Exam simulation

FAA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Airplane - Navigation

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. No person may operate an aircraft in formation flight

a) except by prior arrangement with the pilot in command of each aircraft

b) in Class D airspace under special VFR

c) over a densely populated area

02. 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

03. 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

04. (Refer to figure 26, area 2.) What is the recommended communication procedure when inbound to land at Cooperstown Airport?

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a) Contact UNICOM when 10 miles out on 122.8 MHz
b) Circle the airport in a left turn prior to entering traffic
c) Broadcast intentions when 10 miles out on the CTAF/MULTICOM frequency, 122.9 MHz

05. Clouds, fog, or dew will always form when

a) water vapor condenses
b) relative humidity reaches 100 percent
c) water vapor is present

06. What is the recommended glide path angle when flying a stabilized approach?

a) 2 degrees

b) 4 degrees

c) 3 degrees

07. 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

08. When squawking the VFR code (1200) on your transponder, what is the minimum mode the transponder must be in?

a) Mode F

b) Mode A

c) Mode C

09. 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

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

a) VN0

b) VS0

c) Red radial line

11. Who has final authority to accept or decline any land and hold short (LAHSO) clearance?

a) Air Traffic Controller

b) Second in command

c) Pilot in command

12. An ATC radar facility issues the following advisory to a pilot flying on a heading of 090°: 'TRAFFIC 3 O'CLOCK, 2 MILES, WESTBOUND...' Where should the pilot look for this traffic?

a) South

b) West

c) East

13. As altitude increases, the indicated airspeed at which a given airplane stalls in a particular configuration will

a) remain the same regardless of altitude

b) decrease as the true airspeed increases

c) decrease as the true airspeed decreases

14. To set the high intensity runway lights on medium intensity, the pilot should click the microphone seven times, and then click it

a) five times within five seconds

b) three times within three seconds

c) one time within four seconds

15. 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

16. (Refer to Figure 59) You depart from Wood Co. airport (1G0 - area 5) and head northbound. You level off at 1,600' MSL under the Toledo Class C airspace to circle your house. The ADS-B system on your airplane was marked inoperative in the maintenance log. Is this flight legal?

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a) No - ADS-B Out equipment is required for flights under Class C airspace
b) No - ADS-B Out equipment must be operational for all flights in the U.S.
c) Yes - ADS-B Out is not required for this operation

17. What action should you take if your approach becomes unstable when less than 500’ above the height of the runway?

a) Adjust pitch/power as necessary to re-establish a stabilized approach
b) Go-around
c) Retract the flaps

18. 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)

19. An airplane and an airship are converging. If the airship is left of the airplane's position, which aircraft has the right-of-way?

a) Each pilot should alter course to the right

b) The airship

c) The airplane

20. During a spin to the left, which wing(s) is/are stalled?

a) Only the left wing is stalled

b) Both wings are stalled

c) Neither wing is stalled

21. Ground Control clears you to taxi to a specific runway for departure. You should:

a) Pull onto the end of the runway and hold your position

b) Taxi to the nearest intersection with that runway and hold short

c) Taxi up to the beginning of the runway and hold short

22. The load factor in a level, coordinated turn with 60 degrees of bank is:

a) 3.00 Gs

b) 2.00 Gs

c) 1.00 G

23. Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, what is the minimum safe altitude required for a pilot to operate an aircraft over other than a congested area?

a) An altitude of 500 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 1,000 feet

b) An altitude allowing, if a power unit fails, an emergency landing without undue hazard to persons or property on the surface

c) An altitude of 500 feet AGL, except over open water or a sparsely populated area, which requires 500 feet from any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure

24. What preparation should a pilot make to adapt the eyes for night flying?

a) Avoid red lights at least 30 minutes before the flight

b) Wear sunglasses after sunset until ready for flight

c) Avoid bright white lights at least 30 minutes before the flight

25. 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

26. Preventive maintenance has been performed on an aircraft. What paperwork is required?

a) A full, detailed description of the work done must be entered in the airframe logbook

b) The date the work was completed, and the name of the person who did the work must be entered in the airframe and engine logbook

c) The signature, certificate number, and kind of certificate held by the person approving the work and a description of the work must be entered in the aircraft maintenance records

