PRACTICE EXAM 16: 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 QS-795, why is an aisle near the aft entry operationally important?

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

2. On Flight QS-795, 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. Use the usable route directed by the current hazard and procedure.
C. Let each passenger choose a different route independently.
D. Continue toward the original route because it was briefed earlier.

3. On Flight QS-795, 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.

4. On Flight QS-795, an operational notice says, 'At the aft 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.

5. On Flight QS-795, which passenger-facing instruction is clearest during a cabin handoff?

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.

6. On Flight QS-795, a crew message about responsibility is moving to another person 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.

7. On Flight QS-795, which option preserves the scope of 'Only the receiving crew records the unresolved item'?

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

8. On Flight QS-795, which questions can help assess a responsive person with a condition reported earlier?

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.

9. On Flight QS-795, 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. Pause, compare with the source, read back, confirm, and record.
D. Ask someone else to guess which field was intended.

10. On Flight QS-795, a passenger feels faint near the aft entry. What should guide the next step?

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

11. On Flight QS-795, a passenger cannot hear the standard announcement clearly. What adjustment is best?

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

12. On Flight QS-795, which wording is most professional for a passenger update?

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

13. On Flight QS-795, 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.

14. On Flight QS-795, a sensitive medical detail is relevant to the incoming crew. How should it be communicated?

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

15. On Flight QS-795, which is a role-mismatch error?

A. Copying a code with one character in the wrong order.
B. Assigning the final operational decision to a person who only reports information.
C. Leaving out a word that limits when an action may occur.
D. Using a respectful sentence that states an unknown detail.

16. On Flight QS-795, when a restraint instruction is active during a cabin handoff, 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.

17. On Flight QS-795, a child and accompanying adult need help during a cabin handoff. What is the best approach?

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

18. On Flight QS-795, which fields should be compared in a passenger-impact record?

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

19. On Flight QS-795, 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.

20. On Flight QS-795, which sentence makes the actor and action clearest?

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

21. On Flight QS-795, 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.

22. On Flight QS-795, smoke is reported near the aft entry. What is the strongest response principle?

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

23. On Flight QS-795, which information belongs in a useful report after an event at the aft 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.

24. On Flight QS-795, 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.

25. On Flight QS-795, what should a decision log record after a difficult practice scenario?

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

26. On Flight QS-795, a responsive person reports a condition reported earlier but shows no obvious life threat. What comes next?

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

27. On Flight QS-795, a record lists flight QS-795, seat 79, and gate the aft entry. What should be checked first when two records look similar?

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

28. On Flight QS-795, during a decompression scenario, which approach is safest for a FAST item?

A. Rely on a memorized sentence that ignores the aircraft procedure.
B. Wait for passengers to identify the correct equipment themselves.
C. Protect breathing, use trained equipment, communicate, and follow the aircraft procedure.

D. Continue routine service until the flight deck gives a detailed explanation.

29. On Flight QS-795, at the aft entry, which responsibility most commonly belongs to a gate agent?

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

30. On Flight QS-795, two tasks compete at the aft entry. Which principle should decide priority?

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

31. On Flight QS-795, 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. Recognize the hazard, protect people, communicate, direct movement, and hand off facts.
C. Wait for perfect information before taking any protective action.
D. Focus on comfort first and address access or movement later.

32. On Flight QS-795, what is the purpose of emergency equipment listed in a cabin procedure?

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

33. On Flight QS-795, which word best completes: 'The item is ___ in the bracket and cannot move during taxi'?

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

34. On Flight QS-795, a passenger using a mobility device needs help near the aft entry. What is most appropriate?

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

35. On Flight QS-795, why is reassessment important after initial care for a condition reported earlier?

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.

36. On Flight QS-795, what is the operational purpose of a gate at the aft entry?

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

37. On Flight QS-795, a passenger is angry while a detail that has not been confirmed is present. Which fact controls the immediate decision?

