Exam simulation

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

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

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

a) Solid lines
b) Both solid and striped lines
c) Striped lines

02. The definition of nighttime is

a) the time between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight
b) 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise
c) sunset to sunrise

03. What effect will landing with a tailwind have during an engine-out approach and landing?

a) Decreased landing distance
b) Results in lower energy after the touchdown
c) Increased landing distance

04. 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

05. With certain exceptions, safety belts are required to be secured about passengers during

a) flight in turbulent air
b) taxi, takeoffs, and landings
c) all flight conditions

06. 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

07. The pilot in command is responsible for ensuring that each person on board applicable U. S. registered aircraft is briefed and instructed on how and when to

a) operate the fire extinguisher

b) adjust their seat

c) fasten and unfasten their seat belt and shoulder harness

08. 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

09. A stabilized approach is one where the pilot:

a) Keeps adjusting the pitch attitude to maintain a constant speed to the runway

b) Keeps adjusting the speed to maintain a constant pitch attitude toward the runway

c) Maintains a constant descent angle to a fixed point on the runway

10. 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

11. 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

12. 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

13. As Pilot in Command of an aircraft, under which situation can you deviate from an ATC clearance?

a) In response to a traffic alert and collision avoidance system resolution advisory
b) When operating in Class A airspace at night
c) If an ATC clearance is not understood and in VFR conditions

14. Wind shear can be defined as:

a) A change in wind direction or wind speed
b) Wind that starts and stops only
c) Wind that blows at a constant speed

15. 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

16. During the takeoff roll, you observe a lower RPM than normal. How should you proceed?

a) Abort the takeoff
b) Continue the takeoff
c) Rotate at a higher than normal speed

17. Except in Alaska, during what time period should lighted position lights be displayed on an aircraft?

a) End of evening civil twilight to the beginning of morning civil twilight

b) Sunset to sunrise

c) 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise

18. Under what condition is pressure altitude and density altitude the same value?

a) When the altimeter has no installation error

b) At sea level, when the temperature is 0 °F

c) At standard temperature

19. 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

20. 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

21. 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

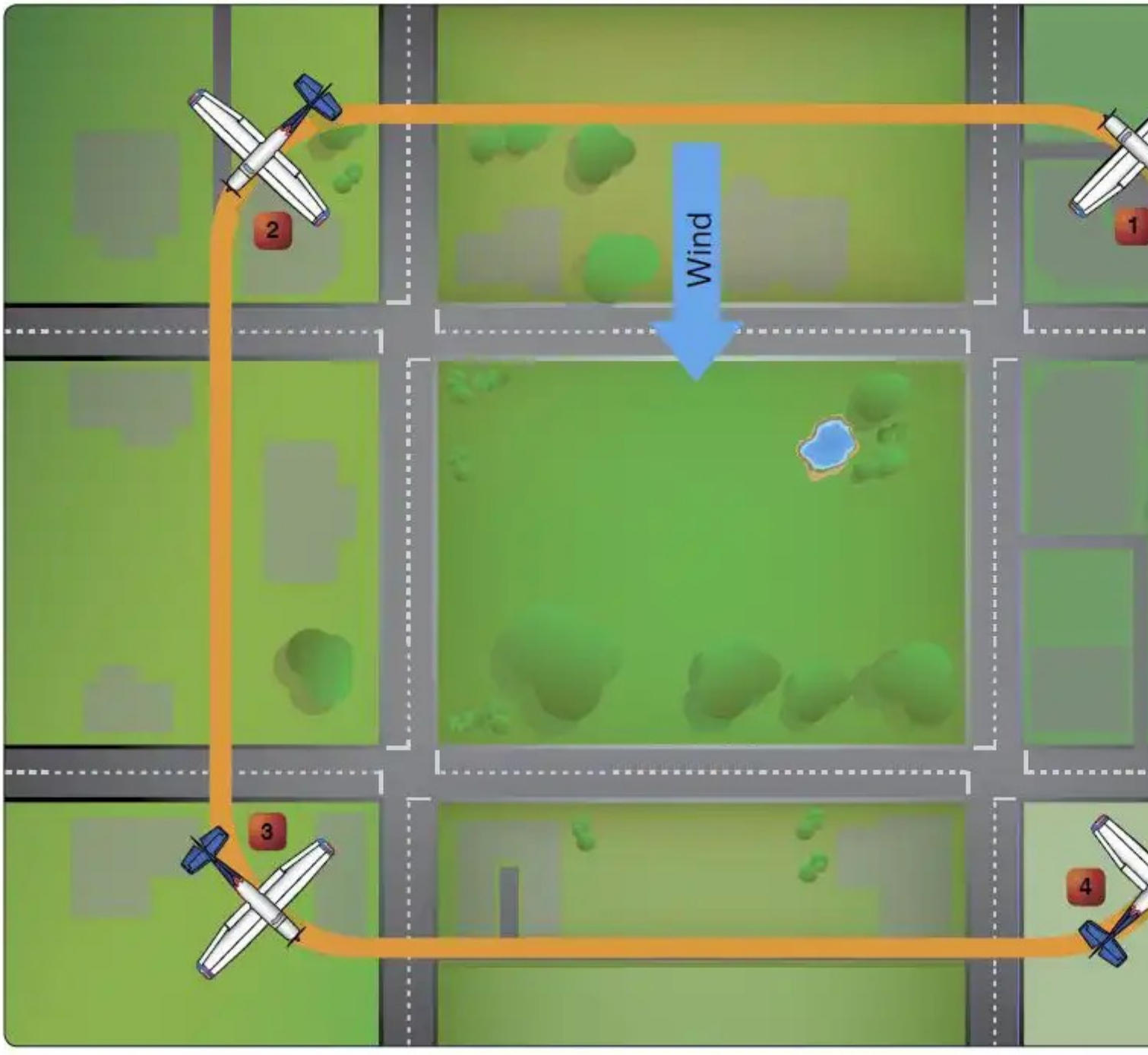
22. If you don’t maintain a constant glide speed in attempting to land in an emergency:

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

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. 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