27. 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

28. What is the difference between a normal landing and a crosswind landing?

a) Aileron up on the upwind wing

b) Aileron down on the upwind wing

c) Aileron up on the downwind wing

29. 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

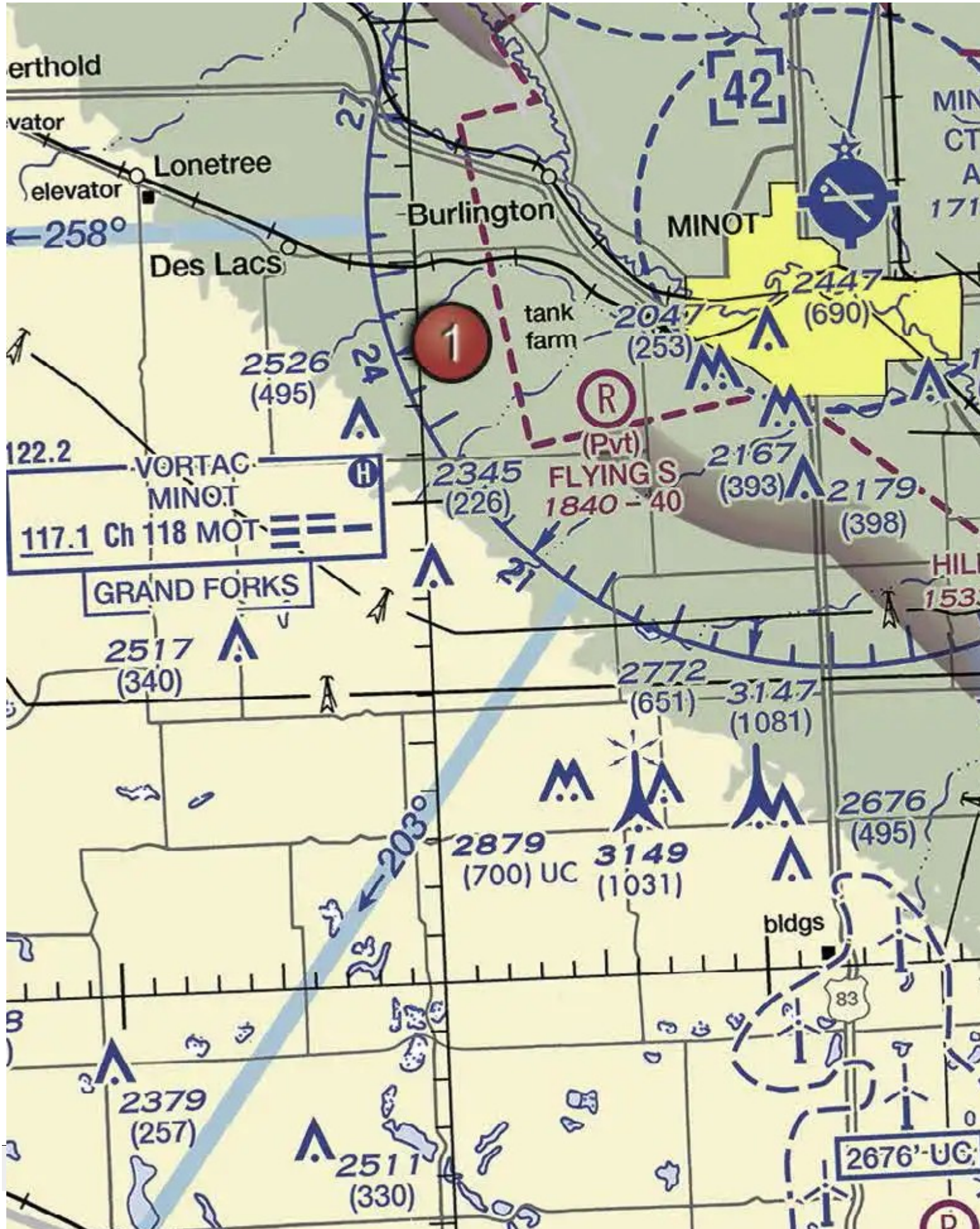
c) Class E airspace below 10,000 feet MSL

