Exam simulation

ATPL - Airline Transport Pilot Licence - Flight Planning and Monitoring

Quizvds.it

STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. According to the UK CAA long-grass policy guidance, which of these habitat-management approaches can reduce attraction to hazardous birds when suitable for local species and conditions?

a) An area liable to flooding

b) Edible rubbish

c) Short gang-mown grass

d) Maintain a dense, upright, weed-free long-grass sward, with appropriate specialist management and local risk assessment.

02. The scale quoted on a Lambert's chart is:

a) The scale at the standard parallels.

b) The mean scale at the parallel of the secant of the cone.

c) The mean scale between the pole and the equator.

d) The scale at the equator.

03. A jet aeroplane is climbing with constant IAS. Which operational speed limit is most likely to be reached?

a) The Stalling speed

b) The Maximum operating Mach number

c) The Mach limit for the Mach trim system

d) The Minimum control speed air

04. From which of the following would you expect to find facilitation information regarding customs and health formalities?

a) NAV/RAD charts

b) ATCC

c) AIP

d) NOTAM

05. Regarding the obstacle limited take-off mass, which of the following statements is correct?

a) Wind speed plays no role when calculating this particular mass

b) A take-off towards an obstacle can be permitted with a tailwind if the AFM limits and all applicable net-flight-path clearance requirements are met

c) The maximum bank angle which can be used is 10°

d) The obstacle limited mass can never be lower than the climb limited take-off mass

06. Under the general SERA IFR radio-failure procedure in IMC, when no specific published SID/STAR procedure applies, the aircraft should, if possible, land within:

a) 30 minutes after noticing the radio failure

b) 30 minutes after the ETA used for the approach procedure or the last acknowledged EAT, whichever is later.

c) 15 minutes after vacating the transition layer

d) 30 minutes after waiting for the EAT

07. Which phrase shall be used if you want to say: 'Pass me the following information...':

a) Request

b) Say again

c) Report

d) Check

08. The QNH is by definition the value of the:

a) Atmospheric pressure at the location for which it is given, corrected for non-standard temperature.

b) Altimeter setting so that the altimeter, on the apron of the aerodrome for which it is given, reads zero.

c) Altimeter setting so that the altimeter, on the apron of the aerodrome for which it is given, reads the elevation.

d) Atmospheric pressure at the level of the ground overflown by the aircraft.

09. Given the following parameters in a capacitance fuel gauge, the correct formula is: A = area of plates, D = distance between plates, E = dielectric permittivity.

a) Capacitance = E x A / D

b) Capacitance = E x D x A

c) Capacitance = A x D / E

d) Capacitance = E x D / A

10. When supported by the approved AFM schedules, and subject to runway, tyre-speed, brake-energy and obstacle limits, which combination can increase the climb-limited take-off mass?

a) Selecting a lower V2

b) Selecting a lower V1

c) Selecting a lower VR

d) A lower approved take-off flap setting combined with an approved improved-climb schedule using a higher V2

11. What is the correct way of transmitting 1001 as a QNH?

a) QNH one double 'O' one

b) QNH one zero zero one

c) QNH one double zero one

d) QNH one thousand and one

12. A SANDWICH structural part is unsuitable for absorbing:

a) Torsional loads.

b) Shear loads.

c) Bending loads.

d) Concentrated loads.

13. Given the following: D = flight distance X = distance to Point of Equal Time GSo = groundspeed out GSr = groundspeed return. The correct formula to find distance to Point of Equal Time is:

a) X = (D/2) x GSo / (GSo + GSr)

b) X = D x GSo / (GSo + GSr)

c) X = (D/2) + GSr / (GSo + GSr)

d) X = D x GSr / (GSo + GSr)

14. Which one of the following is an advantage of a Microwave Landing System (MLS) compared with an Instrument Landing System (ILS)?

a) It provides no separate horizontal and vertical guidance functions.

b) It is generally less restrictive in siting and can be suitable at some aerodromes where buildings or terrain make ILS siting difficult.

c) It has an unlimited number of assigned frequency channels.

d) Its advanced approach capabilities require no ranging information.

