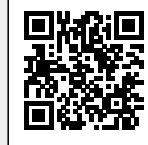


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NOME ALLIEVO:

DATA & ORA:

01. What condition may prevent the formation of "radiation fog"?

- a) Overcast cloud cover
- b) Calm wind
- c) Low spread
- d) Clear night, no clouds

02. Light turbulence always has to be expected...

- a) Above cumulus clouds due to thermal convection.
- b) Below stratiform clouds in medium layers.
- c) When entering inversions
- d) Below cumulus clouds due to thermal convection

03. What are the primary and the secondary effects of a rudder input to the left?

- a) Primary: yaw to the left Secondary: roll to the right
- b) Primary: yaw to the left Secondary: roll to the left
- c) Primary: yaw to the right Secondary: roll to the left
- d) Primary: yaw to the right Secondary: roll to the right

04. Considering the following fuel data, how much trip fuel is required? Fuel for start-up and taxi: 5 L Fuel for take-off and climb: 12 L Fuel for cruise flight: 25 L Fuel for descent, approach and landing: 7 L Fuel for taxi and parking: 3 L Fuel to alternate: 13 L Final reserve fuel: 10 L

- a) 75 L
- b) 52 L
- c) 49 L
- d) 44 L

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05. The density of AVGAS 100LL at 15° C is...

- a) 0.68 kg/l.
- b) 1.0 kg/l.
- c) 0.82 kg/l.
- d) 0.72 kg/l

06. Given: QTE: 229° VAR: 10° W The QDM equals...

- a) 039°
- b) 059°
- c) 239°
- d) 049°

07. The ratio of span and mean chord length is referred to as...

- a) Trapezium shape.
- b) Tapering
- c) Aspect ratio.
- d) Wing sweep.

08. The term ,magnetic course' (MC) is defined as...

- a) The angle between magnetic north and the course line.
- b) The angle between true north and the course line.
- c) The direction from an arbitrary point on Earth to the geographic North Pole.
- d) The direction from an arbitrary point on Earth to the magnetic north pole.

**09. At which point in the diagram will a pilot find himself to be overstrained? See figure (HPL-002) P = Performance
A = Arousal / Stress Siehe Anlage 1**

- a) Point D
- b) Point B
- c) Point C
- d) Point A

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10. Under which conditions "back side weather" ("Rückseitenwetter") can be expected?

- a) Before passing of an occlusion
- b) During Foehn at the lee side
- c) After passing of a warm front
- d) After passing of a cold front

11. The ongoing process to monitor the current flight situation is called...

- a) Constant flight check.
- b) Situational thinking.
- c) Anticipatory check procedure.
- d) Situational awareness

12. The Pitot / static system is required to...

- a) Prevent potential static buildup on the aircraft.
- b) Correct the reading of the airspeed indicator to zero when the aircraft is static on the ground.
- c) Measure total and static air pressure.
- d) Prevent icing of the Pitot tube.

13. In case of a stall it is important to...

- a) Increase the bank angle and reduce the speed
- b) Increase the angle of attack and increase the speed.
- c) Decrease the angle of attack and increase the speed
- d) Increase the angle of attack and reduce the speed.

14. Which weather chart shows the actual air pressure as in MSL along with pressure centers and fronts?

- a) Hypsometric chart
- b) Surface weather chart
- c) Prognostic chart
- d) Wind chart

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15. During final approach, the glider pilot realizes a very bumpy surface on a selected off field landing site. What technique may be recommended for landing?

- a) Touch down with minimum speed, compensate different ground levels with power lever
- b) Approach with increased speed, push elevator upon first ground contact
- c) Touch down with minimum speed, keep elevator pulled until full stop
- d) Approach with increased speed, avoid using wheel brakes

16. The bank angle of a 2-minutes circle depends on the...

- a) CAS
- b) IAS
- c) Ground speed
- d) TAS

17. What is the function of the red blood cells (erythrocytes)?

- a) Oxygen transport
- b) Blood coagulation
- c) Immune defense
- d) Blood sugar regulation

18. On what frequency shall a blind transmission be made?

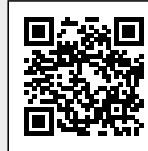
- a) On the appropriate FIS frequency
- b) On a radar frequency of the lower airspace
- c) On the current frequency
- d) On a tower frequency

19. Pressure compensation on an wing occurs at the...

- a) Wing roots
- b) Wing tips.
- c) Trailing edge
- d) Leading edge.