30. (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

31. Wingtip vortices are created only when an aircraft is

a) developing lift
b) operating at high airspeeds
c) heavily loaded

32. The most accurate part of a forecast occurs:

a) At the beginning of the forecast period
b) At the end of the forecast period
c) Some hours after the forecast period

33. 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

34. Automatic Terminal Information Service (ATIS) is the continuous broadcast of recorded information concerning

a) noncontrol information in selected high-activity terminal areas
b) pilots of radar-identified aircraft whose aircraft is in dangerous proximity to terrain or to an obstruction
c) nonessential information to reduce frequency congestion

35. During an approach to a stall, an increased load factor will cause the airplane to

a) have a tendency to spin
b) be more difficult to control
c) stall at a higher airspeed

36. Prior to takeoff, the altimeter should be set to which altitude or altimeter setting?

a) The corrected pressure altitude for the departure airport
b) The corrected density altitude of the departure airport
c) The current local altimeter setting, if available, or the departure airport elevation

37. 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

38. 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

39. 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

40. When executing an emergency approach to land in a single-engine airplane, it is important to maintain a constant glide speed because variations in glide speed will

a) increase the chances of shock cooling the engine

b) assure the proper descent angle is maintained until entering the flare

c) nullify all attempts at accuracy in judgment of gliding distance and landing spot

41. What is wake turbulence?

a) The counter rotating vortices off the wingtips of an airplane generating lift

b) The air trailing behind an aircraft due to its prop wash while on the ground

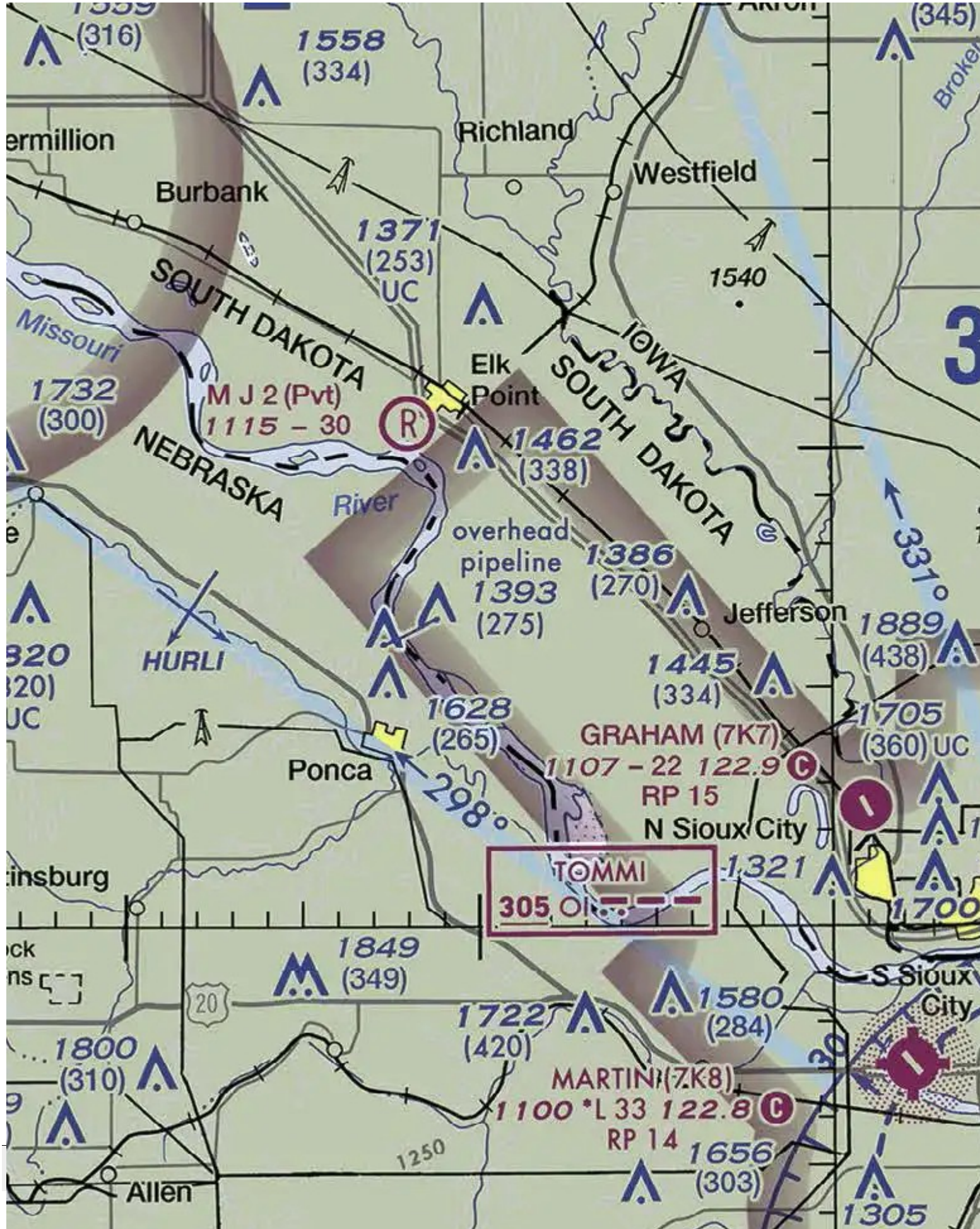
c) The air trailing behind an aircraft due to its prop wash in flight

