Exam simulation

FAA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Airplane - Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds

Quizvds.it

STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. 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

02. 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

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

a) 7500

b) 7000

c) 7200

04. 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

05. While approaching to land on Runway 17 at an uncontrolled airport, you spot a lake on the east side of the airport which has ripples in the water at the southeastern edge. How should you proceed?

a) Change your approach and land on runway 35

b) Continue with your approach and land on runway 17

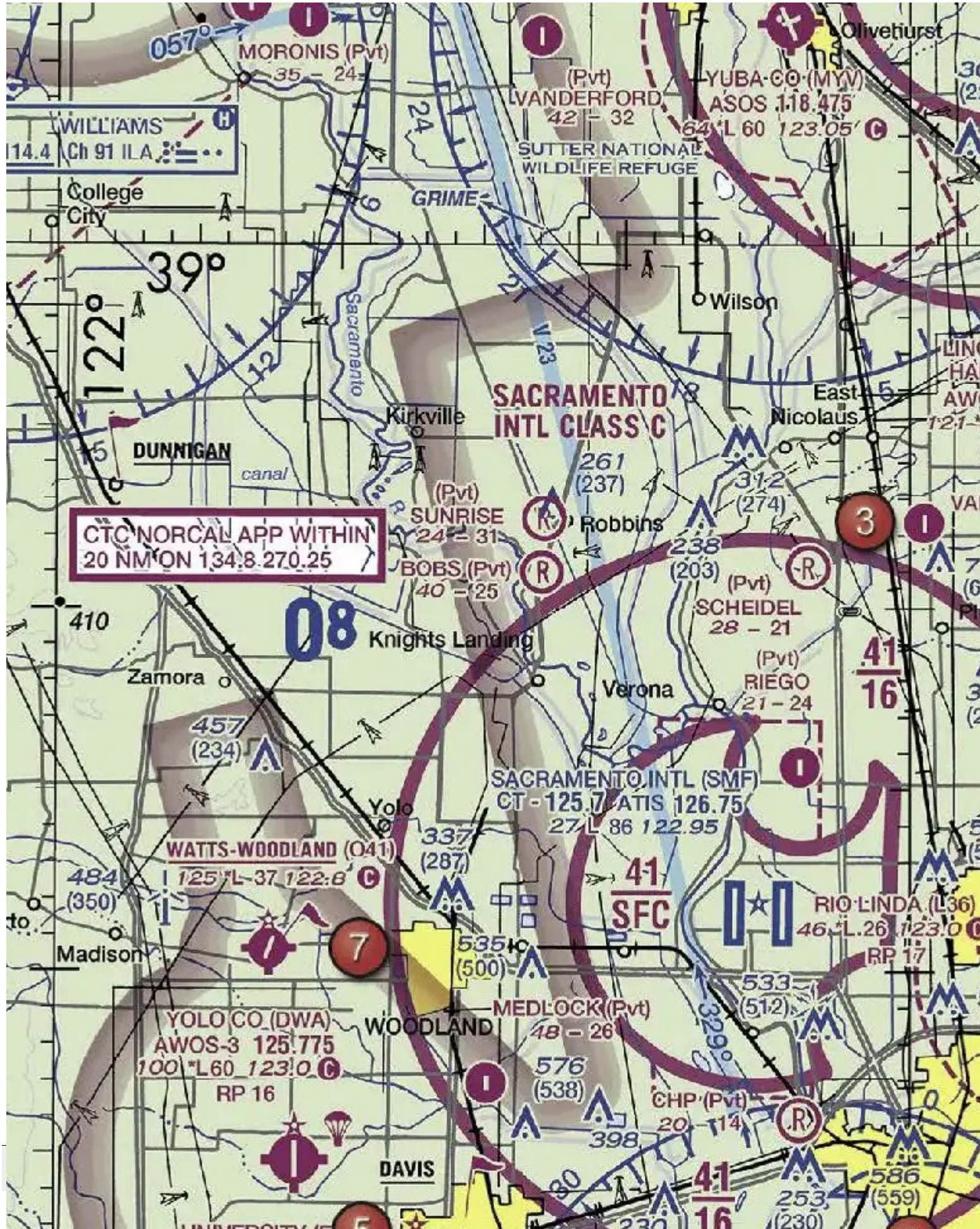
c) Check the windsock on the airfield to make the correct determination with runway choice

06. (Refer to Figure 71, area 8.) You have a flight planned from Auburn airport (AUN - area 8) to Sacramento Mather airport (MHR - area 6) at 4,500' MSL. What additional avionics equipment must your aircraft have installed?

Exam simulation

FAA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Airplane - Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds

Quizvds.it



a) ADS-B Out
b) ADS-B In
c) None

07. 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

08. 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

09. While inbound to a nontowered airport without automated weather services, you listen to the CTAF and hear no other aircraft on the frequency. How can you determine the winds and active runway?

a) Call the nearest ATC approach or Center facility
b) Call on the CTAF and request an Airport Advisory
c) Fly a straight-in final approach and scan for other traffic

