment, notify the lead, and record the result.

20. On Flight LM-286, a carry-on item near the forward entry narrows access. Which operational principle applies?

A. Restore usable access and follow the applicable stowage or reporting procedure.
B. Leave it in place because passengers can step around it.
C. Move it informally without checking who owns the area or procedure.
D. Wait until an emergency makes the access problem obvious.

21. On Flight LM-286, which option preserves the scope of 'Only the receiving crew records the unresolved item'?

A. Any crew member records the item whenever convenient.
B. The departing crew records every unresolved item.
C. The receiving crew records the unresolved item.
D. The item is recorded before responsibility changes.

22. On Flight LM-286, a passenger asks for a plain-language explanation. Which approach best respects the person?

A. Choose a method based only on the passenger's appearance.
B. Ask what assistance works, explain the available process, and coordinate it.
C. Refuse to discuss the need because special assistance is inconvenient.
D. Promise a specific accommodation before checking the operation.

23. On Flight LM-286, what should a decision log record after a difficult practice scenario?

A. The first thought, final choice, controlling evidence, and repair for the error.
B. Only the final answer so the original reasoning is forgotten.
C. A score without identifying whether the miss was content or process.
D. A general promise to pay more attention next time.

24. On Flight LM-286, how should a medical concern be discussed in a crowded cabin?

A. Repeat the person's history loudly so nearby passengers can assist.
B. Keep the condition from every crew member to protect privacy.
C. Use a dramatic label even though the cause is uncertain.
D. Limit unnecessary exposure while sharing essential facts with the responsible crew.

25. On Flight LM-286, which option is most reversible when the facts about the required cabin checks are in progress remain incomplete?

A. An irreversible movement that changes the cabin before coordination.
B. A protective, information-gathering step that preserves later choices.
C. A public accusation that cannot be withdrawn easily.
D. A confident record entry that turns an assumption into a fact.

26. On Flight LM-286, smoke is reported near the forward entry. What is the strongest response principle?

A. Treat the report as a service interruption until flames are visible.
B. Ask passengers to investigate so the crew can continue service.
C. Communicate the location, protect people, and follow the trained fire or smoke procedure.
D. Wait for certainty about the source before reporting the observation.

27. On Flight LM-286, a junior crew member observes a narrowed aisle. What is the strongest professional action?

A. Keep silent because only the lead is allowed to notice hazards.
B. Mention it casually later without identifying the location or condition.
C. Communicate the observation clearly even if another crew member leads.
D. Correct it privately without telling the crew what changed.

28. On Flight LM-286, a message contains an uncertain time and a confirmed location. How should it be written?

A. Treat both fields as confirmed because they appear together.
B. State the location as confirmed and label the time as unverified.
C. Remove the location so the uncertainty is consistent.
D. Guess the time from the phase of flight.

29. On Flight LM-286, a procedure says, 'The crew may begin service after the signal is off unless the flight deck advises otherwise.' What controls?

A. The signal alone because the exception can be ignored.
B. The flight deck advice alone even when no signal condition is stated.
C. The general idea that service should begin as soon as possible.
D. The service condition includes both the signal and the stated exception.

30. On Flight LM-286, two tasks occur at once during a cabin inspection. What is the best coordination pattern?

A. Protect the immediate condition, delegate a clear task, and confirm the handoff.
B. Perform both tasks alone without telling anyone what changed.
C. Ask everyone to help without assigning a specific responsibility.
D. Delay the urgent task until the routine task is completely finished.

31. On Flight LM-286, what should guide an exit decision during an emergency near the forward entry?

A. Use the exit that is usable and directed by the current conditions and procedure.
B. Always use the nearest door regardless of smoke, debris, or water.
C. Let passengers select exits independently without crew direction.
D. Keep using the original route even after it becomes hazardous.

32. On Flight LM-286, a trained responder and a clear exit path are both limited resources. What should the crew do?

A. Use every resource on the first request received regardless of risk.
B. Wait until resources are unlimited before taking any action.
C. Let each person choose a resource without communicating the priority.
D. Protect the most consequential condition while assigning or delaying lower-risk work.

33. On Flight LM-286, if a safety instruction conflicts with a routine service request during a cabin inspection, what should control?

A. Continue the service request because it was made first.
B. Ask the passenger to decide which instruction has priority.
C. Follow the safety instruction and address the service request when the condition permits.
D. Ignore both instructions until the cabin becomes quiet.

34. On Flight LM-286, during deplaning at the forward entry, which responsibility best reflects the crew role?

A. Leave immediately because the service portion of the flight is over.
B. Manage safe flow, provide needed assistance, check the cabin, and report follow-up.
C. Allow passengers to choose any route without crew direction.
D. Record only complaints while ignoring cabin and assistance needs.

35. On Flight LM-286, which information belongs in a useful report after an event at the forward entry?

A. Phase, location, observed facts, actions, notifications, and unresolved follow-up.
B. A dramatic conclusion about who caused the event and why.
C. A vague sentence saying the matter was handled successfully.
D. A guessed detail added to make the record appear complete.

36. On Flight LM-286, at the forward entry, which responsibility most commonly belongs to a gate agent?

A. Repair an aircraft system without a maintenance authorization.
B. Control cabin emergency equipment after the aircraft departs.
C. Decide medical treatment without a trained responder or procedure.
D. Manage passenger flow, boarding information, and gate documentation.

37. On Flight LM-286, which statement preserves the negative qualifier in this instruction: 'Do not move the device until the lead confirms the route'?

A. Move the device after checking the route yourself.
B. The device may be moved whenever the route appears clear.
C. The device must remain in place until the lead confirms the route.
D. The lead confirms the route after the device is moved.

38. On Flight LM-286, when a narrowed aisle appears at the forward entry, which question should come first?

A. What immediate condition could cause the greatest harm if left unaddressed?
B. Which routine task would be most convenient to finish now?
C. Which response would make the passenger most pleased immediately?
D. Which familiar phrase can be used without reading the situation?

39. On Flight LM-286, which cabin cue during a cabin inspection deserves prompt attention?

A. A minor service preference that can safely wait for completion.
B. A blocked path, smoke report, loose item, or unresponsive person.
C. A familiar routine detail with no observed change or hazard.
D. A passenger's preferred beverage when the cabin is stable.

