

Simulazione di Esame

Meteorology - ATPL - Airline Transport Pilot license, 70 domande in 70 minuti!



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NOME ALLIEVO:

DATA & ORA:

01. Low speed pitch up is caused by the:

- a) Spanwise flow on a swept back wing
- b) Mach trim system
- c) Wing tip vortex
- d) Spanwise flow on a swept forward wing

02. The Decision Height (DH) warning light comes on when an aircraft:

- a) Passes over the outer marker.
- b) Descends below a pre-set barometric altitude.
- c) Descends below a pre-set radio altitude.
- d) Passes over the ILS inner marker.

03. What is the effect on induced drag of mass and speed changes? (all other factors of importance remaining constant)

- a) Decreases with decreasing speed and decreasing mass
- b) Decreases with increasing speed and decreasing mass
- c) Increases with increasing speed and increasing mass
- d) Increases with increasing speed and decreasing mass

04. Which of the following is an occasion for carrying out a compass swing on a Direct Reading Compass?

- a) Before an aircraft goes on any flight that involves a large change of magnetic latitude
- b) After an aircraft has passed through a severe electrical storm, or has been struck by lightning
- c) Whenever an aircraft carries a large freight load regardless of its content
- d) After any of the aircraft radio equipment has been changed due to unserviceability

05. The gust load increases, when the altitude increases.

- a) 1 and 2 are incorrect
- b) 1 and 2 are correct
- c) 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct
- d) 1 is correct and 2 is incorrect

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06. The frequency designated for VHF air to air communications when out of range of VHF ground stations in NAT region is:

- a) 243 MHz
- b) 121.5 MHz
- c) 118.5 MHz
- d) 123.45 MHz

07. QFE is the RTF Q-code to indicate:

- a) The atmospheric pressure corrected to the aircraft cockpit height
- b) The atmospheric pressure referred to the highest fixed obstacle located on the surface of an aerodrome
- c) The altimeter sub-scale setting to obtain the flight level reference datum
- d) The atmospheric pressure at aerodrome elevation (or at runway threshold)

08. What colour streamer would identify cooking equipment dropped to survivors?

- a) Black
- b) Yellow
- c) Blue
- d) Red

09. The 'estimated total time' in block 16 of a VFR flight plan is the estimated time:

- a) Required by the aircraft from take-off to arrive overhead the destination airport.
- b) Of endurance at cruising power taking into account pressure and temperature on that day.
- c) Required by the aircraft from brake release at take-off until landing.
- d) Required by the aircraft from the moment it moves by its own power until it stops at the end of the flight (block time).

10. An aeroplane is in a level turn, at a constant TAS of 300 kt, and a bank angle of 45°. Its turning radius is:(given: $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)

- a) 4743 metres.
- b) 9000 metres.
- c) 2381 metres.
- d) 3354 metres.

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11. QNH is the Q-code to indicate:

- a) The atmospheric pressure at aerodrome elevation (or at runway threshold)
- b) The atmospheric pressure measured at the aerodrome reference point (ARP)
- c) The altimeter sub-scale setting to obtain elevation when on the ground
- d) The atmospheric pressure referred to the highest obstacle located on the surface of an aerodrome

12. An applicant for a commercial pilot licence shall have completed in aeroplanes not less than:

- a) 20 hours of instrument instruction time of which not more than 5 hours may be instrument ground time.
- b) 10 hours of instrument instruction time of which not more than 5 hours may be instrument ground time
- c) 15 hours of instrument time of which not more than 5 hours as pilot in command
- d) 20 hours of instrument instruction time of which not more than 10 hours may be instrument ground time

13. While taxiing an aircraft receives the following light signal from the control tower: series of red flashes. This signal means that the aircraft:

- a) Must stop.
- b) Must vacate the landing area in use.
- c) May continue to taxi to the take-off area.
- d) Must return to its point of departure.

14. The block diagram of an auto-pilot is shown in the annex. For each control channel (pitch, roll and yaw) the piloting law is the relationship between the deflection of the control surface commanded by the computer (BETA c) and the:

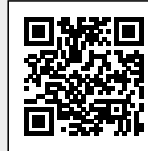
- a) Pilot command E.
- b) Aircraft response S.
- c) Offset EPSILON at the computer input.
- d) Real deflection of the control surface (BETA control surface feedback).

