

Simulazione di Esame

Human factor and limitations - PPL(A) English - Private Pilot License (Aircraft), 70 domande in 70 minuti!



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NOME ALLIEVO:

DATA & ORA:

01. Which of the following landing areas is most suitable for an off-field landing?

- a) A lake with an undisturbed surface
- b) A light brown field with short crops
- c) A meadow without livestock
- d) A field with ripe waving crops

02. A precautionary landing is a landing...

- a) Conducted without power from the engine.
- b) Conducted in response to circumstances forcing the aircraft to land.
- c) Conducted in an attempt to sustain flight safety.
- d) Conducted with the flaps retracted.

03. Which of the following frequencies is designated for VHF voice communication?

- a) 120.50 MHz
- b) 115.15 MHz
- c) 108.80 MHz
- d) 117.30 kHz

04. What does the term "confirmation bias" mean?

- a) The feedback loop in a closed communication
- b) The preference to find arguments to proof the own mental model
- c) The bias to confirm each radio call
- d) The critical check of ambiguous situations in flight

05. The aerodynamic rudder balance...

- a) Improves the rudder effectiveness.
- b) Reduces the control surfaces
- c) Reduces the control stick forces
- d) Delays the stall.

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06. Which abbreviation is used for the term "obstacle"?

- a) OBTC
- b) OBST
- c) OST
- d) OBS

07. The symbol labeled (2) as shown in the picture is a / an... See figure (MET-005) (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 4

- a) Front aloft
- b) Cold front
- c) Warm front.
- d) Occlusion.

08. What is the correct way of acknowledging the instruction "DZF after lift-off climb straight ahead until 2500 feet before turning right heading 220 degrees, wind 090 degrees, 5 knots, runway 12, cleared for take-off"?

- a) DZF after lift-off climb straight ahead 2500 feet, wilco, heading 220 degrees, 090 degrees, 5 knots, cleared for take-off
- b) DZF after lift-off climb straight ahead 2500 feet, then turn right heading 220, runway 12, cleared for take-off
- c) DZF after lift-off climb straight ahead 2500 feet, then turn right heading 220, 090 degrees, 5 knots
- d) DZF after lift-off climb straight ahead 2500 feet, then turn right heading 220, 090 degrees, 5 knots, cleared for take-off

09. An aircraft must be loaded and operated in such a way that the center of gravity (CG) stays within the approved limits during all phases of flight. This is done to ensure...

- a) That the aircraft does not exceed the maximum permissible airspeed during a descent.
- b) That the aircraft does not stall.
- c) That the aircraft does not tip over on its tail while it is being loaded.
- d) Both stability and controllability of the aircraft.

10. Given: QDR: 022° VAR: 10° E The QTE equals...

- a) 212°.
- b) 202°
- c) 052°.
- d) 032°.

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11. "Longitudinal stability" is referred to as stability around which axis?

- a) Propeller axis
- b) Vertical axis
- c) Longitudinal axis
- d) Lateral axis

12. What engines are commonly used with Touring Motor Gliders (TMG)?

- a) 4 Cylinder; 4 stroke
- b) 4 Cylinder 2 stroke
- c) 2 Cylinder Diesel
- d) 2 plate Wankel

13. After take-off an aeroplane gets into a wind shear with decreasing headwind. As a result...

- a) The aeroplane flies above the estimated climb path
- b) The true airspeed (TAS) will increase
- c) The ground speed (GS) will decrease
- d) The aeroplane flies below the estimated climb path.

14. What information is NOT found on Low-Level Significant Weather Charts (LLSWC)?

- a) Information about icing conditions
- b) Radar echos of precipitation
- c) Information about turbulence areas
- d) Front lines and frontal displacements

15. The stall warning will be activated just before reaching which speed?

- a) VNE
- b) VS
- c) VX
- d) VR

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16. Which statement is correct with regard to the short-term memory?

- a) It can store 10 (± 5) items for 30 to 60 seconds
- b) It can store 7 (± 2) items for 10 to 20 seconds
- c) It can store 3 (± 1) items for 5 to 10 seconds
- d) It can store 5 (± 2) items for 1 to 2 minutes

17. Differential aileron deflection is used to...

- a) Keep the adverse yaw low
- b) Avoid a stall at low angles of attack
- c) Increase the rate of descent
- d) Reduce wake turbulence.