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

38. On Flight QS-795, several tasks compete at the aft 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.

39. On Flight QS-795, which statement best separates empathy from the decision rule?

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

40. On Flight QS-795, a junior crew member observes a detail that has not been confirmed. 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.

41. On Flight QS-795, 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.

42. On Flight QS-795, how should equipment such as the documented equipment be used?

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

43. On Flight QS-795, a procedure has an exception involving responsibility is moving to another person. What should guide the answer?

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

44. On Flight QS-795, which cabin cue during a cabin handoff deserves prompt attention?

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

45. On Flight QS-795, what is the primary function of a galley in the cabin?

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

46. On Flight QS-795, a passage about the aft 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.

47. On Flight QS-795, why can a turnaround require careful coordination?

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

48. On Flight QS-795, which wording avoids an unsupported diagnosis?

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

49. On Flight QS-795, 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 service condition includes both the signal and the stated exception.
C. The flight deck advice alone even when no signal condition is stated.
D. The general idea that service should begin as soon as possible.

50. On Flight QS-795, a passenger concern at the aft 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. Clarify the concern, set the applicable boundary, and escalate if risk grows.
D. Grant every request so the interaction cannot become difficult.

51. On Flight QS-795, which function best describes a ramp team's role around a handoff log?

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

52. On Flight QS-795, in the sentence 'The crew secured the cart before boarding closed,' what is the actor?

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

53. On Flight QS-795, 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 crew member feels polite despite an unresolved access problem.
C. The conversation ends without a handoff or verification.
D. The required action occurs, the passenger understands, and the crew knows the next step.

54. On Flight QS-795, which statement preserves the negative qualifier in this instruction: 'Do not move the device until the lead confirms the route'?

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

55. On Flight QS-795, when an instruction from the outgoing crew's record is ambiguous, what is the strongest next step?

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

56. On Flight QS-795, during a cabin handoff, a passenger requests a status update while a detail that has not been confirmed. What should happen first?

A. Complete the request before checking the cabin condition.
B. Promise an exception so the passenger will not complain.
C. Address or report the hazard, then explain the safe service option.
D. Ask the passenger to decide which priority should apply.

57. On Flight QS-795, why are controlled-access areas near the aft 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.

58. On Flight QS-795, what should guide an exit decision during an emergency near the aft entry?

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

59. On Flight QS-795, a passage says a passenger requested a coordinated update, 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.

60. On Flight QS-795, 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.

61. On Flight QS-795, 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.

62. On Flight QS-795, 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. A correct clarification of the original instruction.
D. Omission of a controlling word.

63. On Flight QS-795, a medical concern is discussed at the aft 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.

64. On Flight QS-795, 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. Check access, secure equipment, notify the lead, and record the result.
C. Notify the lead, record the result, and secure equipment if needed.
D. Secure equipment first, skip the access check, and announce the result.

65. On Flight QS-795, if a person at the aft entry is unresponsive and not breathing normally, what is the priority?

A. Wait for the person to answer before notifying the crew.
B. Offer reassurance and resume routine service nearby.

C. Write a report before requesting equipment or assistance.
D. Call for emergency help and provide trained life-saving care according to procedure.

66. On Flight QS-795, a passenger is quiet, but the scenario supplies no evidence of a problem. What is best?

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

67. On Flight QS-795, what is the purpose of a passenger safety briefing?

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

68. On Flight QS-795, during a briefing, an instruction from the outgoing crew's record 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.

69. On Flight QS-795, a passenger needs a communication adjustment at the aft 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.

70. On Flight QS-795, which question should a writer ask before sending a record?

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

71. On Flight QS-795, a passage says, 'The supervisor confirmed the report after the writer compared it with the source.' Who compared the report?

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

72. On Flight QS-795, a special-assistance handoff is needed at the aft entry. Which information is most useful?

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

73. On Flight QS-795, when a medical event is reported at the aft entry, what should the responder request?

A. A general announcement without naming the needed resource.
B. Only a report writer while the person remains unassessed.