15. What does the term 'Expected Approach Time' mean:

- a) The time at which an arriving aircraft, upon reaching the radio aid serving the destination aerodrome, will commence the instrument approach procedure for a landing
- b) The time at which ATC expects that an arriving aircraft, following a delay, will leave the holding point to complete its approach for a landing
- c) The holding time over the radio facility from which the instrument approach procedure for a landing will be initiated
- d) The time at which an arriving aircraft expects to arrive over the appropriate designated navigation aid serving the destination aerodrome

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16. The selection of code 7500 on an aircraft SSR transponder indicates:

- a) Transponder malfunction
- b) An emergency
- c) Radio communication failure
- d) Phase difference between emitted wave and reflected wave

17. The Zero Fuel Mass and the Dry Operating Mass

- a) Differ by the sum of the mass of usable fuel plus traffic load mass.
- b) Are the same value.
- c) Differ by the mass of usable fuel.
- d) Differ by the value of the traffic load mass.

18. What does the word 'check' mean?

- a) Confirm your last transmission
- b) Read back my last instruction
- c) Examine a system or procedure
- d) I understand your message

19. The actual 'Zero Fuel Mass' is equal to the:

- a) Operating Mass plus all the traffic load.
- b) Basic Empty Mass plus the fuel loaded.
- c) Dry Operating Mass plus the traffic load.
- d) Actual Landing Mass plus trip fuel.

20. The speed range between high- and low speed buffet:

- a) Increases during climb.
- b) Decreases during a descent at a constant Mach number.
- c) Increases during a descent at a constant IAS.
- d) Is always positive at Mach numbers below MMO.

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21. At a given altitude, the hysteresis error of an altimeter varies substantially with the:

- a) Mach number of the aircraft.
- b) Aircraft attitude.
- c) Time passed at this altitude.
- d) Static temperature.

22. According to DOC 4444 (ICAO), a wake turbulence non-radar separation minima of 2 minutes shall be applied to:

- a) MEDIUM aircraft taking-off behind a HEAVY aircraft from an intermediate part of a parallel runway separated by less than 760 m
- b) MEDIUM aircraft landing behind a HEAVY aircraft
- c) LIGHT aircraft landing behind a MEDIUM aircraft
- d) LIGHT aircraft taking-off behind a MEDIUM aircraft from an intermediate part of the same runway

23. For a given configuration, the stall speed of an aeroplane will be highest when loaded:

- a) To the maximum allowable mass with the most forward CG
- b) To the maximum allowable mass with the most aft CG
- c) To a low total mass with the most aft CG
- d) To a low total mass with the most forward CG

24. Which weather chart gives information about icing ?

- a) 700 hPa chart
- b) 500 hPa chart
- c) Surface chart
- d) Significant weather chart

25. An impulse coupling does not function at such speeds above those encountered in starting. Its engaging pawls are prevented from operating at higher speeds by

- a) Engine Oil Pressure
- b) A coil spring
- c) Centrifugal force
- d) Electro-magnetic Action Of Operating Magneto.

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26. GPS system satellites transmit their signals on two carrier waves 1575 MHz and 1227 MHz and supply two possible codes accessible according to user (civil or military). Commercial aviation is now able to use:

- a) Only the 1575 MHz carrier wave and two codes
- b) Only the 1227 MHz carrier wave and one code
- c) The two carrier waves and one public code
- d) SHF

27. The angle of attack (aerodynamic angle of incidence) of an aerofoil is the angle between the:

- a) Chord line and the relative undisturbed airflow
- b) Bottom surface and the chord line
- c) Bottom surface and the relative airflow
- d) Bottom surface and the horizontal

28. Given: SHA VOR (N5243.3 W00853. 1) radial 223°, CRK VOR (N5150.4 W00829.7) radial 322°. What is the aircraft position?

- a) N5230 W00910
- b) N5210 W00910
- c) N5220 W00920
- d) N5210 W00930[see Annex]

29. A 'Balanced Field Length' is said to exist where:

- a) The clearway does not equal the stopway
- b) The accelerate stop distance is equal to the all engine take-off distance
- c) The accelerate stop distance is equal to the take-off distance available
- d) The one engine out take-off distance is equal to the all engine take-off distance

30. The abbreviation PAPI stands for:

- a) Precision Approach Path Index.
- b) Precision Approach Power Index.
- c) Precision Approach Power Indicator.
- d) Precision Approach Path Indicator.