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20. Which constructive feature is shown in the figure? See figure (PFA-006) L: Lift (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 4

- a) Longitudinal stability by wing dihedral
- b) Lateral stability by wing dihedral
- c) Differential aileron deflection
- d) Directional stability by lift generation

21. What is the correct way of using the aircraft call sign at first contact?

- a) Using the first two characters only
- b) Using the last two characters only
- c) Using the first three characters only
- d) Using all characters

22. What is shown on the printed sign? See figure (ALW-019) Siehe Anlage 1

- a) Point A on a taxiway
- b) Part A of the runway
- c) Taxiway A
- d) Parking position A

23. Anemic hypoxia can be caused by...

- a) Carbon monoxide poisoning.
- b) Low pressure
- c) High altitudes.
- d) Alcohol

24. Number 3 in the drawing corresponds to the... See figure (PFA-010) (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 1

- a) Chord
- b) Thickness
- c) Camber line
- d) Chord line.

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25. For the purpose of a flight preparation, the pilot calculates a total take-off mass of 750 kg and a total moment of 625 mmkg. Which cross marks the center of gravity (CG)? See annex (PFP-003) (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 3

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 1
- d) 3

26. What ist the correct term for an involuntary and stereotypical reaction of an organism to the stimulation of a receptor?

- a) Reduction
- b) Virulence
- c) Coherence
- d) Reflex

27. The speed V_y is defined as...

- a) Best speed of climb.
- b) Best angle of climb.
- c) Best distance of climb.
- d) Best distance of climb.

28. What should be observed when taxiing behind a commercial airliner?

- a) To avoid wake turbulence, a minimum distance of 700 m should be maintained
- b) To avoid the jet blast, a minimum distance of 600 m should be maintained
- c) To avoid wake turbulence, a minimum distance of 300 m should be maintained
- d) To avoid the jet blast, a minimum distance of 200 m should be maintained

29. The EOBT (estimated off-block time) is specified in the ATS flight plan as...

- a) Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
- b) Standard Time (ST)
- c) Local Mean Time (LMT).
- d) Central European Time (CET).

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30. Which type of ice forms by large, supercooled droplets hitting the front surfaces of an aircraft?

- a) Hoar frost
- b) Clear ice
- c) Rime ice
- d) Mixed ice

31. The saturated adiabatic lapse rate is...

- a) Lower than the dry adiabatic lapse rate
- b) Proportional to the dry adiabatic lapse rate
- c) Higher than the dry adiabatic lapse rate.
- d) Equal to the dry adiabatic lapse rate.

32. Which answer is correct with regard to separation in airspace "E"?

- a) IFR traffic is separated only from VFR traffic
- b) VFR traffic is separated from VFR and IFR traffic
- c) VFR traffic is separated only from IFR traffic
- d) VFR traffic is not separated from any other traffic

33. What is an indication for a macho attitude?

- a) Careful walkaround procedure
- b) Comprehensive risk assessment when faced with unfamiliar situations
- c) Risky flight maneuvers to impress spectators on ground
- d) Quick resignation in complex and critical situations

34. A risk factor for decompression sickness is...

- a) Smoking
- b) Sports
- c) Scuba diving prior to flight.
- d) 100 % oxygen after decompression.

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35. What is the required distance to climb to flight level (FL) 75 after a departure from an airfield which is located at a pressure altitude of 3000 ft with an initial mass of 3000 lbs? OAT at airfield: 25° C OAT in FL 75: 0° C See annex (PFP-023) (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 14

- a) 10 NM
- b) 6 NM
- c) 4 NM
- d) 7 NM

36. Which of the following are an aircraft's secondary flight controls?

- a) Elevator, rudder, aileron
- b) All movable parts on the aircraft which aid in controlling the aircraft
- c) Elevator, rudder, aileron, trim tabs, high-lift wing devices, power controls
- d) Wing flaps, leading edge devices, spoilers or speedbrakes, trim systems

37. During an approach the aeroplane experiences a windshear with a decreasing tailwind. If the pilot does not make any corrections, how do the approach path and the indicated airspeed (IAS) change?

- a) Path is higher, IAS decreases
- b) Path is higher, IAS increases
- c) Path is lower, IAS decreases
- d) Path is lower, IAS increases

38. What information can be found in the ATIS, but not in a METAR?

- a) Information about current weather, for example types of precipitation
- b) Operational information such as runway in use and transition level
- c) Information about mean wind speeds, maximum speeds in gusts if applicable
- d) Approach information, such as ground visibility and cloud base

39. The term "flight time" is defined as...

- a) The period from the start of the take-off run to the final touchdown when landing
- b) The total time from the first aircraft movement until the moment it finally comes to rest at the end of the flight.
- c) The period from engine start for the purpose of taking off to leaving the aircraft after engine shutdown. ? the total time f
- d) The period from engine start for the purpose of taking off to leaving the aircraft after engine shutdown. ? the total time f

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40. What does the abbreviaton "FIR" stand for?

