Exam simulation

FAA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Airplane - Airport Operations

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. As the airplane slows down in flight, the angle of attack must be:

a) Remain the same

b) Decreased to maintain altitude

c) Increased to maintain altitude

02. Who is responsible for determining whether a pilot is fit to fly for a particular flight, even though he or she holds a current medical certificate?

a) The pilot

b) The medical examiner

c) The FAA

03. If an emergency situation requires a downwind landing, pilots should expect a faster

a) groundspeed at touchdown, a longer ground roll, and the likelihood of overshooting the desired touchdown point

b) groundspeed at touchdown, a shorter ground roll, and the likelihood of undershooting the desired touchdown point

c) airspeed at touchdown, a longer ground roll, and better control throughout the landing roll

04. What aircraft lights are you required to use when flying at night as a private pilot?

a) Position lights and anti-collision lights

b) Landing lights and anti-collision lights

c) Position lights and landing lights

05. NTSB Part 830 states that an aircraft operator must immediately notify them:

a) In the case of an aircraft accident

b) If the aircraft is later to its destination than one hour of its projected arrival time

c) Of any aircraft incident

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06. You are on the ground and see a steady red light signal from the tower. What does it indicate?

a) Stop

b) Give way to other aircraft and continue circling

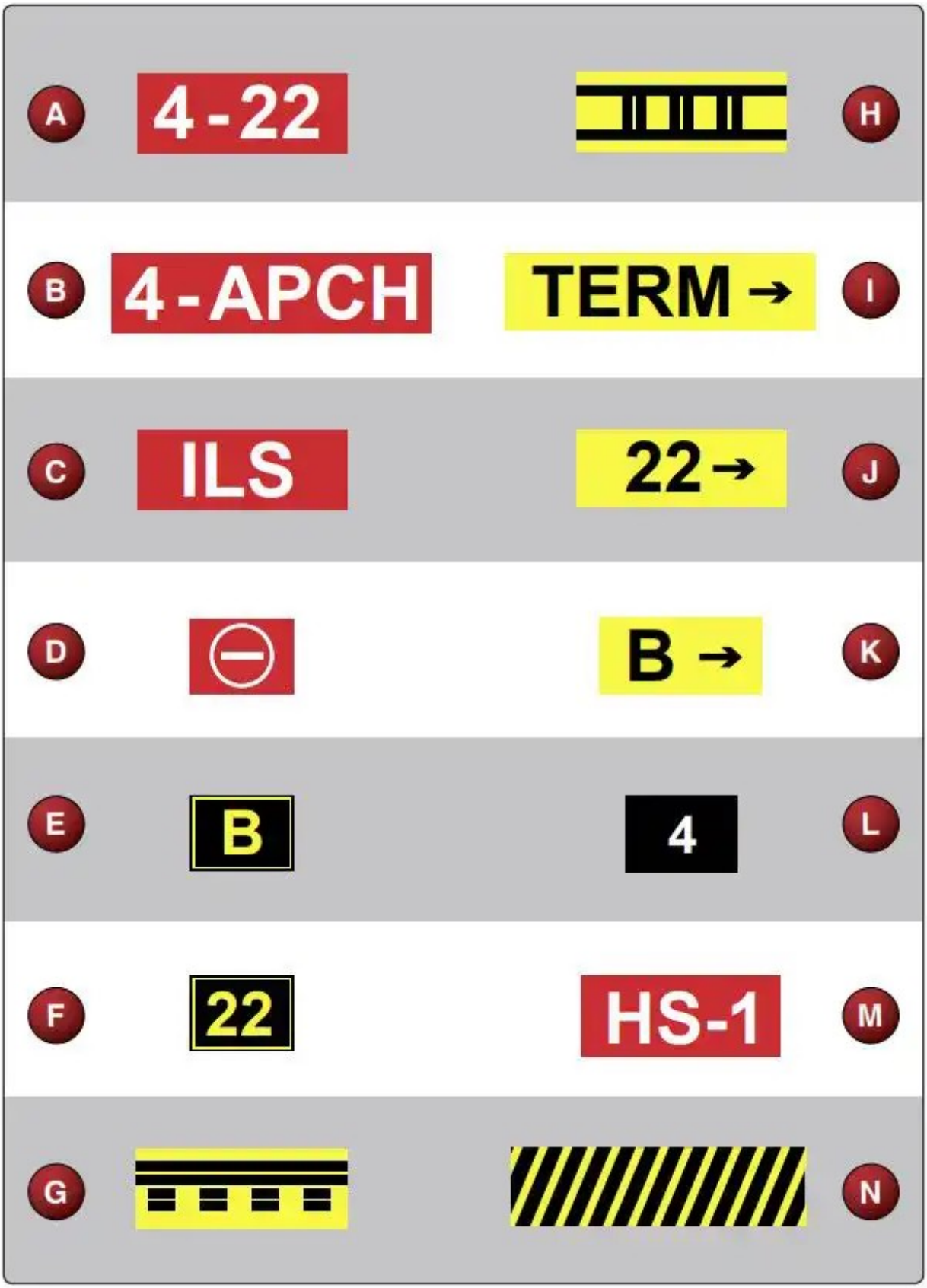
c) Taxi clear of the runway in use

07. (Refer to figure 65) After landing, the airplane is completely clear of the runway when:

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a) The aircraft is completely past the solid lines of the marking at location G
b) The sign at location E is in view
c) The aircraft is completely past the dashed lines of the marking at location G

08. Changes in the center of pressure of a wing affect the aircraft's

a) lift/drag ratio

b) lifting capacity

c) aerodynamic balance and controllability

09. During a night flight, you observe steady red and green lights ahead and at the same altitude. What is the general direction of movement of the other aircraft?

a) The other aircraft is crossing to the left

b) The other aircraft is approaching head-on

c) The other aircraft is flying away from you

10. What input is required to maintain altitude during steep turns?

a) Aileron in the opposite direction of the turn

b) Increase power

c) Back pressure on the yoke

11. To properly purge water from the fuel system of an aircraft equipped with fuel tank sumps and a fuel strainer quick drain, it is necessary to drain fuel from the

a) fuel strainer drain and the fuel tank sumps

b) lowest point in the fuel system

c) fuel strainer drain

12. An electrical system failure (battery and alternator) occurs during flight. In this situation, you would

a) probably experience failure of the engine ignition system, fuel gauges, aircraft lighting system, and avionics equipment

b) experience avionics equipment failure

c) probably experience engine failure due to the loss of the engine-driven fuel pump and also experience failure of the radio equipment, lights, and all instruments that require alternating current

