

# Exam simulation

SPL - Sailplane Pilot License - Flight Performance and Planning



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

## 01. What is the call sign of the flight information service?

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- a) Flight information
- b) Info
- c) Advice
- d) Information

## 02. An aircraft is flying with a true airspeed (TAS) of 120 kt and experiences 35 kt tailwind. How much time is needed for a distance of 185 NM?

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- a) 1 h 12 min
- b) 2 h 11 min
- c) 0 h 50 min
- d) 1 h 32 min

## 03. After getting around a turning point, what should a glider pilot be prepared for?

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- a) For weakening thermals due to the progressing time
- b) For a changed horizontal picture due to lower cloud bases
- c) For increased cloud dissipation due to the progressing time
- d) For a changed cloud picture due to the apparently changed position of the sun

## 04. The holder of an SPL completed 9 winch launches, 4 aerotow launches and 2 bungee launches during the last 24 months. Which launch methods may the pilot use as PIC today?

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- a) Winch and bungee
- b) Winch, bungee and aero-tow
- c) Winch and aero-tow
- d) Aero-tow and bungee

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

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- a) Request readability
- b) What is the communication like?
- c) You read me five
- d) How do you read?

**06. The centre of gravity has to be located...**

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

**07. Which statement is correct with regard to the short-term memory?**

---

- a) It can store 7 ( $\pm 2$ ) items for 10 to 20 seconds
- b) It can store 5 ( $\pm 2$ ) items for 1 to 2 minutes
- c) It can store 10 ( $\pm 5$ ) items for 30 to 60 seconds
- d) It can store 3 ( $\pm 1$ ) items for 5 to 10 seconds

**08. The angle between the magnetic course and the true course is called...**

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- a) WCA
- b) Variation
- c) Inclination
- d) Deviation

**09. What is the percentage of nitrogen in the atmosphere?**

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- a) 21 %
- b) 78 %
- c) 0.1 %
- d) 1 %

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**10. Up to which altitude is an overflight prohibited according to the NOTAM? See figure (PPF-024)**

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A4604/11 NOTAMN

Q)

EDWW/QROLP/IV/NBO/W/000/095/5155N01037E004

A) EDWW

B) 1111180800 C) 1111181200

E) OVERFLYING PROHIBITED FOR ALL TRAFFIC RADIUS  
3.35NM CENTERED AROUND 515436N 0103725E DUE  
TO DEMOLITION OF EXPLOSIVES AT ECKERTHAL,  
(25NM S BRAUNSCHWEIG NDB BRU).

F) GND

G) 9500 FT AMSL

- a) Altitude 9500 ft MSL
- b) Flight Level 95
- c) Altitude 9500 m MSL
- d) Height 9500 ft

**11. Water ballast increases wing load by 40%. By what percentage does the minimum speed of the glider plane increase?**

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- a) 100%
- b) 40%
- c) 200%
- d) 18%

**12. "Foehn" conditions usually develop with...**

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- a) Instability, high pressure area with calm wind.
- b) Stability, high pressure area with calm wind.
- c) Stability, widespread air blown against a mountain ridge.
- d) Instability, widespread air blown against a mountain ridge.

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## 13. What is the meaning of the yellow arc on the airspeed indicator?

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- a) Cautious use of flaps or brakes to avoid overload
- b) Speed for best glide can be found in this area
- c) Flight only in calm weather with no gusts to avoid overload
- d) Optimum speed while being towed behind aircraft

## 14. What is the correct designation of the frequency band from 118.000 to 136.975 MHz used for voice communication?

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- a) MF
- b) LF
- c) HF
- d) VHF

## 15. Unless the aircraft is equipped and certified accordingly...

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- a) Flight into forecast icing conditions is prohibited. Should the aircraft enter an area of icing conditions inadvertently, the flight may be continued as long as visual meteorological conditions are maintained.
- b) Flight into known or forecast icing conditions is only allowed as long as it is ensured that the aircraft can still be operated without performance degradation.
- c) Flight into known or forecast icing conditions is prohibited. Should the aircraft enter an area of icing conditions inadvertently, it should be left without delay
- d) Flight into areas of precipitation is prohibited.

## 16. On approach, wind shear suddenly decreases the tailwind. Without pilot correction, what is the immediate effect?

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- a) The approach path becomes lower and IAS decreases.
- b) The approach path becomes lower and IAS increases.
- c) The approach path becomes higher and IAS increases.
- d) The approach path remains unchanged and only groundspeed changes.

## 17. Which answer states a risk factor for diabetes?

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- a) Sleep deficiency
- b) Overweight
- c) Smoking
- d) Alcohol consumption

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**18. The connection between middle ear and nose and throat region is called...**

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- a) Inner ear
- b) Eardrum
- c) Cochlea
- d) Eustachian tube

**19. 1000 ft equal...**

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- a) 300 m
- b) 3000 m
- c) 30 km
- d) 30 m

**20. With other factors remaining constant, decreasing temperature results in...**

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- a) Decreasing spread and increasing relative humidity.
- b) Increasing spread and increasing relative humidity.
- c) Decreasing spread and decreasing relative humidity.
- d) Increasing spread and decreasing relative humidity.