10. 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

11. 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

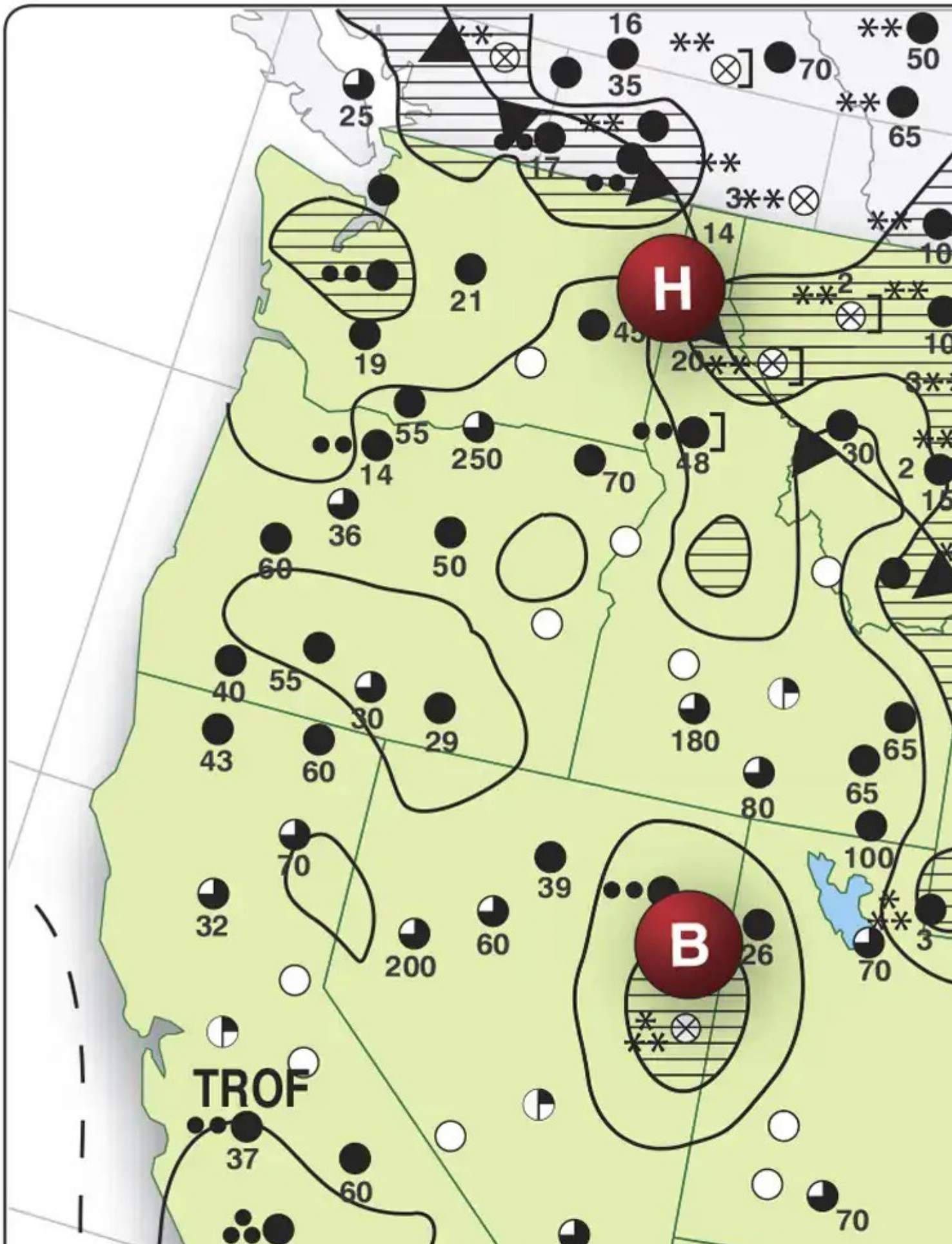
c) The airplane should be on speed, in trim, configured for landing, tracking the extended centerline of the runway, and established in a constant angle of descent toward an aiming point on the runway

12. (Refer to figure 18.) What is the status of the front that extends from Nebraska through the upper peninsula of Michigan?

Exam simulation

FAA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Airplane - Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds

Quizvds.it



a) Warm
b) Cold
c) Stationary

13. 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

14. When landing behind a large aircraft, the pilot should avoid wake turbulence by staying

a) below the large aircraft's final approach path and landing before the large aircraft's touchdown point
b) above the large aircraft's final approach path and landing before the large aircraft's touchdown point
c) above the large aircraft's final approach path and landing beyond the large aircraft's touchdown point

15. 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

16. On a TAF, the broken cloud layer written as, BKN250 indicates:

a) A broken cloud layer at 25,000 feet AGL
b) A broken cloud layer at 250 feet AGL
c) A broken cloud layer at 2,500 feet AGL

17. 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

18. An alternating red and green light signal directed from the control tower to an aircraft in flight is a signal to

a) hold position

b) not land; the airport is unsafe

c) exercise extreme caution

19. How can a military airport be identified at night?

a) Dual peaked (two quick) white flashes between green flashes

b) Alternate white and green light flashes

c) White flashing lights with steady green at the same location

20. What is the specific fuel requirement for flight under VFR at night in an airplane?

a) Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that for 30 minutes at normal cruising speed

b) Enough to complete the flight at normal cruising speed with adverse wind conditions

c) Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that for 45 minutes at normal cruising speed

21. 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

22. What would be a symptom of hyperventilation?

a) A feeling of suffocation and drowsiness

b) Heightened awareness and feeling of well being

c) Decreased breathing rate and depth

23. 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

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

a) 7200

b) 7400

c) 7600

25. What should a pilot do when recognizing a thought as hazardous?

a) Use the IMSAFE checklist to determine if the thought is harmful

b) Label it as hazardous, then state the corresponding antidote

c) Allow the thought to develop until further signs of danger become apparent

26. 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

27. To minimize the side loads placed on the landing gear during touchdown, the pilot should keep the

a) direction of motion of the aircraft parallel to the runway

b) downwind wing lowered sufficiently to eliminate the tendency for the aircraft to drift

