Exam simulation

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

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. 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

02. The correct method of stating 4,500 feet MSL to ATC is

a) FOUR POINT FIVE

b) FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED

c) FORTY-FIVE HUNDRED FEET MSL

03. What is the best course of action right after the engine quits in flight?

a) Use the emergency checklist if practical

b) Complete the emergency checklist immediately

c) Call ATC and declare an emergency

04. 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

05. What should be the indication on the magnetic compass as you roll into a standard rate turn to the right from a south heading in the Northern Hemisphere?

a) The compass will remain on south for a short time, then gradually catch up to the magnetic heading of the airplane

b) The compass will indicate a turn to the right, but at a faster rate than is actually occurring

c) The compass will initially indicate a turn to the left

06. When are non-rechargeable batteries of an emergency locator transmitter (ELT) required to be replaced?

a) Every 24 months

b) When 50 percent of their useful life expires

c) At the time of each 100-hour or annual inspection

07. The term 'angle of attack' is defined as the angle between the

a) chord line of the wing and the relative wind

b) airplane's center line and the relative wind

c) airplane's longitudinal axis and that of the air striking the airfoil

08. When activated, an emergency locator transmitter (ELT) transmits on

a) 123.0 and 119.0 MHz

b) 121.5 and 243.0 MHz

c) 118.0 and 118.8 MHz

09. The load factor on an airplane increases with:

a) Any moderate change in pitch attitude, increase in weight, and steep turns

b) Increase in weight, steep turns, and abrupt changes in airplane attitude

c) Increase in weight, an increase in power, and any moderate pitch change

10. Risk management, as part of the aeronautical decision making (ADM) process, relies on which features to reduce the risks associated with each flight?

a) Application of stress management and risk element procedures

b) Situational awareness, problem recognition, and good judgment

c) The mental process of analyzing all information in a particular situation and making a timely decision on what action to take

11. The use of flaps in slow flight:

a) May be used

b) Can only be deployed ten degrees

c) Are never allowed to be used in slow flight

12. 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

13. The most important rule to remember in the event of a power failure after becoming airborne is to

a) quickly check the fuel supply for possible fuel exhaustion

b) determine the wind direction to plan for the forced landing

c) immediately establish the proper gliding attitude and airspeed

14. 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

15. The Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM) specifically encourages pilots to turn on their landing lights when operating below 10,000 feet, day or night, and especially when operating

a) within 15 miles of a towered airport

b) in Class B airspace

c) in conditions of reduced visibility

16. While on final approach for landing, an alternating green and red light followed by a flashing red light is received from the control tower. Under these circumstances, the pilot should

a) discontinue the approach, fly the same traffic pattern and approach again, and land

b) exercise extreme caution and abandon the approach, realizing the airport is unsafe for landing

c) abandon the approach, circle the airport to the right, and expect a flashing white light when the airport is safe for landing

17. At the beginning of a turn from a northerly heading:

a) The compass will show the correct heading
b) The compass will lead the turn
c) The compass will show a turn in the opposite direction

18. What does the red line on an airspeed indicator represent?

a) Never-exceed speed
b) Maneuvering speed
c) Turbulent or rough-air speed

19. 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

20. What is the best way to slow a plane down during hydroplaning?

a) Apply maximum brakes
b) Aerodynamic braking
c) Pitch the plane nose down and reduce power

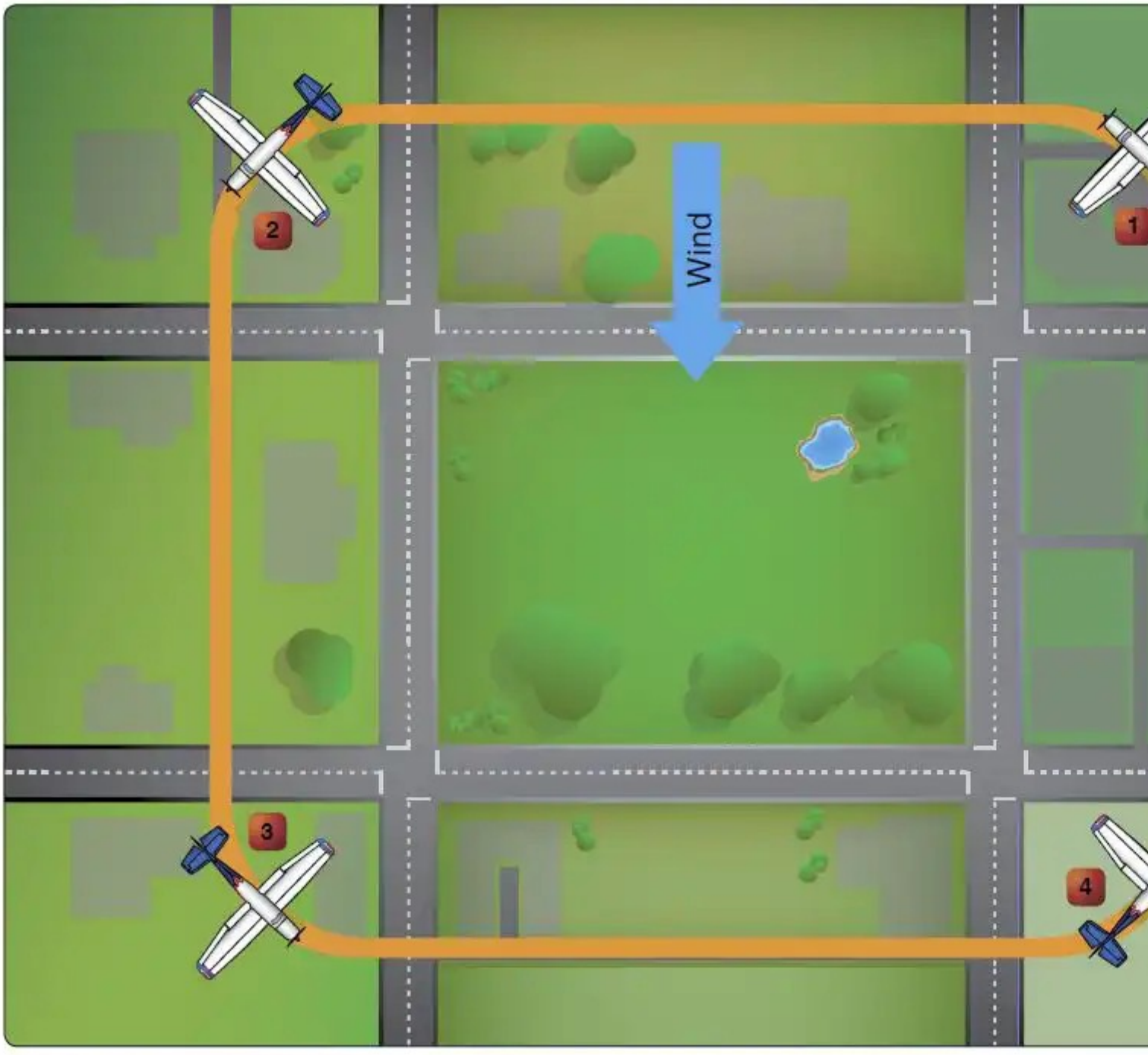
21. Each person operating an aircraft at a VFR cruising altitude shall maintain an odd-thousand plus 500-foot altitude while on a