18. How are the flight controls on a small single-engine piston aircraft normally controlled and actuated?

- a) Power-assisted through hydraulic pumps or electric motors
- b) Hydraulically through hydraulic pumps and actuators
- c) Manually through rods and control cables
- d) Electrically through fly-by-wire

19. Being intercepted by a military aircraft at daytime, what is the meaning of the following signal: Alternating movement of the ailerons, normally left of the intercepted aircraft, followed by a smooth turn to the left?

- a) Prepare for a safety landing, you have entered a prohibited area
- b) You are entering a restricted area, leave the airspace immediately
- c) Follow me
- d) You are clear of any restricted or reserved airspaces, you can continue on your heading

20. What could be a reason for changing the runway indicators at aerodromes (e.g. from runway 06 to runway 07)?

- a) The magnetic deviation of the runway location has changed
- b) The magnetic variation of the runway location has changed
- c) The direction of the approach path has changed
- d) The true direction of the runway alignment has changed

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21. Distress messages contain...

- a) Information concerning urgent spare parts which are required for a continuation of flight and which have to be ordered in advance.
- b) Information concerning the apron personell and which imply an imminent danger to landing aircraft.
- c) Information concerning the safety of an aircraft, a watercraft or some other vehicle or person in sight
- d) Information concerning aircraft and their passengers which face a grave and imminent threat and require immediate assistance.

22. What cloud sequence can typically be observed during the passage of a warm front?

- a) In coastal areas during daytime wind from the coast and forming of cumulus clouds, dissipation of clouds during evening and night
- b) Wind becoming calm, dissipation of clouds and warming during summer; formation of extended high fog layers during winter
- c) Squall line with showers of rain and thunderstorms (Cb), gusting wind followed by cumulus clouds with isolated showers of rain
- d) Cirrus, thickening altostratus and altocumulus clouds, lowering cloud base with rain, nimbostratus

23. What minimum coverage with ice or snow must be given to call a runway "contaminated"?

- a) 50 %
- b) 25 %
- c) 10 %
- d) 75 %

24. What leads to a decreased stall speed V_s (IAS)?

- a) Lower altitude
- b) Lower density
- c) Higher load factor
- d) Decreasing weight

25. Which statement about the airflow around an aerofoil is correct if the angle of attack decreases?

- a) The center of pressure moves aft
- b) The stagnation point remains constant
- c) The stagnation point moves down
- d) The center of pressure moves forward

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

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

27. The "spread" is defined as...

- a) Relation of actual to maximum possible humidity of air.
- b) Maximum amount of water vapour that can be contained in air.
- c) Difference between dew point and condensation point.
- d) Difference between actual temperature and dew point.

28. How does air temperatur change in ISA from MSL to approx. 10.000 m height?

- a) From +20° to -40°C
- b) From +30° to -40°C
- c) From -15° to 50°C
- d) From +15° to -50°C

29. The pressure compensation between wind upper and lower surface results in ...

- a) Laminar airflow by wing tip vortices.
- b) Profile drag by wing tip vortices.
- c) Induced drag by wing tip vortices.
- d) Lift by wing tip vortices

30. 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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31. Which of the following factors affects the reception of VHF transmissions?

- a) Altitude
- b) Shoreline effect
- c) Twilight error
- d) Height of ionosphere

32. A wind shear is...

- a) A slow increase of the wind speed in altitudes above 13000 ft.
- b) A wind speed change of more than 15 kt.
- c) A vertical or horizontal change of wind speed and wind direction
- d) A meteorological downslope wind phenomenon in the alps

33. The ideal level of arousal is at which point in the diagram? See figure (HPL- 002) P = Performance A = Arousal / Stress Siehe Anlage 1

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

34. Assume calm wind and an aircraft descending from 9000 ft to 1500 ft. The rate of descent (ROD) equals 1200 ft/min. The elapsed time will be...

