



EAST AFRICAN SCHOOL OF AVIATION

END OF COURSE EXAMINATION

IATA AIRLINE CABIN CREW COURSE

SUBJECT: AVIATION SECURITY

DATE

TIME: 0900 -1100HRS

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL CANDIDATES

1. EASA examination rules and procedures apply
2. Answer all questions

1. *What is one of the key reasons that passenger aircraft has become the target of unlawful interference?*
 - A. Widespread of religious extremism
 - B. The increased number of aircrafts available
 - C. The amount of publicity these acts receive
 - D. Increased political unrest in many countries
2. *The best organized groups of people engaged in aircraft unlawful interference are?*
 - A. Refugees
 - B. Terrorists
 - C. Political activists
 - D. Mentally unsound
3. *How has the September 11, 2001 attack in the US changed the experts understanding of terrorist's behavior?*
 - A. Terrorists are much better armed than ever before
 - B. Terrorists are dedicated to a political or religious cause
 - C. Terrorists can use civil aviation aircraft for their purposes
 - D. Terrorists are prepared to give up their lives to achieve a goal
4. *The importance of biometric passports for maintaining aviation security is that these passports,*
 - A. Cannot be easily forged
 - B. Cannot be obtained by terrorists
 - C. Are issued only to business travelers
 - D. Indicated high security clearance of their holders
5. *One of the strategies for cabin crew to ensure no terrorists has access to the flight deck is to,*
 - A. Ensure the key to the flight deck does not accompany the flight
 - B. Request access to the flight deck on irregular intervals
 - C. Use only the electronic key for accessing the flight deck
 - D. Use the interphone for all communication and not to visit the flight deck at all times during the flight
6. *What is the correct course of action when dealing with a restrained passenger?*
 - A. Monitor the restrained person all the time from a safe distance
 - B. Cover their face with a piece of cloth to ensure they do not spit on others
 - C. Sit next to the restrained passenger to ensure they do not cause any damage
 - D. Ignore the restrained passenger since they may continue to use abusive language
7. *Based on experience, what category of hijackers is easier to negotiate and achieve a satisfactory conclusion,*
 - A. Terrorists
 - B. Criminals
 - C. Refugees
 - D. Mentally unbalanced
8. *During the initial take-over in a hijacking situation, what is the best strategy for cabin crew in dealing with the terrorists,*
 - A. Stay calm
 - B. Try to fight back
 - C. Escape to the flight deck
 - D. Open the emergency exits
9. *Realizing that the hijacking will end with a military authorities storming the aircraft, what cabin crew should NOT do is?*
 - A. Clear the aisles
 - B. Stay near the exits
 - C. Carry out any services
 - D. Move quickly through the aisles
10. *In case of a bomb threat, what is the main reason that a rapid disembarkation is preferable over an evacuation?*
 - A. Passengers may be injured during an evacuation
 - B. Passengers may be able to remove their baggage
 - C. Disembarkation takes less time than an evacuation
 - D. There may not be enough space for the emergency slides
11. *The ICAO Tokyo Convention 1963 is an internationally agreed law regarding*
 - A. Dealing with disruptive passengers
 - B. Transporting hazardous materials
 - C. Serving people with disabilities
 - D. Transporting assistance animals
12. *If a cabin crew member is approached by an inspector about security measures and activities, what is the first thing they should do?*
 - A. Inform the captain
 - B. Check the inspector's credentials
 - C. Answer the inspector's questions
 - D. Notify the senior cabin crew member
13. *How are traveler's details such as identity and passport information used by the Advanced Passenger Information System?*
 - A. To pre-screen passengers long before the travel date
 - B. To allocate seats based on certain preferences
 - C. To identify passengers who don't require screening
 - D. To have a complete list of all passengers in the event of an accident
14. *Which of the following is NOT an example of security tools that also speeds up the process at security checkpoints?*
 - A. Biometric passports
 - B. Iris scanning
 - C. Fingerprinting
 - D. Advanced Imaging Technology
15. *When moving an explosive device to the Least Risk Bomb Location (LRBL), which step is NOT part of the process?*
 - A. Keeping the device at the same angle as it was found
 - B. Placing the device on a platform near an exit door
 - C. Disarming the door nearest the LRBL
 - D. Placing a heavy box over the device
16. *During hijacking situations, hostages can sometimes develop positive feeling towards the hijackers. This is known as?*
 - A. Love
 - B. Stockholm Syndrome
 - C. Fight or flight response
 - D. None of the above
17. *The lowest level of unruly behavior is?*
 - A. Passenger become verbally abusive and do not comply with safety regulations
 - B. Passenger disruptive behavior does not stop even after first warning
 - C. If the captain has given permission to restrain the passenger
 - D. Passenger is mentally unbalanced