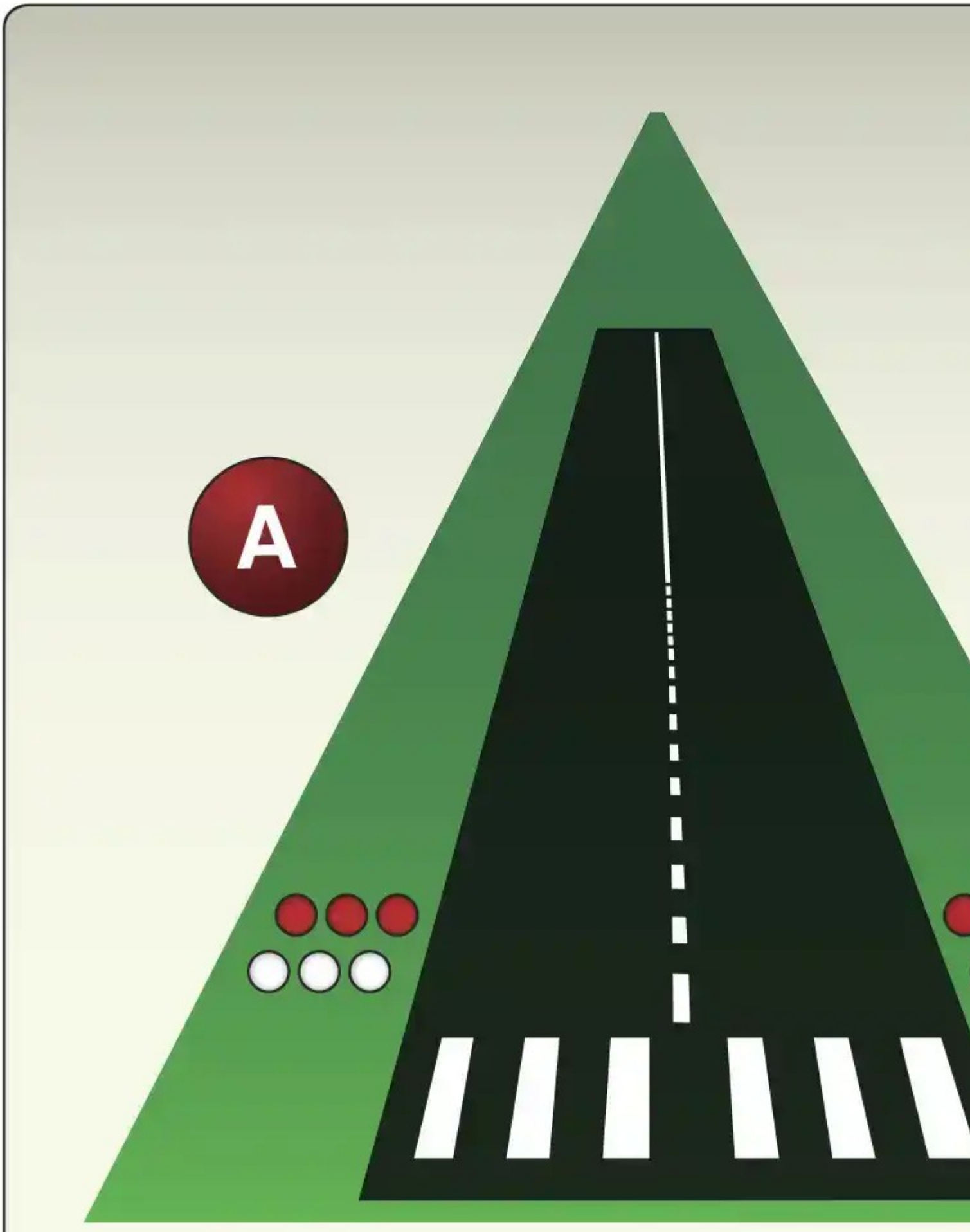
c) longitudinal axis of the aircraft parallel to the direction of its motion

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

Exam simulation

FAA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Airplane - Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds