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

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

26. 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

27. 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

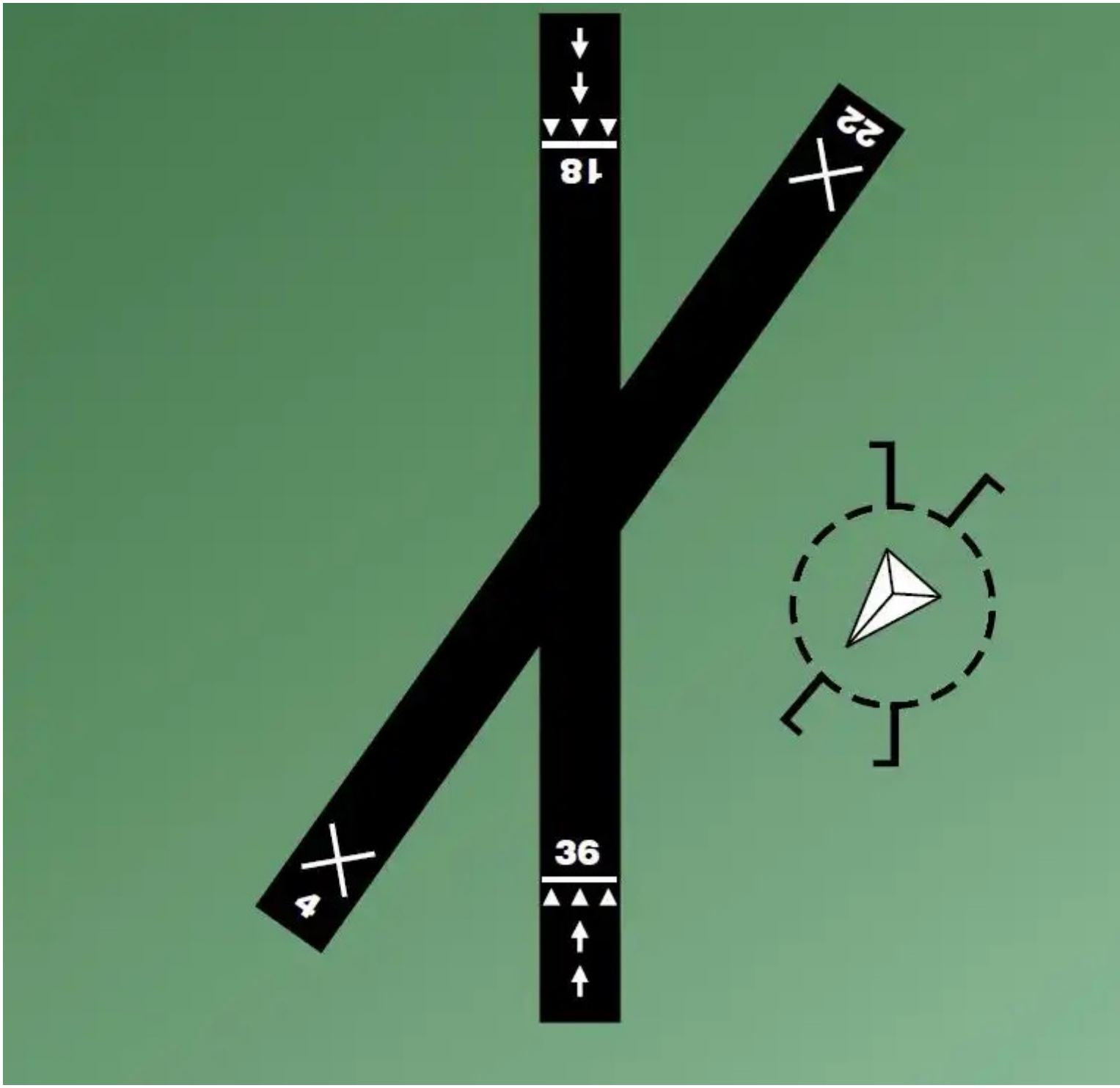
28. In order to determine your distance flown, you would multiply time by:

a) Groundspeed
b) Indicated airspeed
c) Equivalent airspeed

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

a) VN0
b) VS0
c) Red radial line

30. (Refer to figure 49.) If the wind is as shown by the landing direction indicator, the pilot should la



a) Runway 36 and expect a crosswind from the right
b) Runway 18 and expect a crosswind from the right
c) Runway 22 directly into the wind

