Multiple Choice Questions

1. ASM stands for:
   a. All Seat Miles
   b. All Seat Passenger Miles
   c. Available Seat Miles
   d. Available Seat Passenger Miles

2. The main goal of yield management is to:
   a. Offer a high number of Revenue Passenger Miles (RPM)
   b. Offer a high number or Available Seat Miles (ASM)
   c. Maximize profit through a mix of fares
   d. Offer passengers the lowest possible fares

3. The ‘Load Factor’ is:
   a. The total number of passengers booked on a flight
   b. The total number of available seats on a flight
   c. The ratio of available seat miles and revenue passenger miles
   d. The sum of available seat miles and revenue passenger miles

4. The eighth freedom of the air (right for cabotage) is defined as the right of an airline to:
   a. Operate between two points in a country other than the country it is registered in
   b. Carry back passengers from a foreign country to the country it is registered
   c. Operate entirely outside the country in which it is registered in carrying passengers between two other countries
   d. Stop in another country for technical reasons, but not to pick up or drop off passengers

5. Scheduled airlines are defined by offering:
   a. Rentals of planes for specific purposes
   b. Air links according to a published schedule
   c. Only point-to-point services
   d. Ad-hoc charter services

6. Which of the following are indicators of airline performance?
   a. Load factor
   b. On-time performance statistics
   c. Revenue passenger miles
   d. All of the above

7. Members of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) are:
   a. The governments of most countries
   b. The CEOs of most airlines
   c. Most of the world’s airlines (passenger and cargo)
   d. All scheduled airlines
8. When agreeing to a pooling arrangement, two airlines:
   a. Create a grid network and serve these routes
   b. Share all resources and revenues on the agreed route
   c. Create a joint venture with the goal to maximize revenue
   d. Attempt to reach as many destinations as possible by sharing codes on each other's services

9. A 'slot' is:
   a. A space of check-in counters at an airport
   b. A point in time where an airline has the right for one take-off or one landing at an airport
   c. A door on the aircraft's hull to load and unload cargo
   d. The air bridge that connects the aircraft to the terminal building