18. Which of the following statements about the cabin crew's role in maintaining security is FALSE?
- Cabin crew should report any lost or stolen uniforms or manuals
 - Cabin crew should not follow a predictable pattern when checking the flight deck
 - Cabin crew should balance the need to depart on time with carrying out security checks
 - Cabin crew should not report insignificant suspicions to the senior cabin crew member
19. A stage one disruptive passenger who is not responding well to the crew's communication and negotiation will be given a?
- Fine
 - Warning
 - Red card
 - Reprimand
20. During a flight, a passenger has become very disruptive and threatened to hurt the other passengers and crew members. The crew informed the captain, who has given permission for the passenger to be restrained. After being given a stage two warning, the disruptive passenger calms down. Which of the following statements about this situation is FALSE?
- The captain may still inform the law enforcement about the passenger's behavior
 - All witnesses should be prepared to provide statements about what they observed
 - The crew will continue to monitor the passenger and restrain if necessary
 - Authorities will not charge people who have not carried out their threats
21. The ICAO Aviation Security Plan of action was introduced in response to which event?
- Air India bombing
 - September 11, 2001
 - Ethiopian airlines hijack in Indian Ocean
 - Bombing of Pan American Airlines Flight 103
22. September 11, 2001 (9/11) attack in the US is an example of
- Facility attack
 - Bomb threat
 - Sabotage
 - Passenger disturbance
23. Cabin crew are allowed to release a restrained passenger during an emergency evacuation
- True
 - False
 - Only if they prove they cannot bite
 - Only if the passenger is unconscious
24. When does the Tokyo Convention apply to passenger unruly behavior during the flight?
- On domestic flights
 - When a passenger is intoxicated
 - On international flights
 - When cabin crew have not been directly threatened
25. What is the best practice when a cabin crew has been involved with a disruptive passenger and will need to provide a statement for the police?
- Use emotional language in their statement to the police
 - Make notes at the time of incident of what they saw and felt
 - Discuss the details of the incident with other cabin crew members
 - Ensure that the senior cabin crew member approves the statement
26. _____ of the Chicago Convention is published by ICAO and its contents are restricted and may only be provided to authorized persons
- Hague Convention
 - Tokyo Convention
 - Annex 17
 - Article 14
27. On an aircraft, who can give permission for a passenger to be restrained?
- Any cabin crew member
 - The senior cabin crew member
 - The commander/ Captain
 - A friend or family member travelling with the passenger
28. If a passenger has gained access to the flight deck, what level of response would be appropriate?
- Restraining the passenger
 - Locking the passenger in one of the lavatories
 - Requesting that the passenger return to his/her seat
 - Warning the passenger that this behavior is unacceptable
29. Airlines procedures often require a stage two or second warning to be given to a passenger after advising the Captain
- True
 - False
 - There is normally no second warning
30. Which of the following is NOT categorized as a form of unlawful interference?
- Suicide bombing
 - Planting of explosives
 - Complaining about a delay
 - Hijacking
31. Cabin Crew are an important element of the transportation chain because _____
- They oversee the passengers and their luggage in the cabin
 - They are specially trained
 - They are the last line of defence
 - All of the above