a) magnetic course of 0° through 179°
b) true course of 0° through 179°
c) magnetic heading of 0° through 179°

22. When may an 121.5 MHz emergency locator transmitter (ELT) be tested?

a) At 15 and 45 minutes past the hour
b) During the first 5 minutes after the hour
c) Anytime

23. (Refer to figure 62.) In flying the rectangular course, when would the aircraft be turned less than



a) Corners 1 and 2
b) Corners 2 and 4
c) Corners 1 and 4

24. 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

25. The recommended entry position to an airport traffic pattern is

a) to enter 45° at the midpoint of the downwind leg at traffic pattern altitude

b) 45° to the base leg just below traffic pattern altitude

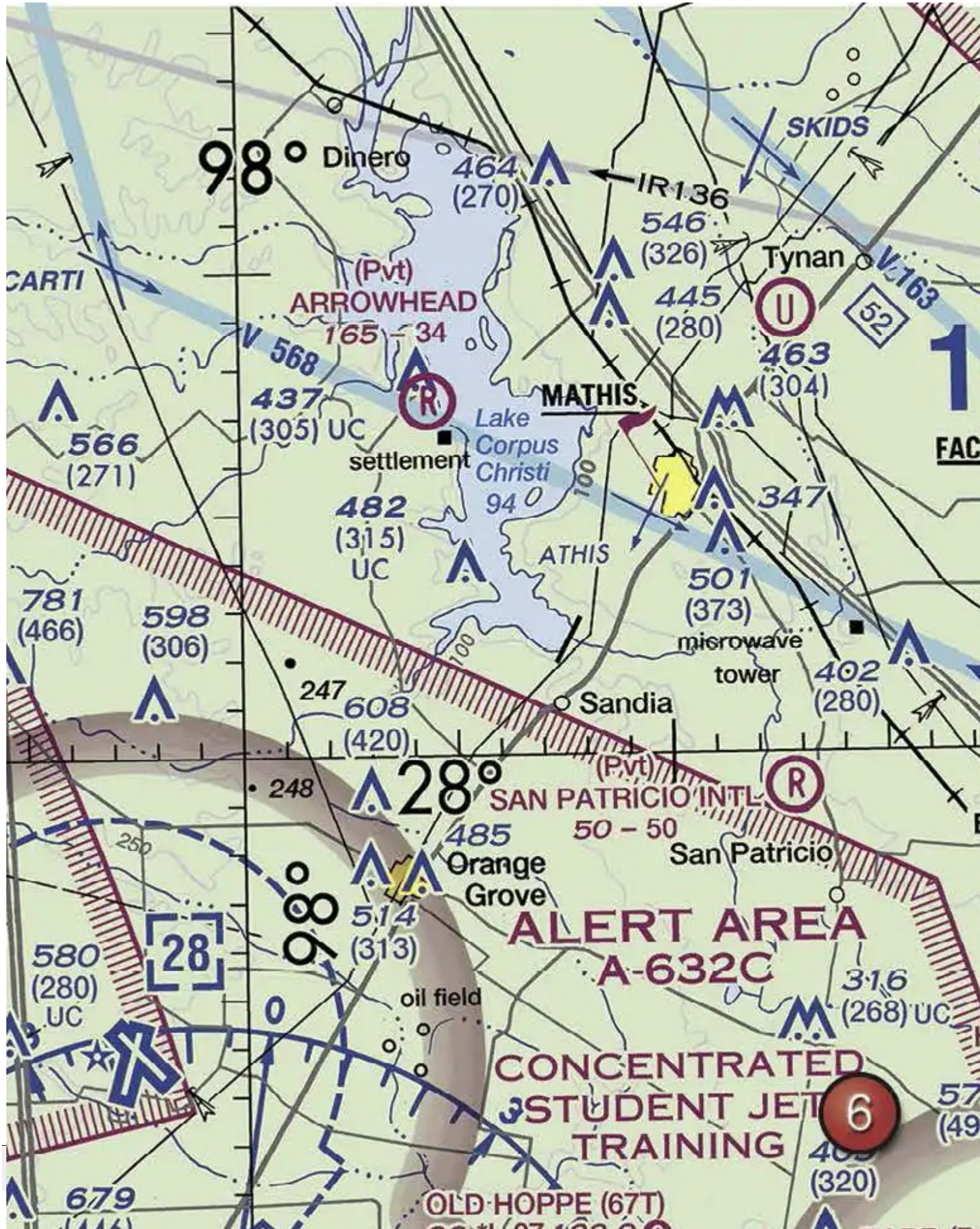
c) to cross directly over the airport at traffic pattern altitude and join the downwind leg

26. (Refer to Figure 69.) You are on a cross-country flight from Kingsville Airport (area 2) to Corpus Christi Intl. Airport (area 3). What minimum equipment will you need for the flight?

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a) ADS-B In
b) Two-way radio equipment
c) Two-way radio, Mode C transponder with altitude reporting equipment, and ADS-B Out

27. ADS-B Out equipment is required when flying:

a) Below 10,000' MSL in Class E airspace over the contiguous U.S.
b) In Class E airspace at and above 3,000' MSL over the Gulf of Mexico from the U.S. coastline out to 12 NM
c) In Class E airspace at the surface

28. Carburetor ice is most likely to occur when temperatures are:

a) Above 105 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)
b) Below 70 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and the relative humidity is above 80 percent
c) Below 20 degrees Fahrenheit

29. (Refer to Figure 70, area 4.) You are flying from Gnoss Field Airport (DVO) to the private airport of San Rafael at 3,500' to meet your friend. What additional equipment does your aircraft need, if any?