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

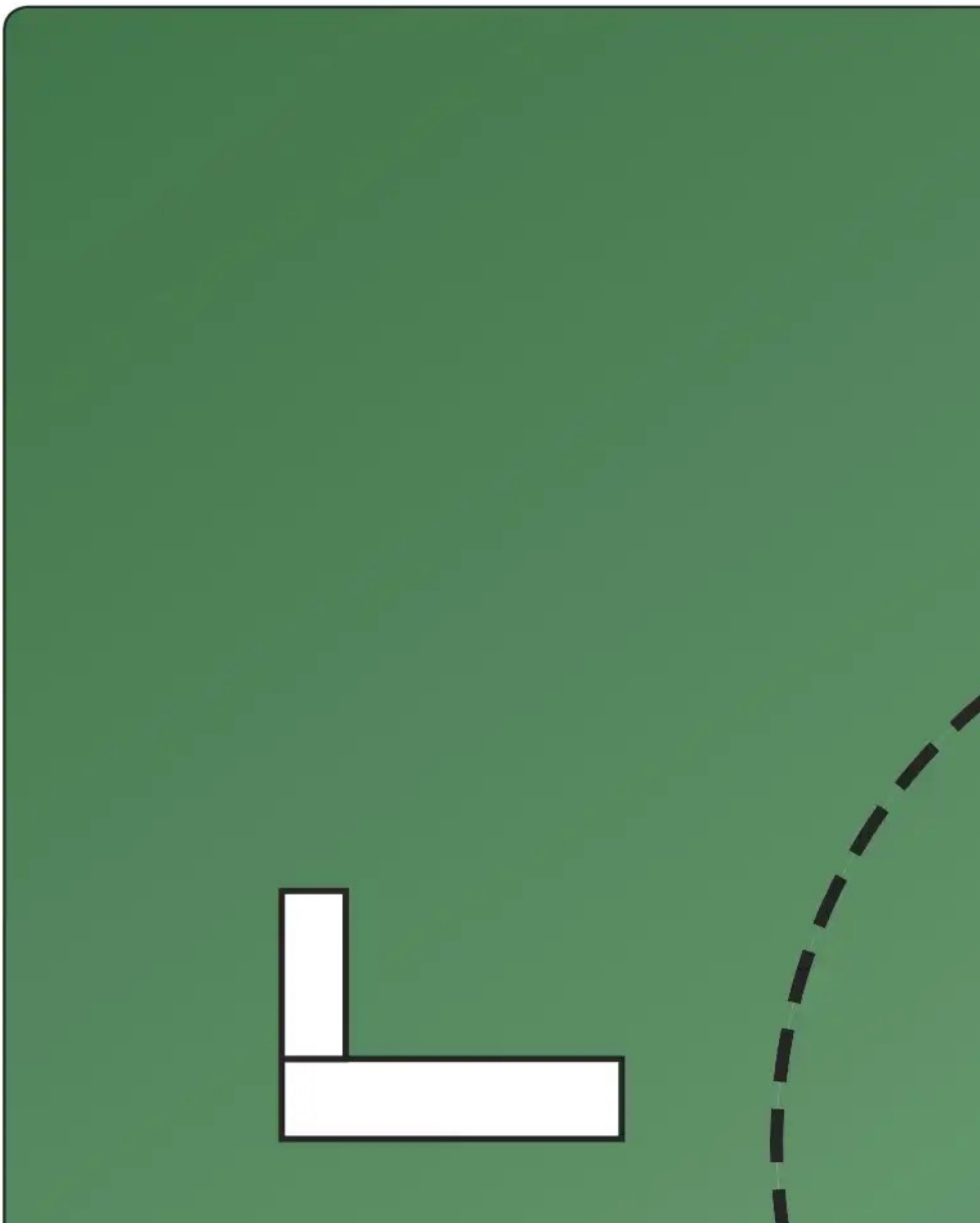
a) have a tendency to spin
b) be more difficult to control
c) stall at a higher airspeed

32. (Refer to figure 50.) The segmented circle indicates that a landing on Runway 26 will be with a

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a) right-quartering headwind
b) right-quartering tailwind
c) left-quartering headwind

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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

36. Which wind condition would be most critical when taxiing a nosewheel equipped high-wing airplane?

a) Quartering headwind
b) Direct crosswind
c) Quartering tailwind

37. 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

38. An aircraft leaving ground effect during takeoff will

a) experience a reduction in ground friction and require a slight power reduction
b) experience an increase in induced drag and a decrease in performance
c) require a lower angle of attack to maintain the same lift coefficient

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. Which aircraft has the right-of-way over the other aircraft listed?

a) Airship
b) Aircraft refueling other aircraft
c) Glider

41. 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

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

a) Vne - never exceed speed
b) Vfe - maximum flaps extended speed
c) Va - maneuvering speed

43. If the aircraft's radio fails, what is the recommended procedure when landing at a controlled airport?

a) Observe the traffic flow, enter the pattern, and look for a light signal from the tower

b) Flash the landing lights and cycle the landing gear while circling the airport

c) Enter a crosswind leg and rock the wings

44. Which publication covers the procedures required for aircraft accident and incident reporting responsibilities for pilots?