- a) 6 min.
- b) 15 min
- c) 12 min
- d) 8 min.

35. What does a readability of 2 indicate?

- a) The transmission is readable now and then
- b) The transmission is readable but with difficulty
- c) The transmission is perfectly readable
- d) The transmission is unreadable

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36. Given: True course: 120°. TAS: 120 kt. Wind: 150°/12 kt. The WCA equals...

- a) 6° to the right.
- b) 3° to the left.
- c) 3° to the right.
- d) 6° to the left.

37. In which situations should a pilot use blind transmissions?

- a) When no radio communication can be established with the appropriate aeronautical station, but when evidence exists that transmissions are received at that ground unit
- b) When a pilot has flown into cloud or fog unintentionally and therefore would like to request navigational assistance from a ground unit
- c) When a transmission containing important navigational or technical information is to be sent to several stations at the same time
- d) When the traffic situation at an airport allows the transmission of information which does not need to be acknowledged by the ground station

38. What distance corresponds to one degree difference in latitude along any degree of longitude?

- a) 1 NM
- b) 60 NM
- c) 30 NM
- d) 60 km

39. (For this questions use attachment or CAP697 SEP1 Fig. 2.2 Table 2.2.3) For planning a VFR flight, the following data are given: Flight time with planning "overhead-overhead" = 2h 43min Pressure Altitude = 6.500 ft Temperature = ISA-20 Power setting = 2300 RPM Taxi Fuel = 2 USG Additional time for climb = 7 min, Additional time for approach and landing = 10 min The reserve fuel has to be 30% of trip fuel. Determine the minimum block fuel: (2,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 21

- a) 47.3 USG
- b) 50.4 USG
- c) 43.8 USG
- d) 39.2 USG

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40. Urgency messages are defined as...

- a) Messages concerning urgent spare parts which are needed for a continuation of flight and which need to be ordered in advance
- b) Messages concerning the safety of an aircraft, a watercraft or some other vehicle or person in sight.
- c) Information concerning the apron personell and which imply an imminent danger to landing aircraft.
- d) Messages concerning aircraft and their passengers which face a grave and imminent threat and require immediate assistance

41. What is the correct frequency for an initial distress message?

- a) Emergency frequency
- b) Current frequency
- c) FIS frequency
- d) Radar frequency

42. What is the great circle distance between two points A and B on the equator when the difference between the two associated meridians is exactly one degree of longitude?

- a) 60 NM
- b) 400 NM
- c) 120 NM
- d) 216 NM

43. The elevator moves an aeroplane around the...

- a) Lateral axis.
- b) Elevator axis.
- c) Longitudinal axis
- d) Vertical axis.

44. Which lines have to be used by the pilot to determine the aircraft's position?

- a) True bearings (QTE)
- b) Magnetic bearings (QDR)
- c) Relative bearings (RB)
- d) Magnetic headings (MH)

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45. What kind of information should be included in an urgency message?

- a) Nature of problem or observation, important information for support, departure aerodrome, information about position, heading and altitude
- b) Intended routing, important information for support, intentions of the pilot, information about position, departure aerodrome, heading and altitude
- c) Nature of problem or observation, important information for support, intentions of the pilot, information about position, heading and altitude
- d) Intended routing, important information for support, intentions of the pilot, departure aerodrome, destination aerodrome, heading and altitude

46. 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

47. What is the meaning of the phrase "Correction"?

- a) Permission for proposed action is granted
- b) An error has been made in this transmission. The correct version is...
- c) I have received all of your last transmission
- d) I understand your message and will comply with it

48. The majority of aviation accidents are caused by...

- a) Technical failure
- b) Meteorological influences.
- c) Geographical influences.
- d) Human failure.

49. Air descending behind a mountain range is defined as...

- a) Katabatic wind
- b) Convergent wind.
- c) Anabatic wind.
- d) Divergent wind.

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50. In which way should a pilot confirm received light signals in flight?