40. On Flight LM-286, a passenger reports difficulty breathing but remains able to answer. What is the best approach?

A. Dismiss it because the passenger can still speak.
B. Treat the report seriously, obtain help, assess as trained, and monitor for change.
C. Declare the cause from the symptom before assessing the person.
D. Wait for the passenger to become unresponsive before calling.

41. On Flight LM-286, a noisy environment has caused several copying errors. What concentration loop is strongest?

A. Copy quickly and rely on memory after the interruption.
B. Skip the read-back because the identifier looks familiar.
C. Ask someone else to guess which field was intended.
D. Pause, compare with the source, read back, confirm, and record.

42. On Flight LM-286, a passenger asks for a gate update, but the source is not confirmed. What is best?

A. Give the earlier gate as final to reduce passenger anxiety.
B. Guess the most likely gate from the airport layout.
C. State what is known, identify the uncertainty, and verify the responsible source.
D. Say nothing until the passenger discovers the change independently.

43. On Flight LM-286, during an evacuation or serious onboard threat, what is the reasoning order?

A. Complete service, write a report, and let passengers choose what happens.
B. Wait for perfect information before taking any protective action.
C. Recognize the hazard, protect people, communicate, direct movement, and hand off facts.
D. Focus on comfort first and address access or movement later.

44. On Flight LM-286, a passage says a local procedure may vary by aircraft and operator. What does the passage not establish?

A. That the procedure has a purpose in the stated operation.

B. That current instructions should be followed for the aircraft described.
C. That the local variation is relevant to interpreting the notice.
D. A universal exact sequence for every aircraft and operator.

45. On Flight LM-286, a responsive person reports a reported headache but shows no obvious life threat. What comes next?

A. Conduct a focused interview and check while monitoring for change.
B. Declare a diagnosis from the single reported symptom.
C. End the assessment because no life threat is immediately visible.
D. Give advanced treatment outside the responder's training.

46. On Flight LM-286, a child and accompanying adult need help during a cabin inspection. What is the best approach?

A. Give a complex instruction to the child without checking understanding.
B. Explain the next step clearly and coordinate assistance with the responsible adult.
C. Assume the adult's needs without asking what support is useful.
D. Ignore the family until the routine service is complete.

47. On Flight LM-286, which words deserve special attention in a reasoning item?

A. Decorative adjectives that make the story sound more serious.
B. If, unless, except, only, first, and immediately.
C. Repeated nouns that do not change the condition or timing.
D. Polite phrases that contain no action, limit, or exception.

48. On Flight LM-286, a passage says a passenger requested a plain-language explanation, and the crew arranged it through the gate team. What is supported?

A. The assistance was requested and arranged through the gate team.

B. The passenger required a specific medical diagnosis.
C. The gate team decided every detail of the flight operation.
D. The assistance was completed without any need for a handoff.

49. On Flight LM-286, which record practice best supports a handoff about LM-286?

A. Replace uncertain fields with values from a similar flight.
B. Record only the final conclusion and omit earlier observations.
C. Use a general note that cannot identify the responsible function.
D. Preserve the identifier, location, timing, condition, action, and source.

50. On Flight LM-286, when a restraint instruction is active during a cabin inspection, what should passengers be told?

A. Continue moving if a service request is important enough.
B. Decide individually whether the instruction seems necessary.
C. Follow the instruction and wait for the applicable safe condition before moving.
D. Ignore the instruction when the aisle appears clear.

51. On Flight LM-286, turbulence begins while an overhead-bin item is being used. What is the best first response?

A. Continue the service until every passenger has been served.
B. Secure the work area, protect passengers, and communicate the change.
C. Ask passengers to manage the unsecured equipment themselves.
D. Wait for a later announcement before changing the work plan.

52. On Flight LM-286, the crew does not know whether a question about stowage can be provided. What should happen?

A. Verify with the responsible source before giving a definite answer.

B. Say yes because the request sounds reasonable.
C. Say no because uncertainty is inconvenient to explain.
D. Copy an answer from a different flight or carrier.

53. On Flight LM-286, which description best fits a lavatory on an aircraft?

A. A public gate office that controls boarding documentation.
B. A maintenance bay used to repair aircraft systems in flight.
C. A flight-deck station that assigns crew responsibilities.
D. A passenger-use facility that requires monitoring and safe access.

54. On Flight LM-286, a passenger disagrees with a safety rule involving an overhead-bin item. What is the best response?

A. State the requirement respectfully and offer a safe alternative when available.
B. Grant an exception because the passenger is upset.
C. Argue until the passenger admits the rule is reasonable.
D. Shame the passenger in front of others to gain compliance.

55. On Flight LM-286, what is the strongest readiness standard for an unfamiliar FAST item?

A. Recall a polished phrase even when the facts are different.
B. Choose the most accommodating action without checking the risk.
C. Use a repeatable process to identify the cue, role, condition, and safe next step.
D. Wait for the question to resemble a memorized example exactly.

56. On Flight LM-286, a person has life-threatening bleeding at the forward entry. What is the strongest first response?

A. Ask the person to walk around so the source can be observed.
B. Protect the scene, call for help, and control bleeding within training.

C. Cover the event with a public announcement before taking action.
D. Assume the bleeding will stop because the person remains calm.

57. On Flight LM-286, why is reassessment important after initial care for a reported headache?

A. The first action guarantees that the event is resolved.
B. Reassessment is needed only if the passenger requests it.
C. A completed report makes further observation unnecessary.
D. The person's condition can change, so the crew must continue observing and communicating.

58. On Flight LM-286, a notice says 'Do not release the item,' but the record omits the word 'not.' What error occurred?

A. A harmless style change.
B. A location change with no operational effect.
C. Omission of a controlling word.
D. A correct clarification of the original instruction.

59. On Flight LM-286, which question best tests the likely outcome of an option about the required cabin checks are in progress?

A. Does this choice sound confident when read quickly?
B. Would the passenger prefer this answer even if it is unsafe?
C. Will this choice reduce risk and leave the next person with usable information?
D. Can the choice avoid involving another role?

60. On Flight LM-286, during a cabin inspection, a passenger requests a question about stowage while a narrowed aisle. What should happen first?

A. Complete the request before checking the cabin condition.
B. Promise an exception so the passenger will not complain.

C. Ask the passenger to decide which priority should apply.
D. Address or report the hazard, then explain the safe service option.