a) FAR Part 61

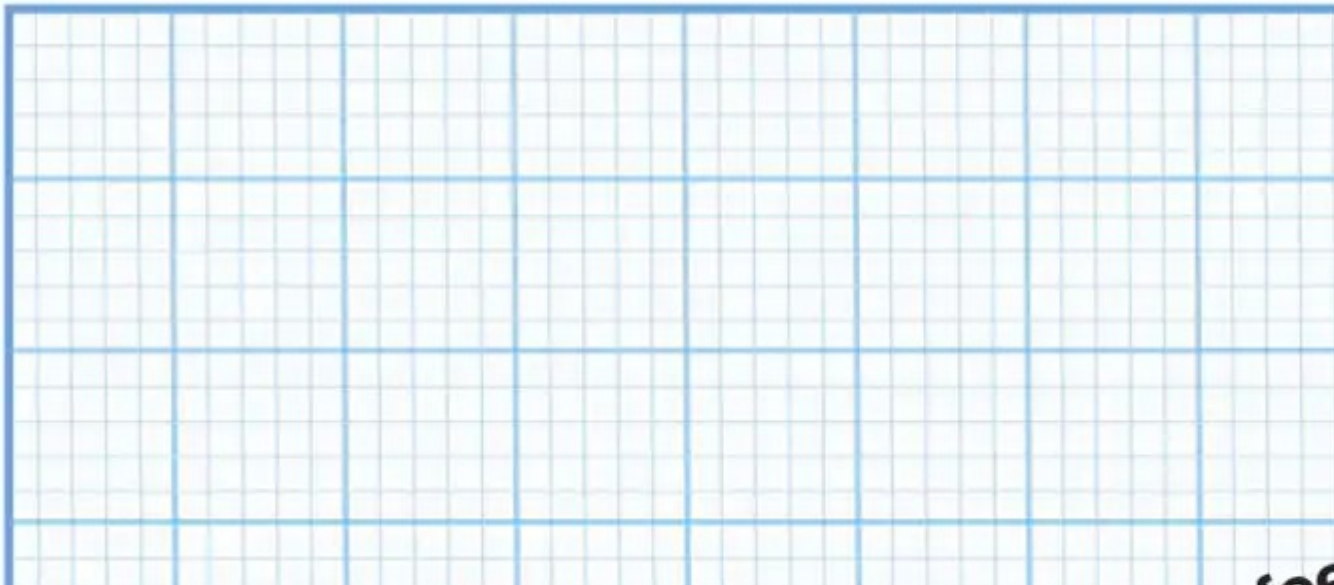
b) NTSB Part 830

c) FAR Part 91

45. (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

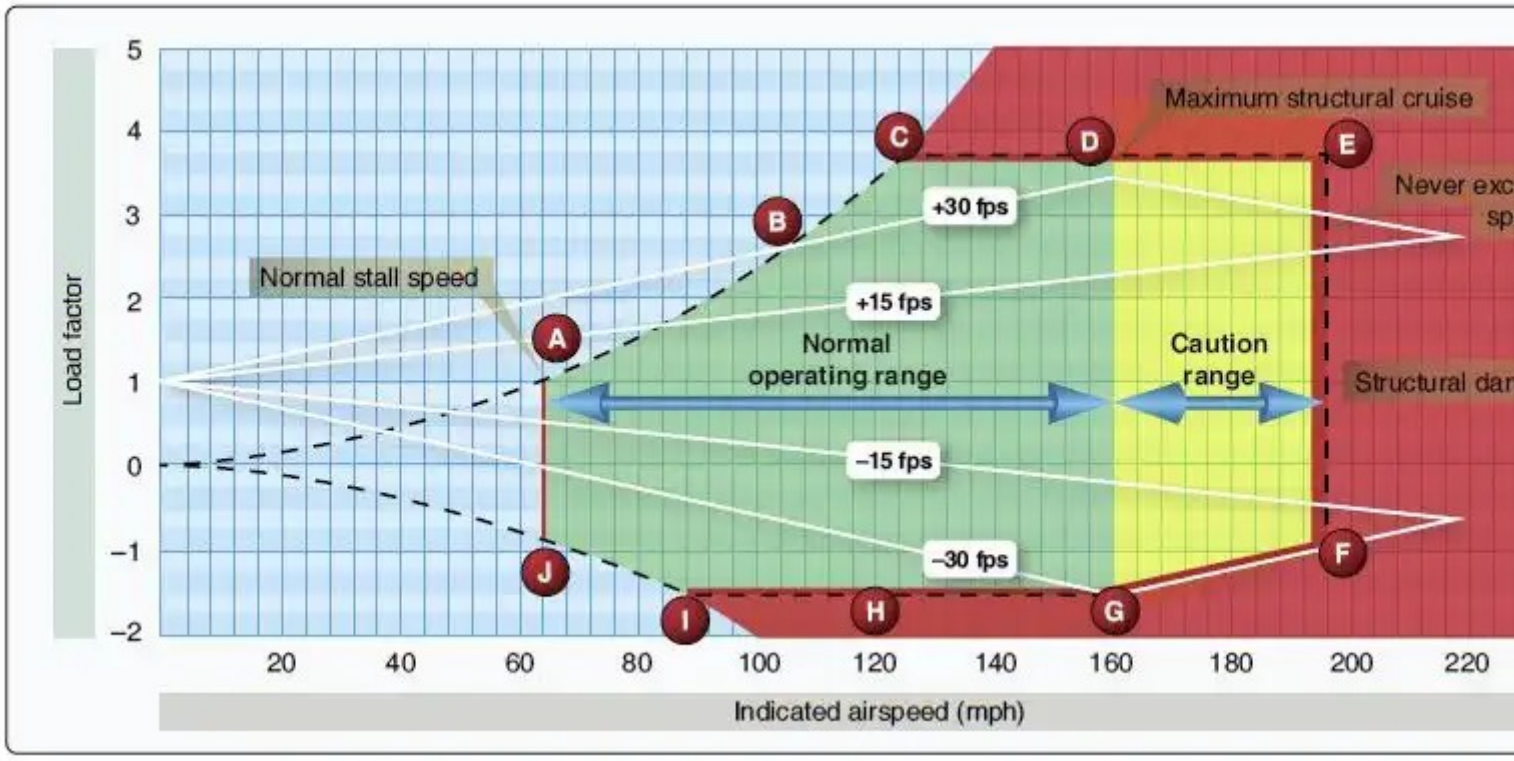
Example:

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

46. (Refer to figure 72.) What does the vertical line connecting points E and F represent on the airsp indicator?



a) The top of the normal operating range
b) The top of the white arc
c) The red line