C. A crowd of volunteers to surround the person and offer guesses.
D. Specific help, appropriate equipment, and a clear assignment for monitoring or communication.

74. On Flight QS-795, 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. Report the condition first, then coordinate the operational follow-up.
C. Wait for operations to notice the condition independently.
D. Record only the final solution and omit the initial report.

75. On Flight QS-795, an item is present at the aft entry but cannot be used normally. What is the strongest response?

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

76. On Flight QS-795, a crew member sees responsibility is moving to another person 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. Ask a passenger to choose which operational decision should be made.
D. Take the safe action within role, report the facts, and escalate the decision.

77. On Flight QS-795, a FAST scenario contains several facts during a cabin handoff. What should you identify first?

A. The trigger that changes the procedure or next action.

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

78. On Flight QS-795, 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 crew.
D. The maintenance team.

79. On Flight QS-795, during deplaning at the aft entry, which responsibility best reflects the crew role?

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

80. On Flight QS-795, before landing during a cabin handoff, which cabin focus is most appropriate?

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

81. On Flight QS-795, before helping at the aft 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.

82. On Flight QS-795, which option is most reversible when the facts about responsibility is moving to another person remain incomplete?

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

83. On Flight QS-795, a question names the outgoing crew's record 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.

84. On Flight QS-795, 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.

85. On Flight QS-795, during a delay at the aft entry, what does an operations function primarily coordinate?

A. Individual medical diagnoses for every passenger in the terminal.
B. Aircraft, schedule, resource, and disruption information.

C. Personal travel decisions that passengers must make themselves.
D. Cabin service details without reference to the operating picture.

86. On Flight QS-795, 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.

87. On Flight QS-795, during descent and approach, which cabin concern usually becomes more prominent?

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

88. On Flight QS-795, 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.

89. On Flight QS-795, 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.

90. On Flight QS-795, two tasks occur at once during a cabin handoff. 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.

91. On Flight QS-795, what is the main purpose of a crew briefing before a cabin handoff?

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

92. On Flight QS-795, a paragraph describes a handoff log, a verification step, and a follow-up record. What is its main point?

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

93. On Flight QS-795, turbulence begins while a handoff log is being used. What is the best first response?

A. Continue the service until every passenger has been served.
B. Ask passengers to manage the unsecured equipment themselves.
C. Secure the work area, protect passengers, and communicate the change.

D. Wait for a later announcement before changing the work plan.

94. On Flight QS-795, which is an early warning sign during a cabin handoff?

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

95. On Flight QS-795, 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. A universal exact sequence for every aircraft and operator.
C. That current instructions should be followed for the aircraft described.
D. That the local variation is relevant to interpreting the notice.

96. On Flight QS-795, when should you stop rereading a passage question?

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

97. On Flight QS-795, a carry-on item near the aft 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.

98. On Flight QS-795, 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.

99. On Flight QS-795, a passenger repeatedly refuses an instruction that protects responsibility is moving to another person. What should happen?

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

100. On Flight QS-795, a passenger asks for a coordinated update. Which approach best respects the person?

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

101. On Flight QS-795, which question best tests the likely outcome of an option about responsibility is moving to another person?

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

102. On Flight QS-795, 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. Remove the location so the uncertainty is consistent.
C. Guess the time from the phase of flight.
D. State the location as confirmed and label the time as unverified.

103. On Flight QS-795, which record practice best supports a handoff about QS-795?

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

104. On Flight QS-795, how should a medical concern be discussed in a crowded cabin?

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

105. On Flight QS-795, 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.

106. On Flight QS-795, a code is written as QS-795 in one place and QS-795 with characters reversed in another. What error is shown?