**21. Using annex PFP-061, which ICAO chart symbol indicates a group of unlighted obstacles?**

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- A
- B
- C
- D

PFP-061

- a) Symbol B
- b) Symbol D
- c) Symbol A
- d) Symbol C

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**22. After landing, you realize you lost your pen which might have fallen down in the cockpit of the sailplane. What has to be considered?**

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- a) Lighter, loose bodies in the fuselage can be considered uncritical
- b) Before next take-off, the cockpit has to be firmly inspected for loose bodies
- c) A flight without a pen at hand is not permitted
- d) Succeeding pilots have to be informed about that

**23. In straight and level flight with constant performance of the engine, the angle of attack at the wing is...**

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- a) Smaller than in a descent
- b) Greater than in a climb
- c) Greater than at take-off
- d) Smaller than in a climb

**24. Given: TC: 183°; WCA: +011°; MH: 198°; CH: 200° What are the VAR and the DEV?**

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- a) VAR: 004° E. DEV: -002°
- b) VAR: 004° W. DEV: +002°
- c) VAR: 004° E. DEV: +002°
- d) VAR: 004° W. DEV: -002°

**25. Which advisory information from a ground station does not normally require readback?**

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- a) Altimeter setting
- b) Traffic information
- c) Heading
- d) Taxi instructions

**26. What does the abbreviation "H24" stand for?**

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- a) No specific opening times
- b) 24 h service
- c) Sunrise to sunset
- d) Sunset to sunrise

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**27. Given: True course: 120°. TAS: 120 kt. Wind: 150°/12 kt. The WCA equals...**

- a) 3° to the right
- b) 6° to the right
- c) 6° to the left
- d) 3° to the left

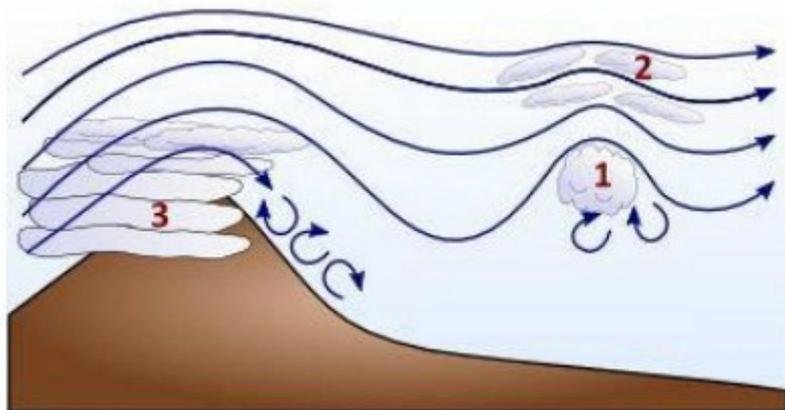
**28. What is the function of the white blood cells (leucocytes)?**

- a) Immune defense
- b) Blood coagulation
- c) Oxygen transport
- d) Blood sugar regulation

**29. Two aeroplanes are flying on crossing tracks. Which one has to divert?**

- a) Both have to divert to the left
- b) The aircraft which flies from left to right has the right of priority
- c) Both have to divert to the right
- d) The aircraft which flies from right to left has the right of priority

**30. What weather phenomenon designated by "2" has to be expected on the lee side during "Foehn" conditions? See figure (MET-001).**



- a) Cumulonimbus
- b) Altocumulus lenticularis
- c) Altocumulus Castellanus
- d) Nimbostratus

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## 31. What is meant by "ground effect"?

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- a) Decrease of lift and increase of induced drag close to the ground
- b) Increase of lift and decrease of induced drag close to the ground
- c) Increase of lift and increase of induced drag close to the ground
- d) Decrease of lift and decrease of induced drag close to the ground

## 32. The term "centre of gravity" is defined as...

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- a) The heaviest point on an aeroplane
- b) Half the distance between the neutral point and the datum line
- c) Another designation for the neutral point
- d) The point at which the total mass of the aeroplane is considered to act

## 33. What conditions are mandatory for the formation of thermal thunderstorms?

---

- a) Absolutely stable atmosphere, high temperature and high humidity
- b) Absolutely stable atmosphere, high temperature and low humidity
- c) Conditionally unstable atmosphere, high temperature and high humidity
- d) Conditionally unstable atmosphere, low temperature and low humidity

## 34. Extending airbrakes results in ...

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- a) Less drag and more lift
- b) More drag and less lift
- c) More drag and more lift
- d) Less drag and less lift

## 35. The angle between compass north and magnetic north is called...

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- a) WCA
- b) Inclination
- c) Deviation
- d) Variation

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## 36. The term 'civil twilight' is defined as...

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- a) The period of time before sunrise or after sunset where the midpoint of the sun disk is 6 degrees or less below the apparent horizon
- b) The period of time before sunrise or after sunset where the midpoint of the sun disk is 6 degrees or less below the true horizon
- c) The period of time before sunrise or after sunset where the midpoint of the sun disk is 12 degrees or less below the true horizon
- d) The period of time before sunrise or after sunset where the midpoint of the sun disk is 12 degrees or less below the apparent horizon

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

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

## 38. An aircraft must be loaded and operated in such a way that the centre of gravity (CG) stays within the approved limits during all phases of flight. This is done to ensure...