47. How far will an aircraft travel in 7.5 minutes with a ground speed of 114 knots?

a) 15 NM
b) 14.5 NM
c) 14.25 NM

48. 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

49. Which preflight action is specifically required of the pilot prior to each flight?

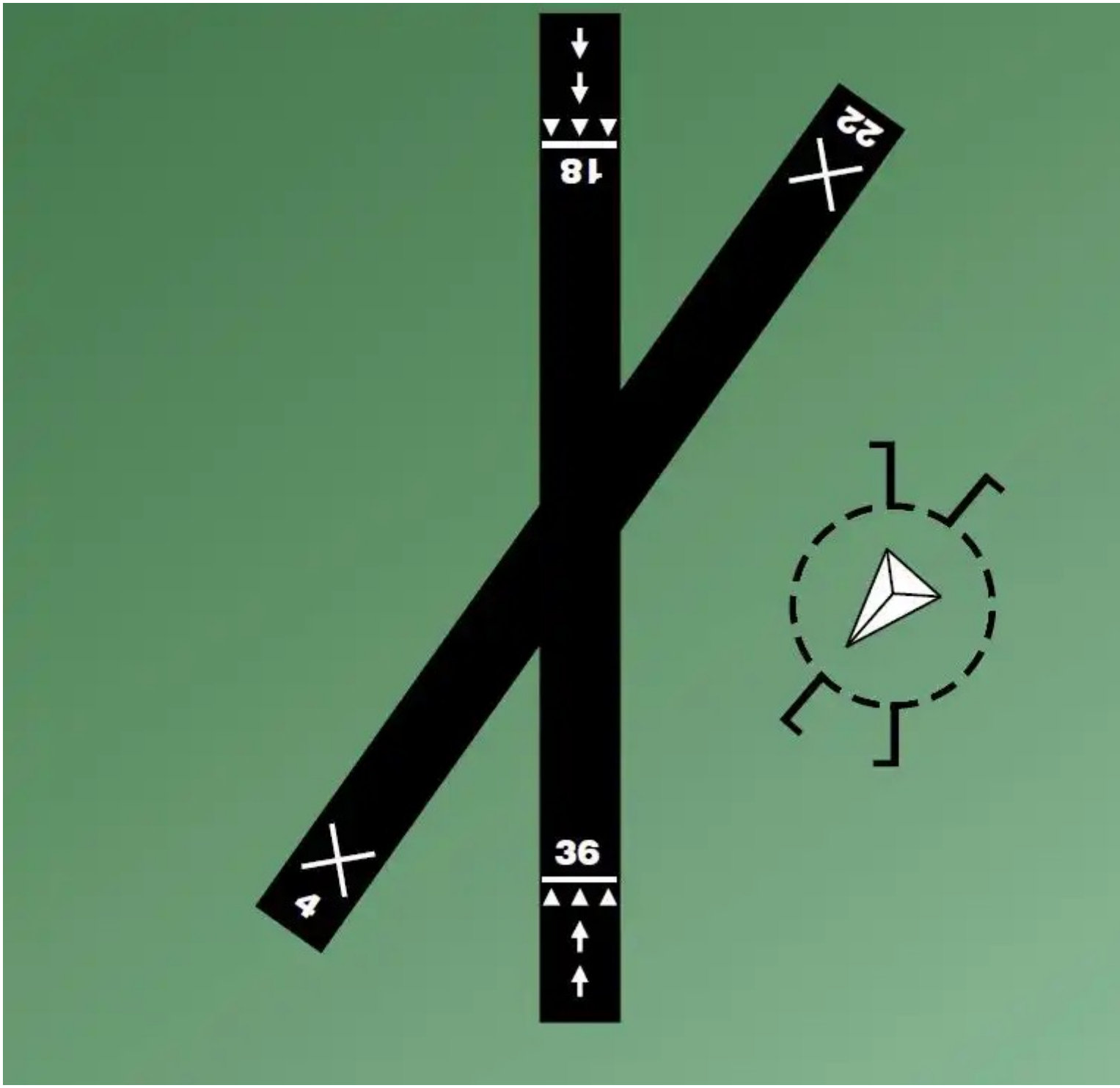
a) Review wake turbulence avoidance procedures

b) Become familiar with all available information concerning the flight

c) Check the aircraft logbooks for appropriate entries

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50. (Refer to figure 49.) Select the proper traffic pattern and runway for landing.



a) Left-hand traffic and Runway 22
b) Right-hand traffic and Runway 18
c) Left-hand traffic and Runway 18

51. If a true heading of 135° results in a ground track of 130° and a true airspeed of 135 knots results in a groundspeed of 140 knots, the wind would be from

a) 200° and 13 knots
b) 019° and 12 knots
c) 245° and 13 knots

52. 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

53. A VOR test facility—VOT—transmits a:

a) 360 degree radial to a designated position on the airport
b) 360 degree radial in all directions
c) 180 degree radial in all directions

54. 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

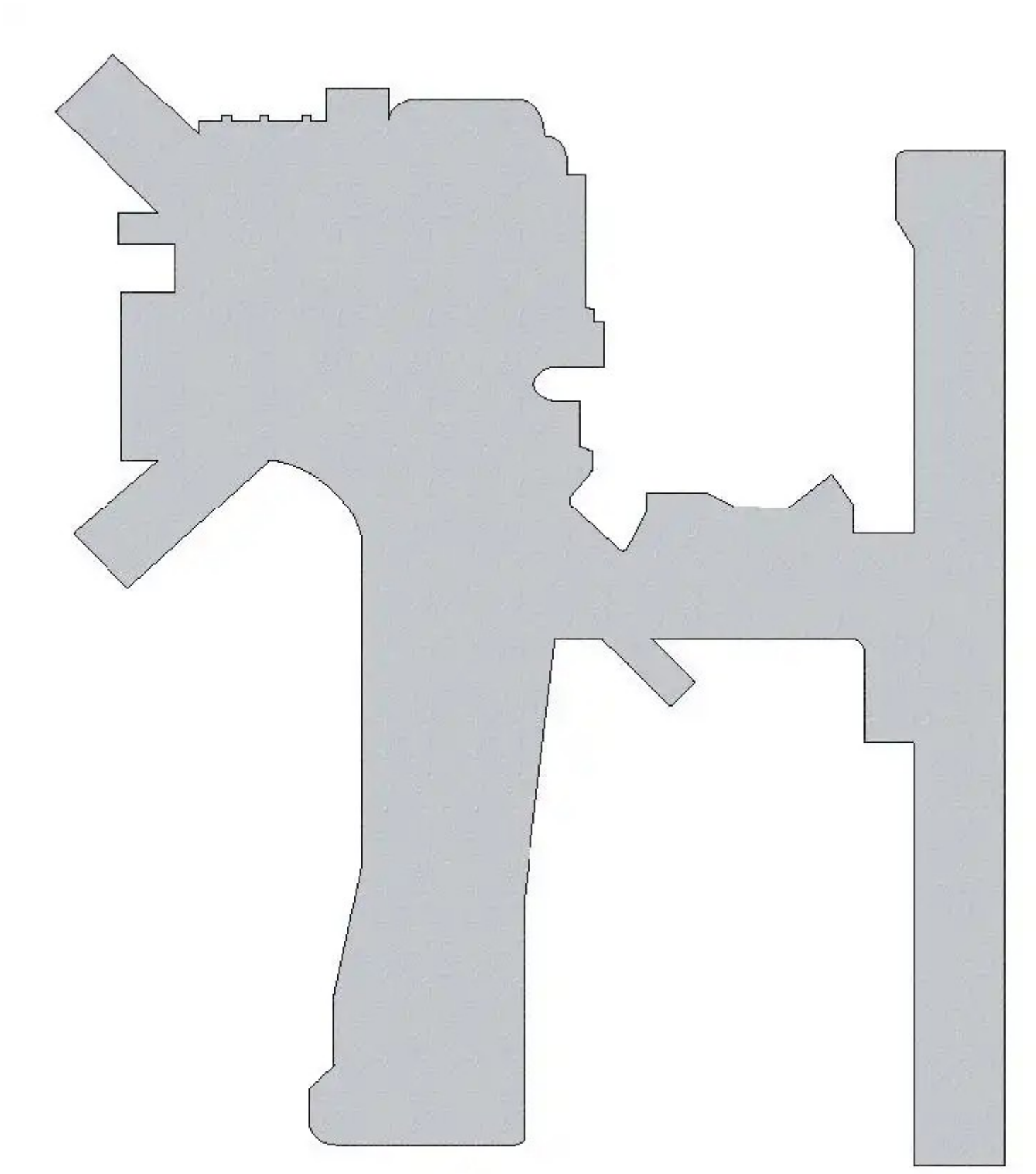
55. For any flight, who is responsible for the pilot’s fitness to fly?