Quizvds.it

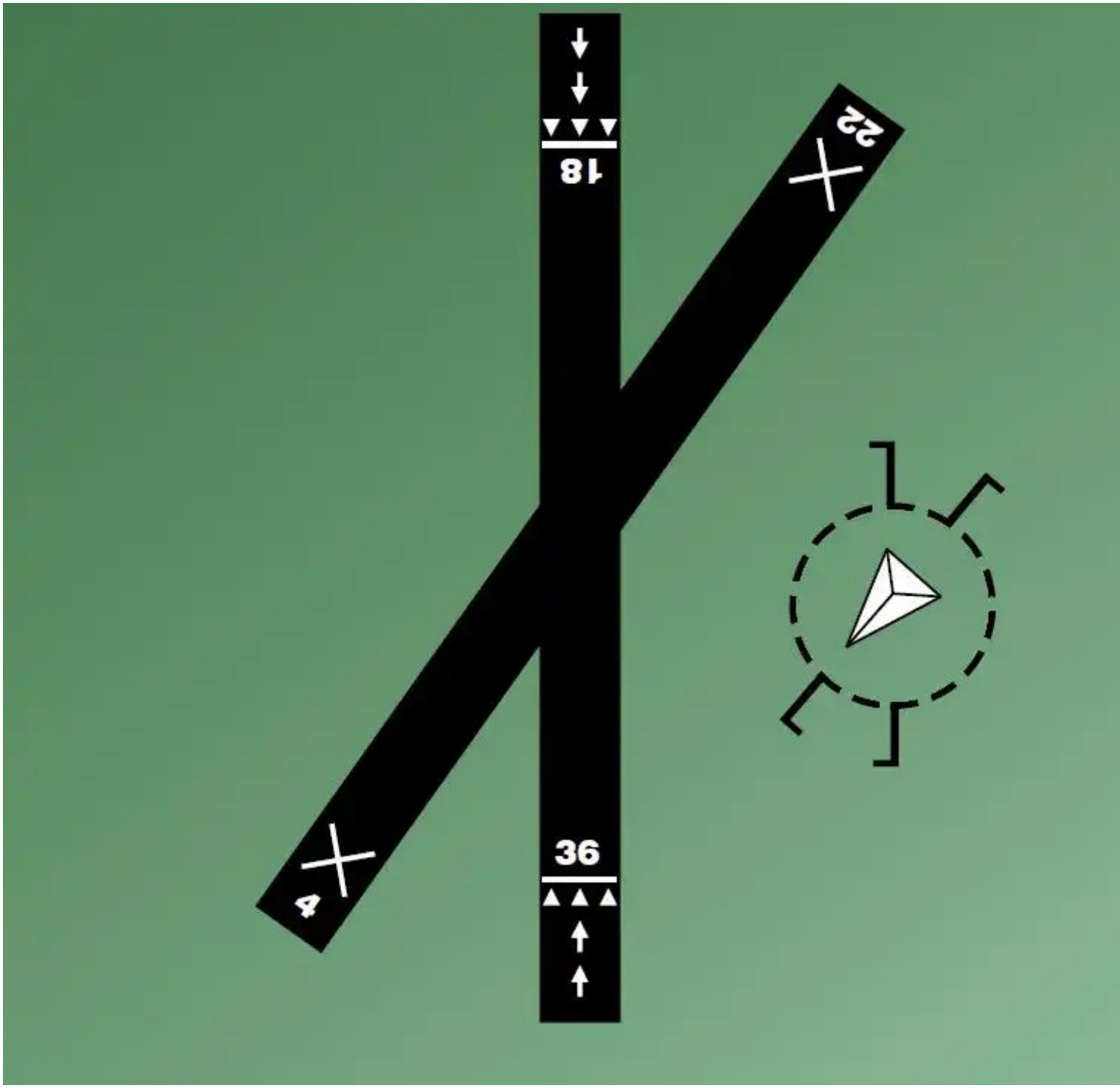


a) on the glide slope
b) above the glide slope
c) below the glide slope

29. 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

30. (Refer to Figure 49) In flying over the airport you notice the position of the tetrahedron and segm runway and traffic pattern entry should you use?



a) Right-hand traffic and Runway 18

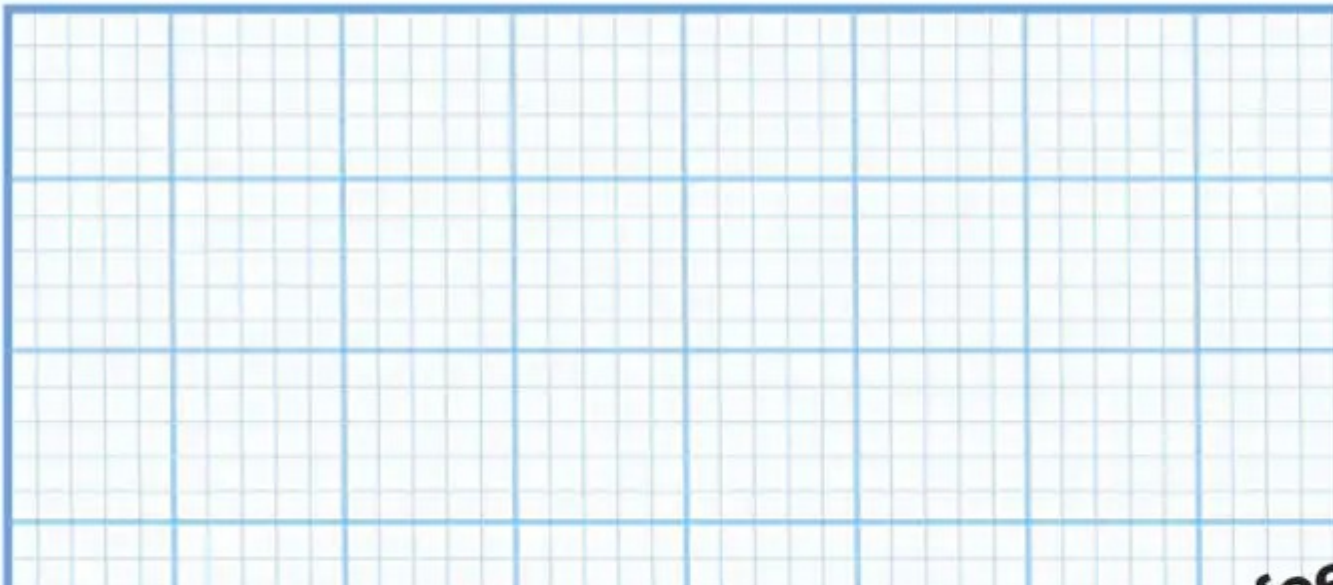
b) Left-hand traffic and Runway 22

c) Left-hand traffic and Runway 18

31. (Refer to figure 48) ATC instructs you to line up and wait for takeoff on runway 12, while another heavy airplane lands on runway 17R. While waiting on runway 12, you observe the jet touchdown past the runway intersection. How will the vortices affect your takeoff? The winds are from 120° at 5 knots.