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a) No additional equipment is required as long as you remain clear of the San Francisco Class B airspace
b) ADS-B Out
c) No additional equipment required as long as you're equipped with a Mode C transponder

30. (Refer to figure 40.) Determine the total distance required for takeoff to clear a 50-foot obstacle. OAT Std Pressure altitude 4,000 ft Takeoff weight 2,800 lb Headwind component Calm

Example:

OAT	15 °C (59 °F)
Pressure altitude	5,650 feet
Takeoff weight	2,950 lb
Headwind comp.	9.0 knots
Ground roll	1,375 feet
Total distance over a 50 feet obstacle	2,300 feet
Takeoff speed at	
Lift-off	66 knots (76 mph)
50 feet	72 knots (83 mph)

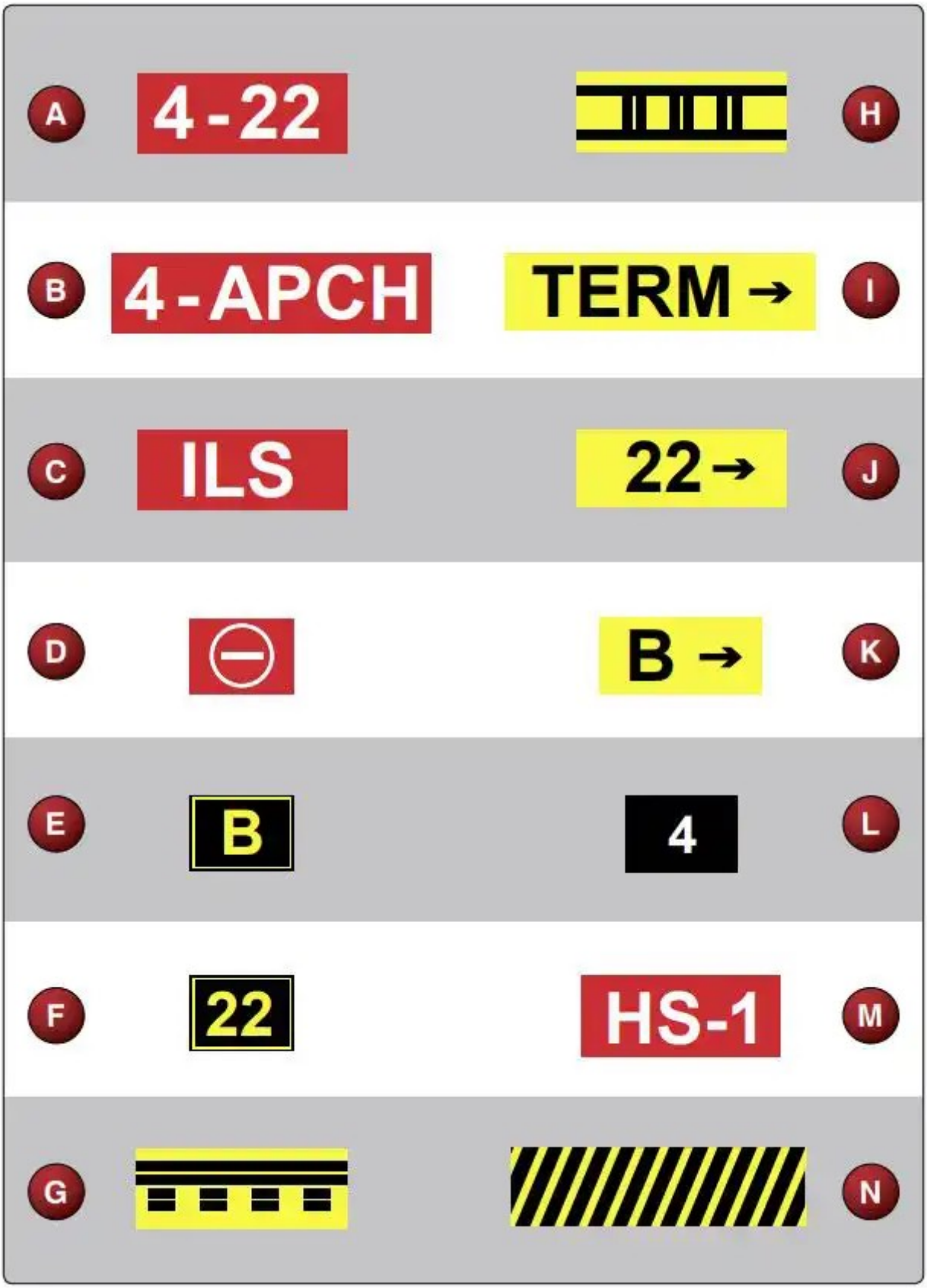
a) 1,750 feet
b) 2,000 feet
c) 1,500 feet

31. (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

32. In flying an S-Turn, the greatest amount of crab occurs:

a) As the airplane turns upwind
b) At the point where the airplane is directly crosswind
c) At a point when the airplane turns directly downwind

33. Steady precipitation preceding a front is an indication of

a) stratiform clouds with moderate turbulence
b) stratiform clouds with little or no turbulence
c) cumuliform clouds with little or no turbulence

34. When taking off or landing at an airport where heavy aircraft are operating, one should be particularly alert to the hazards of wingtip vortices because this turbulence tends to

a) rise from a crossing runway into the takeoff or landing path
b) sink into the flightpath of aircraft operating below the aircraft generating the turbulence
c) rise into the traffic pattern area surrounding the airport

35. Under what condition is indicated altitude the same as true altitude?

a) When at 18,000 feet MSL with the altimeter set at 29.92
b) If the altimeter has no mechanical error
c) When at sea level under standard conditions

36. Which description below accurately describes the colors used for airports on a Sectional Chart?

a) Airports with control towers are shown in magenta
b) Airports with control towers underlying Class D and E airspace are magenta
c) Airports with control towers are shown in blue

37. 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

38. Under what condition will true altitude be lower than indicated altitude?

a) In colder than standard air temperature
b) In warmer than standard air temperature
c) When density altitude is higher than indicated altitude