a) The FAA
b) The pilot
c) The medical examiner

56. 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

57. (Refer to figure 48.) That portion of the runway identified by the letter A may be used for



a) taxiing and takeoff
b) landing
c) taxiing and landing

58. 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

59. What should you do to determine that your emergency locator transmitter (ELT) hasn’t been activated?

a) Monitor 121.5 before engine shutdown

b) Turn off the aircraft ELT after landing

c) Ask the airport tower if they are receiving an ELT signal

60. If you land without the use of flaps, the approach will be:

a) Faster and shallower

b) Slower and steeper

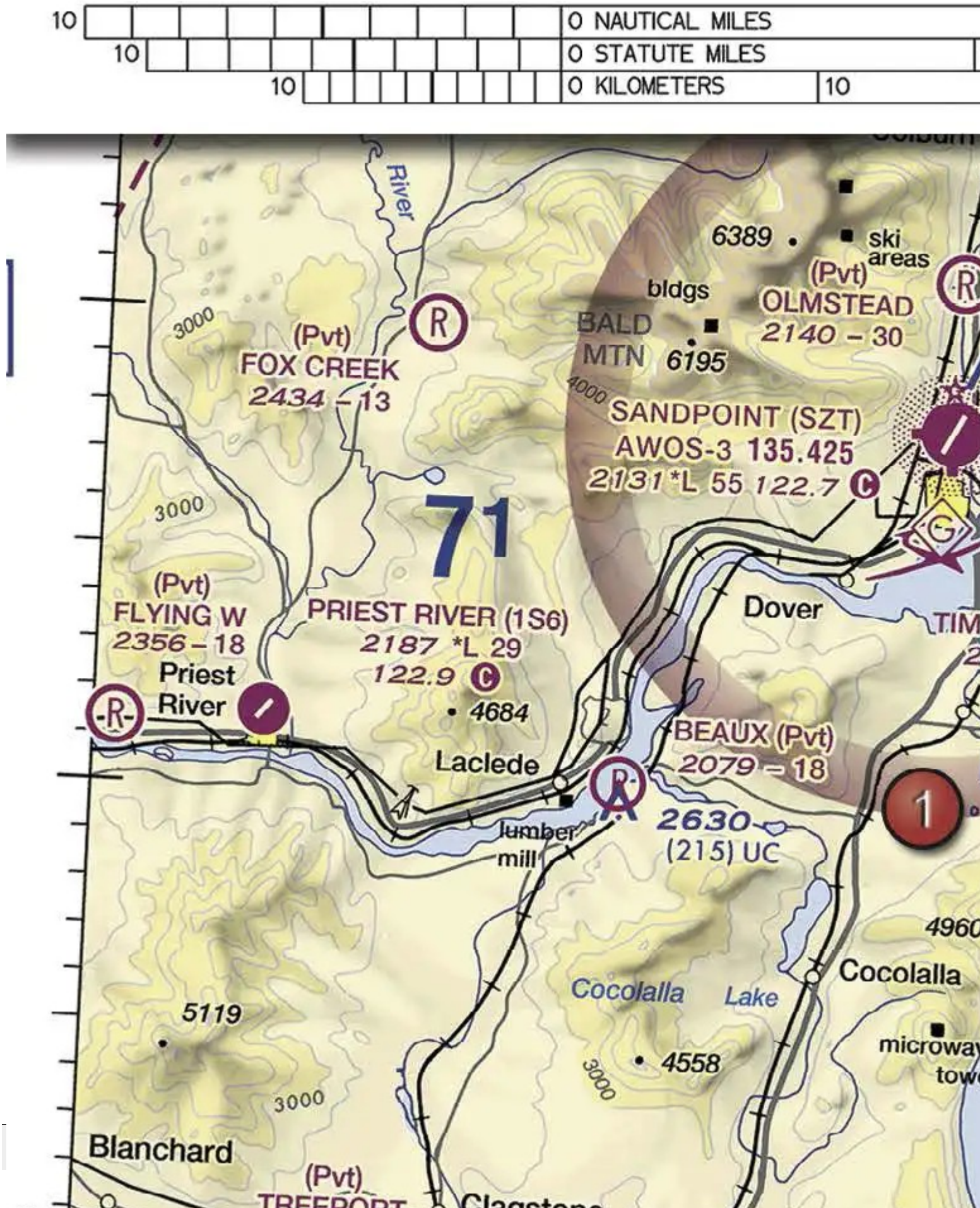
c) Slower and shallower

61. (Refer to figure 22, area 1 and legend 1.) For information about the glider operations at Sandpoint Airport, refer to the

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a) Chart Supplements U.S. (formerly Airport Facility Directory)
b) NOTAMs
c) notes on the border of the chart