15. For the 35,000 kg MRJT1 long-range-cruise schedule in CAA CAP697 under ISA conditions, how does the scheduled Mach number change as pressure altitude is reduced from FL370 to FL270?

a) It increases as altitude is reduced

b) It remains constant at every listed level

c) It decreases as altitude is reduced

d) It initially decreases and then returns to the FL370 value by FL270

16. In a swept-back wing aeroplane that exhibits tip-stall pitch-up, this effect is mainly caused by:

a) Wing tip stalling first

b) Wing root stalling first

c) Forward movement of the centre of gravity

d) Aft movement of the centre of gravity

17. Clear ice forms on an aircraft by the freezing of:

a) Small supercooled water drops

b) Water vapour

c) Snow

d) Large supercooled water drops

18. What type of fog is most likely to form over flat land during a clear night, with calm or light wind conditions?

a) Advection.

b) Radiation.

c) Orographic.

d) Steam.

19. Using the attached navigation log, an aircraft turns overhead BULEN to return to ARD via TGJ. TAS remains 170 kt and wind 270 degrees/40 kt. For each sector, assume the same fuel-flow rate as on the outbound sector in the log; the turn uses 20 litres. Which listed total fuel consumption at ARD is closest to the calculated estimate?

POSITION	TRUE TRACK (°)/ DISTANCE	FUEL CONSUMPTION (litres)
ARD		432
	124/112	
TGJ		633
	123/131	
BULEN		869

a) 1 182 litres

b) 1 545 litres

c) 1 600 litres

d) 1 326 litres

20. For a GNSS/multi-sensor navigation installation to be used for an intended IFR operation, which prerequisite is correct?

a) The GPS receiver must be able to decode the P-code

b) The RAIM-function of the GPS receiver must be able to monitor all prescribed navigation systems

c) The navigation installation must be approved for the intended operation, with the prescribed IFR equipment installed and serviceable.

d) Multi-sensor systems are not certificated for flights under IFR conditions

21. The Dry Operating Mass is the total mass of the aircraft ready for a specific type of operation but excluding

a) Usable fuel and traffic load.

b) Usable fuel, potable water and lavatory chemicals.

c) Potable water and lavatory chemicals.

d) Usable fuel and crew.

22. What is the appropriate general action when preparing to land with the stabiliser jammed in its cruise position?

a) Choose a lower landing speed than normal.

b) If possible, relocate as many passengers as possible to the front of the cabin.

c) Follow the aircraft’s approved jammed-stabiliser procedure and the landing limitations for the actual jammed position.

d) Use the Mach trimmer until after landing.

23. In order to avoid confusion, the identification numbers given to each prohibited area, restricted area and danger area shall not be re-used for a period of

a) At least 6 months after cancellation of the area to which they refer

b) At least one year after cancellation of the area to which they refer

c) At least 2 months after cancellation of the area to which they refer

d) At least 3 months after cancellation of the area to which they refer

24. Hypoxia can be caused by

a) A lack of nitrogen in ambient air

b) A lack of red blood cells in the blood or decreased ability of the haemoglobin to transport oxygen

c) Increasing oxygen partial pressure used for the exchange of gases

d) Too much carbon dioxide in the blood

25. A fibre-reinforced polymer composite laminate principally consists of:

a) Two metal sheets bonded together.

b) Aluminium alloy with a covering layer of pure aluminium.

c) Two thin metal sheets and a light core material.

d) A matrix and fibres.

26. Which process produces freezing rain?

a) Snow melts into rain aloft, then the drops refreeze completely into ice pellets before reaching exposed surfaces.

b) Rain falls into below-freezing air but remains liquid and supercooled, then freezes on contact with exposed surfaces.

c) Ice crystals remain entirely frozen as they fall through a sub-zero layer and reach exposed surfaces.

d) Snow grains melt into rain that remains above freezing until it reaches exposed surfaces.

27. The output of a generator is controlled by:

a) Varying the length of wire in the armature windings.
b) Varying the speed of the engine.
c) The reverse current relay circuit breaker.
d) Varying the field strength.

28. The term 'Maximum Zero Fuel Mass' consist of:

a) The maximum permissible mass of an aeroplane with no usable fuel.
b) The maximum mass for some aeroplanes including the fuel load and the traffic load
c) The maximum mass authorized for a certain aeroplane not including the fuel load and operational items
d) The maximum mass authorized for a certain aeroplane not including traffic load and fuel load.