42. (Refer to Figure 78). You are performing a test flight in the vicinity of Onawa airport (K36) at 11,000' MSL. What additional equipment does the aircraft need to have installed?

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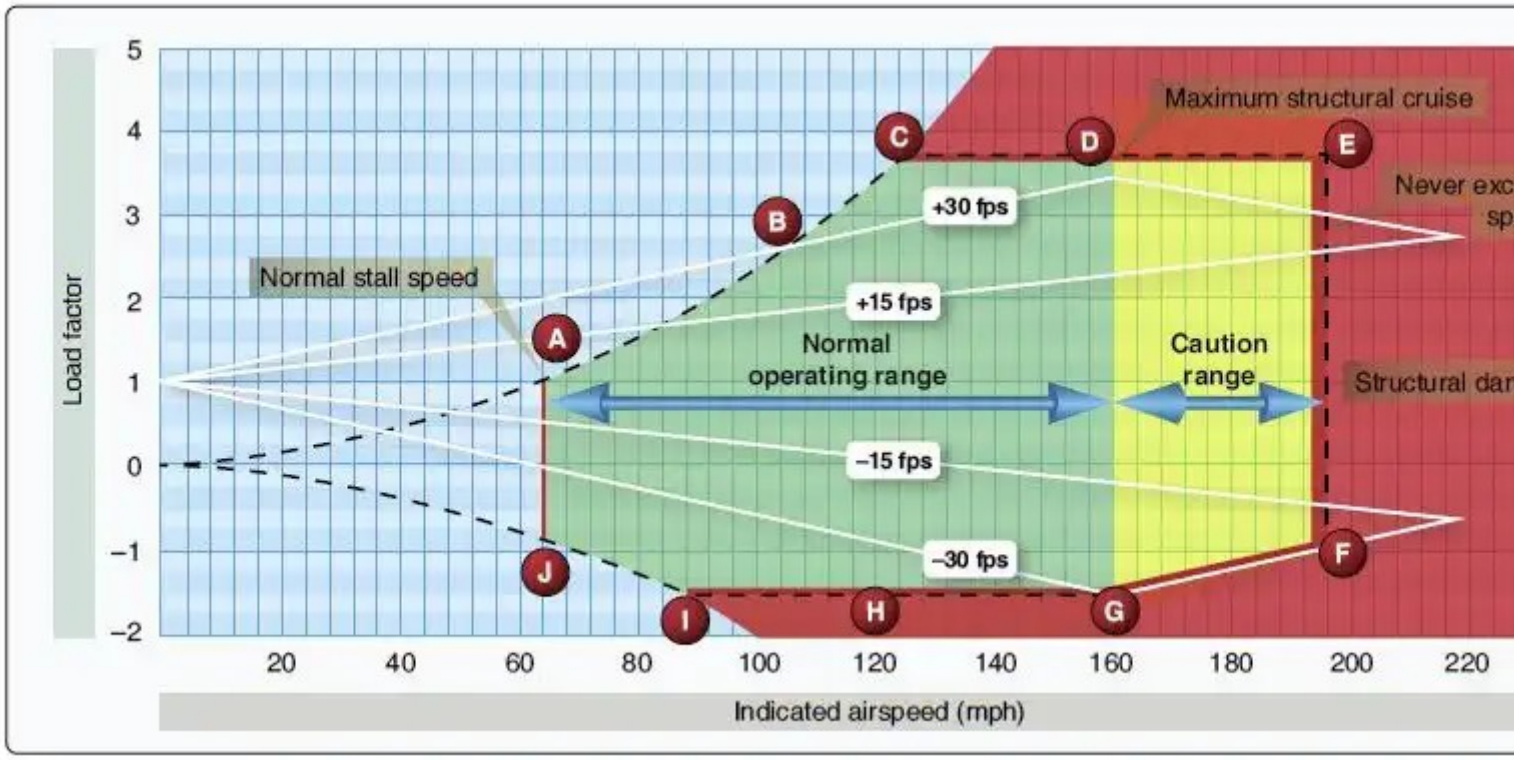