62. What is the most hazardous wind condition when taxiing a tricycle gear airplane?

a) Quartering headwind
b) Direct crosswind
c) Quartering tailwind

63. Which aircraft has the right-of-way over the other aircraft listed?

a) Aircraft towing other aircraft
b) Gyroplane
c) Airship

64. Which incident requires an immediate notification be made to the nearest NTSB field office?

a) An overdue aircraft that is believed to be involved in an accident

b) An in-flight radio communications failure

c) An in-flight generator or alternator failure

65. 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

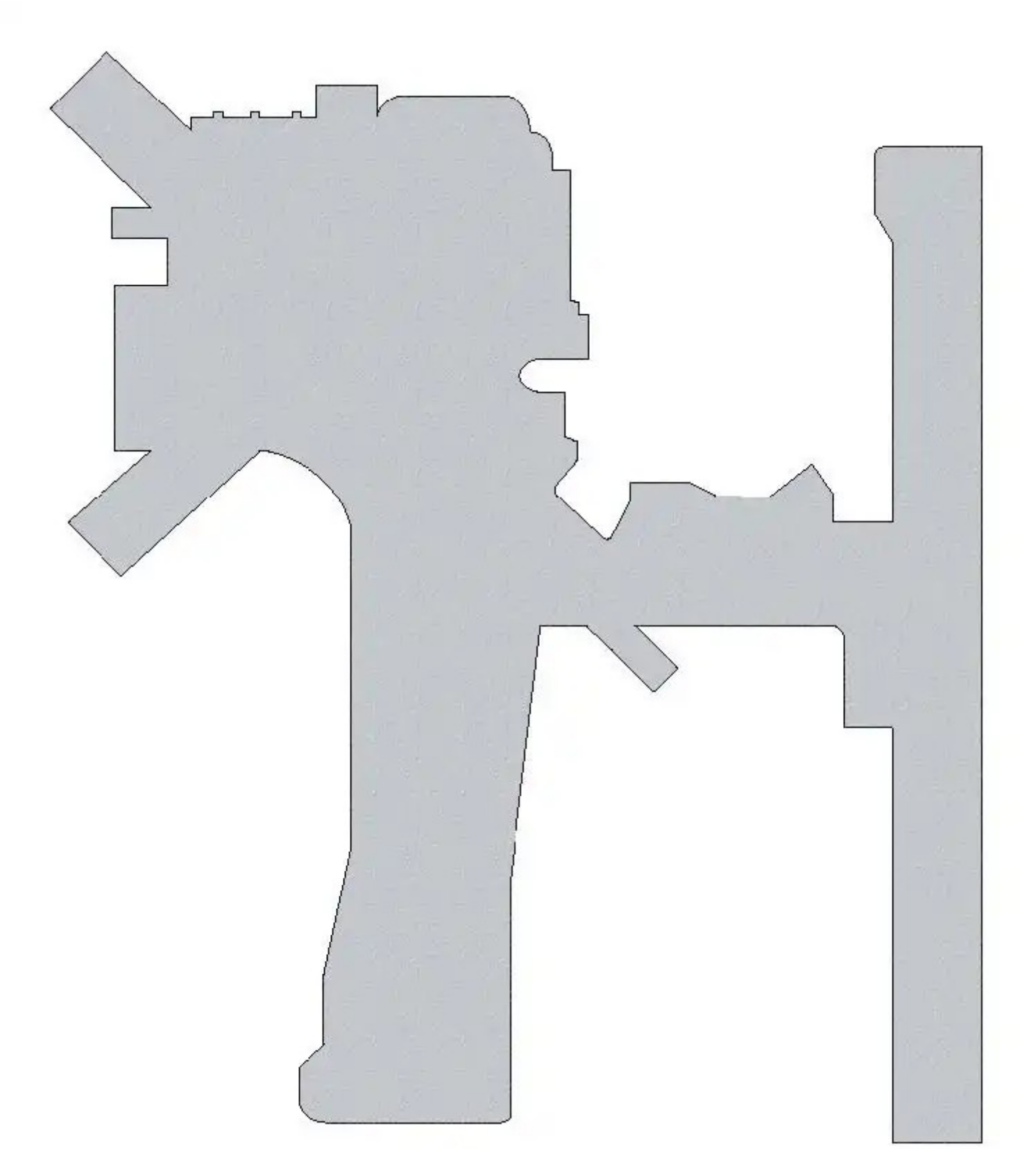
c) ADS-B Out equipment

66. (Refer to figure 48.) Area C on the airport depicted is classified as a

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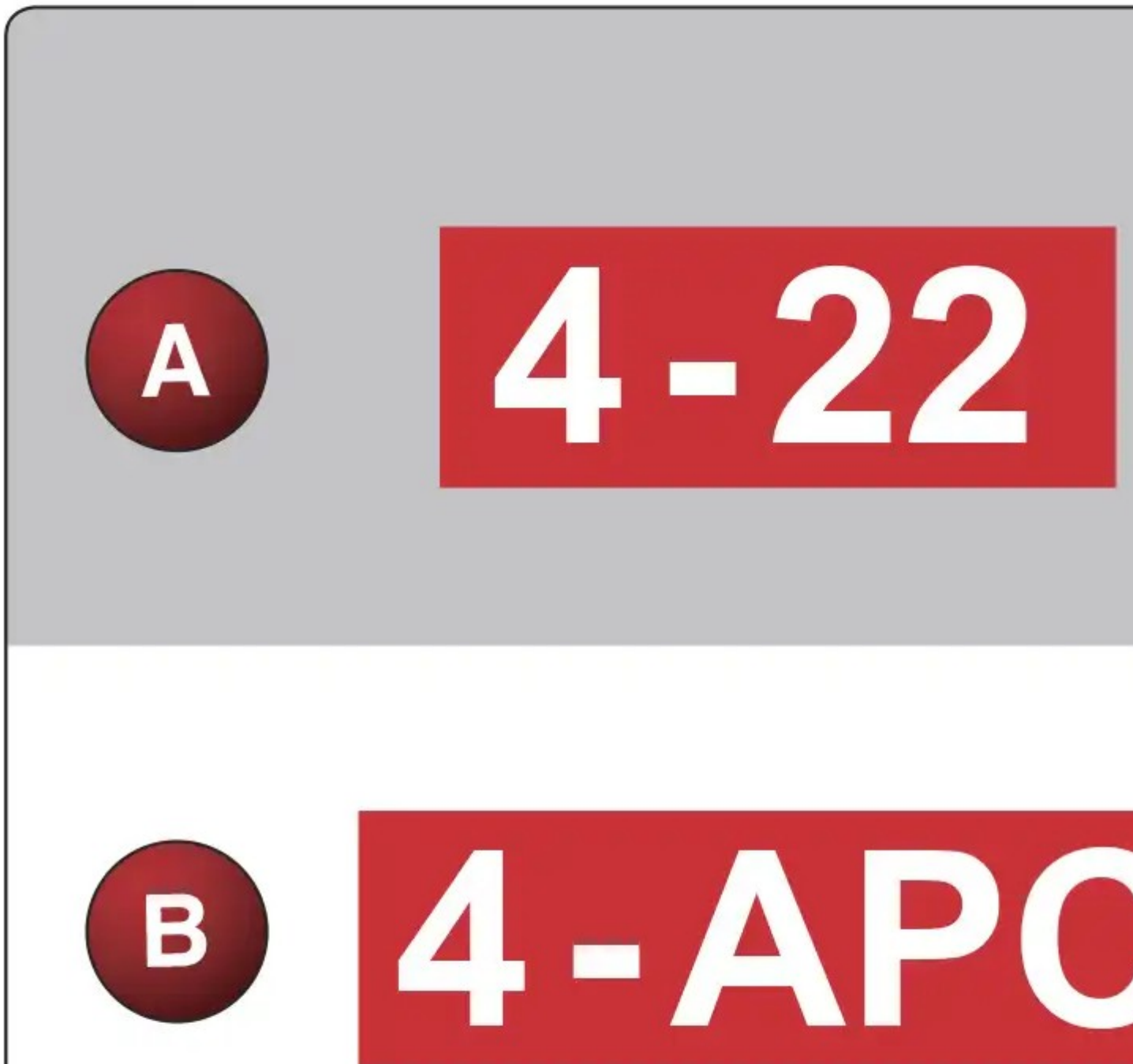
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a) multiple heliport
b) stabilized area
c) closed runway