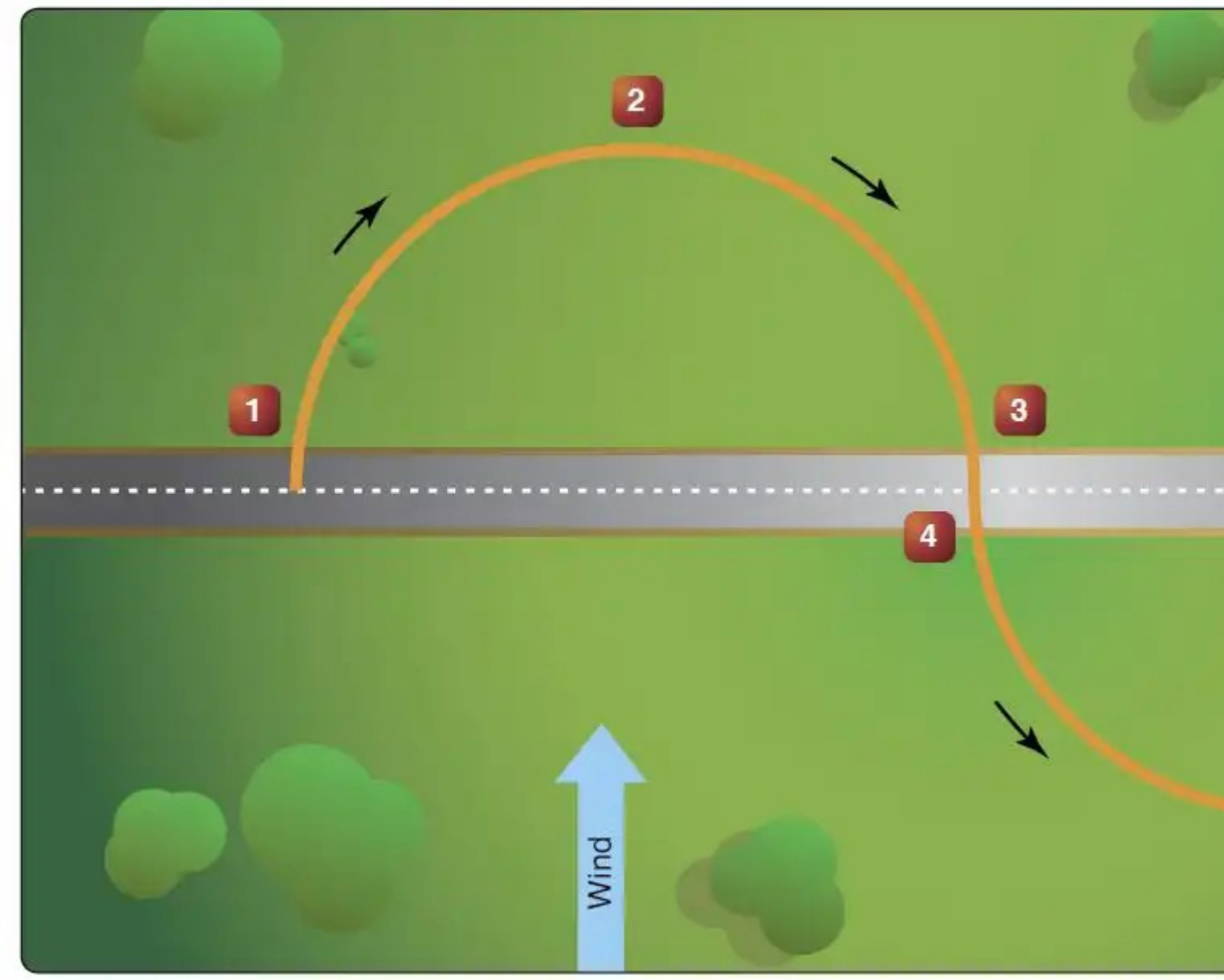
13. Time-critical aviation information can be found in:

a) NOTAMs
b) Chart Supplements
c) Advisory Circulars (ACs)

14. Wingtip vortices created by large aircraft tend to

a) sink below the aircraft generating turbulence
b) rise into the traffic pattern
c) rise into the takeoff or landing path of a crossing runway

15. (Refer to figure 66.) While practicing S-turns, a consistently smaller half-circle is made on one sid completed before crossing the road or reference line. This would most likely occur in turn



a) 1-2-3 because the bank is decreased too rapidly during the latter part of the turn
b) 4-5-6 because the bank is increased too slowly during the latter part of the turn
c) 4-5-6 because the bank is increased too rapidly during the early part of the turn

16. The most effective method of scanning for other aircraft for collision avoidance during nighttime hours is to use

a) regularly spaced concentration on the 3-, 9-, and 12-o'clock positions

b) peripheral vision by scanning small sectors and utilizing off-center viewing

c) a series of short, regularly spaced eye movements to search each 30-degree sector

