Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot License - Operational Procedure

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. Given the following conditions, the fuel consumption equals... Pressure altitude: 2000 ft Temperature: 31° C RPM: 24 Siehe Anlage 10

PFP-012

Performance

Aircraft mass: 785 kg

Pressure Altitude [ft]	RPM	20°C below ISA			ISA			
		BHP [%]	TAS [kt]	FF [l/h]	BHP [%]	TAS [kt]	FF [l/h]	BH [%
2000	2500	73	110	25,1	70	108	24,0	67
	2400	69	103	22,8	65	102	21,7	62
	2300	62	97	20,5	59	95	19,7	56
	2200	54	90	18,3	51	88	17,4	48
	2100	48	85	16,9	45	84	15,6	41
4000	2500	70	109	24,1	68	106	22,1	66
	2400	66	100	21,4	63	102	19,6	61
	2300	58	94	19,5	56	95	18,4	55
	2200	51	89	17,6	47	85	16,7	43
	2100	46	84	15,5	41	83	15,1	38
6000	2600	70	110	23,9	67	105	22,5	66
	2500	64	98	20,5	61	97	19,6	60
	2400	56	92	18,7	55	91	18,3	54
	2300	48	87	16,9	46	85	16,5	44
	2200	44	83	15,1	40	80	15,0	39

a) 19.5 l/h.
b) 19.1 l/h.
c) 21.7 l/h
d) 22.8 l/h

02. Complacency is a risk due to...

a) The high number of mistakes normally made by humans.
b) Increased cockpit automation.
c) The high error rate of technical systems.
d) Better training options for young pilots.

03. What is the required flight time for a distance of 236 NM with a ground speed of 134 kt?

a) 1:34 h
b) 0:46 h
c) 1:46 h
d) 0:34 h

04. Which of the following options does NOT stimulate motion sickness (disorientation)?

a) Head movements during turns
b) Flying under the influence of alcohol
c) Non-accelerated straight and level flight
d) Turbulence in level flight

05. Carbon monoxide poisoning can be caused by...

a) Fuel or hydraulic fluids.
b) Generator failure.
c) Cracks in the heat exchanger.
d) Pitot icing.

06. The end of the green arc (4) indicates which airspeed? See figure (PFP-008) (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 8

a) VNO: Maximum speed for normal operations
b) VNE: Never-exceed spee
c) VFE: Maximum flap extended speed
d) VS1: Stall speed with flaps up

07. Quasi-optical waves travel...

a) Along the surface of the earth
b) Through the air directly from the transmitter to the receiver.
c) Through the air and are influenced (e.g. reflected) by the ionosphere
d) Along the surface of the earth, but are absorbed by the sea.

08. In order to improve the stall characteristics of an aircraft, the wing is twisted outwards (the angle of incidence varies spanwise). This is known as...

a) Aerodynamic washout
b) Arrow shape
c) V-form.
d) Geometric washout

09. An inversion is a layer ...

a) With increasing pressure with increasing height.
b) With decreasing temperature with increasing height.
c) With constant temperature with increasing height.
d) With increasing temperature with increasing height.

10. During an approach the aeroplane experiences a windshear with an increasing headwind. If the pilot does not make any corrections, how do the approach path and the indicated airspeed (IAS) change?

a) Path is higher, IAS decreases
b) Path is lower, IAS increases
c) Path is higher, IAS increases
d) Path is lower, IAS decreases

11. What are the primary and the secondary effects of a rudder input to the left?

a) Primary: yaw to the left Secondary: roll to the right
b) Primary: yaw to the left Secondary: roll to the left
c) Primary: yaw to the right Secondary: roll to the left
d) Primary: yaw to the right Secondary: roll to the right

12. Which danger exists after a heavy rain shower for a landing aircraft?

a) Displacement of the tire slip marking
b) Difficult flare due to glare
c) Longer braking distance due to aquaplaning
d) Decreased braking distance due to aquaplaning

13. Which statement regarding the "constant-speed propeller" is correct?

a) The propeller keeps the airspeed constant
b) The pitch of the propeller rises with higher speeds
c) The RPM decreases with lower speeds
d) The set RPM is kept constant by the motor power (MAP)

14. "Longitudinal stability" is referred to as stability around which axis?