61. On Flight LM-286, which check best demonstrates readiness before a cabin inspection?

A. Assume the previous setup remains correct for this operation.
B. Verify required equipment, usable access, restraints, and relevant conditions.
C. Inspect visible cleanliness while leaving equipment unverified.
D. Wait for passengers to identify problems after movement begins.

62. On Flight LM-286, during a decompression scenario, which approach is safest for a FAST item?

A. Protect breathing, use trained equipment, communicate, and follow the aircraft procedure.
B. Rely on a memorized sentence that ignores the aircraft procedure.
C. Wait for passengers to identify the correct equipment themselves.
D. Continue routine service until the flight deck gives a detailed explanation.

63. On Flight LM-286, how should equipment such as the approved response resources be used?

A. Use it only as trained and according to the current aircraft or operator procedure.
B. Use it creatively whenever the standard method feels inconvenient.
C. Treat its presence as proof that every condition can be treated.
D. Let an untrained bystander decide how the equipment should work.

64. On Flight LM-286, which sentence makes the actor and action clearest?

A. The blocked aisle was handled by the situation.
B. Operations was informed about it by someone.
C. The lead crew member reported the blocked aisle to operations.
D. There was a report regarding the aisle condition.

65. On Flight LM-286, a passenger needs a communication adjustment at the forward entry. Which choice is strongest?

A. Add more technical vocabulary to demonstrate professionalism.
B. Use plain language, an appropriate method, and a check for understanding.
C. Speak only to a companion instead of the passenger.
D. Repeat the original wording without checking whether it worked.

66. On Flight LM-286, why is an aisle near the forward entry operationally important?

A. It is primarily a storage area for unsecured passenger belongings.
B. It can be blocked temporarily whenever service work is busy.
C. It has no relationship to emergency movement or crew access.
D. It provides a movement and access path that must remain usable.

67. On Flight LM-286, what does the boarding phase generally involve?

A. Completing postflight reports after every passenger has left.
B. Handling aircraft maintenance without passenger or crew coordination.
C. Moving passengers into the cabin while verifying flow, seating, and stowage.
D. Treating all schedule information as final and unchangeable.

68. On Flight LM-286, a record lists flight LM-286, seat 28, and gate the forward entry. What should be checked first when two records look similar?

A. Compare each identifier field directly with its source.
B. Choose the record with the cleaner overall appearance.
C. Assume the most recent-looking record is correct.
D. Read only the passenger name and ignore the other fields.

69. On Flight LM-286, why can a turnaround require careful coordination?

A. A turnaround removes the need to verify aircraft or cabin conditions.
B. Cleaning, catering, maintenance, security, gate, and crew tasks may overlap.
C. Only passenger-service work continues after the previous flight ends.
D. Any person near the aircraft may enter and change equipment.

70. On Flight LM-286, a passenger using a mobility device needs help near the forward entry. What is most appropriate?

A. Move the device without consent so the aisle looks clearer.
B. Assume the passenger needs physical handling without asking.
C. Delay all assistance until the passenger reaches the door alone.
D. Ask about the needed support and coordinate assistance within the procedure.

71. On Flight LM-286, which statement best separates empathy from the decision rule?

A. Change the requirement whenever a passenger sounds distressed.
B. Acknowledge frustration while still applying the safety or operating requirement.
C. Ignore emotion completely so the rule remains consistent.
D. Use a sympathetic tone as a substitute for taking action.

72. On Flight LM-286, which is an early warning sign during a cabin inspection?

A. A small change that narrows access, reduces clarity, or signals deterioration.
B. A routine detail that remains unchanged and well understood.
C. A completed task with no unresolved condition.
D. A preference that has no safety or timing consequence.

73. On Flight LM-286, a passage explains that an item may be present but inaccessible. What does that support?

A. Every present item is ready for immediate use.
B. Accessibility matters only for passenger service items.
C. Presence alone does not prove operational usability.
D. A checklist can replace a physical access check.

74. On Flight LM-286, which report sentence is most concise and useful?

A. There was an issue involving a bag that was dealt with.
B. The whole situation was handled in a professional manner.
C. A passenger thing happened, and someone was told about it.
D. At row 28, the crew secured the bag and notified the lead.

75. On Flight LM-286, a passenger message says, 'Use the alternate route if the marked exit is blocked.' What triggers the alternate route?

A. The passenger prefers a shorter route.
B. The marked exit is blocked.
C. The aircraft is at the gate.
D. The original route was mentioned earlier.

76. On Flight LM-286, a passenger asks for a result controlled by another function. What is the most honest reply?

A. Explain the crew's limit and connect the passenger with the responsible source.
B. Guarantee the result to make the interaction feel positive.
C. Pretend the request has already been approved.
D. Dismiss the passenger because the crew cannot decide it.

77. On Flight LM-286, a notice states, 'The gate agent confirms passenger status; the crew reports cabin readiness.' Who owns the readiness report?

A. The gate agent.
B. The passenger.
C. The maintenance team.
D. The crew.

78. On Flight LM-286, which description best distinguishes a public terminal from a controlled area?

A. Both areas have identical access rules whenever passengers are present.
B. A controlled area is simply a quieter part of the terminal.
C. The terminal serves public movement, while controlled areas limit access by authorization.
D. The public terminal requires more operational authority than the aircraft cabin.

79. On Flight LM-286, a procedure has an exception involving the required cabin checks are in progress. What should guide the answer?

A. Test whether the facts satisfy the stated condition before applying the general rule.
B. Apply the general rule without reading the limiting phrase.
C. Choose the exception because exceptions are always more important.
D. Ignore the condition because the action sounds professionally familiar.

80. On Flight LM-286, a detail in a report for LM-286 is unknown. What preserves record accuracy?

A. Estimate the value so the report will look complete.
B. Copy a similar value from another flight or passenger record.
C. Leave the record unchanged without noting that a field is unknown.
D. State the uncertainty and verify through the responsible source.

81. On Flight LM-286, which is a role-mismatch error?

A. Copying a code with one character in the wrong order.
B. Leaving out a word that limits when an action may occur.

C. Assigning the final operational decision to a person who only reports information.
D. Using a respectful sentence that states an unknown detail.

82. On Flight LM-286, when an overhead-bin item appears damaged, which role is most directly associated with technical follow-up?

A. A passenger waiting near the gate without technical training.
B. Maintenance personnel or the designated technical function.
C. A service employee who wants to keep the schedule moving.
D. A crew member who has not been assigned technical authority.