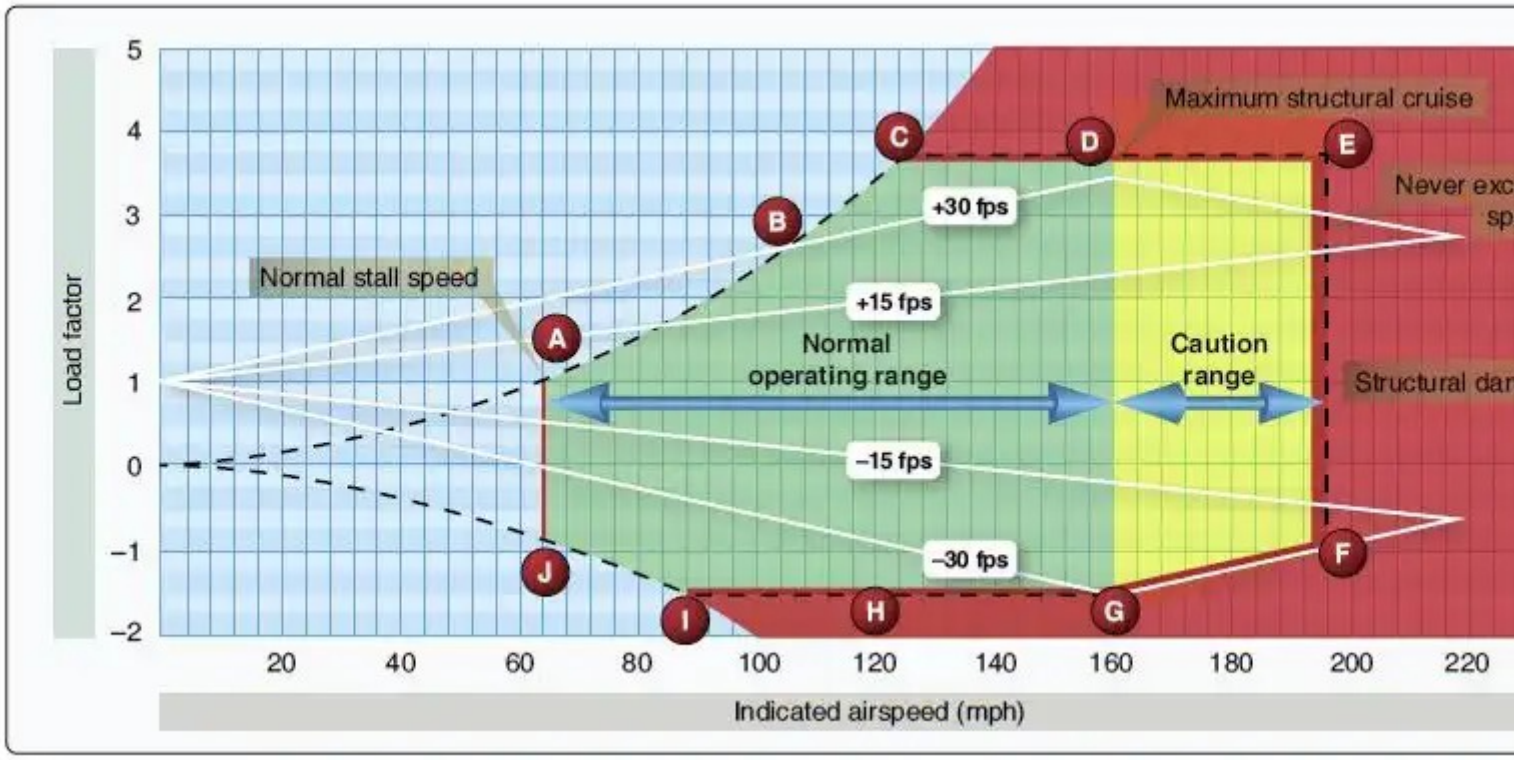
17. What is a limitation of using a GPS without RAIM capability?

a) The pilot would not be alerted that the navigation solution had deteriorated and an undetected navigation error could occur

b) Navigation accuracy would be continuously degraded

c) The GPS should not be used for long-distance navigation

18. (Refer to figure 72.) The positive limit load factor is represented by the



a) horizontal dashed line from C to point E

b) vertical solid line from D to G

c) vertical dashed line from E to F

19. In addition to other preflight actions for a VFR flight away from the vicinity of the departure airport, regulations specifically require the pilot in command to

a) review traffic control light signal procedures

b) determine runway lengths at airports of intended use and the aircraft's takeoff and landing distance data

c) check the accuracy of the navigation equipment and the emergency locator transmitter (ELT)