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

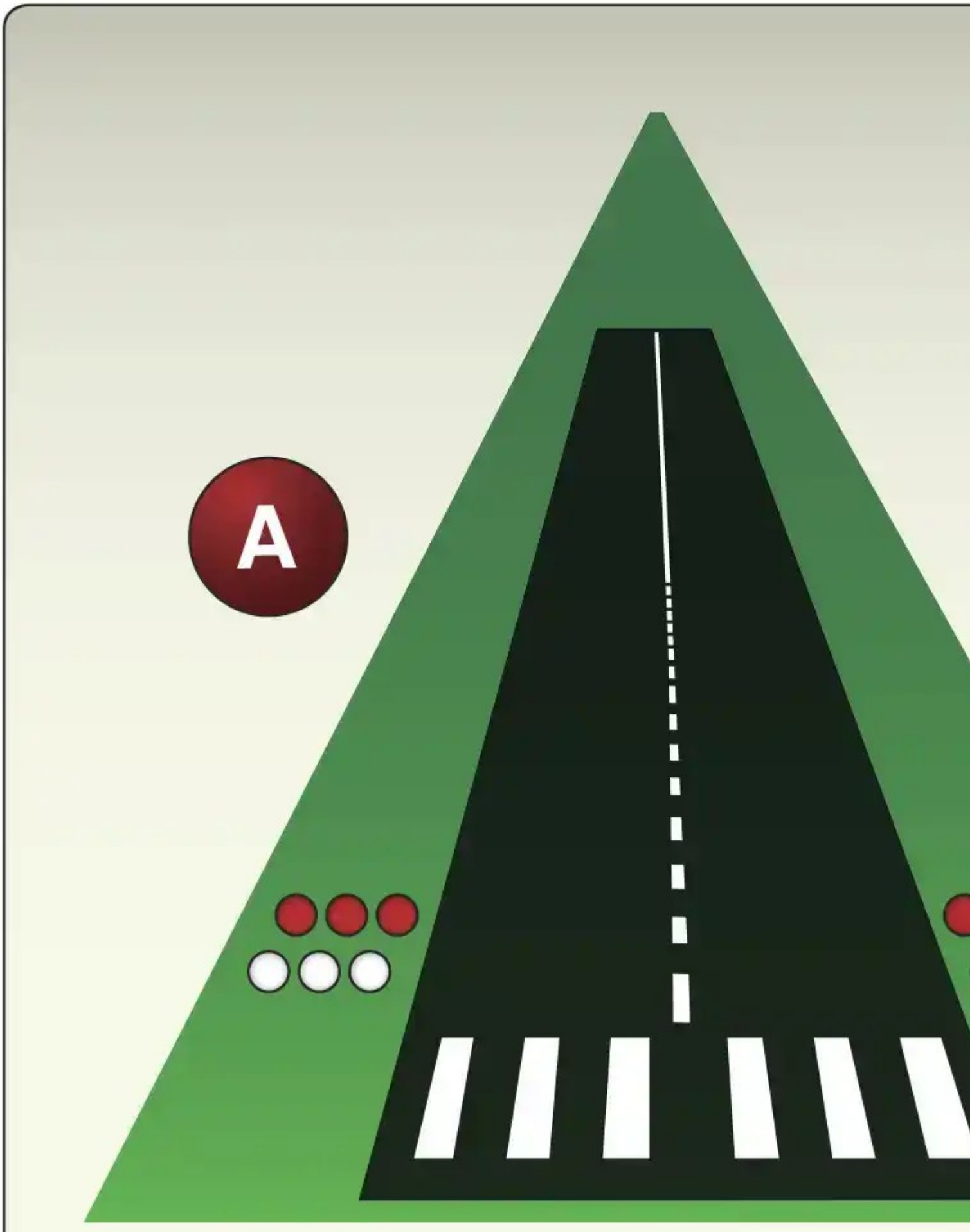
a) lift/drag ratio
b) lifting capacity
c) aerodynamic balance and controllability

40. (Refer to figure 47.) VASI lights as shown by illustration C indicate that the airplane is

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a) off course to the left
b) above the glide slope
c) below the glide slope

41. What is the most effective way to use the eyes during night flight?

a) Concentrate directly on each object for a few seconds
b) Scan slowly to permit off-center viewing
c) Look only at far away, dim lights

42. 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

43. A near midair collision is defined as an incident associated with the operation of an aircraft in which a possibility of collision occurs as a result of coming less than what distance from another aircraft?

a) 1 mile
b) 500 feet
c) 2000 feet

44. The load factor on any airplane during a constant altitude turn is determined by:

a) The type of aircraft being flown

b) Airspeed

c) Bank alone

45. The operator of an aircraft that has been involved in an accident is required to file an NTSB accident report within how many days?

a) 10

b) 7

c) 5

46. 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

47. If the engine oil temperature and cylinder head temperature gauges have exceeded their normal operating range, the pilot may have been operating with