- a) Flight integrity receiver
- b) Flow information radar
- c) Flight information region
- d) Flow integrity required

41. Lower-than-standard temperature may lead to...

- a) A blockage of the Pitot tube by ice, freezing the altimeter indication to its present value
- b) An altitude indication which is too low
- c) An altitude indication which is too high.
- d) A correct altitude indication as long as the altimeter subscale is set to correct for non-standard temperature.

42. The vertical speed indicator measures the difference of pressure between...

- a) The present total pressure and the total pressure of a previous moment.
- b) The present dynamic pressure and the dynamic pressure of a previous moment
- c) The present dynamic pressure and the static pressure of a previous moment.
- d) The present static pressure and the static pressure of a previous moment

43. 5500 m equal...

- a) 7500 ft.
- b) 18000 ft
- c) 10000 ft.
- d) 30000 ft.

44. What is the true airspeed (TAS) [kt] and fuel consumption [l/h] for cruise flight with 70 % power in flight level 60 under the following conditions? Temperature: ISA - 20° C QNH: 980 hPa See annex (PFP-012) (2,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 10

- a) 110 kt. 23.9 l/h.
- b) 100 kt. 19.3 l/h.
- c) 95 kt. 19.6 l/h.
- d) 105 kt. 21.5 l/h

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45. The term "ceiling" is defined as the...

- a) Altitude of the base of the lowest layer of clouds covering more than half of the sky below 20000 ft.
- b) Height of the base of the lowest layer of clouds covering more than half of the sky below 10000 ft.
- c) Height of the base of the highest layer of clouds covering more than half of the sky below 20000 ft.
- d) Height of the base of the lowest layer of clouds covering more than half of the sky below 20000 ft.

46. What is the meaning of the illustrated ground signal as shown in the signal area of an aerodrome? See figure (ALW-012) Siehe Anlage 4

- a) Caution, manoeuvring area is poor
- b) Prohibition on landing for a longer period
- c) After take-off and before landing all turns have to be made to the right
- d) Ground movement restricted to hard surfaces

47. At which altitude is the atmospheric pressure approximately half the MSL value (1013 hPa)?

- a) 18000 ft
- b) 5000 ft
- c) 10000 ft
- d) 22000 ft

48. A deceleration during a straight horizontal flight can lead to the illusion of...

- a) A climb.
- b) A descent.
- c) A bank.
- d) An inverted flight.

49. What change of wind direction can be expected during the passage of a polar front low in Central Europe?

- a) Backing wind during passage of the warm front, veering wind during passage of the cold front
- b) Backing wind during passage of the warm front, backing wind during passage of the cold front
- c) Veering wind during passage of the warm front, veering wind during passage of the cold front
- d) Veering wind during passage of the warm front, backing wind during passage of the cold front

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50. Given the following conditions, the TAS equals... Outside air temperature: -2° C Pressure altitude: 8000 ft Power: 75 % See annex (PFP-014) (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 13

- a) 104 kt
- b) 100 kt.
- c) 95 kt.
- d) 110 kt

51. Which statement about a rhumb line is correct?

- a) A rhumb line cuts each meridian at the same angle.
- b) The center of a complete cycle of a rhumb line is always the Earth's center.
- c) The shortest track between two points along the Earth's surface follows a rhumb line
- d) A rhumb line is a great circle intersecting the the equator with 45° angle.

52. A light aircraft intends to land behind a commercial airliner belonging to wake turbulence category "medium" or "heavy" on a long runway. How can the wake turbulence of the commercial aircraft be avoided?

- a) By making a steep approach and a long landing, touching down behind the touchdown point of the airliner's nose gear
- b) By making a steep approach and a very short landing. The light aircraft should be able to stop before reaching the airliner's touchdown point
- c) By making a shallow approach and a long landing, touching down behind the touchdown point of the airliner's nose gear
- d) By making a shallow approach and a very short landing. The light aircraft should be able to stop before reaching the airliner's touchdown point

53. With regard to thunderstorms, strong up- and downdrafts appear during the...

- a) Initial stage.
- b) Dissipating stage
- c) Mature stage
- d) Thunderstorm stage.

54. With increasing altitude, the power of a carburettor engine...

- a) Remains constant.
- b) First decreases, from 5000 ft on increases
- c) Increases
- d) Decreases

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55. Which answer contains every state of water found in the atmosphere?