a) ADS-B in
b) Ferry permit
c) ADS-B Out

43. 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

44. (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

45. While approaching to land, the pilot had to perform evasive maneuvers to avoid a near midair collision (NMAC). The pilot and flight crew members should report this incident immediately:

a) By filing an ASRS report

b) To the local law enforcement

c) By radio or telephone to the nearest FAA ATC facility or FSS

46. 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

47. An airport's rotating beacon operated during daylight hours indicates

a) that weather at the airport located in Class D airspace is below basic VFR weather minimums

b) there are obstructions on the airport

c) the Air Traffic Control tower is not in operation

48. When approaching to land at an airport, without an operating control tower, in Class G airspace, the pilot should

a) enter and fly a traffic pattern at 800 feet AGL

b) make all turns to the left, unless otherwise indicated

c) fly a left-hand traffic pattern at 800 feet AGL

49. 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

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

a) An airport traffic pattern

b) An emergency landing situation

c) An engine out emergency landing scenario

51. When making routine transponder code changes, pilots should avoid inadvertent selection of which code?

a) 7500

b) 4000

c) 7200

52. When making a night approach to land, you should use:

a) A higher airspeed

b) The same approach as during daytime

c) A steeper descent angle

53. What is the objective of a stabilized approach?

a) To maintain an airspeed +/- 20 knots and a descent rate of around 1,000 fpm

b) To be positioned and fully configured on the final approach leg at no less than 3 NM from the runway threshold

c) The airplane should be on speed, in trim, configured for landing, tracking the extended centerline of the runway, and established in a constant angle of descent toward an aiming point on the runway