83. On Flight LM-286, what makes an operational announcement useful?

A. It gives the most reassuring estimate whether or not it is confirmed.
B. It repeats private details so all passengers hear the full story.
C. It uses broad language without identifying what passengers should do.
D. It states verified information, the affected audience, and the next action.

84. On Flight LM-286, what is the best way to translate a dense operational sentence?

A. Reduce it to the most familiar noun in the sentence.
B. Replace every technical term with a guessed definition.
C. Rewrite it as actor, action, object, condition, time, and place.
D. Read only the final clause because it usually contains the answer.

85. On Flight LM-286, before helping at the forward entry, what should a responder do first?

A. Begin questioning the person before noticing surrounding dangers.
B. Check scene safety and avoid entering an uncontrolled hazard.
C. Move every nearby passenger immediately without assessing the scene.
D. Assume the area is safe because the complaint sounds minor.

86. On Flight LM-286, when a medical event is reported at the forward entry, what should the responder request?

A. Specific help, appropriate equipment, and a clear assignment for monitoring or communication.
B. A general announcement without naming the needed resource.
C. Only a report writer while the person remains unassessed.
D. A crowd of volunteers to surround the person and offer guesses.

87. On Flight LM-286, a passenger is upset at the forward entry but continues listening. What response is strongest?

A. Promise a result that the crew cannot control.
B. Acknowledge the frustration, explain the limit, and provide a realistic next step.
C. Dismiss the emotion and repeat a bare rule.
D. Debate the passenger's attitude instead of addressing the request.

88. On Flight LM-286, a passenger's behavior at the forward entry begins to threaten others. What is the strongest response?

A. Create distance or protection, communicate the behavior, and obtain crew support.
B. Physically confront the person outside training or assigned authority.
C. Announce private security information to discourage the behavior.
D. Keep serving nearby passengers without reporting the escalation cue.

89. On Flight LM-286, which handoff about the required cabin checks are in progress is most useful to the next crew?

A. Say only that something unusual happened during the earlier phase.
B. Offer a confident conclusion without separating observation from interpretation.
C. Identify the location, phase, observed condition, action taken, and needed follow-up.

D. Pass along the passenger's concern without recording what the crew did.

90. On Flight LM-286, an item is present at the forward entry but cannot be used normally. What is the strongest response?

A. Hide the item so passengers will not notice the problem.
B. Mark it acceptable because the item is physically present.
C. Wait until the flight is complete before mentioning it.
D. Report the discrepancy through the required channel and follow escalation.

91. On Flight LM-286, a passenger is angry while a narrowed aisle is present. Which fact controls the immediate decision?

A. The hazard and the required safety response, not the emotional volume.
B. The passenger's anger because emotion always determines priority.
C. The crew member's wish to end the conversation quickly.
D. The most accommodating option regardless of the cabin condition.

92. On Flight LM-286, a passenger at the forward entry describes a need unclearly. What should the crew member do first?

A. Interrupt with a standard answer before hearing the concern.
B. Assume the request is only a complaint about service speed.
C. Promise the requested result before checking what is possible.
D. Listen, clarify the need, and identify the next safe step.

93. On Flight LM-286, a passenger at the forward entry may need a plain-language explanation. What should the crew member do?

A. Choose the assistance without asking so the process moves faster.
B. Ignore the need until the passenger makes a formal complaint.

C. Ask what assistance is needed and coordinate support suited to the request.
D. Announce the passenger's private information to the whole cabin.

94. On Flight LM-286, which fields should be compared in a passenger-impact record?

A. Only the title and the writer's preferred wording.
B. Identifier, person, location, date, time, quantity, status, and source.
C. The most visible field, with all other fields assumed to match.
D. The final status without checking the original identifier.

95. On Flight LM-286, a crew member sees the required cabin checks are in progress but lacks authority to make the final decision. What is best?

A. Make the final decision anyway so the process will be faster.
B. Do nothing because a different role owns the final authority.
C. Take the safe action within role, report the facts, and escalate the decision.
D. Ask a passenger to choose which operational decision should be made.

96. On Flight LM-286, why should exit-row seating be handled through criteria and briefing?

A. The passenger must be able and willing to perform the applicable functions.
B. The passenger may choose the row solely because it is convenient.
C. A premium fare automatically establishes suitability for the row.
D. A general announcement removes the need for individual explanation.

97. On Flight LM-286, a passenger reports nausea during a cabin inspection. Which response is most appropriate?

A. Diagnose the cause from the timing of the complaint.
B. Assess the person, keep the area safe, and provide trained support while monitoring.
C. Ignore the report because nausea is never an emergency.

D. Give medication or treatment outside the approved training and procedure.

98. On Flight LM-286, what is the operational distinction between landing and deplaning?

A. They are identical because both occur near the aircraft door.
B. Deplaning begins before the aircraft has reached the arrival phase.
C. Landing transfers every crew responsibility to the gate immediately.
D. Landing ends the flight movement phase; deplaning manages passenger flow afterward.

99. On Flight LM-286, during a briefing, an instruction from the relevant cabin procedure is incomplete. What is the best response?

A. Fill in the missing detail from a different aircraft or employer.
B. Ignore the gap because questioning a briefing may seem disruptive.
C. Begin the task and ask for clarification only if it fails.
D. Clarify the instruction before the work becomes time-critical.

100. On Flight LM-286, before landing during a cabin inspection, which cabin focus is most appropriate?

A. Complete optional service while leaving the cabin state unchanged.
B. Check restraints, seats, tables, aisles, stowage, and passenger instructions.
C. Check only the front rows because the rest can self-monitor.
D. Assume an earlier announcement guarantees every condition is ready.

101. On Flight LM-286, what is the main purpose of a crew briefing before a cabin inspection?

A. Create a shared picture of conditions, roles, and change triggers.
B. Discourage questions so the briefing can finish more quickly.
C. Repeat a schedule without discussing responsibilities or risks.
D. Replace the operator's written procedures with informal memory.

102. On Flight LM-286, which response best preserves dignity during a difficult passenger interaction?

A. Use public embarrassment to make compliance more likely.
B. Discuss the person's private circumstances with nearby passengers.
C. Address the required behavior privately when possible and keep the wording respectful.
D. Avoid any boundary so the interaction will feel comfortable.