a) Propeller axis
b) Vertical axis
c) Longitudinal axis
d) Lateral axis

15. When increasing the airflow speed by a factor of 2 while keeping all other parameters constant, how does the parasite drag change approximately?

a) It decreases by a factor of 2
b) It increases by a factor of 2
c) It decreases by a factor of 4
d) It increases by a factor of 4

16. Distress messages are messages...

a) Concerning the safety of an aircraft, a watercraft or some other vehicle or person in sight.
b) Sent by a pilot or an aircraft operating agency which have an imminent meaning for aircraft in flight.
c) Concerning aircraft and their passengers which face a grave and imminent threat and require immediate assistance.
d) Concerning the operation or maintenance of facilities which are important for the safety and regularity of flight operations.

17. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of hyperventilaton?

a) Cyanose
b) Tingling
c) Spasm
d) Disturbance of consciousness

18. Of what shape is a landing direction indicator?

a) L
b) A straight arrow
c) An angled arrow
d) T

19. An aircraft is flying at aFL 75 with an outside air temperature (OAT) of -9°C. The QNH altitude is 6500 ft. The true altitude equals...

a) 6500 ft
b) 6750 ft
c) 7000 ft.
d) 6250 ft.

20. The validity of a medical examination certificate class 2 for a 62 years old pilot is...

a) 60 Months.
b) 48 Months.
c) 24 Months
d) 12 Months.

21. Carbon monoxide poisoning can be caused by...

a) Little sleep.
b) Alcohol
c) Smoking.
d) Unhealthy food.

22. The range of a VOR is affected by...

a) Daylight interference
b) Reflected sky waves.
c) Multipath propagation of the ground wave
d) Transmitter and receiver altitude.

23. Which constructive feature has the purpose to reduce stearing forces?

a) T-tail
b) Vortex generators
c) Differential aileron deflection
d) Aerodynamic rudder balance

24. A light aircraft intends to land behind a commercial airliner belonging to wake turbulence category "medium" or "heavy" on a long runway. How can the wake turbulence of the commercial aircraft be avoided?

a) By making a steep approach and a long landing, touching down behind the touchdown point of the airliner's nose gear

b) By making a steep approach and a very short landing. The light aircraft should be able to stop before reaching the airliner's touchdown point

c) By making a shallow approach and a long landing, touching down behind the touchdown point of the airliner's nose gear

d) By making a shallow approach and a very short landing. The light aircraft should be able to stop before reaching the airliner's touchdown point

25. Calibrated airspeed (CAS) equals...

a) Equivalent airspeed (EAS) corrected for altitude.

b) Indicated airspeed (IAS) corrected for instrument and position error

c) Ground speed (GS) corrected for instrument and position error

d) True airspeed (TAS) corrected for wind.

26. What has to be considered when entering an RMZ?

a) To permanently monitor the radio and if possible to establish radio contact

b) To obtain a clearance from the local aviation authority

c) The transponder has to be switched on Mode C and squawk 7000

d) To obtain a clearance to enter this area

27. In flight, a little smoke emerges from behind the instrument panel. An electrical fire is suspected. Which action, with respect to the pilot's operating manual, should be taken?

a) Turn off the heat

b) Shut down the engine

c) Turn off the master switch

d) Use the fire extinguisher

28. Loads must be adequately secured in order to...

a) Carry extra fuel

b) Allow steep turns

c) Avoid any centre of gravity (C.G.) movements

d) Prevent excessive 'g'-loading during the landing flare

29. A construction made of frames and stringer with a supporting skin is called...

a) Honeycomb structure
b) Grid construction.
c) Wood- or mixed construction.
d) Semi-monocoque construction.

30. What is the meaning of a steady green light signal at a controlled aerodrome directed to an aircraft in flight?

a) Give way to other aircraft and continue circling
b) Cleared to land
c) Return for landing, followed by steady green at the appropriate time
d) Airport unsafe, do not land

31. What is the correct term for a message used for air traffic control?

a) Flight regularity message
b) Meteorological message
c) Message related to direction finding
d) Flight safety message

32. The altimeter can be checked on the ground by setting...

a) QFE and comparing the indication with the airfield elevation.
b) QNH and comparing the indication with the airfield elevation.
c) QNE and checking that the indication shows zero on the ground.
d) QFF and comparing the indication with the airfield elevation.