a) the mixture set too rich

b) higher-than-normal oil pressure

c) too much power and with the mixture set too lean

48. The zone between contrasting air masses is called a:

a) Low pressure area

b) High pressure area

c) Front

49. After takeoff, which airspeed would the pilot use to gain the most altitude in a given period of time?

a) VA

b) VY

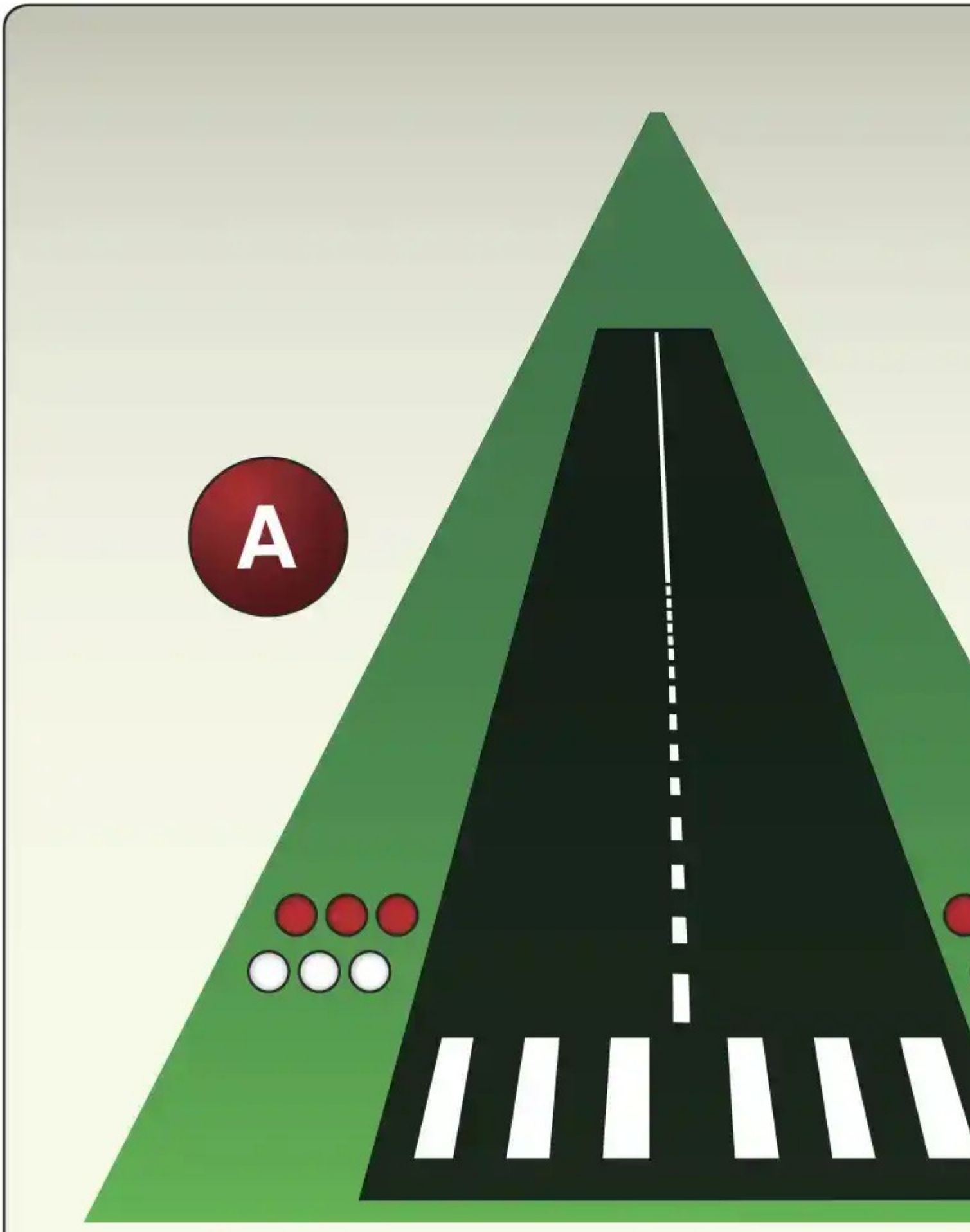
c) VX

50. (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

51. Which of the following avionics equipment is required to be installed in your airplane to fly in Class A airspace?

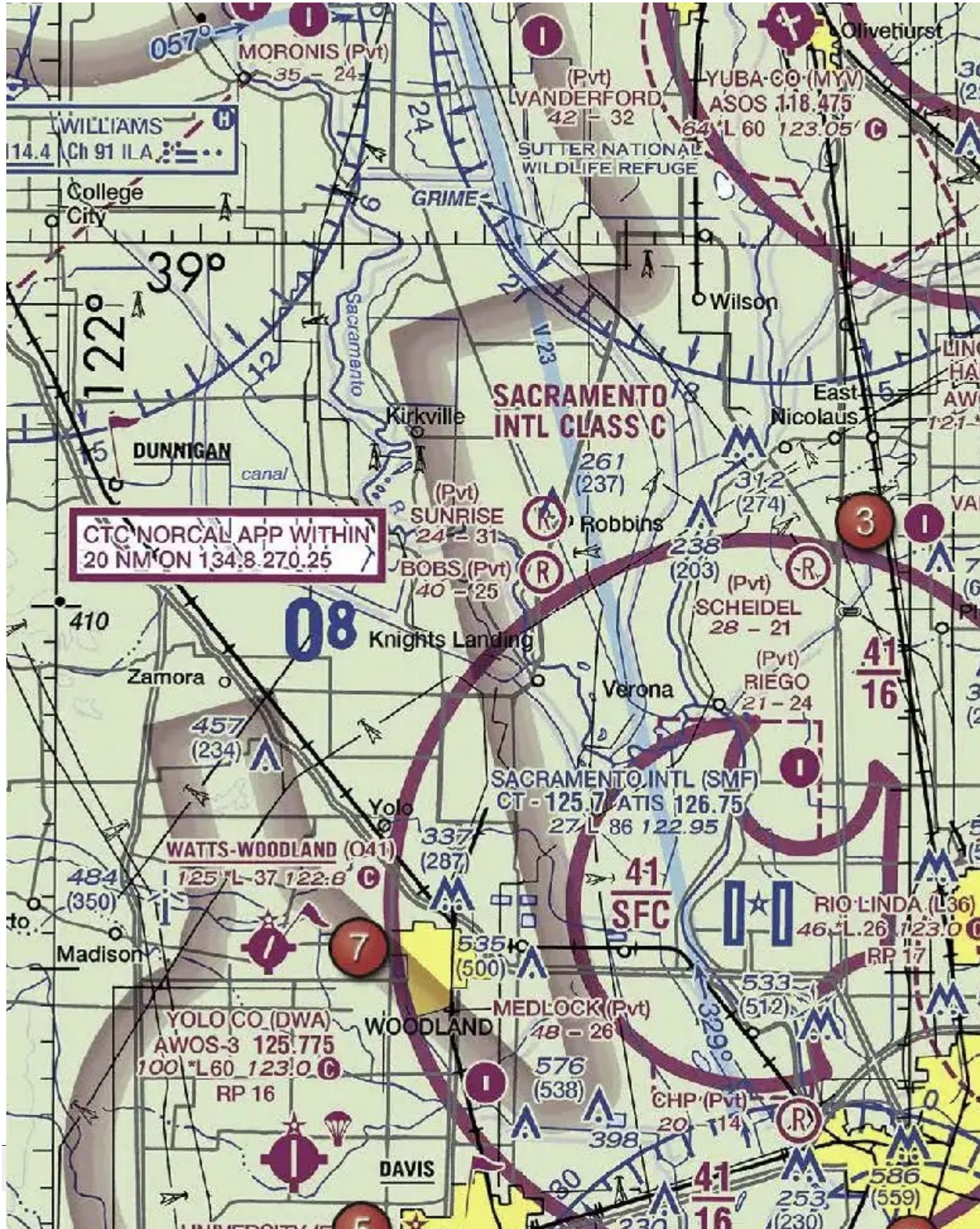
a) ADS-B Out equipment
b) Datalink weather
c) ADS-B In equipment

52. (Refer to Figure 71.) Close to the airport information box at Lincoln Regional/Harder (area 4) notice a parachute icon. Which publication would give you information about the parachute jumping operations there?