29. A conventional thermal circuit breaker protects an electrical circuit primarily by:

a) Is a protection system with a quick break capacity of about one hundredth of a second.
b) Forbids any overcurrent.
c) Opening the circuit when current-induced heating causes its thermal element to reach the trip condition
d) Can be reset without any danger even if the fault remains.

30. Under the current Air OPS definition, a wet runway has visible dampness or water up to and including 3 mm deep within the area intended for use. Which listed conditions fall within that definition? 1 - water no deeper than 3 mm; 2 - visible dampness that changes the surface colour without a shiny appearance; 3 - a reflective moisture film no deeper than 3 mm; 4 - standing water deeper than 3 mm.

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

31. For standard performance class A turbojet dispatch to a wet destination runway, without approved wet-runway AFM data or reduced landing distance approval, the required LDA is the unfactored dry landing distance plus approximately:

a) 67%
b) 92%
c) 43%
d) 70%

32. For the same aeroplane in comparable configuration and steady flight, which combination tends to produce the greatest initial wake-vortex strength?

a) Low mass and low airspeed

b) High mass and high airspeed

c) Low mass and high airspeed

d) High mass and low airspeed

33. The highest obstacle within a corridor 5 NM either side of the planned course line has an elevation of 2900 ft AMSL. What is the minimum altitude within this corridor that keeps the aircraft 1000 ft clear of obstacles?

a) 2900 ft

b) 3400 ft

c) 3900 ft

d) 4900 ft

34. The indicated range from a DME station is:

a) 0 when passing overhead the station.

b) Ground range.

c) Ground range only if the beacon is co-located with VOR.

d) Slant range.

35. What is the maximum theoretical range that an aircraft at FL150 can receive signals from a VOR situated 609' above MSL?

a) 220 NM

b) 147 NM

c) 184 NM

d) 156 NM

36. If the total sum of moments about one of its axes is not zero, an aeroplane would:

a) Experience an angular acceleration about that axis

b) Not be affected because the situation is normal

c) Fly a path with a constant curvature

d) Be difficult to control

37. Induced drag may be reduced by:

a) An increase in the taper ratio of the wing
b) A decrease of the aspect ratio
c) An increase in aspect ratio
d) The use of a wing tip with a much thinner aerofoil

38. With a serviceable pressure altimeter set to the correct local QNH, which condition makes the indicated altitude lower than the true altitude above the reference level?

a) A mean air-column temperature higher than standard.
b) A mean air-column temperature lower than standard.
c) Pressure altitude the same as indicated altitude
d) Atmospheric pressure lower than standard

39. Subject to the appropriate ATC clearance and applicable obstacle-clearance minima, in which of the following cases may an approaching IFR aircraft descend below the general MSA?

a) While receiving surveillance vectors, when cleared to descend and remaining at or above an applicable lower minimum vectoring altitude
b) When cleared for a visual approach and able to maintain the required visual reference to the terrain
c) When following a published approach procedure at or above the minima applicable to that procedure
d) All mentioned answers are correct

40. Physical exercise in high temperatures (tropical climates) may:

a) Increase a pilot's resistance to decompression sickness
b) Cause the pilot to collapse, due to an excess of fluid in the body
c) Cause dysentery
d) Cause painful muscle and abdominal cramps

41. Under CAT.IDE.A.285, a life jacket for each person (or an equivalent flotation device for a person younger than 24 months) is required for a landplane operating over water more than which distance from shore?

a) 100 NM
b) 200 NM
c) 50 NM
d) 400 NM

42. On the display of a TCAS II (Traffic alert and Collision Avoidance System), a proximate traffic is represented by:

a) A white or cyan solid lozenge.
b) An amber solid circle.
c) A red full square.
d) A white or cyan empty lozenge.

43. Arrival and Approach segments, General. What are the names of all separate segments that can be part of an instrument approach procedure?

a) Initial, intermediate, final.
b) Arrival, holding, initial, intermediate, final, missed approach.
c) Arrival, initial, intermediate, final, missed approach.
d) Descend, holding arrival, initial, intermediate, final, missed approach.