33. Regarding the communication model, how can the use of the same code during radio communication be ensured?

a) By the use of radio phraseology
b) By using radios certified for aviation use only
c) By the use of proper headsets
d) By a particular frequency allocation

34. The pressure at MSL in ISA conditions is...

a) 113.25 hPa.

b) 15 hPa.

c) 1013.25 hPa

d) 1123 hPa.

35. Which of the following qualities are influenced by stress? 1. Attention 2. Concentration 3. Responsiveness 4. Memory

a) 2, 4

b) 1

c) 1, 2, 3, 4

d) 1, 2, 3

36. Temperatures will be given by meteorological aviation services in Europe in which unit?

a) Degrees Centigrade (° C)

b) Kelvin

c) Gpdam

d) Degrees Fahrenheit

37. How should a landing on a contaminated runway be conducted if it proves to be inevitable?

a) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use minimum flaps, touch down softly with positive pitch and minimum speed, do not apply brakes

b) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use maximum flaps, touch down with negative pitch and minimum speed, brake carefully

c) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use maximum flaps, touch down firmly with minimum speed, brake carefully

d) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use minimum flaps, touch down softly with minimum speed, do not apply brakes

38. What is the minimum age to obtain a private pilot license?

a) 17 years

b) 21 years

c) 16 years

d) 18 years

39. When transmitter and receiver are moving away from each other...

a) The perceived frequency increases
b) The perceived frequency decreases.
c) The frequency varies, but the wavelength remains constant
d) The perceived frequency equals the transmitted frequency.

40. What is the correct way to transmit the call sign HB-YKM?

a) Home Bravo Yuliett Kilo Mike
b) Hotel Bravo Yankee Kilo Mike
c) Hotel Bravo Yuliett Kilo Mikro
d) Home Bravo Yankee Kilo Mikro

41. What are the effects of wet grass on the take-off and landing distance?

a) Decrease of the take-off distance and increase of the landing distance
b) Increase of the take-off distance and increase of the landing distance
c) Decrease of the take-off distance and decrease of the landing distance
d) Increase of the take-off distance and decrease of the landing distance

42. Where is the aircraft located in relation to the VOR? See annex (NAV-022) (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 7

NAV-022

a) Northeast
b) Southeast
c) Southwest
d) Northwest

43. Given: True course: 165°. TAS: 90 kt. Wind: 130°/20 kt. Distance: 153 NM. The true heading equals...

a) 126°.
b) 158°.
c) 152°
d) 152°

44. When do you expect wind shear?

a) During an inversion
b) In calm wind in cold weather
c) During a summer day with calm winds
d) When passing a warm front

45. Which part of the visual system is responsible for colour vision?

a) Cones
b) Rods
c) Macula
d) Blind spot

46. Which of the following is responsible for the blood coagulation?

a) Red blood cells (erythrocytes)
b) Capillaries of the arteries
c) White blood cells (leucocytes)
d) Blood plates (thrombocytes)

47. The center of gravity has to be located...

a) Between the front and the rear C.G. limit.
b) Behind the rear C.G. limit.
c) In front of the front C.G. limit
d) Right of the lateral C. G. limit.

48. Which pressure is sensed by the Pitot tube?

a) Cabin air pressure
b) Total air pressure
c) Dynamic air pressure
d) Static air pressure

49. Given: QDM: 138° VAR: 10° E The QUJ equals...

a) 168°

b) 318°.

c) 328°.

d) 148°.

50. Given the following data: Take-Off fuel = 200 lbs Alternate fuel = 40 lbs Final reserve fuel = 30 lbs After 25 minutes the remaining fuel is 120 lbs. Assuming that fuel flow will remain unchanged, the remaining time to the destination should not exceed:

a) 37.5 min

b) 20.0 min

c) 15.6 min

d) 59.4 min

51. What is the correct way to transmit the call sign OE-JVK?

a) Omega Echo Jankee Victor Kilo

b) Oscar Echo Jankee Victor Kilogramm

c) Oscar Echo Juliett Victor Kilo

d) Oscar Echo Juliett Victor Kias

52. What happens to a helicopter during cruise when the stick is moved forward without other corrections?

a) The speed increases and the sink rate increases

b) The speed decreases and the sink rate increases

c) The speed increases and the sink rate decreases

d) The speed decreases and the sink rate decreases

53. Which phrase does a pilot use when he / she wants to check the readability of his / her transmission?

a) What is the communication like?