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31. How can a pilot increase his tolerance to +Gz ?

- a) Tighten shoulder harness.
- b) Tightening of the stomach muscles.
- c) Relax the muscles and lean upper body forward.
- d) Take an upright seat position.

32. When shall the phrase 'Take-off' be used by a pilot:

- a) To inform TOWER when ready for departure
- b) Never, it is used only by the control tower
- c) Only when the aircraft has already moved onto the active runway
- d) To acknowledge take-off clearance only

33. Long range cruise is a flight procedure which gives:

- a) A specific range which is approximately 99% of maximum specific range and a higher cruise speed
- b) A specific range which is approximately 99% of maximum specific range and a lower cruise speed
- c) An IAS which is 1% higher than the IAS for maximum specific range
- d) A 1% higher TAS for maximum specific range

34. A jet transport has the following structural limits:-Maximum Ramp Mass: 63 060 kg-Maximum Take Off Mass: 62 800 kg-Maximum Landing Mass: 54 900 kg-Maximum Zero Fuel Mass: 51 300 kgThe aeroplane's fuel is loaded accordance with the following requirements:-Taxi fuel: 400 kg-Trip fuel: 8400 kg-Contingency & final reserve fuel: 1800 kg-Alternate fuel: 1100 kgIf the Dry Operating Mass is 34930 kg, determine the maximum traffic load that can be carried on the flight if departure and landing airfields are not performance limited.

- a) 16 430 kg
- b) 17 070 kg
- c) 16 370 kg
- d) 16 570 kg

35. Coriolis illusion, causing spatial disorientation is the result of:

- a) Undergoing positive G
- b) Simultaneous head movements during aircraft manoeuvres
- c) Normal deterioration of the semicircular canals with age
- d) Gazing in the direction of a flashing light

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36. PART-CAT OPS 1.465 (VFR Operating minima), establishes that, the operator shall ensure about VFR flights, that:

- a) For conducted VFR flights in airspace F, vertical distance from clouds is 250 m at least
- b) For conducted VFR flights in airspace B, horizontal distance from clouds is 1 000 m at least
- c) For conducted VFR flights in airspace E, flight visibility at and above 3 050 m. (10 000 ft) is 5 km at least (clear of cloud)
- d) Special VFR flights are not commenced when visibility is less than 3 km

37. In accordance with JAR-OPS 1.430 (Aerodrome Operating Minima), the lowest minima to be used by an operator in a category B aeroplane for circling are:

- a) MDH=600 ft and visibility=2400 m
- b) MDH=400 ft and visibility=1500 m
- c) MDH=700 ft and visibility=2600 m
- d) MDH=500 ft and visibility=1600 m

38. A descent is planned from 7500 ft AMSL so as to arrive at 1000 ft AMSL 6 NM from a VORTAC. With a GS of 156 kts and a rate of descent of 800 ft/min. The distance from the VORTAC when descent is started is:

- a) 15,0 NM
- b) 27,1 NM
- c) With a GS of 156 kts and a rate of descent of 800 ft/min. The distance from the VORTAC when descent is started is: 15,0 NM 27,1 NM 30,2 NM
- d) 11,7 NM

39. The automatic fuelling shut off valve:

- a) Stops fuelling as soon as a certain fuel level is reached inside the tank.
- b) Stops fuelling as soon as a certain pressure is reached.
- c) Stops fuelling as soon as the fuel spills into the ventline.
- d) Cuts Off The Fuel In Case Of Engine Fire.

40. For a planned flight the calculated fuel is as follows: Flight time: 3h06min The reserve fuel, at any time, should not be less than 30% of the remaining trip fuel. Taxi fuel: 8 kg Block fuel: 118 kg How much fuel should remain after 2 hours flight time?

- a) 39 kg trip fuel and 12 kg reserve fuel.
- b) 30 kg trip fuel and 9 kg reserve fuel.
- c) 39 kg trip fuel and no reserve fuel.
- d) 27 kg trip fuel and 12 kg reserve fuel.

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41. Given: Distance from departure to destination: 180 NM Endurance: 2 h TAS: 120 kt Ground Speed Out: 135 kt Ground Speed Home: 105 kt What is the distance and time of the PSR from the departure point?