103. On Flight LM-286, which transcription exactly matches the source code LM-286?

A. LM-286-1.
B. LM-2860.
C. LM-286.
D. LM-286 with the final character omitted.

104. On Flight LM-286, when a named operator procedure and a general habit conflict, which controls?

A. The habit remembered from a different aircraft or employer.
B. The response that creates the shortest conversation.
C. A universal sequence invented from the question's general topic.
D. The procedure identified by the scenario and applicable to the stated operation.

105. On Flight LM-286, when should you stop rereading a passage question?

A. When an option sounds professional even without textual support.
B. When one complete option is supported and alternatives change the text.
C. After reading only the first sentence of the passage.
D. When the topic feels familiar enough to answer from memory.

106. On Flight LM-286, a passenger cannot hear the standard announcement clearly. What adjustment is best?

A. Use an appropriate communication method and verify understanding.
B. Speak louder once while keeping the same unclear wording.
C. Assume the passenger understood because the announcement was repeated.
D. Ask another passenger to interpret private information publicly.

107. On Flight LM-286, a notice says, 'The update is valid through Friday; the scheduled departure remains subject to change.' Which statement is supported?

A. Departure is guaranteed through Friday.
B. The update expires before Friday begins.
C. The update is valid through Friday, while departure remains changeable.
D. The scheduled departure cannot change after the notice.

108. On Flight LM-286, what operational cue is associated with pushback or taxi?

A. The aircraft has completed every arrival and postflight responsibility.
B. Passengers may move freely because ground movement has ended.
C. The gate team now owns every cabin and flight-deck decision.
D. The aircraft is transitioning into ground movement and cabin duties may change.

109. On Flight LM-286, what belongs in an initial check when a person reports a reported headache?

A. Responsiveness, breathing, serious bleeding, and other immediately threatening signs.
B. A complete diagnosis before calling for any assistance.
C. Only the person's comfort preference and desired service item.
D. A detailed report after the person has been left unobserved.

110. On Flight LM-286, which wording is most professional for a passenger update?

A. Your gate is probably fine, so just wait there.
B. The current gate is unconfirmed; I will verify it and update you.
C. Someone changed everything, and nobody knows what is happening.
D. You should already know that the gate information can change.

111. On Flight LM-286, which word best completes: 'The item is ___ in the bracket and cannot move during taxi'?

A. secured
B. assisted
C. announced
D. delayed

112. On Flight LM-286, a sentence says, 'Only trained crew may operate the equipment.' What does 'only' change?

A. It allows any passenger to operate the equipment with supervision.
B. It makes training optional when the equipment is familiar.
C. It limits operation to trained crew.
D. It limits access to the equipment but not operation.

113. On Flight LM-286, a situation at the forward entry exceeds a crew member's training or authority. What should happen?

A. Improvise a technical solution so another person is not involved.
B. Take a safe immediate action and escalate with facts and needed help.
C. Wait for certainty even if the condition may become worse.
D. Transfer the matter without explaining what was observed or done.

114. On Flight LM-286, a passenger is quiet, but the scenario supplies no evidence of a problem. What is best?

A. Assume the passenger is fine and stop monitoring.
B. Assume the passenger is ill and begin an advanced response.
C. Assume the passenger is refusing help because no request was made.
D. Separate what is observed from what is assumed and verify relevant facts.

115. On Flight LM-286, how should uncertainty about the required cabin checks are in progress affect a FAST answer?

A. Fill the gap with the most likely explanation.
B. Treat uncertainty as proof that no action is possible.
C. Select the most confident-sounding option to avoid hesitation.
D. State what is known, identify what is unknown, and choose a safe verification step.

116. On Flight LM-286, a crew message about the required cabin checks are in progress is vague. What best applies closed-loop communication?

A. Use a short phrase and assume someone understood the request.
B. State location and condition, request an action, and receive confirmation.
C. Act silently so the cabin will not be disturbed by discussion.
D. Make a broad public announcement without assigning a task.

117. On Flight LM-286, the crew knows a requested service is unavailable. What is the best reply?

A. Promise delivery later even though no source confirms it.
B. Blame another employee without checking the actual limitation.
C. Say it is unavailable and offer the closest safe alternative.
D. Avoid answering so the passenger will stop asking.

118. On Flight LM-286, in aviation terminology, what does the flight deck identify?

A. The area from which the flight crew operates the aircraft.
B. The public gate area where passengers receive boarding updates.
C. The aircraft-side zone where baggage is loaded and removed.
D. The service area where routine passenger refreshments are prepared.

119. On Flight LM-286, why are controlled-access areas near the forward entry important?

A. They allow any passenger to enter if the gate is crowded.
B. They replace the need for identification or crew communication.
C. They are used only for customer-service conversations.
D. They separate authorized operational activity from public passenger movement.

120. On Flight LM-286, which information makes a medical handoff at the forward entry most useful?

A. Location, responsiveness, breathing, observed signs, care provided, and current status.
B. A confident diagnosis without the observations supporting it.
C. Only the passenger's original complaint without later changes.
D. A broad statement that the person was handled appropriately.

121. On Flight LM-286, several tasks compete at the forward entry. What coordination method is strongest?

A. Tell everyone to help without naming an owner for any task.
B. Let each person choose a task without sharing the operating picture.
C. Assign specific tasks, identify priorities, and confirm completion.
D. Perform every task alone to avoid the possibility of overlap.

122. On Flight LM-286, if a person at the forward entry is unresponsive and not breathing normally, what is the priority?

A. Wait for the person to answer before notifying the crew.

B. Call for emergency help and provide trained life-saving care according to procedure.
C. Offer reassurance and resume routine service nearby.
D. Write a report before requesting equipment or assistance.

123. On Flight LM-286, during cruise, what should operational awareness include?

A. Assuming no new information matters until descent begins.
B. Treating routine service as independent of turbulence or cabin changes.
C. Allowing passengers to decide how safety instructions should be applied.
D. Monitoring conditions while coordinating service, passenger needs, and crew communication.

124. On Flight LM-286, what is the operational purpose of a gate at the forward entry?

A. Serve as the aircraft's only emergency response location.
B. Replace the ramp team's aircraft-side handling function.
C. Support passenger processing, information exchange, and aircraft boarding coordination.
D. Guarantee a departure time even when operations remain uncertain.