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) The vortices will rise and stay clear of your path
b) The vortices will dissipate in the light wind
c) The vortices will be pushed into your takeoff path

32. Excessively high engine temperatures, either in the air or on the ground, will

a) result in damage to heat-conducting hoses and warping of cylinder cooling fans
b) increase fuel consumption and may increase power due to the increased heat
c) cause loss of power, excessive oil consumption, and possible permanent internal engine damage

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

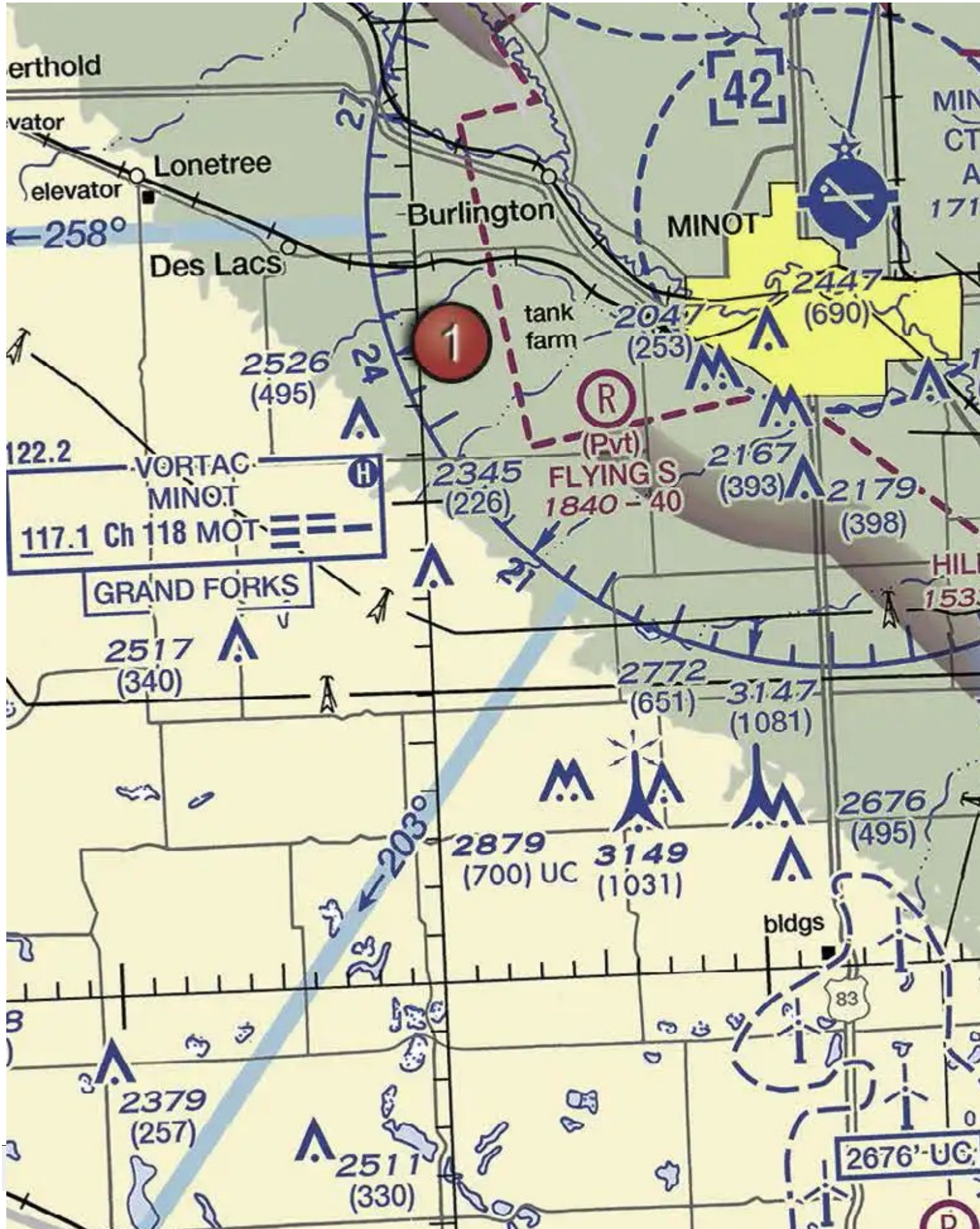
a) Identifies areas where aircraft are prohibited
b) Allows an aircraft permission onto the runway
c) Identifies where aircraft hold short of the runway

34. (Refer to figure 21, area 2.) The CTAF/MULTICOM frequency for Garrison Airport is

Exam simulation

FAA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Airplane - Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds

Quizvds.it



a) 123.0 MHz
b) 122.8 MHz
c) 122.9 MHz

35. 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

36. In slow flight, prior to a stalled condition:

a) The nose of the airplane begins to bounce around the horizon
b) The noise of the propeller increases
c) The controls start to feel mushy—not as responsive