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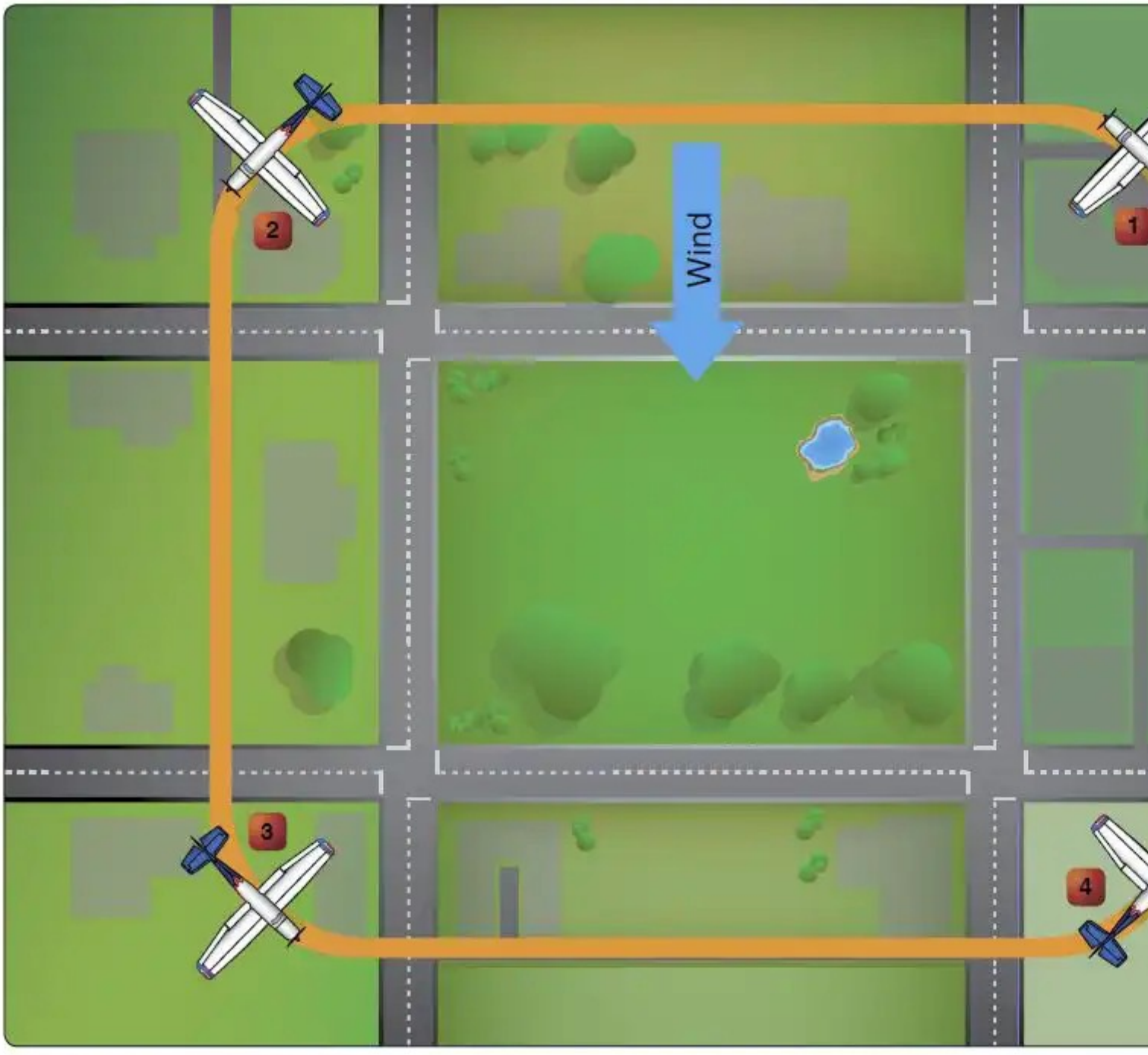


a) Notes on the border of the chart
b) NOTAMs
c) Chart Supplement publication

53. What is the purpose of a runway hold position marking on a taxiway?

a) Identifies areas where aircraft are prohibited
b) Allows an aircraft permission onto the runway
c) Identifies where aircraft hold short of the runway

54. 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

55. Uncontrolled airspace is Class G airspace. To operate in Class G airspace, the night visibility requirement for flight at 3,000 feet AGL, but below 10,000 feet MSL, is:

a) 5 miles

b) 1 mile

c) 3 miles

56. On a cross-country flight, point A is crossed at 1500 hours and the plan is to reach point B at 1530 hours. Use the following information to determine the airspeed required to reach point B on schedule. Distance between A and B 70 NM Forecast wind 310° at 15 kts Pressure altitude 8,000 ft Ambient temperature -10° C True course 270°