44. In accordance with the Standardised European Rules of the Air, an aircraft on an IFR flight in VMC experiences radio communication failure and sets the transponder to Mode A code 7601. The aircraft is assumed to:

a) Return to the aerodrome of departure
b) Land at the alternate aerodrome
c) Land at the nearest suitable aerodrome
d) Land at the destination aerodrome

45. Under the general SERA IFR radio-failure procedure in IMC, an aircraft reaches the destination aid or fix before its last received and acknowledged EAT. Unless a specific published SID/STAR procedure applies, it should hold as necessary until:

a) 5 minutes in any case
b) Under no circumstances
c) 3 minutes, if an expected approach time is not acknowledged
d) Descent can commence at, or as close as possible to, that last received and acknowledged EAT.

46. The national civil aviation security programme shall be established by:

a) ECAC
b) ICAO
c) ICAO and other organisations including the contracting state concerned
d) Each contracting state

47. When a battery is almost fully discharged there is a tendency for the:

a) Voltage to decrease under load.

b) Electrolyte to "boil".

c) Current produced to increase due to the reduced voltage.

d) Voltage to increase due to the current available.

48. A jet is cruising near the high-speed side of its high-altitude buffet envelope. At unchanged mass and configuration, which listed change normally increases buffet manoeuvre margin in the usual cruise model?

a) Extend the flaps to the first selection

b) Fly at a higher Mach-number

c) Fly at a lower altitude and the same Mach-number

d) Fly at a larger angle of attack

49. Which two quantities are commonly used, depending on engine design or control mode, as the thrust-setting reference for a turbofan engine?

a) Fan rotation speed (or N1) or the EPR (Engine Pressure Ratio).

b) Fan rotation speed (or N1) or the total pressure at the low pressure turbine outlet.

c) Fan rotation speed (or N1) or the total pressure at the high pressure compressor outlet.

d) High pressure turbine rotation speed or the EPR (Engine Pressure Ratio).

50. The density altitude is:

a) The pressure altitude corrected for the relative density prevailing at this point

b) The temperature altitude corrected for the difference between the real temperature and the standard temperature

c) The pressure altitude corrected for the density of air at this point

d) The altitude of the standard atmosphere at which the density is equal to the actual density of the atmosphere

51. The time is 16:15 UTC. How should it be transmitted when there is a possibility of confusion about the hour?

a) Sixteen fifteen

b) Four fifteen PM

c) Four fifteen in the afternoon

d) One six one five

52. Using the attached historical Johannesburg/Jan Smuts TAF training bulletin, and including all probability groups valid at 0300 UTC, what is the lowest forecast cloud coverage and base (oktas/ft)?

JOHANNESBURG / JAN SMUTS
FAJS / JNB

FT0900 120900Z 121212 36010KT 9999 FEW030CB FEW035 PROB40 TEMPO 1318
VRB15KT 3000 TSRA SCT030CB BKN080 FM2000 03005KT CAVOK
BECMG 0204 SCT008 SCT100 PROB30 0305 3000 BCFG BKN004
FM0800 34012KT 9999 SCT025 T25/12Z T15/03Z T27/12Z=

a) 5 to 7 at 400
b) 3 to 4 at 400
c) 5 to 7 at 800
d) 3 to 4 at 800

53. Under the basic CAT fuel scheme, a required take-off alternate for a three- or four-engined aeroplane should be within which flight time, using the AFM cruising speed in ISA and still-air conditions at actual take-off mass?

a) Two hours at the all-engines-operating cruising speed.
b) 1 hour of flight time at single engine cruising speed
c) 2 hours of flight time at one-engine-inoperative cruising speed
d) 1 hour of flight time at cruising speed

54. The automatic flight control system (AFCS) in an aircraft is coupled to the guidance outputs from an inertial navigation system (INS). The aircraft is flying between inserted waypoints No. 3 (55°00'N 020°00'W) and No.4 (55°00'N 030°00'W). With DSRTK/STS selected on the CDU, to the nearest whole degree, the initial track read-out from waypoint No. 3 will be:

a) 266°
b) 278°
c) 270°
d) 274°

55. At unchanged TAS, configuration and rate of climb, a constant horizontal headwind component compared with still air:

a) Increases the best rate of climb
b) Decreases the angle of climb
c) Increases the climb-flight-path angle relative to the ground
d) Increases the maximum endurance