- a) Distance: 79 NM Time: 45 min
- b) Distance: 118 NM Time: 53 min
- c) Distance: 62 NM Time: 28 min
- d) Distance: 59 NM Time: 30 min

42. When a persistent top excitation limit fault on an AC generator connected to the mains with another AC generator, the overexcitation protection device opens:

- a) The Tie Breaker.
- b) The exciter breaker and the generator breaker.
- c) The exciter breaker, the generator breaker and the tie breaker.
- d) The Generator Breaker.

43. The otoliths in the inner ear are sensitive to:

- a) Angular acceleration
- b) Angular speed
- c) Linear acceleration and gravity
- d) Constant speed only

44. If a pilot receives an instruction from ATC which cannot be carried out, the reply should use the phrase:

- a) UNABLE
- b) NEGATIVE INSTRUCTION
- c) REGRET CANNOT FOLLOW INSTRUCTION
- d) CANCEL INSTRUCTION

45. Under which of the following circumstances shall an aircraft station squawk 7600 ?

- a) When entering bad weather areas
- b) In case of radio communication failure
- c) When flying over desert areas
- d) When approaching a prohibited area

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46. A radio altimeter employing a continuous wave signal would have:

- a) A directional aerial for transmission and an omni-directional aerial for reception
- b) An omni-directional aerial for transmission and directional aerial for reception
- c) A directional aerial for both transmission and reception
- d) Main control station, the monitoring station and the ground antennas

47. An aircraft is situated at 30°N - 005°E with a magnetic variation of 10°W. A VOR is located at 30°N - 013°E with a magnetic variation of 15°W. The aircraft is situated on the VOR radial:

- a) 101°
- b) 281°
- c) 256°
- d) Interference from other transmitters

48. What is the limit load factor of a large transport aeroplane?

- a) 3.75
- b) 4.4
- c) 6
- d) 2.5

49. An airplane is cruising at FL 220. The auto-throttle maintains a constant CAS. If the OAT decreases, the Mach number:

- a) Remains constant.
- b) Decreases if OAT is lower than standard temperature, increases in the opposite case.
- c) Decreases.
- d) Increases.

50. The radio altimeter is required to indicate zero height AGL as the main wheels touch down on the runway. For this reason, it is necessary to:

- a) Have a specific radio altimeter dedicated to automatic landing.
- b) Adjust the gross height according to the aircraft instantaneous pitch.
- c) Compensate for residual height and cable length.
- d) Change the display scale in short final, in order to have a precise readout.

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51. Visual perception of depth at close to medium distance is primarily due to:

- a) Binocular vision
- b) The high sensitivity of the retina
- c) Peripheral vision
- d) Interactions between cones and rods

52. The most dangerous low level wind shears are encountered

- a) In areas with layered clouds and wind speeds higher than 35 kt
- b) During any period when wind speed is greater than 35 kt and near valleys
- c) When strong ground inversions are present and near thunderstorms
- d) Near valleys and at the windward side of mountains.

53. Assuming sufficient transmission power, the maximum range of a ground radar with a pulse repetition frequency of 450 pulses per second is: (Given: velocity of light is 300 000 km/s)

- a) 333 km
- b) 150 km
- c) 1333 km
- d) 666 km

54. Excluding RVSM an appropriate flight level for IFR flight in accordance with semi-circular height rules on a magnetic course of 200° is:

- a) FL320
- b) FL310
- c) FL300
- d) FL290

55. Refer to CAP697 Section 4 - MRJT1 Page 21 Figure 4.5.1 En-route Climb 280/0.74 (continued) Find: Time, Fuel, Still Air Distance and TAS for an enroute climb 280/.74 to FL 350. Given: Brake release mass 64000 kg, ISA +10°C, airport elevation 3000'

- a) 20 min, 1750 kg, 117 Nautical Air Miles (NAM), 288 KT
- b) 26 min, 2050 kg, 157 Nautical Air Miles (NAM), 399 KT
- c) 25 min, 1875 kg, 148 Nautical Air Miles (NAM), 391 KT
- d) 26 min, 1975 kg, 157 Nautical Air Miles (NAM), 399 KT[see Annex]

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56. Symptoms of decompression sickness

- a) Are only relevant when diving
- b) Are bends, chokes, creeps and neurological symptoms
- c) Are flatulence and pain in the middle ear
- d) Can only develop at altitudes of more than 40000 FT

57. Traffic load is the difference between:

- a) The operating mass and the basic empty mass.
- b) The take-off mass and the basic empty mass.
- c) The take-off mass and the basic empty mass plus trip fuel.
- d) The take-off mass and the operating mass.