a) 152 knots

b) 137 knots

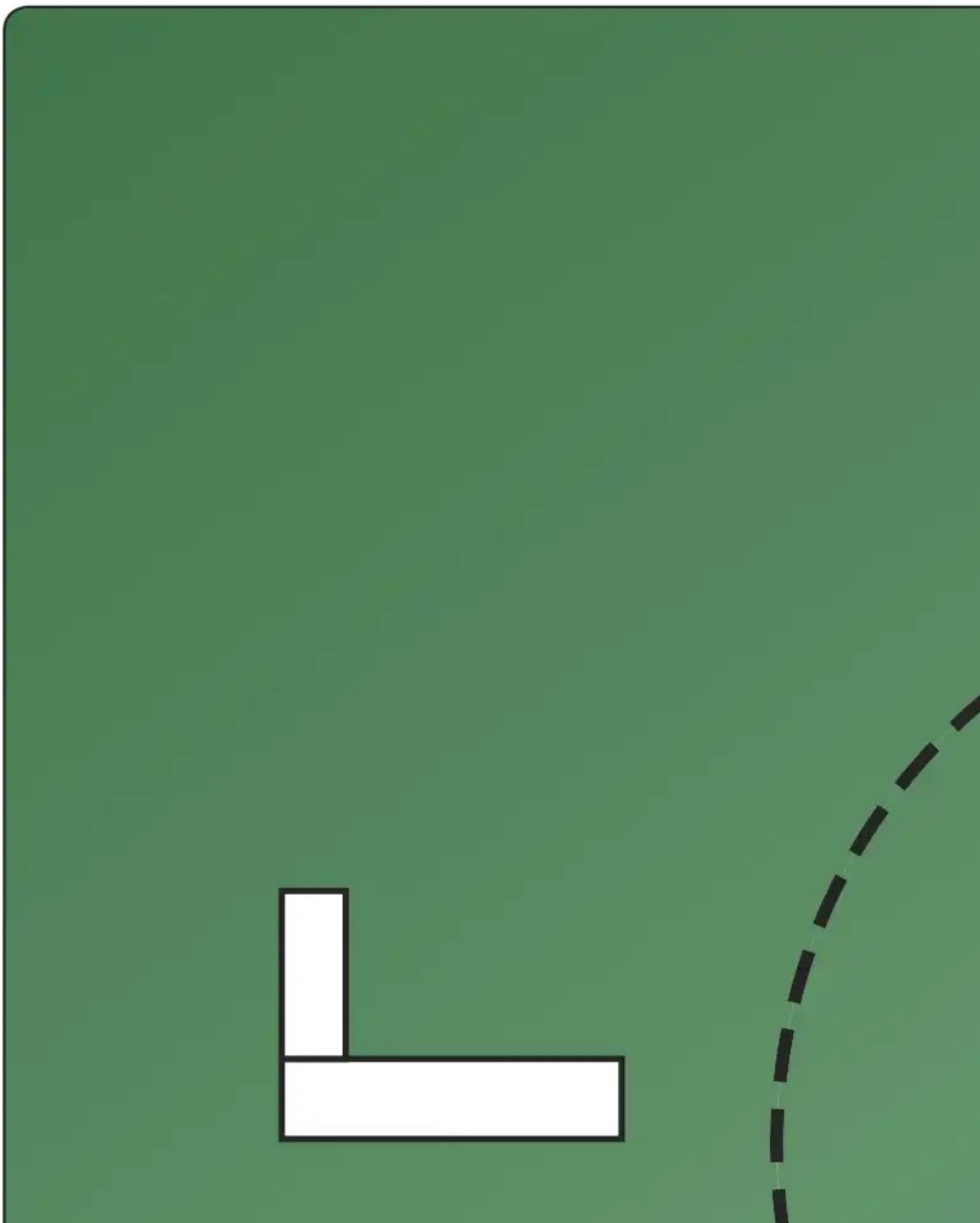
c) 126 knots

57. (Refer to figure 50.) Which runway and traffic pattern should be used as indicated by the wind cone in the segmented circle?

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a) Left-hand traffic on Runway 36
b) Right-hand traffic on Runway 18
c) Right-hand traffic on Runway 9

58. How will the wind affect your engine-out gliding distance?

a) A headwind increases your gliding distance
b) A tailwind increases the gliding distance
c) A tailwind decreases the gliding distance

59. 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

60. During a night flight, you observe a steady red light and a flashing red light 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 crossing to the right

61. When flying through the lateral and vertical boundaries of Class C or B airspace, what additional equipment is your aircraft required to have installed, if any?

a) TCAS System

b) Mode C Transponder

c) ADS-B Out equipment

62. What are the reporting requirements for a pilot convicted of possessing and selling marijuana?

a) You must send a notification letter with details of the conviction within 60 days to the Aerospace Medical Certification Division

b) You must report the offense to the FAA Aeromedical Certification Division when applying for a medical certificate

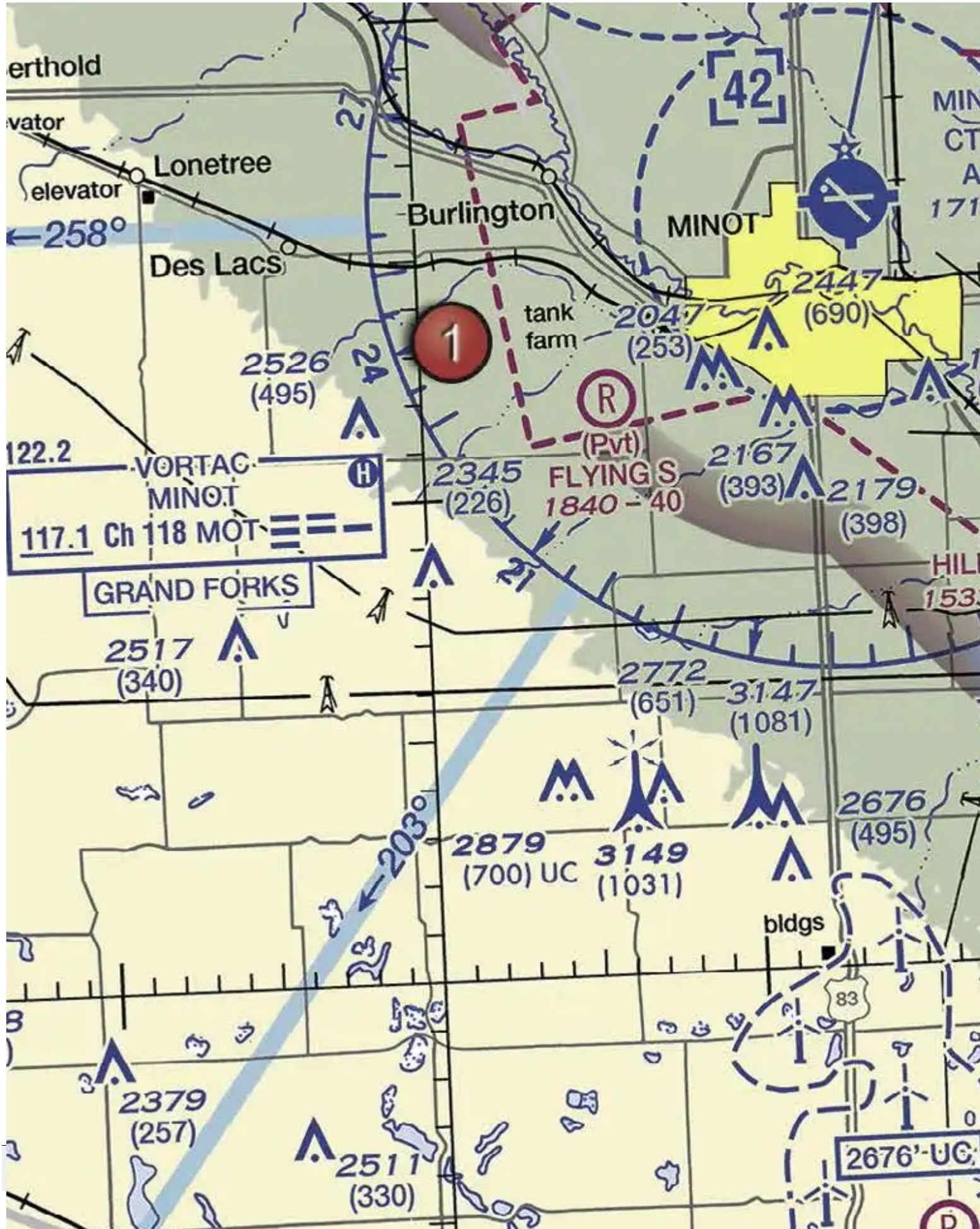
c) There are no reporting requirements related to marijuana offenses