b) How do you read?

c) Request readability

d) You read me five

54. Assume two arbitrary points A and B on the same parallel of latitude, but not on the equator. Point A is located on 010°E and point B on 020°E. The rumb line distance between A and B is always...

a) More than 600 NM.

b) Less than 600 NM.

c) More than 300 NM

d) Less than 300 NM

55. What is the correct way of using the aircraft call sign at first contact?

a) Using the first two characters only

b) Using the last two characters only

c) Using the first three characters only

d) Using all characters

56. Reasons for dents in the helicopter structure are...

a) Material defects or old colour.

b) Intense erosion or high wear.

c) Hard landing or excessive stress.

d) Excessive engine rpm and cylinder defects.

57. What mass equals 102 litres of Avgas 100LL?

a) 142 lbs

b) 74 lbs

c) 142 kg

d) 74 kg

58. A pilot wants to take off on runway 36, the reported wind is 240 degrees, 12 knots. What is the value of the wind components acting on the aircraft on take-off and landing?

a) Crosswind from the right 10.4 kt. Tailwind 6 kt.

b) Crosswind from the left 10.4 kt. Tailwind 6 kt.

c) Crosswind from the left 6 kt. Tailwind 10.4 kt.

d) Crosswind from the right 6 kt. Headwind 10.4 kt.

59. What is the approximate speed of electromagnetic wave propagation?

a) 123000 m/s

b) 300000 km/s

c) 123000 km/s

d) 300000 m/s

60. A precautionary landing is a landing...

a) Conducted without power from the engine.

b) Conducted in response to circumstances forcing the aircraft to land.

c) Conducted in an attempt to sustain flight safety.

d) Conducted with the flaps retracted.

61. Which of the items below may have an influence on the noise perceived by a person on the ground? 1) Engine power setting 2) Propeller revolutions per minute 3) Position of the landing gear 4) Flap position 5) Flight track 6) Height above ground 7) Flight rules

a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

b) 1, 5, 6

c) 1, 5, 6, 7

d) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

62. What ist the correct term for an involuntary and stereotypical reaction of an organism to the stimulation of a receptor?

a) Reduction

b) Virulence

c) Coherence

d) Reflex

63. Which area could be crossed with certain restrictions?

a) No-fly zone

b) Restricted area

c) Prohibited area

d) Dangerous area

64. After take-off an aeroplane gets into a wind shear with decreasing headwind. As a result...

a) The aeroplane flies above the estimated climb path

b) The true airspeed (TAS) will increase

c) The ground speed (GS) will decrease

d) The aeroplane flies below the estimated climb path.

65. Air descending behind a mountain range is defined as...

a) Katabatic wind

b) Convergent wind.

c) Anabatic wind.

d) Divergent wind.

66. The differenz between indicated DME slant range and horizontal distance from the DME station increases...

a) When circling around the DME station

b) When descending

c) When departing the DME station

d) When approaching the DME station

67. Information about pressure patterns and frontal situation can be found in which chart?

a) Wind chart.

b) Surface weather chart.

c) Significant Weather Chart (SWC).

d) Hypsometric chart.

68. Distress messages contain...

a) Information concerning urgent spare parts which are required for a continuation of flight and which have to be ordered in advance.

b) Information concerning the apron personell and which imply an imminent danger to landing aircraft.

c) Information concerning the safety of an aircraft, a watercraft or some other vehicle or person in sight

d) Information concerning aircraft and their passengers which face a grave and imminent threat and require immediate assistance.

69. The on-board equipment of the secondary surveillance radar (SSR) is called...

a) Course indicator.
b) Transponder.
c) Interrogator
d) Decoder

70. Which of the following options states a correct position report?

a) DEABC reaching "N"
b) DEABC over "N" in FL 2500 ft
c) DEABC, "N", 2500 ft
d) DEABC over "N" at 35

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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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37:	38:	39:	40:
41:	42:	43:	44:
45:	46:	47:	48:
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65:	66:	67:	68:
69:	70:		