20. How is the stalling speed or minimum steady flight speed in the landing configuration symbolized?

a) VN0

b) VS0

c) Red radial line

21. What does a runway exit sign denote?

a) Designation and direction of a taxiway that leads to a non-movement area

b) Denotes the entrance to a runway from a taxiway

c) Direction to a taxiway

22. The angle between the chord line of an airfoil and the relative wind is known as the angle of

a) attack

b) incidence

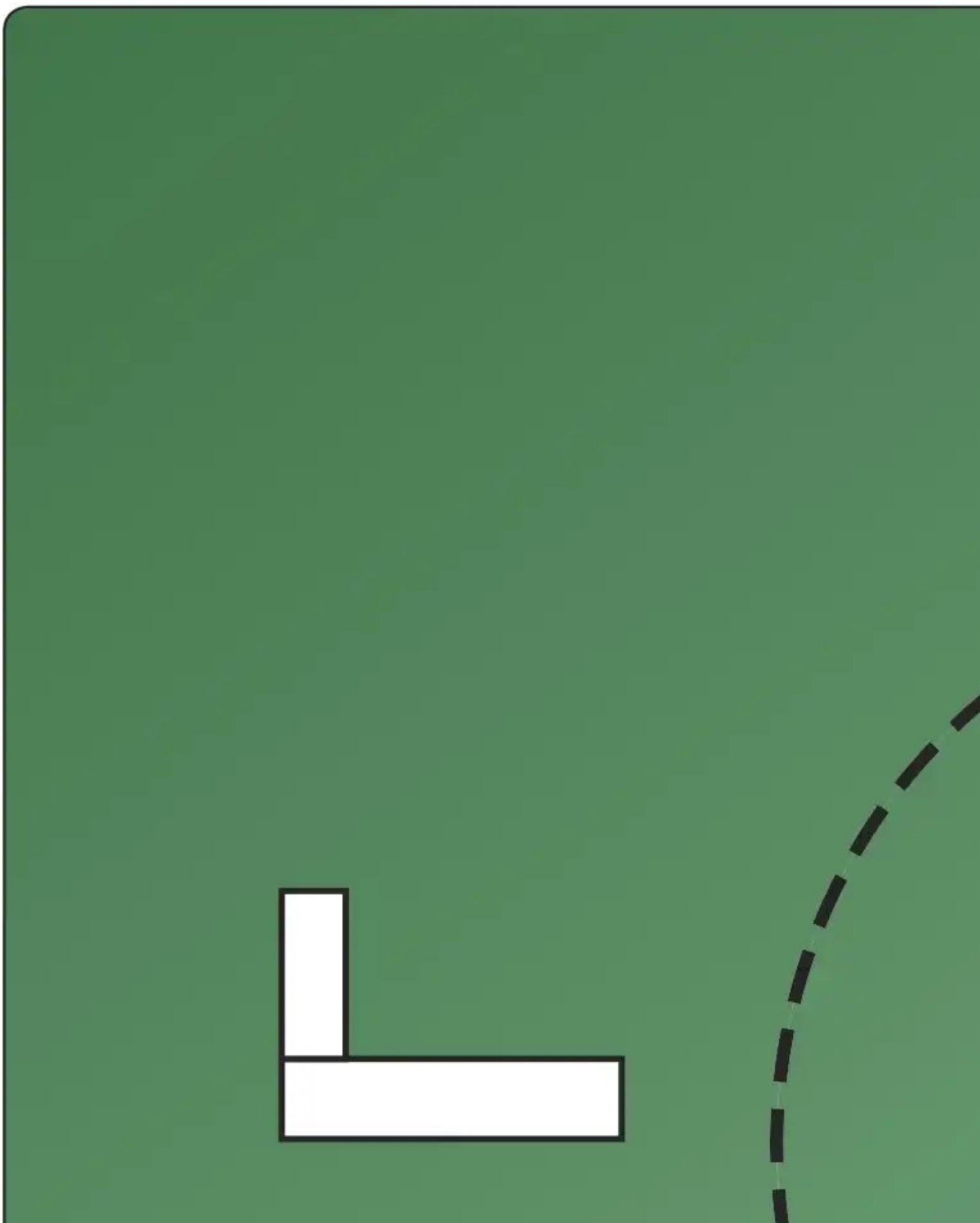
c) lift

23. (Refer to figure 50.) The traffic patterns indicated in the segmented circle have been arranged to avoid flights over an area to the

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a) north of the airport
b) south of the airport
c) southeast of the airport

24. What is the critical angle of attack?

a) The angle of attack that will achieve the greatest climb speed at a given altitude
b) The pitch angle that will create the best climb performance
c) The point at which the wing will stall

25. Most U.S. built aircraft engines rotate the propeller clockwise, as viewed from the pilot's seat. When the aircraft's wheels are on the ground during the takeoff roll, torque reaction causes:

a) More weight to be placed on the left main landing gear

b) More weight to be placed on the right main landing gear

c) There is no torque reaction as long as the airplane's wheels are on the ground

26. What airspeed should be flown during a stabilized approach?

a) The landing speed specified in the POH or AFM, +10/-5 KIAS

b) The speed at the bottom of the green arc on the airspeed indicator, +/- 10 KIAS

c) 1.5 times Vso, plus the gust factor

27. During flight, when are the indications of a magnetic compass accurate?

a) During turns if the bank does not exceed 18°

b) Only in straight-and-level unaccelerated flight

c) As long as the airspeed is constant

28. With respect to passengers, what obligation, if any, does a pilot in command have concerning the use of safety belts?

a) The pilot in command must instruct the passengers to keep their safety belts fastened for the entire flight

b) The pilot in command has no obligation in regard to passengers' use of safety belts

c) The pilot in command must brief the passengers on the use of safety belts and notify them to fasten their safety belts during taxi, takeoff, and landing

29. Who is responsible for briefing passengers regarding the use of seat belts?

a) The right-seat pilot

b) Each passenger

c) The pilot-in-command

30. In what flight condition must an aircraft be placed in order to spin?

a) Partially stalled with one wing low

b) In a steep diving spiral

c) Stalled

31. While attempting a level turn, you begin to lose altitude. In addition to the natural horizon, what should you reference to make a correction?

a) GPS moving map

b) Flight instruments

c) Tachometer

32. In the Northern Hemisphere, a magnetic compass will normally indicate a turn toward the north if

a) an aircraft is decelerated while on an east or west heading

b) a left turn is entered from a west heading

c) an aircraft is accelerated while on an east or west heading

33. Maneuvering speed is:

a) The top of the green arc on the airspeed indicator

b) Represented by the red line on the airspeed indicator

c) Not marked on the airspeed indicator

34. What is the purpose of the runway/runway hold position sign?

a) Denotes entrance to runway from a taxiway

b) Denotes intersecting runways

c) Denotes area protected for an aircraft approaching or departing a runway

35. Unless otherwise authorized, two-way radio communications with Air Traffic Control are required for landings or takeoffs

a) at all tower controlled airports within Class D airspace only when weather conditions are less than VFR

b) at all tower controlled airports only when weather conditions are less than VFR

c) at all tower controlled airports regardless of weather conditions

36. The numbers 35 and 17 on a runway indicate that the runway is oriented approximately:

a) 350° and 170° magnetic heading
b) 035° and 017° magnetic heading
c) 350° and 170° true heading

37. How should a VFR flight plan be closed at the completion of the flight at a controlled airport?

a) The tower will automatically close the flight plan when the aircraft turns off the runway
b) The pilot must close the flight plan with the nearest FSS or other FAA facility upon landing
c) The tower will relay the instructions to the nearest FSS when the aircraft contacts the tower for landing

38. The angle of attack at which an airplane wing stalls will

a) change with an increase in gross weight
b) increase if the CG is moved forward
c) remain the same regardless of gross weight

39. The ground reference maneuver, rectangular course, represents:

a) An airport traffic pattern
b) An emergency landing situation
c) An engine out emergency landing scenario

40. When an ATC clearance has been obtained, no pilot in command may deviate from that clearance, unless that pilot obtains an amended clearance. The one exception to this regulation is

a) an emergency
b) when the clearance states 'at pilot's discretion'
c) if the clearance contains a restriction

41. Position (navigation) lights on an aircraft are:

a) White for the left wingtip, green for the right wingtip, and red for the tail
b) Green for the left wingtip, red for the right wingtip, and white for the tail
c) Red for the left wingtip, green for the right wingtip, and white for the tail