- a) Apply some changes of RPM
- b) Apply some changes of the rudder
- c) Rock the wings (in the daytime)
- d) Apply some fast pitch changes

51. What mass equals 102 litres of Avgas 100LL?

- a) 142 lbs
- b) 74 lbs
- c) 142 kg
- d) 74 kg

52. Wake turbulence is particularly strong...

- a) At a high aeroplane weight.
- b) When flying with high thrust.
- c) When flying with low thrust.
- d) At a low aeroplane weight.

53. 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

54. What visual flight conditions can be expected after the passage of a cold front?

- a) Scattered cloud layers, visibility more than 5 km, formation of shallow cumulus clouds
- b) Good visibility, formation of cumulus clouds with showers of rain or snow
- c) Medium visibility with lowering cloud bases, onset of prolonged precipitation
- d) Poor visibility, formation of overcast or ground-covering stratus clouds, snow

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55. What is referred to as mountain wind?

- a) Wind blowing uphill from the valley during daytime
- b) Wind blowing uphill from the valley during the night
- c) Wind blowing down the mountain side during the night
- d) Wind blowing down the mountain side during daytime.

56. What is the difference between spin and spiral dive?

- a) Spin: stall at outer wing, speed constant; Spiral dive: airflow at both wings, speed increasing rapidly
- b) Spin: stall at inner wing, speed constant; Spiral dive: airflow at both wings, speed increasing rapidly
- c) Spin: stall at outer wing, speed increasing rapidly; Spiral dive: airflow at both wings, speed constant
- d) Spin: stall at inner wing, speed increasing rapidly; Spiral dive: airflow at both wings, speed constant

57. What danger is most imminent when an aircraft is hit by lightning?

- a) Rapid cabin depressurization and smoke in the cabin
- b) Surface overheat and damage to exposed aircraft parts
- c) Explosion of electrical equipment in the cockpit
- d) Disturbed radio communication, static noise signals

58. What phrase is used by a pilot if a transmission is to be answered with "yes"?

- a) Roger
- b) Yes
- c) Affirm
- d) Affirmative

59. Which are the different parts of the Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP)?

- a) GEN MET RAC
- b) GEN COM MET
- c) GEN AGA COM
- d) GEN ENR AD

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60. Loads must be adequately secured in order to...

- a) Carry extra fuel
- b) Allow steep turns
- c) Avoid any centre of gravity (C.G.) movements
- d) Prevent excessive 'g'-loading during the landing flare

61. What phenomenon is caused by cold air downdrafts with precipitation from a fully developed thunderstorm cloud?

- a) Electrical discharge
- b) Anvil-head top of Cb cloud
- c) Gust front
- d) Freezing Rain

62. How does a balance tab move in relation to the flight control surface that it is coupled with?

- a) In the opposite direction
- b) At an angle of 90°
- c) At an angle of 45°
- d) In the same direction

63. Which pressure is sensed by the Pitot tube?

- a) Cabin air pressure
- b) Total air pressure
- c) Dynamic air pressure
- d) Static air pressure

64. What does the slip indicator show?

- a) Apparent vertical
- b) Rate of turn
- c) Vertical to horizon
- d) Airplane's bank

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65. Which curve represents the induced drag? See Appendix (PFA-011)

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

66. In which situation is it NOT possible to achieve a pressure compensation between the middle ear and the environment?

- a) During a light and slow climb
- b) All windows are completely closed
- c) Breathing takes place using the mouth only
- d) The eustachien tube is blocked

67. If surrounded by airflow ($v > 0$), any arbitrarily shaped body produces...

- a) Lift without drag.
- b) Drag and lift.
- c) Constant drag at any speed.
- d) Drag

68. What is the meaning of a flashing red light signal at a controlled aerodrome directed to an aircraft in flight?

- a) Airport unsafe, do not land
- b) Return for landing, followed by steady green at the appropriate time
- c) Cleared to land
- d) Give way to other aircraft and continue circling

69. What is the difference in time when the sun moves 20° of longitude?

- a) 1:20 h
- b) 0:20 h
- c) 0:40 h
- d) 1:00 h

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70. Which dangerous attitudes are often combined?

- a) Macho and invulnerability
- b) Impulsivity and carefulness
- c) Invulnerability and self-abandonment
- d) Self-abandonment and macho

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Schema Risposte

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

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