125. On Flight LM-286, after a passenger interaction, what observable result best shows the response worked?

A. The passenger stops talking even though the risk remains unchanged.
B. The required action occurs, the passenger understands, and the crew knows the next step.
C. The crew member feels polite despite an unresolved access problem.
D. The conversation ends without a handoff or verification.

126. On Flight LM-286, what should a public announcement about the required cabin checks are in progress avoid?

A. Unnecessary private details, speculation, and promises not supported by the source.
B. A concise instruction that tells affected passengers what to do.

C. Verified information directed to the audience that needs it.
D. A realistic next step stated without assigning blame.

127. On Flight LM-286, what makes escalation a sound judgment rather than a failure?

A. It removes the need for the crew member to observe or communicate.
B. It guarantees that another role will accept every conclusion made.
C. It brings the right authority or resource into a situation beyond the current role.
D. It delays action until someone else can take complete responsibility.

128. On Flight LM-286, what is the purpose of emergency equipment listed in a cabin procedure?

A. Support a defined safety response when used for the matching trigger and condition.
B. Make every passenger capable of directing an emergency response.
C. Replace crew training and aircraft-specific operating procedures.
D. Provide a convenient substitute for routine service equipment.

129. On Flight LM-286, which function best describes a ramp team's role around an overhead-bin item?

A. Provide the final medical assessment for a passenger complaint.
B. Approve every passenger-service exception at the gate.
C. Replace the flight crew's emergency briefing responsibilities.
D. Handle aircraft-side ground activities and coordinate safe movement.

130. On Flight LM-286, during descent and approach, which cabin concern usually becomes more prominent?

A. Opening every storage area so passengers can retrieve items.
B. Returning the cabin to the required ready state for landing.
C. Starting optional service without checking restraints or access.
D. Replacing the current procedure with a passenger vote.

131. On Flight LM-286, in the sentence 'The crew secured the cart before boarding closed,' what is the actor?

A. The cart.
B. Boarding.
C. The closing.
D. The crew.

132. On Flight LM-286, a scenario changes one fact about the required cabin checks are in progress. What should you do?

A. Keep the same answer because the topic has not changed.
B. Recheck the controlling branch instead of repeating the earlier answer automatically.
C. Choose the opposite answer without identifying what the new fact changes.
D. Ignore the new fact if the original response sounded professional.

133. On Flight LM-286, a scenario lists several actions in a sequence. What should you compare?

A. The trigger, required action, communication, and follow-up in their stated order.
B. The most impressive action regardless of when it belongs.
C. Only the final documentation step because it leaves a record.
D. The action that sounds fastest without checking its prerequisite.

134. On Flight LM-286, a passenger complaint contains a possible safety concern. What should guide the response?

A. Treat every complaint as a routine service issue.
B. Treat the passenger's anger as proof of a security threat.
C. Listen for the observed behavior or condition and address the safety implication.
D. End the conversation because complaints cannot change procedures.

135. On Flight LM-286, an operational notice says, 'At the forward entry, keep the aisle clear during boarding.' What action is required?

A. Keep the aisle clear during boarding at the stated location.
B. Close the gate before boarding starts.
C. Move every passenger to another location.
D. Keep the aisle clear only after the aircraft departs.

136. On Flight LM-286, a question names the relevant cabin procedure as controlling. Which answer strategy is best?

A. Use a familiar rule from another operator because it sounds similar.
B. Replace the procedure with a general preference for faster service.
C. Select an exact sequence that the question never supplied.
D. Apply the stated procedure and avoid importing a different process.

137. On Flight LM-286, what is the primary function of a galley in the cabin?

A. Serve as the sole location for passenger emergency exits.
B. Provide a designated area for preparing and storing service items.
C. Replace the lavatory and its separate passenger-use function.
D. Act as a public terminal for passengers waiting to board.

138. On Flight LM-286, a passage says the crew should report an observed condition and then coordinate with operations. Which answer best matches?

A. Coordinate a solution before communicating what was observed.
B. Wait for operations to notice the condition independently.
C. Report the condition first, then coordinate the operational follow-up.
D. Record only the final solution and omit the initial report.

139. On Flight LM-286, a notice for LM-286 says, 'Boarding remains open until the gate team posts a closure.' What is explicit?

A. The flight will depart exactly at 18:35.
B. Boarding remains open until the gate team posts a closure.
C. The gate team has already posted a closure.
D. Every passenger will board before 18:35.

140. On Flight LM-286, a route is open but smoke makes the nearest exit unsafe. What should guide movement?

A. Use the nearest route because distance always controls.
B. Let each passenger choose a different route independently.
C. Continue toward the original route because it was briefed earlier.
D. Use the usable route directed by the current hazard and procedure.

141. On Flight LM-286, a passenger is quiet near the forward entry. Which approach is most professional?

A. Assume the passenger is fine because no request was made.
B. Diagnose the passenger's condition from appearance alone.
C. Observe and ask about relevant needs before deciding what the quietness means.
D. Ignore the passenger unless the situation becomes dramatic.

142. On Flight LM-286, a source field is unclear. What is the safest clerical response?

A. Verify the source or record the uncertainty according to procedure.
B. Replace the unclear value with the most likely one.
C. Copy a value from a nearby record with a similar label.
D. Delete the entire record so no one can use it.

143. On Flight LM-286, which wording avoids an unsupported diagnosis?

A. The passenger reported dizziness and remained responsive during the check.
B. The passenger had a confirmed medical condition.
C. The passenger was definitely experiencing a specific emergency.
D. The passenger's behavior proved the cause of the complaint.

144. On Flight LM-286, when an instruction from the relevant cabin procedure is ambiguous, what is the strongest next step?

A. Guess the missing detail from memory and continue.
B. Wait indefinitely without protecting the current condition.
C. Choose the interpretation that requires the least communication.
D. Take any safe immediate action, ask a focused question, and confirm the answer.

145. On Flight LM-286, a person has a minor cut at the forward entry. What principle still applies?

A. Skip all assessment because the injury appears small.
B. Check the scene, use appropriate trained care, and watch for a changing condition.
C. Use any available material without considering safety or training.
D. Leave the person alone once the bleeding seems less visible.

146. On Flight LM-286, during a delay at the forward entry, what does an operations function primarily coordinate?

A. Individual medical diagnoses for every passenger in the terminal.
B. Personal travel decisions that passengers must make themselves.
C. Aircraft, schedule, resource, and disruption information.
D. Cabin service details without reference to the operating picture.