58. At reference or see Performance Manual MRJT 1 Figure 4.28. What is the minimum field length required for the worst wind situation, landing a twin jet aeroplane with the anti-skid inoperative? Elevation: 2000 ft QNH: 1013 hPa Landing mass: 50 000 kg Flaps: as required for minimum landing distance Runway condition: dry Wind: Maximum allowable tailwind: 15 kt Maximum allowable headwind: 50 kt

- a) 3100 m.
- b) 2900 m.
- c) 2700 m.
- d) 2600 m.

59. If it exists, the M.M.E.L. (Master Minimum Equipment List) is drawn up by:

- a) The aircraft manufacturer's list.
- b) The operator.
- c) The aircraft state of registry.
- d) The manufacturer / the type certificate holder.

60. A conventional stabiliser on a stable aeroplane in a normal cruise condition: 1 - always provides negative lift. 2 - contributes to the total lift of the aeroplane. 3 - may stall before the wing, in icing conditions, with large flap settings, unless adequate design and/or operational precautions are taken. 4 - is necessary to balance the total pitch moment of the aeroplane. Which of the following lists all the correct statements ?

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

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61. A three-phase electrical tachometer consists of:

- a) A three-phase generator, a synchronous motor and a magnetic tachometer.
- b) Three speed probes and a phonic wheel.
- c) A speed probe and a phonic wheel.
- d) Three associated dynamos.

62. Penetration into the NAT MNPS airspace is:

- a) Subject to an optional clearance depending on the type of flight (scheduled or not)
- b) Subject to a mandatory clearance
- c) Subject to a clearance only if the flight route is changed
- d) Not subject to a clearance, since the flight is already controlled

63. The final reserve fuel for aeroplanes with turbine engines is

- a) Fuel to fly for 30 minutes at holding speed at 1500 ft (450 m) above aerodrome elevation in standard conditions.
- b) Fuel to fly for 60 minutes at holding speed at 1500 ft (450 m) above aerodrome elevation in standard conditions.
- c) Fuel to fly for 45 minutes at holding speed at 1000 ft (300 m) above aerodrome elevation in standard conditions.
- d) Fuel to fly for 45 minutes at holding speed at 1500 ft (450 m) above aerodrome elevation in standard conditions.

64. The operating frequency range of a low altitude radio altimeter is:

- a) 5400 MHz or 9400 MHz.
- b) 2700 MHz to 2900 MHz.
- c) 4200 MHz to 4400 MHz.
- d) 5 GHz.

65. Within communication, what element suggests that a message has been received and understood ?

- a) Coding.
- b) Synchronization.
- c) Feedback.
- d) Encoding.

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66. The main reason that day and night, throughout the year, have different duration, is due to the:

- a) Inclination of the ecliptic to the equator
- b) Gravitational effect of the Sun and Moon on the speed of rotation of the Earth
- c) Relative speed of the Sun along the ecliptic
- d) Earth's rotation

67. Holding procedures (outbound time)The outbound time in a holding pattern at 14000 ft or below in still air conditions is:

- a) 1,5 minutes.
- b) 2 minutes.
- c) 30 seconds.
- d) 1 minute.

68. What is synergy in a crew ?

- a) The coordinated action of unrelated individual performances in achieving a non-standard task
- b) A behavioural expedient associated with the desynchronisation of the coordinated actions
- c) The uncoordinated action of the crewmembers towards a common objective
- d) The coordinated action of all members towards a common objective, in which collective performance is proving to be more than the sum of the individual performances

69. A blocking anticyclone in the northern hemisphere is

- a) Quasi stationary/situated between 50°N and 70°N/a cold anticyclone
- b) A warm anticyclone/quasi stationary/situated between 50°N and 70°N
- c) A cold anticyclone/steering depressions/situated over Scandinavia
- d) Situated between 50°N and 70°N/a cold anticyclone/steering depressions

70. Taxiway edge lights shall be:

- a) Fixed showing blue.
- b) Flashing showing blue.
- c) Fixed showing yellow.
- d) Fixed showing green.

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Schema Risposte

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

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