

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 of 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 in
 - 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



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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