147. On Flight LM-286, which description best fits an apron or ramp area?

A. A public waiting room where passenger records are finalized.
B. A cabin section reserved for emergency medical treatment.
C. A written notice that explains a schedule change.
D. An aircraft-side area used for ground movement and servicing activities.

148. On Flight LM-286, a medical concern is discussed at the forward entry. What protects privacy while preserving safety?

A. Discuss the suspected diagnosis loudly so nearby passengers can help.
B. Withhold the condition from every crew member to preserve privacy.
C. Limit the audience and share necessary facts with the responsible crew.
D. Use a public announcement that includes the passenger's history.

149. On Flight LM-286, a FAST scenario contains several facts during a cabin inspection. What should you identify first?

A. The most dramatic detail, even if it does not affect the task.
B. The trigger that changes the procedure or next action.
C. The easiest fact to remember after reading the entire story.
D. The answer choice that contains the most technical vocabulary.

150. On Flight LM-286, a sensitive medical detail is relevant to the assigned supervisor. How should it be communicated?

A. Share necessary facts through the appropriate channel and limit public detail.
B. Repeat the detail in a public announcement so everyone understands.
C. Withhold every detail from the crew to protect the passenger's privacy.
D. Use a dramatic label even though the cause is not confirmed.

Practice Exam 11: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — This choice is correct because focused questions support assessment without replacing trained judgment. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

2. B — This choice is correct because a concise handoff protects dignity and prevents repeated confusion. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

3. C — This choice is correct because transposition changes the order of characters or digits. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

4. B — This choice is correct because priority follows current consequence, not effort or volume. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

5. D — This choice is correct because proportionality responds to evidence and changing consequence. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

6. A — This choice is correct because repeated refusal may require a boundary and escalation. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

7. B — This choice is correct because a repeated term points to the controlling explanation. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

8. A — This choice is correct because read-back closes the communication loop. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

9. D — This choice is correct because an unstated value remains outside the passage. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they

ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

10. C — This choice is correct because clear communication connects a rule to an observable action. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

11. B — This choice is correct because monitoring means noticing changes to the safe work plan. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

12. A — This choice is correct because the sign requires an orderly response. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

13. D — This choice is correct because source, receiver, and consequence determine the required accuracy. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

14. D — This choice is correct because a neutral record preserves supportable facts. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

15. C — This choice is correct because the repeated relationship among details identifies the main point. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

16. A — This choice is correct because the comparison clause identifies the actor. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

17. C — This choice is correct because field labels must remain attached to their values. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

18. B — This choice is correct because a briefing prepares passengers to follow safety controls. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker

because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

19. D — This choice is correct because sequence questions require preserving listed order. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

20. A — This choice is correct because access paths must remain usable under the operating procedure. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

21. C — This choice is correct because only limits the actor responsible for the record. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

22. B — This choice is correct because individualized assistance preserves choice, safety, and realistic coordination. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

23. A — This choice is correct because a useful review connects decisions to evidence. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

24. D — This choice is correct because privacy and coordination can coexist. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

25. B — This choice is correct because reversible steps control risk while uncertainty is resolved. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

26. C — This choice is correct because smoke can raise cabin risk before source is confirmed. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

27. C — This choice is correct because speaking up preserves the shared operating picture. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they

ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

28. B — This choice is correct because accuracy means preserving certainty separately for each field. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

29. D — This choice is correct because the limiting phrase changes the otherwise general rule. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

30. A — This choice is correct because simultaneous work is safe with visible roles and priorities. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

31. A — This choice is correct because an exit must be usable under current hazards. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

32. D — This choice is correct because limited resources require explicit ranking and coordination. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

33. C — This choice is correct because the safety instruction controls activity during the condition. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

34. B — This choice is correct because postflight duties include safe flow, awareness, and follow-up. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

35. A — This choice is correct because the next reviewer needs facts and remaining action. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

36. D — This choice is correct because the gate role connects passengers, documents, and boarding flow. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are

weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

37. C — This choice is correct because the negative and time condition control the action. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

38. A — This choice is correct because priority begins with consequence rather than convenience or emotion. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

39. B — This choice is correct because prompt attention belongs to cues with meaningful safety consequence. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

40. B — This choice is correct because a breathing concern requires prompt assessment. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

41. D — This choice is correct because a deliberate loop protects accuracy under distraction. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

42. C — This choice is correct because uncertainty needs accurate communication and proper resolution. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

43. C — This choice is correct because emergency response protects people and coordinates movement. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

44. D — This choice is correct because the passage explicitly limits its scope. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

45. A — This choice is correct because a responsive person still needs focused assessment and observation. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are

weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

46. B — This choice is correct because clear, coordinated communication reduces confusion for the people affected. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

47. B — This choice is correct because qualifiers and order words can change the correct branch. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

48. A — This choice is correct because the modest inference connects the two stated facts only. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

49. D — This choice is correct because field accuracy lets the next role act. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

50. C — This choice is correct because restraint instructions control movement under the stated condition. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

51. B — This choice is correct because changing conditions require making the cabin task safe first. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

52. A — This choice is correct because unknown is different from unavailable and requires verification. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

53. D — This choice is correct because the term identifies a cabin facility affecting safety. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

54. A — This choice is correct because firm boundaries can be communicated without sacrificing dignity. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are

weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

55. C — This choice is correct because transfer depends on process rather than recognition alone. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

56. B — This choice is correct because serious bleeding requires protection, prompt help, and trained care. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

57. D — This choice is correct because medical response continues while the condition changes. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

58. C — This choice is correct because removing a negative can reverse the required action. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

59. C — This choice is correct because outcome thinking evaluates safety, coordination, and next action. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

60. D — This choice is correct because the hazard changes how service is delivered. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

61. B — This choice is correct because readiness depends on equipment and clear access. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

62. A — This choice is correct because the condition requires coordinated, trained action and aircraft-specific direction. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

63. A — This choice is correct because equipment works when matched to the condition and training. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker

because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

64. C — This choice is correct because clear grammar identifies the responsible person and action. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

65. B — This choice is correct because accessible communication keeps the person involved in the decision. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

66. D — This choice is correct because usable access supports routine movement and emergency response. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

67. C — This choice is correct because boarding combines passenger, cabin, and information checks. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