42. When should pilots decline a land and hold short (LAHSO) clearance?

a) Only when the tower operator concurs

b) When it will compromise safety

c) Pilots can not decline clearance

43. What is the maximum speed for performing steep turns?

a) Vne - never exceed speed

b) Vfe - maximum flaps extended speed

c) Va - maneuvering speed

44. If you don’t maintain a constant glide speed in attempting to land in an emergency:

a) You will land beyond your desired landing spot

b) It is difficult to judge your gliding distance and landing spot

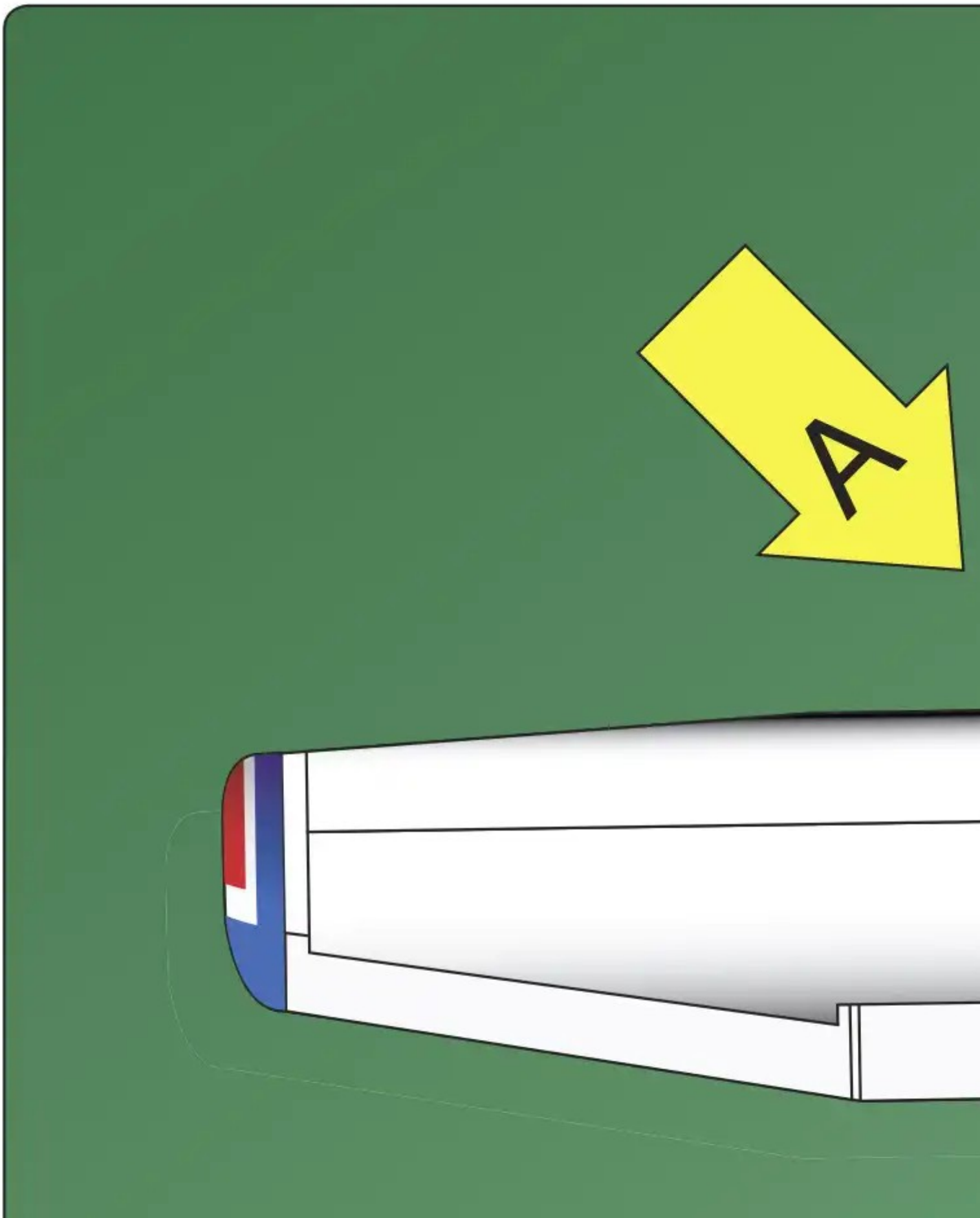
c) You will cause the engine to cool too rapidly

45. (Refer to figure 9, area B.) How should the flight controls be held while taxiing a tailwheel airplane into a right quartering headwind?

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a) Right aileron down, elevator neutral
b) Right aileron up, elevator down
c) Right aileron up, elevator up

46. When landing behind a large aircraft, which procedure should be followed for vortex avoidance?

a) Stay well below its final approach flightpath and land at least 2,000 feet behind
b) Stay below and to one side of its final approach flightpath
c) Stay above its final approach flightpath all the way to touchdown

47. The correct method of stating 5,500 feet MSL to ATC is:

a) FIFTY-FIVE HUNDRED FEET MSL
b) FIVE POINT FIVE
c) FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED

48. The best method to use when looking for other traffic at night is to

a) look to the side of the object and scan slowly

b) look to the side of the object and scan rapidly

c) scan the visual field very rapidly

49. When operating under VFR below 18,000 feet MSL, unless otherwise authorized, what transponder code should be selected?

a) 7700

b) 1200

c) 7600

50. What is the load factor on an airplane flying a 45 degree steep turn at a level altitude?

a) 1.4 Gs

b) 2.4 Gs

c) 2.0 Gs

51. You determine that your airplane is 90 pounds over maximum certified gross weight. How much fuel (AVGAS) must be drained to bring it within limits?