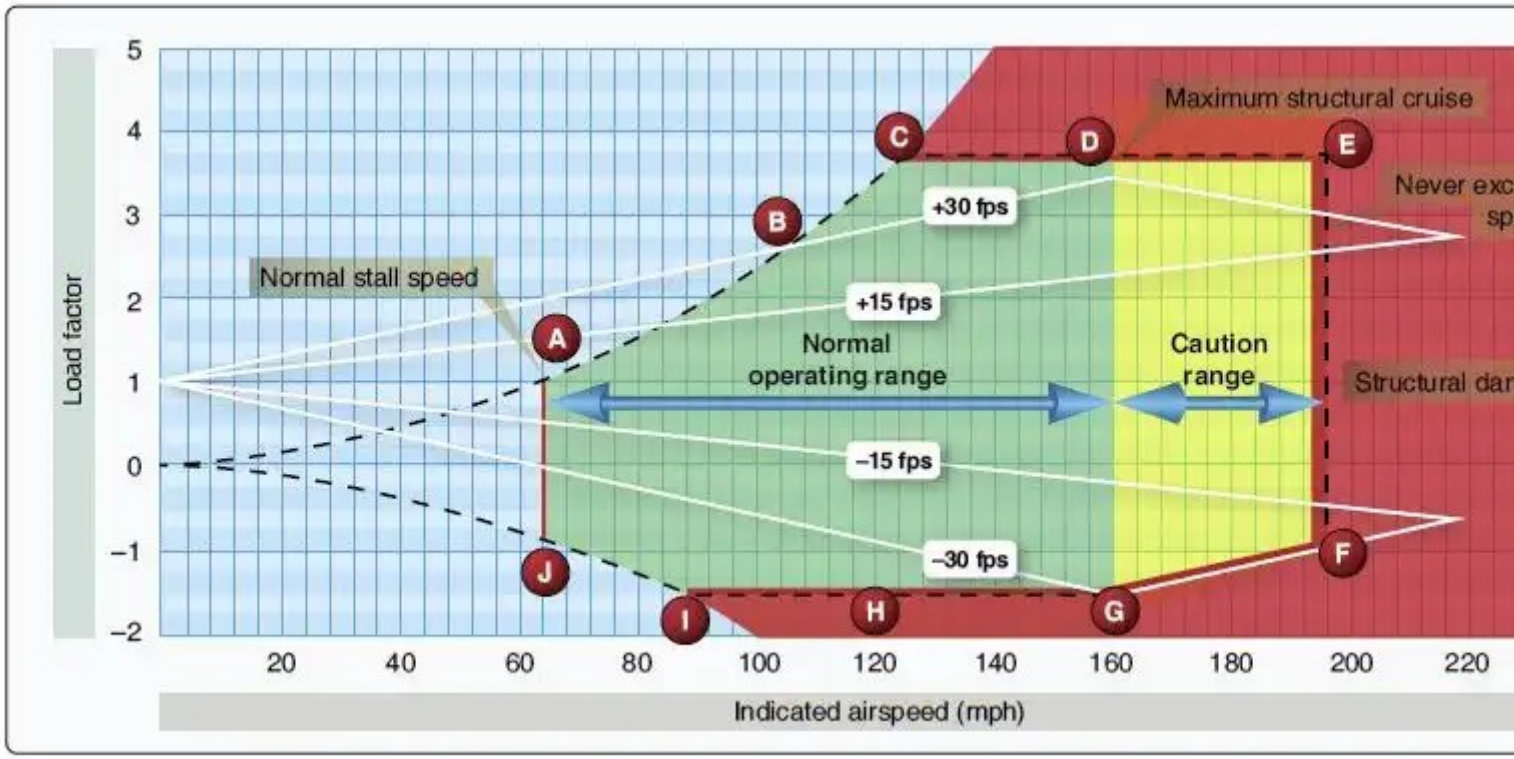
37. The correct method of stating 4,500 feet MSL to ATC is

a) FOUR POINT FIVE
b) FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED
c) FORTY-FIVE HUNDRED FEET MSL

38. 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

39. (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

40. 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

41. 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

42. To determine the freezing level and areas of probable icing aloft, the pilot should refer to the

a) Upper air analysis
b) Inflight Aviation Weather Advisories
c) Winds and temperatures aloft

43. 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

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

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

45. 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

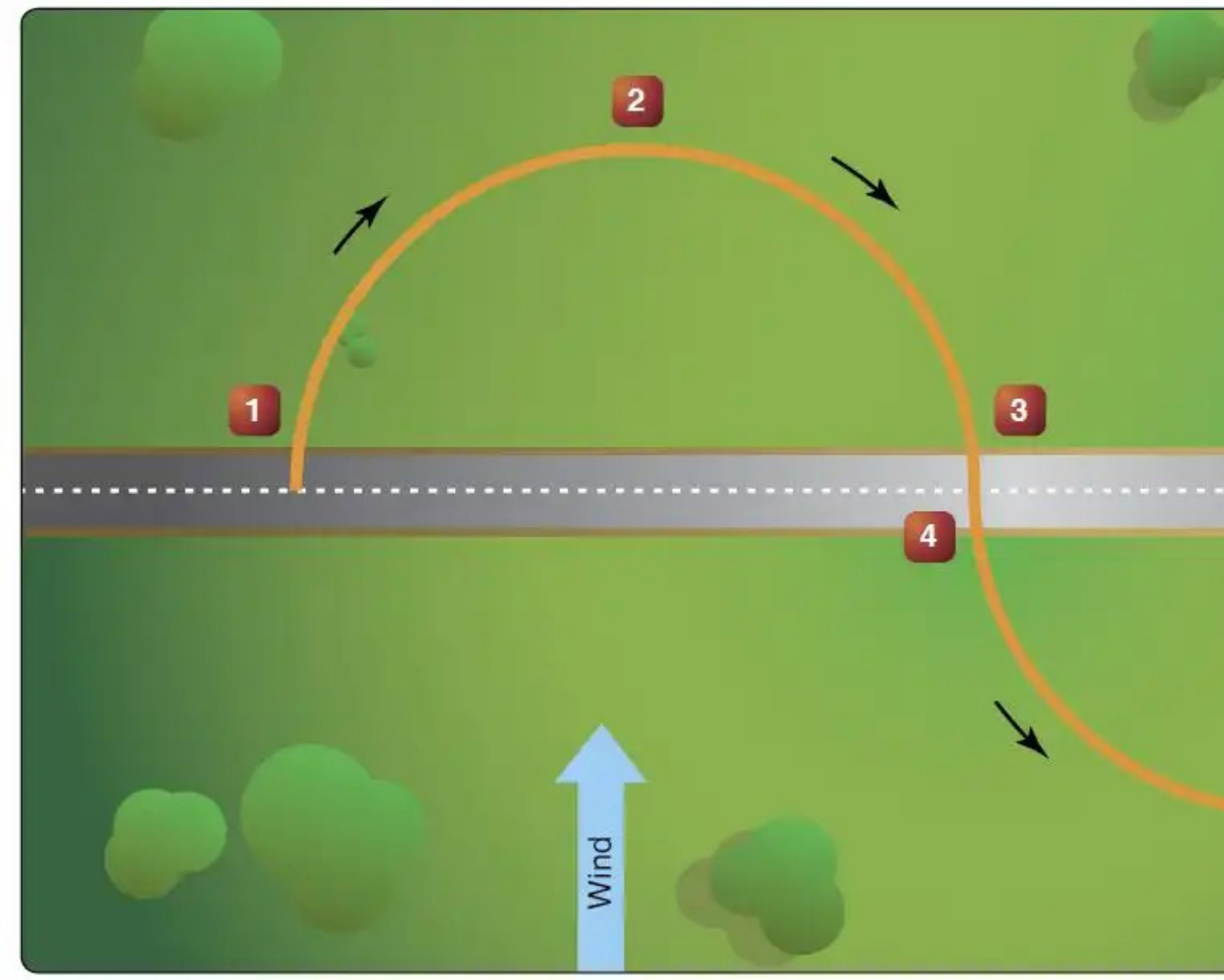
46. Which best describes the flight conditions under which flight crewmembers are specifically required to keep their safety belts and shoulder harnesses fastened?