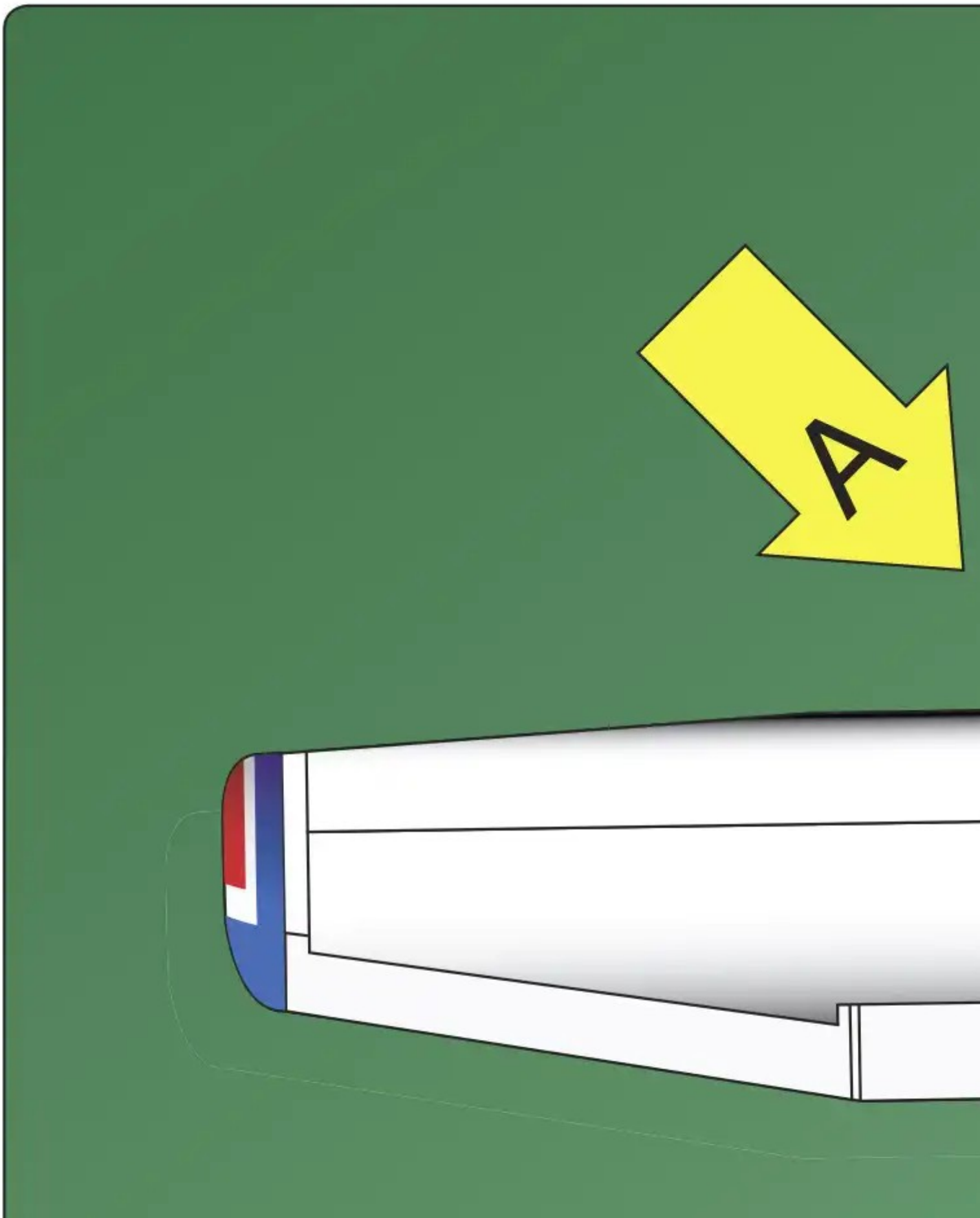
67. (Refer to Figure 64) Where on the airport is a representation of a taxi location sign?

Appendix 2



a) F
b) A
c) E

68. (Refer to figure 9, area C.) How should the flight controls be held while taxiing a tailwheel airplane with a left quartering tailwind?


A

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

69. Deviation error of the magnetic compass is caused by

a) northerly turning error
b) the difference in location of true north and magnetic north
c) certain metals and electrical systems within the aircraft

70. The 'No Entry' sign identifies

a) paved area where aircraft entry is prohibited
b) an area that does not continue beyond intersection
c) the exit boundary for the runway protected area

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Response Scheme

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

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

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