a) 12 gallons

b) 15 gallons

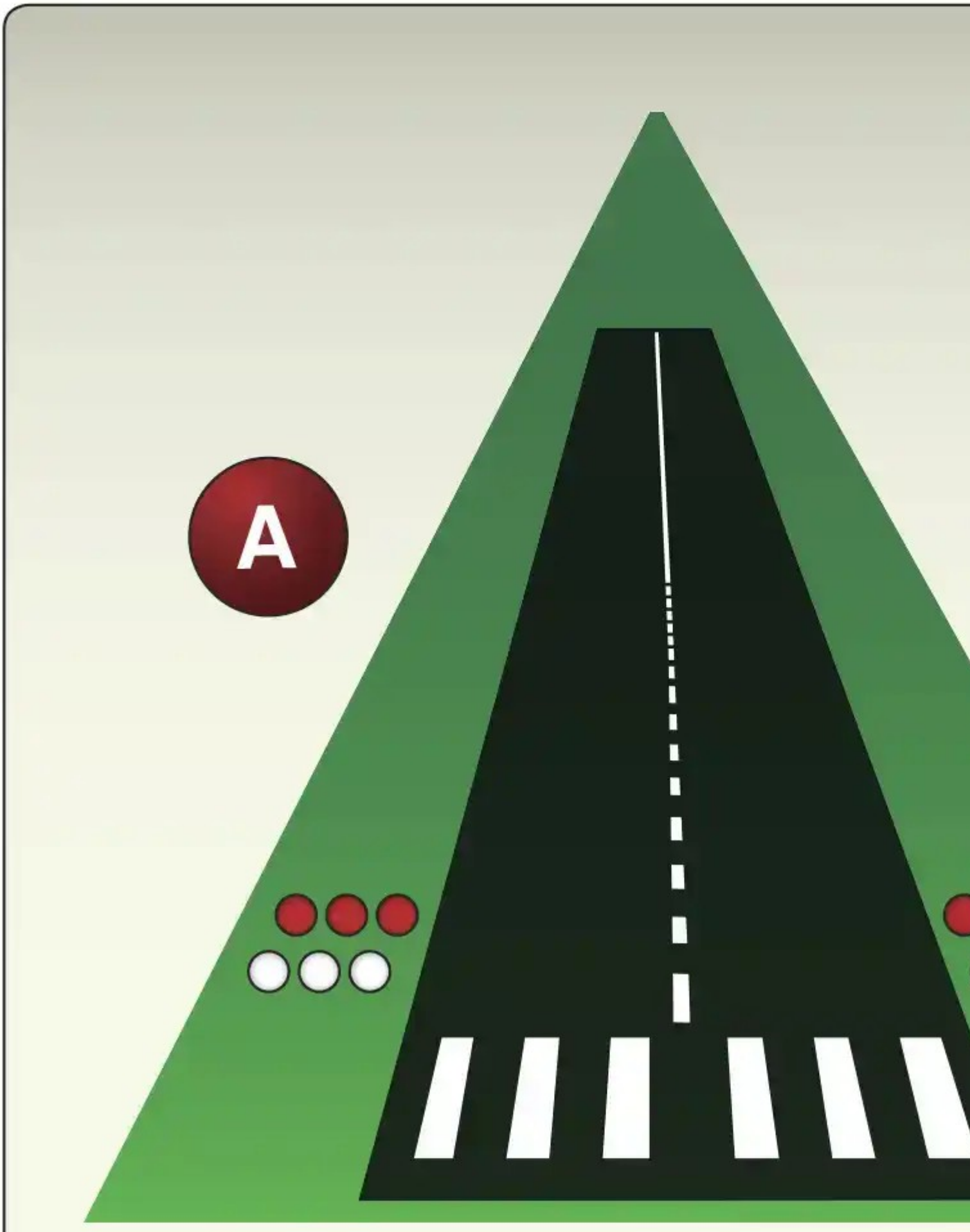
c) 10 gallons

52. (Refer to figure 47.) Illustration A indicates that the aircraft is

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a) on the glide slope
b) above the glide slope
c) below the glide slope

53. (Refer to Figure 59, area 4.) You are flying along the coastline at 7,000' under the 9,000' MSL Class B shelf southeast bound (area 4). Are you required to have an ADS-B Out system?

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a) No, the flight is taking place below 10,000' MSL

b) Yes

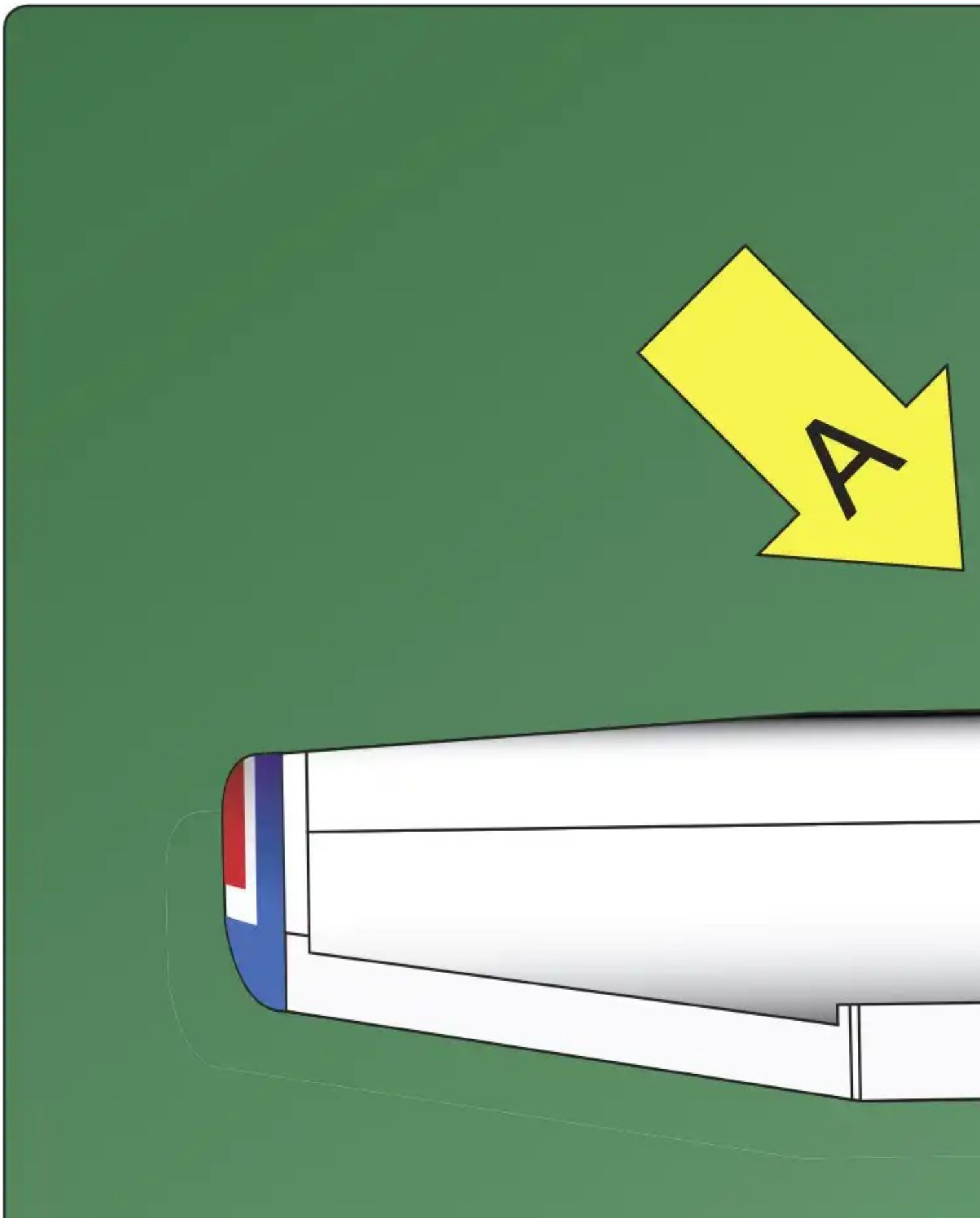
c) No, the flight is taking place outside of Class B airspace

54. (Refer to figure 9, area A.) How should the flight controls be held while taxiing a tricycle-gear equipped airplane into a left quartering headwind?