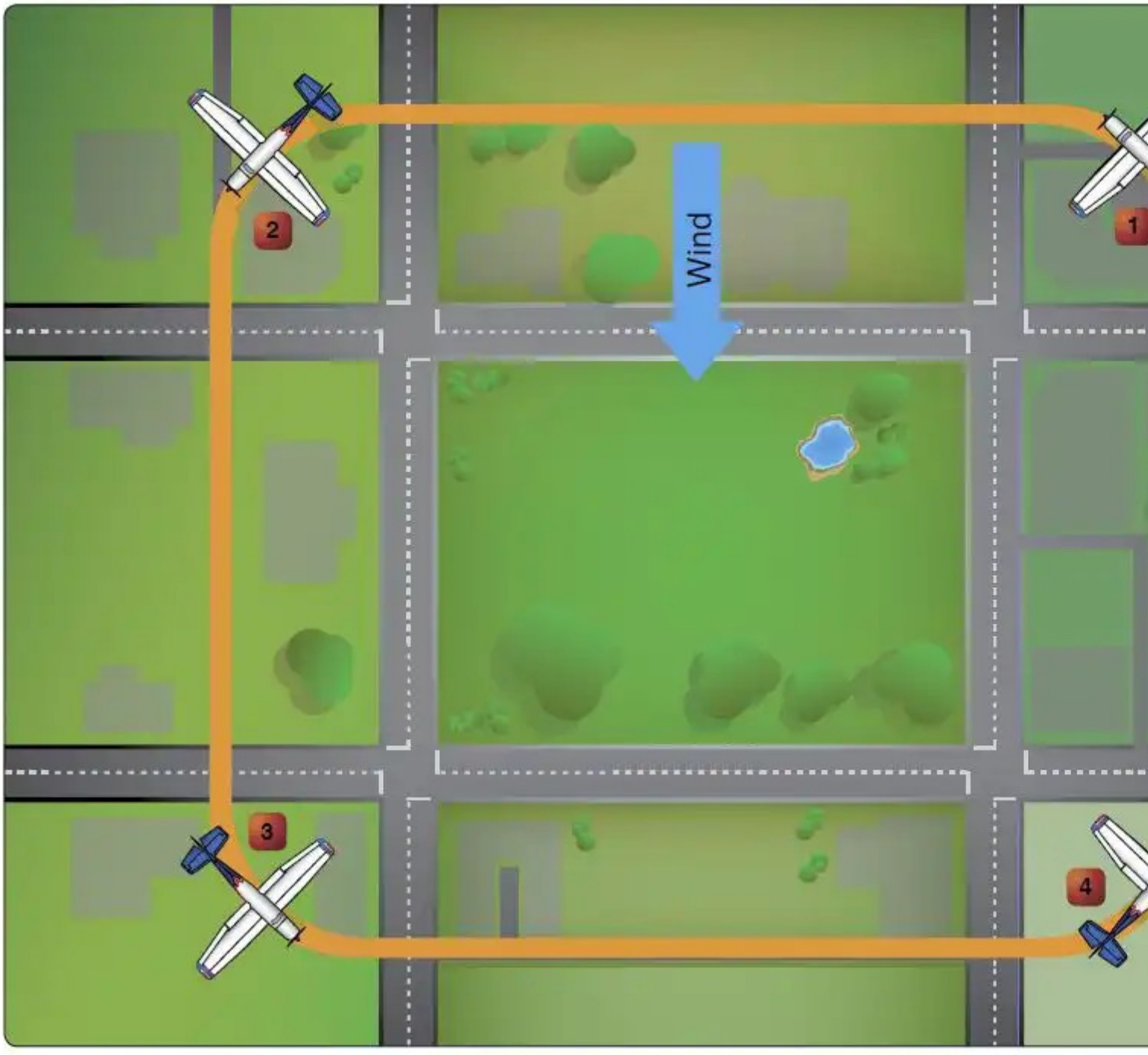
54. Pre-takeoff briefing of passengers for a flight is the responsibility of

a) the right seat pilot

b) the pilot in command

c) all passengers

55. 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

56. 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

57. 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

58. What does a steady green light signal from an ATC control tower mean when in flight?

a) Return for landing

b) Cleared to land

c) Cleared to enter the controlled airspace

59. What is the minimum visibility for a pilot to receive a land and hold short (LAHSO) clearance?

a) 3 statute miles

b) 3 nautical miles

c) 1 statute mile

60. During the preflight inspection who is responsible for determining the aircraft is safe for flight?

a) The pilot in command

b) The owner or operator

c) The certificated mechanic who performed the annual inspection

61. Can you fly VFR with an expired GPS database?

a) No, since a GPS will not function without a current GPS database

b) Yes, but disregard the moving map display when making critical navigation decisions

c) No, a current GPS database is required when using it for any type of navigation guidance

62. 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

63. An abnormally high engine oil temperature indication may be caused by

a) operating with an excessively rich mixture

b) operating with a too high viscosity oil

c) the oil level being too low

64. 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

65. Which lines should you cross when exiting the runway?

a) Solid lines

b) Both solid and striped lines

c) Striped lines

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

a) Vne - never exceed speed

b) Vfe - maximum flaps extended speed

c) Va - maneuvering speed

67. If an in-flight emergency requires immediate action, the pilot in command may

a) deviate from any rule of 14 CFR Part 91 to the extent required to meet the emergency, but must submit a written report to the Administrator within 24 hours

b) deviate from any rule of 14 CFR Part 91 to the extent required to meet that emergency