- a) Liquid and solid
- b) Liquid, solid, and gaseous
- c) Gaseous and liquid
- d) Liquid

56. A frequency of 119.500 MHz is correctly transmitted as...

- a) One one niner tousand decimal five zero.
- b) One one niner decimal five
- c) One one niner decimal five zero.
- d) One one niner decimal five zero zero.

57. The laminar boundary layer on the aerofoil is located between...

- a) The transition point and the separation point.
- b) The stagnation point and the transition point.
- c) The transition point and the center of pressure
- d) The stagnation point and the center of pressure

58. How should departures near villages be carried out?

- a) Slow with a low propeller rotation speed
- b) Low and fast between the villages
- c) Climb and changes in direction should be done as slow as possible
- d) Villages should be circumnavigated and crossed in a sufficient altitude

59. The term "aerodrome elevation" is defined as...

- a) The highest point of the landing area.
- b) The lowest point of the landing area.
- c) The highest point of the apron.
- d) The average value of the height of the manoeuvring area

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60. What has to be considered during refueling?

- a) Check the fuel content of the tank with a torch and remove fire protection
- b) No open fires, obey smoking ban and apply ground cables
- c) Refuel through a soaked rag and keep a fire extinguisher available
- d) Apply ground wires, turn on the main switch and magneto ignition

61. Air consists of oxygen, nitrogen and other gases. What is the approximate percentage of other gases?

- a) 0.1 %
- b) 78 %
- c) 1 %
- d) 21 %

62. What weather conditions in Central Europe are typically found in high pressure areas during summer?

- a) Large isobar spacing with calm winds, formation of local wind systems
- b) Large isobar spacing with strong prevailing westerly winds
- c) Small isobar spacing with calm winds, formation of local wind systems
- d) Small isobar spacing with strong prevailing northerly winds

63. What does the abbreviation "HX" stand for?

- a) No specific opening hours
- b) Sunrise to sunset
- c) Sunset to sunrise
- d) 24 h service

64. Which option states a benefit of wing washout?

- a) Structurally the wing is made more rigid against rotation
- b) With the washout the form drag reduces at high speeds
- c) Greater hardness because the wing can withstand more torsion forces
- d) At high angles of attack the effectiveness of the aileron is retained as long as possible

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65. Which point on the aerofoil is represented by number 4? See figure (PFA-009) (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 2

- a) Center of pressure
- b) Separation point
- c) Transition point
- d) Stagnation point

66. What is the minimum flight visibility in airspace "C" for an aircraft operating under VFR at 5000 ft MSL?

- a) 8000 m
- b) 1500 m
- c) 3000 m
- d) 5000 m

67. Wake turbulence is caused by...

- a) Wind shear at the wingtip of an aerofoil.
- b) Jet blast behind a turbine engine
- c) Turbulence at the downwind side of a mountain range
- d) Pressure compensation at the wingtip of an aerofoil.

68. During ignition check the ignition is switched to OFF for a short moment and subsequently back to BOTH. What happens to the RPM if the ignition system is properly grounded?

- a) The RPM increases once switched to OFF and resumes a value below the previous one when switched back to BOTH
- b) The RPM decreases once switched to OFF and resumes the previous value when switched back to BOTH
- c) The RPM increases once switched to OFF and resumes the previous value when switched back to BOTH
- d) The RPM decreases once switched to OFF and resumes a value below the previous one when switched back to BOTH

69. What does the term "Red-out" mean?

- a) "Red vision" during negative g-loads
- b) Rash during decompression sickness
- c) Anaemia caused by an injury
- d) Falsified colour perception during sunrise and sunset

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70. Which danger exists after a heavy rain shower for a landing aircraft?

- a) Displacement of the tire slip marking
- b) Difficult flare due to glare
- c) Longer braking distance due to aquaplaning
- d) Decreased braking distance due to aquaplaning

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Schema Risposte

Confronta le risposte fornite con il seguente schema e segna il tuo punteggio!

01: A	02: D	03: B	04: D
05: D	06: B	07: C	08: A
09: A	10: D	11: D	12: C
13: C	14: B	15: C	16: D
17: A	18: C	19: B	20: B
21: D	22: C	23: A	24: C
25: C	26: D	27: D	28: D
29: A	30: B	31: A	32: D
33: C	34: C	35: D	36: D
37: B	38: B	39: B	40: C
41: C	42: D	43: B	44: A
45: D	46: C	47: A	48: B
49: C	50: A	51: A	52: A
53: C	54: D	55: B	56: B
57: B	58: D	59: A	60: B
61: C	62: A	63: A	64: D
65: B	66: D	67: D	68: B
69: A	70: C		