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a) Left aileron up, elevator down
b) Left aileron up, elevator neutral
c) Left aileron down, elevator neutral

55. What would happen if your airplane experienced a complete electrical failure during flight?

a) The engine ignition system will fail
b) The airplane will lose all electrical equipment
c) The engine driven fuel pump will fail

56. What are the processes by which moisture is added to unsaturated air?

a) Heating and condensation
b) Supersaturation and evaporation
c) Evaporation and sublimation

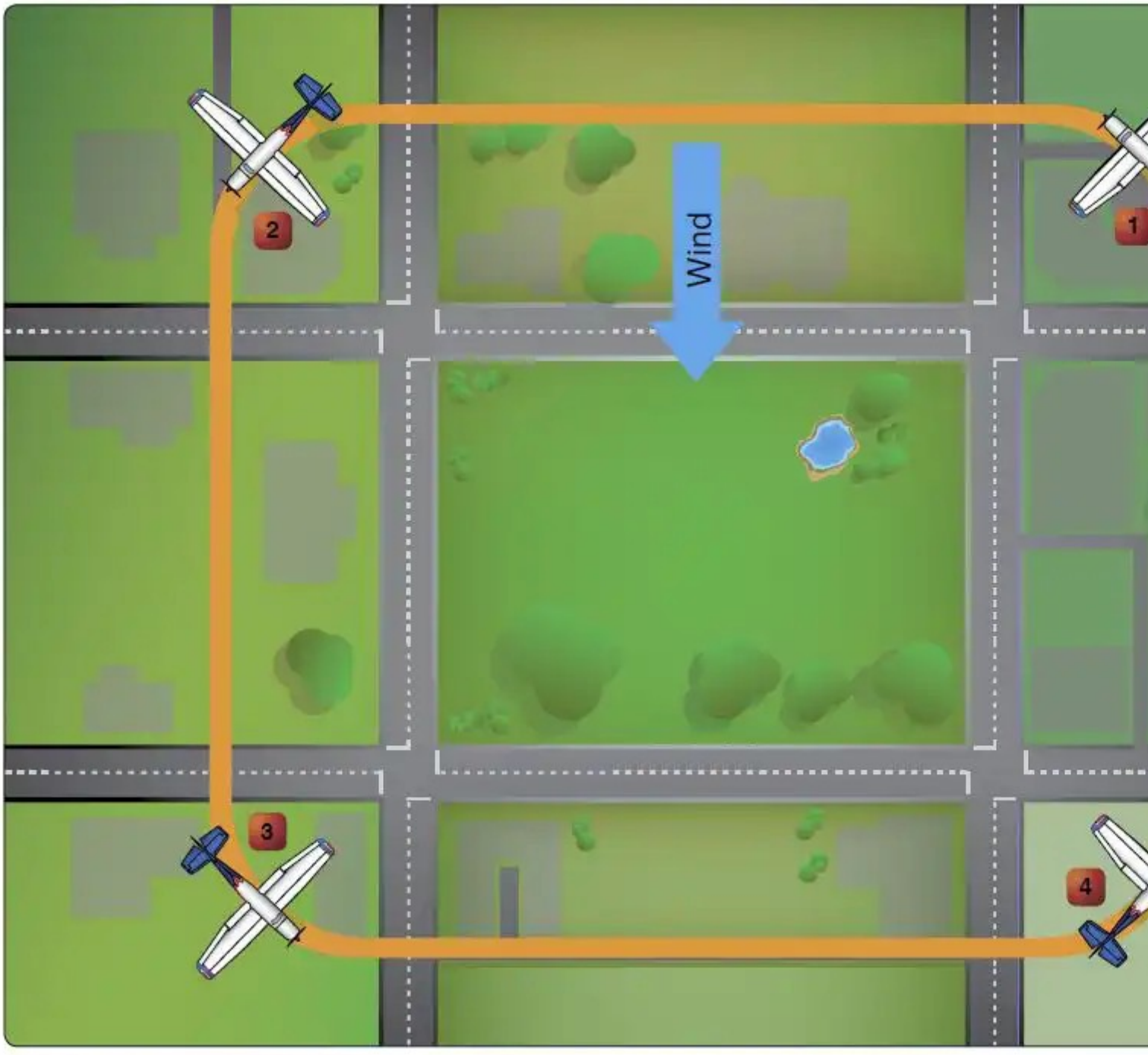
57. Detonation occurs in a reciprocating aircraft engine when

a) the spark plugs are fouled or shorted out or the wiring is defective
b) hot spots in the combustion chamber ignite the fuel/air mixture in advance of normal ignition
c) the unburned charge in the cylinders explodes instead of burning normally

58. What is one procedure to aid in cooling an engine that is overheating?

a) Enrichen the fuel mixture
b) Reduce the airspeed
c) Increase the RPM

59. When flying the crosswind leg of a rectangular course the airplane must be:



a) Flown without any crab
b) Crabbed into the wind
c) Crabbed away from the wind

60. You must turn on your anti-collision lights:

a) Day and night, except when the pilot-in-command determines that they constitute a hazard to safety