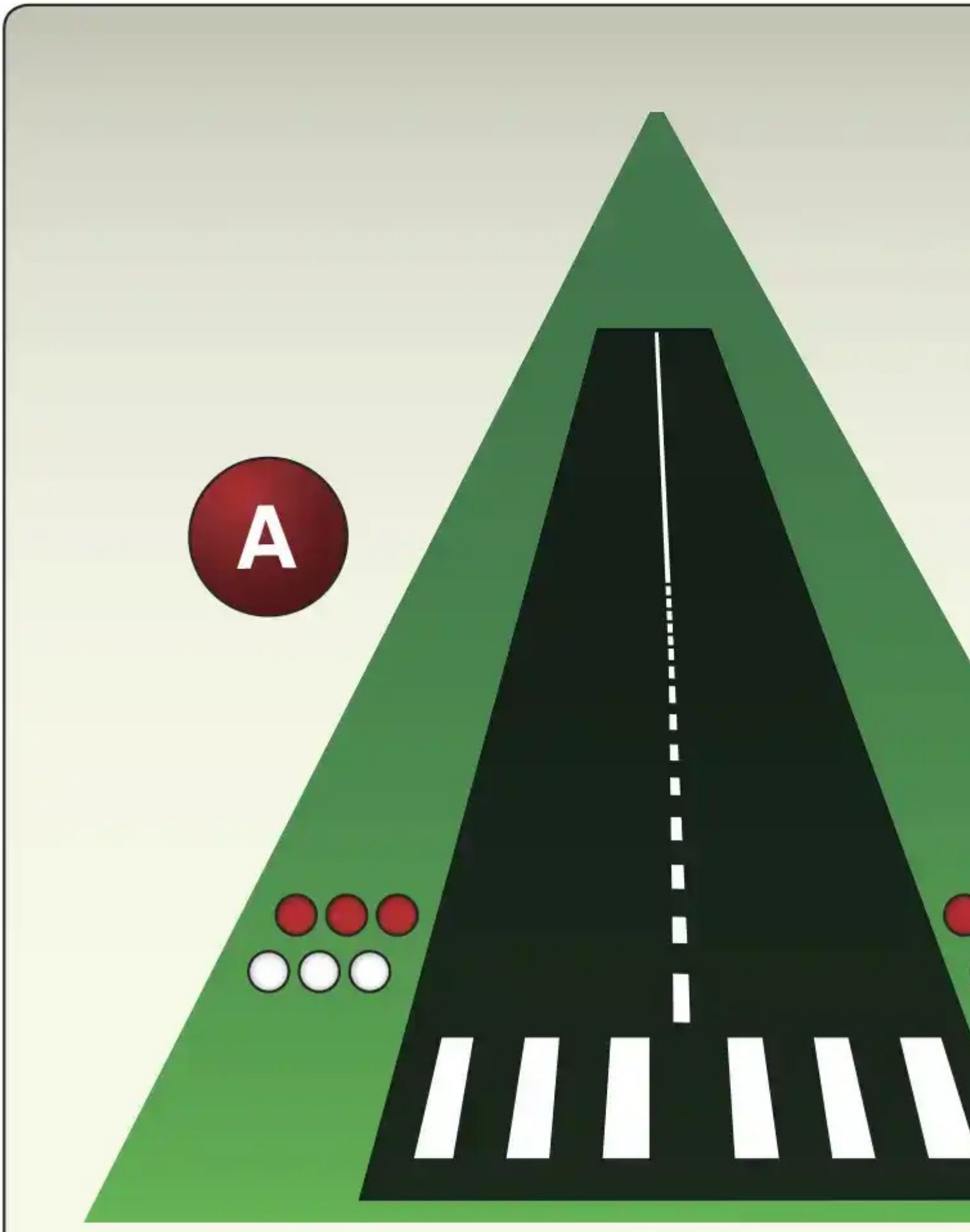
c) not deviate from any rule of 14 CFR Part 91 unless prior to the deviation approval is granted by the Administrator

68. (Refer to figure 47.) While on final approach to a runway equipped with a standard 2-bar VASI, the lights appear as shown by illustration D. This means that the aircraft is

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

69. 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

70. The wind condition that requires maximum caution when avoiding wake turbulence on landing is a

a) light, quartering tailwind
b) light, quartering headwind
c) strong headwind

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Response Scheme

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

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

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