56. A load placed aft of the datum:

a) Has a negative arm and therefore generates a negative moment and mass

b) Has a negative arm and therefore generates a negative moment but a positive mass

c) Has a positive arm and therefore generates a positive moment

d) Has a positive arm and therefore generates a positive moment but negative mass

57. The higher-order false courses associated with the normal vertical ILS glidepath radiation pattern are:

a) Only found if more than 10° left or right of localiser centreline

b) Only found if flying the backbeam ILS approach

c) Only found below the correct glideslope

d) Only found above the correct glideslope

58. On a Mercator chart, at latitude 60°N, the distance measured between W002° and E008° is 20 cm. The scale of this chart at latitude 60°N is approximately:

a) 1: 278 000

b) 1: 5 560 000

c) 1: 2 780 000

d) 1: 556 000

59. For fail safe designed structural components: 1. there is more than one load carrying component. 2. one load carrying component is sufficient, provided it is strong enough. 3. the component is removed at the end of the calculated life time or number of cycles. 4. the design is based on the principle of redundancy of components. The combination that regroups all of the correct statements is:

a) 1, 4.

b) 2, 4.

c) 1, 3.

d) 2, 3.

60. A jet aeroplane is initially in steady level flight below the minimum-drag speed, in the speed-unstable region. A disturbance reduces its speed. If altitude is maintained and thrust remains at its initial value, its speed will:

a) Further decrease.

b) Initially further decrease and thereafter increase.

c) Initially increase and thereafter decrease.

d) Increase.

61. What is the magnitude, or absolute value, of magnetic inclination (dip) at the magnetic south dip pole?

a) 45°

b) 90°

c) 0°

d) 60°

62. Wind is caused by

a) The rotation of the earth

b) Friction between the air and the ground

c) Horizontal pressure differences

d) The movements of fronts

63. Under Part-FCL, unless otherwise specified in that Part, what proportion of flight time as a required co-pilot may be credited towards the total flight time required for a higher grade of pilot licence?

a) 40%

b) 100%

c) 60%

d) 50%

64. The sequence of the automatic landing comprises several phases (from final approach to touch-down) actuated by:

a) The distance left before the touch down zone.

b) The radio altimeter.

c) The DME (Distance Measuring Equipment) of the ILS (Instrument Landing System).

d) The altimeter set to the QNH.

65. Which of the following statements, relating to the application of Ohm's Law, is the most correct?

a) Current in a circuit is directly proportional to the applied electromotive force.

b) Current in a circuit is inversely proportional to the electromotive force.

c) Power in the circuit is inversely proportional to the square of the current.

d) The current in a circuit is directly proportional to the resistance of the circuit.

66. In order to perform a steady level turn at constant speed in an aeroplane, the pilot must:

a) Increase thrust/power and keep angle of attack unchanged.

b) Increase thrust/power and decrease angle of attack.

c) Increase thrust/power and angle of attack.

d) Increase angle of attack and keep thrust/power unchanged.

67. In the UK CAP 413 circuit-reporting example, at what range from touchdown is “LONG FINAL” reported on a straight-in approach?

a) 3 NM

b) 2 NM

c) 4 NM

d) Between 8 and 4 NM

68. When flaps are deployed at constant angle of attack the lift coefficient will:

a) Increase

b) Vary as the square of IAS

c) Remain the same

d) Decrease

69. Which statement about human long-term memory is correct?

a) It retains information only while continuous conscious attention is directed to it.

b) It is limited to a brief raw visual trace lasting a fraction of a second.

c) It can retain learned knowledge and skills over long periods, although retention and recall are not guaranteed.

d) It cannot store personal events or experiences.

70. High intensity obstacle lights should be:

a) Fixed orange.

b) Flashing white.

c) Fixed red.

d) Flashing red.

Exam simulation

ATPL - Airline Transport Pilot Licence - Flight Planning and Monitoring

Quizvds.it

Response Scheme

Compare your answers with the following diagram and mark your score!

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

Visit quizvds.it and download the Apps for iPhone, iPad and Android!

Quizvds.it

Exam simulation

ATPL - Airline Transport Pilot Licence - Flight Planning and Monitoring

Quizvds.it

Response form

Use this form to mark your answers

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

Visit quizvds.it and download the Apps for iPhone, iPad and Android!

Quizvds.it