68. A — This choice is correct because field-by-field comparison catches small operational differences. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

69. B — This choice is correct because turnaround work involves multiple handoffs and access decisions. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

70. D — This choice is correct because the passenger should participate in a safe assistance plan. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

71. B — This choice is correct because empathy changes communication, not the safety requirement. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

72. A — This choice is correct because early recognition preserves more safe options. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they

ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

73. C — This choice is correct because the inference restates the relationship stated by the passage. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

74. D — This choice is correct because a useful sentence names location, action, and notification. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

75. B — This choice is correct because the if-clause identifies the trigger. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

76. A — This choice is correct because role clarity supports truthful service and a workable handoff. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

77. D — This choice is correct because the actor is assigned directly in the sentence. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

78. C — This choice is correct because location and access rules determine movement and handoff. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

79. A — This choice is correct because conditional wording determines which branch is active. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

80. D — This choice is correct because an explicit uncertainty is safer than an unsupported value. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

81. C — This choice is correct because role mismatch changes who is responsible for the action. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker

because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

82. B — This choice is correct because technical conditions belong with the designated maintenance function. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

83. D — This choice is correct because an announcement should direct accurate action. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

84. C — This choice is correct because plain-language restructuring makes responsibility and conditions visible. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

85. B — This choice is correct because scene safety protects the responder and enables care. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

86. A — This choice is correct because specific assignments reduce delay and protect the response. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

87. B — This choice is correct because acknowledgment supports cooperation while the operating limit remains clear. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

88. A — This choice is correct because protection and coordination come first when behavior threatens safety. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

89. C — This choice is correct because a handoff gives the receiving crew a shared picture. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

90. D — This choice is correct because a present but unusable item remains an operational discrepancy. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker

because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

91. A — This choice is correct because emotional intensity and operational consequence are different measures. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

92. D — This choice is correct because listening turns a vague request into an actionable need. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

93. C — This choice is correct because assistance should be individualized, respectful, and coordinated. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

94. B — This choice is correct because similar records can differ in one critical field. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

95. C — This choice is correct because role clarity allows action and escalation to coexist. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

96. A — This choice is correct because exit-row responsibility depends on function, suitability, and understanding. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

97. B — This choice is correct because the response follows observed condition and training. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

98. D — This choice is correct because phase labels identify different responsibilities in sequence. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

99. D — This choice is correct because early clarification prevents an ambiguous instruction becoming hazardous. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are

weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

100. B — This choice is correct because arrival preparation returns the cabin to a ready state. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

101. A — This choice is correct because a briefing aligns the crew before conditions become time-critical. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

102. C — This choice is correct because dignity supports cooperation without removing necessary safety boundaries. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

103. C — This choice is correct because identifiers must be copied exactly from the source. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

104. D — This choice is correct because the named source controls operational detail. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

105. B — This choice is correct because a stop rule protects evidence discipline and pacing. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

106. A — This choice is correct because communication succeeds when the passenger can act. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

107. C — This choice is correct because each time qualifier applies to the field it modifies. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

108. D — This choice is correct because movement phase affects restraint, position, service, and communication. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives

are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

109. A — This choice is correct because the initial check finds life threats before lower priorities. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

110. B — This choice is correct because professional wording states facts, limits, and next action. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

111. A — This choice is correct because the context calls for a word describing restrained movement. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

112. C — This choice is correct because the qualifier identifies the restricted actor. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

113. B — This choice is correct because escalation brings resources when the condition exceeds the role. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

114. D — This choice is correct because sound judgment states the evidence boundary before acting. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

115. D — This choice is correct because uncertainty needs verification, not guessing or paralysis. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

116. B — This choice is correct because closed-loop communication makes the task, receiver, and confirmation visible. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

117. C — This choice is correct because an honest limit and alternative beat false certainty. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they

ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

118. A — This choice is correct because the term identifies the flight crew's operating location. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

119. D — This choice is correct because access controls protect the operation and entry. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

120. A — This choice is correct because the next responder needs facts and the care sequence. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

121. C — This choice is correct because clear allocation reduces duplicated work and missed responsibilities. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

122. B — This choice is correct because unresponsiveness and abnormal breathing require urgent coordinated action. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

123. D — This choice is correct because cruise remains a changing operating environment. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

124. C — This choice is correct because the gate coordinates handoffs and does not promise results. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

125. B — This choice is correct because effectiveness is measured by a safer, clearer operating condition. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

126. A — This choice is correct because public messages should share useful, supported information. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker

because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

127. C — This choice is correct because escalation is safer with facts and immediate protection. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

128. A — This choice is correct because equipment use must match the trigger and training. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

129. D — This choice is correct because ramp work supports aircraft and ground movement. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

130. B — This choice is correct because the phase signals renewed readiness checks and passenger direction. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

131. D — This choice is correct because grammar should preserve who performs the action. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

132. B — This choice is correct because conditional reasoning responds to changed facts. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

133. A — This choice is correct because sequence questions test order and dependency. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

134. C — This choice is correct because behavior and consequence matter more than the label. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

135. A — This choice is correct because the answer preserves place and phase. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add

unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

136. D — This choice is correct because the named procedure controls the scenario. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

137. B — This choice is correct because a galley is a cabin service area. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

138. C — This choice is correct because the answer preserves the passage's actor and sequence. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

139. B — This choice is correct because the sentence states a condition and stopping event directly. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

140. D — This choice is correct because usability under current conditions controls an emergency route. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

141. C — This choice is correct because professional attention separates observable facts from assumptions. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

142. A — This choice is correct because uncertainty must remain visible until properly resolved. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

143. A — This choice is correct because neutral language records observations and reported words. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

144. D — This choice is correct because clarification reduces uncertainty without excusing inaction. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker

because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

145. B — This choice is correct because a minor injury still needs safe observation. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

146. C — This choice is correct because operations coordination connects schedule and resources across the system. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

147. D — This choice is correct because the term identifies an aircraft-side operating environment. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

148. C — This choice is correct because privacy is controlled sharing, not suppression of safety information. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

149. B — This choice is correct because the trigger tells you which mental model applies. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.

150. A — This choice is correct because privacy and safety require accurate, limited sharing. It applies the item's facts and keeps the response within the proper role. The alternatives are weaker because they ignore facts, add unsupported conclusions, or use the wrong response. Use the trigger, timing, communication, and follow-up in the item to check the decision before acting.