a) Safety belts during takeoff and landing; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing and while en route

b) Safety belts during takeoff and landing; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing

c) Safety belts during takeoff and landing and while en route; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing

47. (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

48. When speaking to a Flight Service weather briefer, you should state:

a) whether the flight is VFR or IFR

b) the pilot's full name and address

c) a summary of your qualifications

49. If Air Traffic Control advises that radar service is terminated when the pilot is departing Class C airspace, the transponder should be set to code

a) 0000

b) 4096

c) 1200

50. An ATC radar facility issues the following advisory to a pilot during a local flight: ''TRAFFIC 2 O'CLOCK, 5 MILES, NORTHBOUND...'' Where should the pilot look for this traffic?

a) Between directly behind and 90° to the right

b) Between directly ahead and 90° to the right

c) Between directly ahead and 90° to the left

51. 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

52. The minimum visibility and distance from clouds required for VFR operations on an airway below 10,000 feet MSL is:

a) 3 SM and remain clear of clouds

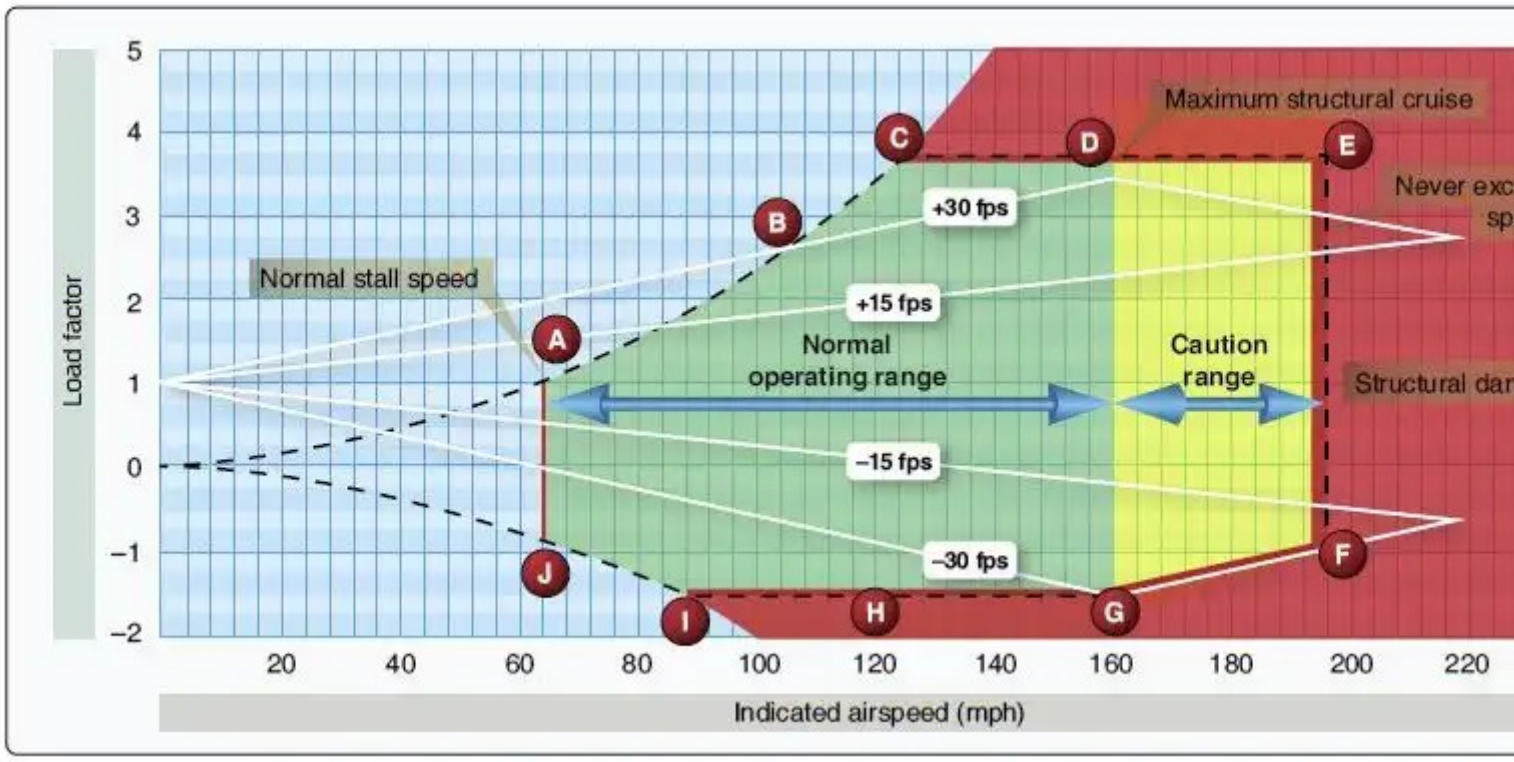
b) 3 SM visibility and 500 feet below, 1,000 feet above, and 2,000 feet horizontally

c) 3 SM visibility and 500 feet above, 1,000 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontally