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

107. On Flight QS-795, a passenger at the aft 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.

108. On Flight QS-795, 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.

109. On Flight QS-795, a passenger complaint contains a possible safety concern. What should guide the response?

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

110. On Flight QS-795, a situation at the aft entry exceeds a crew member's training or authority. What should happen?

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

111. On Flight QS-795, when a detail that has not been confirmed appears at the aft entry, which question should come first?

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

112. On Flight QS-795, a record lists 'Gate QS-795, seat 79, departure 22:40.' Which detail is a seat identifier?

A. Gate QS-795.
B. Departure 22:40.
C. Seat 79.
D. The record title.

113. On Flight QS-795, a passenger message says, 'Use the alternate route if the marked exit is blocked.' What triggers the alternate route?

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

114. On Flight QS-795, 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. Declare the cause from the symptom before assessing the person.
C. Wait for the passenger to become unresponsive before calling.
D. Treat the report seriously, obtain help, assess as trained, and monitor for change.

115. On Flight QS-795, the crew knows a requested service is unavailable. What is the best reply?

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

116. On Flight QS-795, a form has fields for source, time, location, action, and status. Which field records who supplied the information?

A. Status.
B. Action.
C. Source.
D. Location.

117. On Flight QS-795, a passenger reports nausea during a cabin handoff. 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.

118. On Flight QS-795, 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.

119. On Flight QS-795, 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.

120. On Flight QS-795, what belongs in an initial check when a person reports a condition reported earlier?

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

121. On Flight QS-795, what is the purpose of a read-back after a critical crew message?

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

122. On Flight QS-795, which transcription exactly matches the source code QS-795?

A. QS-795.
B. QS-795-1.
C. QS-7950.
D. QS-795 with the final character omitted.

123. On Flight QS-795, when a handoff log appears damaged, which role is most directly associated with technical follow-up?

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

124. On Flight QS-795, a passage explains that an item may be present but inaccessible. What does that support?

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

125. On Flight QS-795, a person has life-threatening bleeding at the aft entry. What is the strongest first response?

A. Ask the person to walk around so the source can be observed.
B. Cover the event with a public announcement before taking action.
C. Assume the bleeding will stop because the person remains calm.
D. Protect the scene, call for help, and control bleeding within training.

126. On Flight QS-795, which information makes a medical handoff at the aft entry most useful?

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

127. On Flight QS-795, a passenger's behavior at the aft 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.

128. On Flight QS-795, 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 brings the right authority or resource into a situation beyond the current role.
C. It guarantees that another role will accept every conclusion made.
D. It delays action until someone else can take complete responsibility.

129. On Flight QS-795, 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.

130. On Flight QS-795, a passenger at the aft entry may need a coordinated update. 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.

131. On Flight QS-795, which handoff about responsibility is moving to another person is most useful to the next crew?

A. Say only that something unusual happened during the earlier phase.
B. Identify the location, phase, observed condition, action taken, and needed follow-up.
C. Offer a confident conclusion without separating observation from interpretation.
D. Pass along the passenger's concern without recording what the crew did.

132. On Flight QS-795, why should exit-row seating be handled through criteria and briefing?

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

133. On Flight QS-795, what is the strongest readiness standard for an unfamiliar FAST item?

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

134. On Flight QS-795, in aviation terminology, what does the flight deck identify?

A. The public gate area where passengers receive boarding updates.
B. The aircraft-side zone where baggage is loaded and removed.

C. The area from which the flight crew operates the aircraft.
D. The service area where routine passenger refreshments are prepared.

135. On Flight QS-795, which check best demonstrates readiness before a cabin handoff?

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.

136. On Flight QS-795, what should a public announcement about responsibility is moving to another person avoid?

A. A concise instruction that tells affected passengers what to do.
B. Verified information directed to the audience that needs it.
C. Unnecessary private details, speculation, and promises not supported by the source.
D. A realistic next step stated without assigning blame.

137. On Flight QS-795, what does the boarding phase generally involve?

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

138. On Flight QS-795, a notice for QS-795 says, 'Boarding remains open until the gate team posts a closure.' What is explicit?