b) At night or in inclement weather

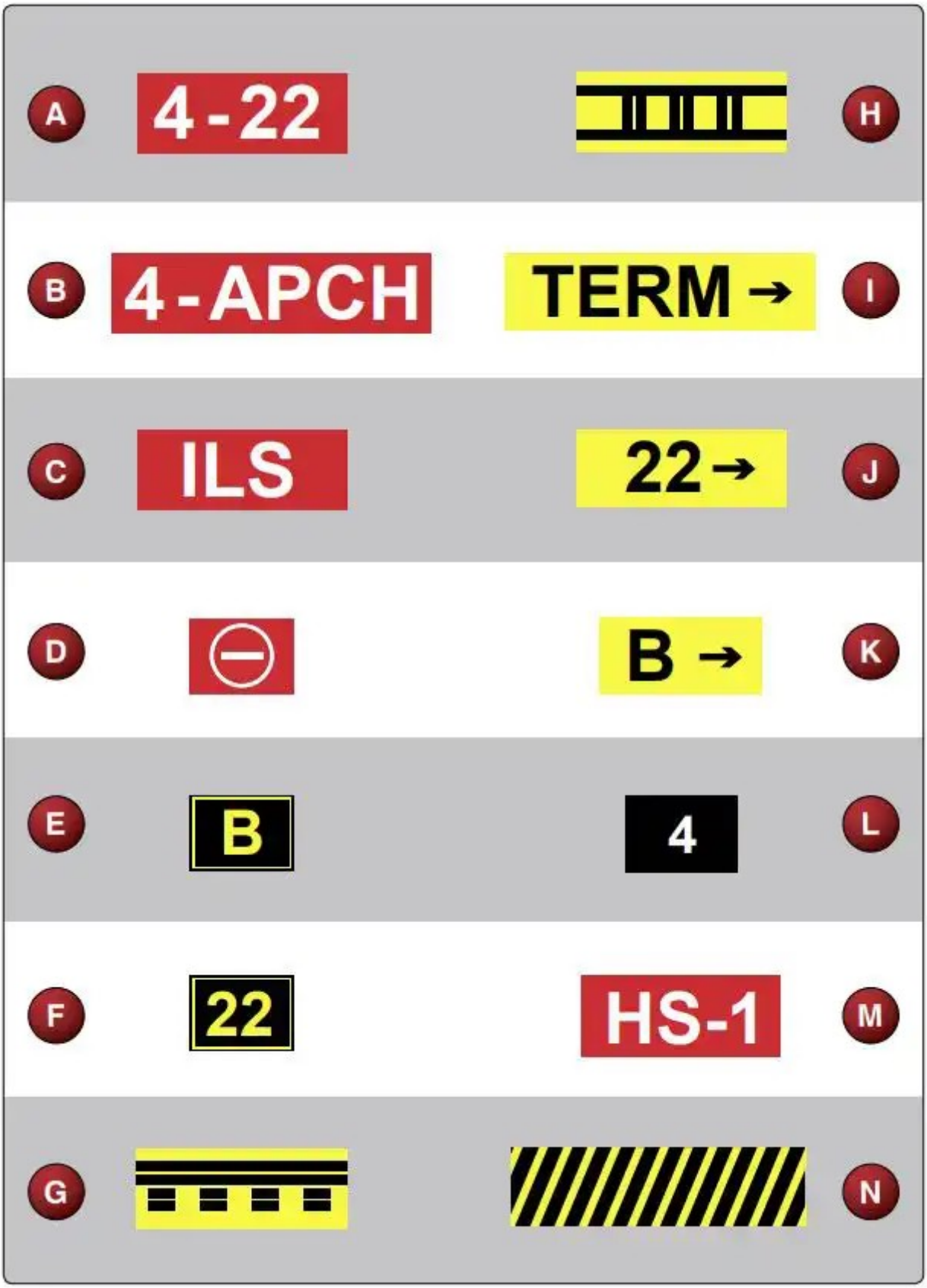
c) At night when the visibility is less than three miles and flying in Class B airspace

61. (Refer to Figure 65.) Looking at the airport diagram, which marking represents a Runway Safety Area / OFZ and Runway Approach Area Boundary?

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a) H
b) G
c) N

62. If instructed by ground control to taxi to Runway 9, the pilot may proceed

a) via taxiways and across runways to Runway 9, where an immediate takeoff may be made
b) via taxiways and across runways to, but not onto, Runway 9
c) to the next intersecting runway where further clearance is required

63. While on a VFR cross country and not in contact with ATC, what frequency would you use in the event of an emergency?

a) 122.5 MHz
b) 121.5 MHz
c) 128.725 MHz

64. An ATC radar facility issues the following advisory to a pilot flying north in a calm wind: ''TRAFFIC 9 O'CLOCK, 2 MILES, SOUTHBOUND...'' Where should the pilot look for this traffic?

a) South
b) North
c) West

65. Thunderstorms reach their greatest intensity during the

a) downdraft stage
b) cumulus stage
c) mature stage

66. Excessively high engine temperatures will

a) cause loss of power, excessive oil consumption, and possible permanent internal engine damage
b) not appreciably affect an aircraft engine
c) cause damage to heat-conducting hoses and warping of the cylinder cooling fins

67. If an aircraft is involved in an accident which results in substantial damage to the aircraft, the nearest NTSB field office should be notified

a) within 48 hours
b) immediately
c) within 7 days

68. An operable 4096-code transponder, Mode C encoding altimeter, and ADS-B-Out are required in

a) Class D airspace

b) Class B airspace and within 30 miles of the Class B primary airport

c) Class E airspace below 10,000 feet MSL

69. (Refer to Figure 63.) At Toledo Executive, find the length of the displaced threshold for runway 22.

TOLEDO

TOLEDO EXECUTIVE (TDZ) 6 SE

623 B S4 **FUEL** 100LL, JET A

RWY 14–32: H5829X100 (ASPH–GRVD

RWY 14: REIL. PAPI(P4L)—GA 3.0° T
Tower.

RWY 32: VASI(V4L)—GA 3.0° TCH 4

RWY 04–22: H3799X75 (ASPH) S–6

RWY 04: REIL. PAPI(P4L)—GA 3.5° T
Road.

RWY 22: REIL. PAPI(P4L)—GA 3.0° T
Railroad.

AIRPORT REMARKS: Attended Mon–Fri co
1300–0100Z‡. Parallel twy Rwy 0
Seagulls on and invof arpt. Ldg fe
and Rwy 14–32, REIL and PAPI Rw
Rwy 32—CTAF.

WEATHER DATA SOURCES: ASOS 121.575

COMMUNICATIONS: CTAF/UNICOM 123.05

Ⓡ **APP/DEP CON** 126.1 **CLNC DEL** 125

RADIO AIDS TO NAVIGATION: NOTAM FILE

WATERVILLE (L) VOR/DME 113.1 VW

a) 25 feet
b) 100 feet
c) 380 feet

70. The only north seeking instrument in a typical training airplane is:

a) The heading indicator
b) The magnetic compass

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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:
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69:	70:		

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