53. 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

54. (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

55. 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

56. The use of flaps in slow flight:

a) May be used

b) Can only be deployed ten degrees

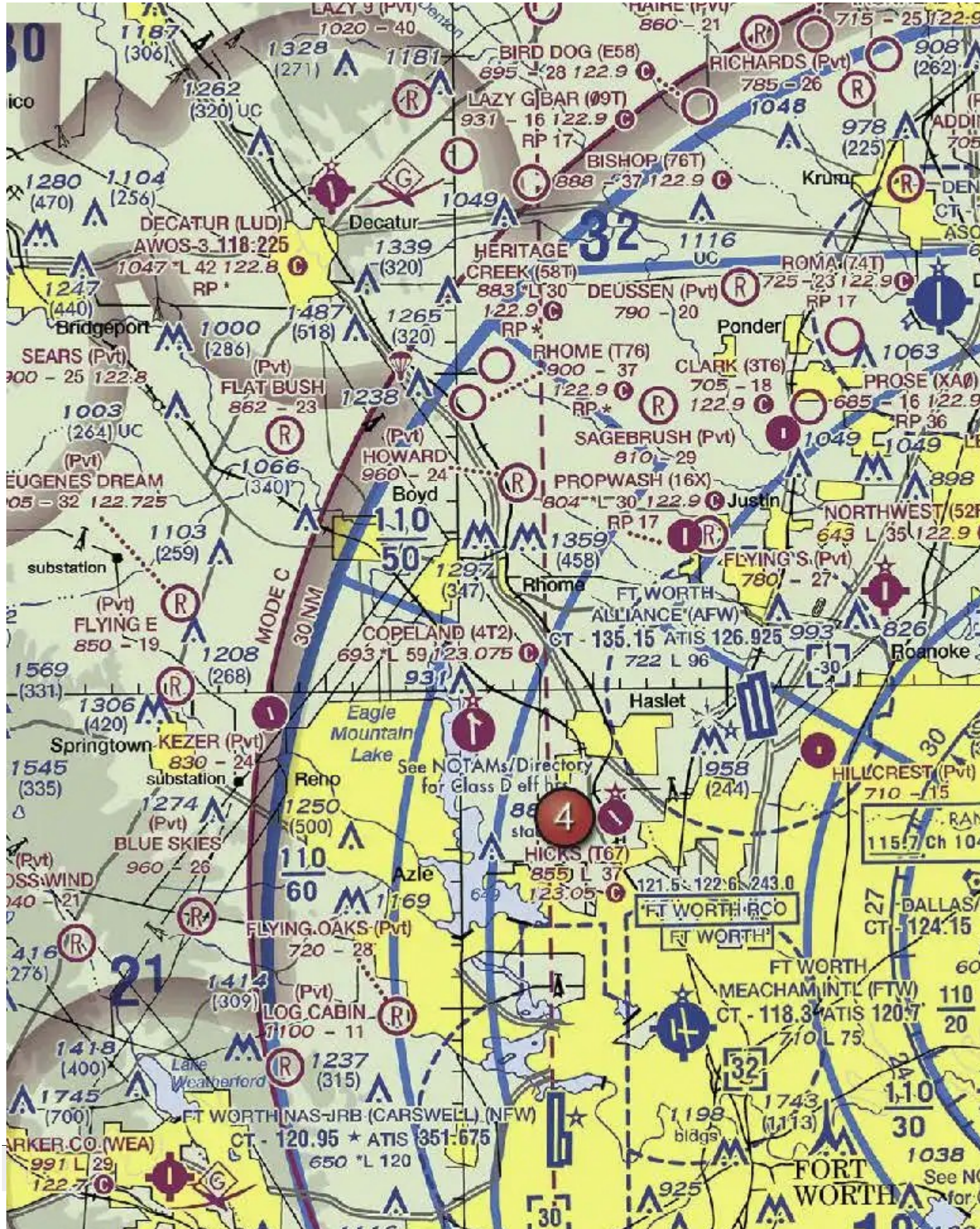
c) Are never allowed to be used in slow flight

57. (Refer to figure 25, area 7.) The airspace overlying Collin Co. Regional McKinney (TKI) is controlled from the surface to:

Exam simulation

FAA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Airplane - Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds

Quizvds.it



a) 700 feet AGL
b) 2,900 feet MSL
c) 2,500 feet MSL

58. Who should not participate in the Land and Hold Short Operations (LAHSO) program?

a) Student pilots
b) Military pilots
c) Recreational pilots only

59. 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

60. 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

61. Ground effect is most likely to result in which problem?

a) Inability to get airborne even though airspeed is sufficient for normal takeoff needs
b) Becoming airborne before reaching recommended takeoff speed
c) Settling to the surface abruptly during landing

62. You want your wind ground track and _____to be the same

a) Heading

b) Course

c) Drift angle

63. 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

64. 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

65. How should the ailerons be positioned when landing in a crosswind?

a) Neutral ailerons

b) Up aileron into the wind

c) Down aileron into the wind

66. (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?

Exam simulation

FAA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Airplane - Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds

Quizvds.it



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

67. 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

68. To fly in Class B airspace:

a) Solo student pilot operations are not authorized

b) Flight under VFR is not authorized unless the pilot in command is instrument rated

c) The pilot must receive an ATC clearance before operating an aircraft in that area

69. What ATC facility should the pilot contact to receive a special VFR departure clearance in Class D airspace?

a) Air Route Traffic Control Center

b) Air Traffic Control Tower

c) Automated Flight Service Station

70. 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

Exam simulation

FAA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Airplane - Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds

Quizvds.it

Response Scheme

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

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

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

Quizvds.it

Exam simulation

FAA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Airplane - Takeoffs, Landings, and Go-Arounds

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