A. The flight will depart exactly at 22:40.
B. The gate team has already posted a closure.
C. Every passenger will board before 22:40.

D. Boarding remains open until the gate team posts a closure.

139. On Flight QS-795, the crew does not know whether a status update can be provided. What should happen?

A. Say yes because the request sounds reasonable.
B. Say no because uncertainty is inconvenient to explain.
C. Verify with the responsible source before giving a definite answer.
D. Copy an answer from a different flight or carrier.

140. On Flight QS-795, a person has a minor cut at the aft 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.

141. On Flight QS-795, if a safety instruction conflicts with a routine service request during a cabin handoff, what should control?

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

142. On Flight QS-795, 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.

143. On Flight QS-795, a passenger is upset at the aft 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.

144. On Flight QS-795, a scenario changes one fact about responsibility is moving to another person. What should you do?

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

145. On Flight QS-795, 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 79, the crew secured the bag and notified the lead.

146. On Flight QS-795, a passenger is quiet near the aft 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.

147. On Flight QS-795, how should uncertainty about responsibility is moving to another person affect a FAST answer?

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

148. On Flight QS-795, during a cabin handoff, 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.

149. On Flight QS-795, a detail in a report for QS-795 is unknown. What preserves record accuracy?

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

150. On Flight QS-795, a passenger disagrees with a safety rule involving a handoff log. What is the best response?

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

Practice Exam 16: Answer Key and Explanations

1. A — 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.

2. B — 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. A — 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.

8. 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.

9. C — 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.

10. B — 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.

11. B — 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.

12. A — 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.

13. 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.

14. D — 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.

15. B — 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.

16. 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.

17. D — 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.

18. A — 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.

19. 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.

20. B — 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.

21. 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.

22. A — 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. C — 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.

26. B — 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.

27. B — 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.

28. C — 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.

29. A — 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.

30. D — 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.

31. B — 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.

32. C — 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.

33. 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.

34. A — 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.

35. 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.

36. B — 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.

37. D — 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.

38. 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.

39. A — 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.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. B — 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.

43. C — 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.

44. D — 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.

45. A — 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.

46. 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.

47. A — 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.

48. D — 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.

49. B — 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.

50. C — 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.

51. B — 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.

52. C — 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.

53. D — 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.

54. A — 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.

55. B — 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.

56. C — 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.

57. 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.

58. B — 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.

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. 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.

62. D — 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.

63. 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.

64. B — 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.

65. D — 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.

66. A — 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.

67. C — 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.

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. A — 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.

71. C — 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.

72. A — 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.

73. D — 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.

74. B — 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.

75. B — 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.

76. D — 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.

77. A — 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.

78. C — 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.

79. D — 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.

80. C — 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.

81. 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.

82. A — 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.

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. B — 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.

86. 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.

87. C — 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.

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. B — 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.

92. A — 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.

93. C — 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.

94. D — 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.

95. B — 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.

96. D — 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.

97. 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.

98. 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.

99. B — 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.

100. C — 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.

101. A — 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.

102. D — 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.

103. B — 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.

104. A — 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.

105. 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.

106. 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.

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. B — 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.

110. C — 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.

111. B — 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.

112. 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.

113. A — 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.

114. D — 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.

115. A — 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.

116. C — This choice is correct because field names define the requested dimension. 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. 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.

118. 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.

119. 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.

120. C — 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.

121. B — 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.

122. A — 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.

123. C — 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.

124. A — 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.

125. D — 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.

126. B — 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.

127. 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.

128. B — 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.

129. 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.

130. 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.

131. B — 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.

132. D — 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.

133. A — 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.

134. C — 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.

135. 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.

136. C — 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.

137. A — 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.

138. D — 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.

139. C — 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.

140. 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.

141. A — 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.

142. 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.

143. 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.

144. A — 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.

145. 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.

146. 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.

147. C — 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.

148. 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.

149. A — 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.

150. D — 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.