63. (Refer to Figure 21, area 3.) What UNICOM frequency would you use to contact Mercer Co. Regional (HZE)?

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a) 122.8 MHz
b) 118.675 MHz
c) 118.675 MHz

64. During operations outside controlled airspace at altitudes of more than 1,200 feet AGL, but less than 10,000 feet MSL, the minimum flight visibility for VFR flight at night is

a) 5 miles
b) 3 miles
c) 1 mile

65. A stall occurs when:

a) The smooth airflow over the wing becomes turbulent reducing lift

b) The airplane’s speed is too slow for straight and level flight

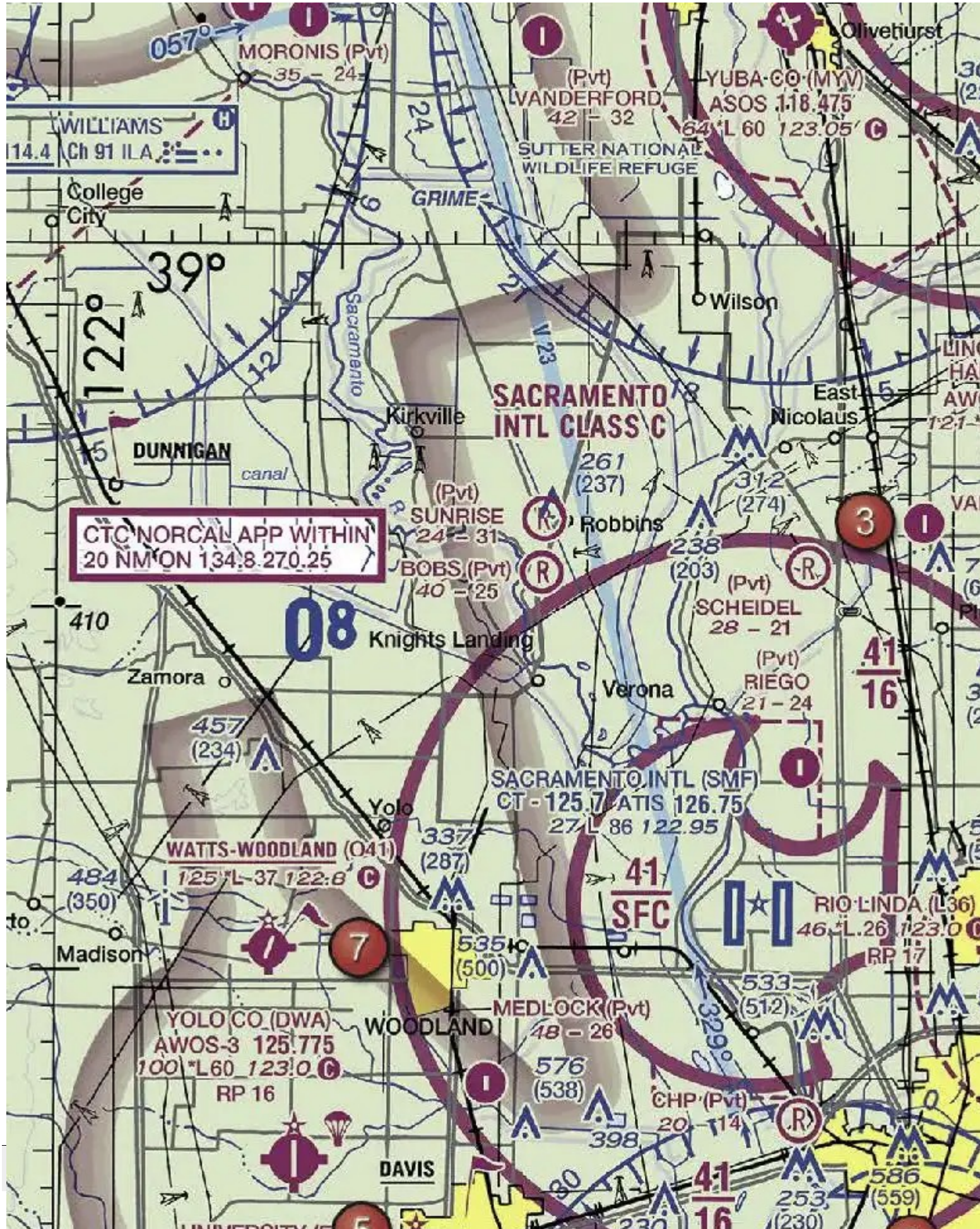
c) The nose of the airplane is too high above the horizon

66. (Refer to Figure 71.) Your planned flight overflies the Class C Sacramento International airport (SMF) from west to east at a cruising altitude of 9,500' MSL. Does the flight require ADS-B out equipment?

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a) Yes, the flight requires ADS-B in equipment
b) No additional equipment is required
c) Yes, the flight requires ADS-B out equipment

67. 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

68. 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

69. Select the four flight fundamentals involved in maneuvering an aircraft.

a) Aircraft power, pitch, bank, and trim
b) Straight-and-level flight, turns, climbs, and descents
c) Starting, taxiing, takeoff, and landing

70. 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

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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:
17:	18:	19:	20:
21:	22:	23:	24:
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69:	70:		

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