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- a) That the aircraft does not exceed the maximum permissible airspeed during a descent
- b) Both stability and controllability of the aircraft
- c) That the aircraft does not tip over on its tail while it is being loaded.
- d) That the aircraft does not stall.

## 39. What is the purpose of "interception lines" in visual navigation?

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- a) They are used as easily recognizable guidance upon a possible loss of orientation
- b) They help to continue the flight when flight visibility drops below VFR minima
- c) To mark the next available en-route airport during the flight
- d) To visualize the range limitation from the departure aerodrome

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**40. Being intercepted by a military aircraft at daytime, what is the meaning of the following signal: A sudden heading change of 90 degrees or more and a pull-up of the aircraft without crossing the track of the intercepted aircraft?**

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- a) Follow me, i will bring you to the next suitable airfield
- b) You may continue your flight
- c) Prepare for a safety landing, you have entered a prohibited area
- d) You are entering a restricted area, leave the airspace immediately

**41. During a flight in an air mass with a temperature equal to ISA and the QNH set correctly, the indicated altitude is...**

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- a) Lower than the true altitude
- b) Equal to the standard atmosphere
- c) Higher than the true altitude
- d) Equal to the true altitude

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

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

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

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- a) 152°
- b) 158°
- c) 165°
- d) 126°

**44. Is it possible to enter airspace C with a glider plane?**

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- a) Yes, but only with transponder activated
- b) No
- c) With restrictions, in case of less air traffic
- d) Yes, but only with approval of the respective ATC unit

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## 45. What weather development will result from convergence at ground level?

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- a) Ascending air and cloud formation
- b) Descending air and cloud dissipation
- c) Ascending air and cloud dissipation
- d) Descending air and cloud formation

## 46. During a cross-country flight, you approach a downwind turning point. The point should be taken...

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- a) As low as possible
- b) As steep as possible
- c) As high as possible
- d) With as little bank as possible

## 47. What temperatures are most dangerous with respect to airframe icing?

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- a) +20° to -5° C
- b) -20° to -40° C
- c) +5° to -10° C
- d) 0° to -12° C

## 48. How does inflowing cold air affect the shape and vertical distance between pressure layers?

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- a) Increasing vertical distance, raise in height (high pressure)
- b) Decreasing vertical distance, raise in height (high pressure)
- c) Decrease in vertical distance, lowering in height (low pressure)
- d) Increase in vertical distance, lowering in height (low pressure)

## 49. What is the purpose of winglets?

---

- a) To increase efficiency of aspect ratio
- b) Reduction of induced drag.
- c) Increase gliding performance at high speed
- d) Increase of lift and turning manoeuvring capabilities

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**50. What landing technique is recommended for landing on a down-hill grass area?**

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- a) In general up-hill
- b) Diagonal down-hill
- c) With brakes applied on main wheel, no air brakes
- d) Full air brakes, gear retracted and stalled

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**51. What are the major components of an aircraft's tail?**

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- a) Rudder and ailerons
- b) Steering wheel and pedals
- c) Horizontal tail and vertical tail
- d) Ailerons and elevator

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**52. What is the result of extending flaps with increasing aerofoil camber?**

---

- a) Maximum permissible speed increases
- b) Minimum speed increases
- c) Minimum speed decreases
- d) C.G. position moves forward

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**53. The load factor "n" describes the relationship between...**

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- a) Weight and thrust
- b) Drag and lift
- c) Lift and weight
- d) Thrust and drag

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**54. During flight you have to solve a problem, how do you proceed?**

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- a) There is no time for solving problems during flight
- b) Solve problem immediately, otherwise refer to the operating handbook
- c) Contact other pilot via radio for help, keep flying
- d) Primarily fly the aeroplane and keep it stable, then attend to the problem and keep flying the aeroplane

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**55. In what case is the pilot allowed to abbreviate the call sign of his aircraft?**

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- a) After passing the first reporting point
- b) If there is little traffic in the traffic circuit
- c) Within controlled airspace
- d) After the ground station has used the abbreviation

**56. The mass loaded on the plane is lower than the minimum load required by the load sheet. What action has to be taken?**

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- a) Trim aircraft to "pitch down"
- b) Change pilot seat position
- c) Change incident angle of elevator
- d) Load ballast weight up to minimum load

**57. Two engine-driven aircraft are flying on crossing courses at the same altitude. Which one has to divert?**

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- a) Both have to divert to the left
- b) The lighter one has to climb
- c) The heavier one has to climb
- d) Both have to divert to the right

**58. What frontal line divides subtropical air from polar cold air, in particular across Central Europe?**

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- a) Warm front
- b) Cold front
- c) Occlusion
- d) Polar front

**59. How are rhumb lines and great circles depicted on a direct Mercator chart?**

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- a) Rhumb lines: straight lines Great circles: curved lines
- b) Rhumb lines: straight lines Great circles: straight lines
- c) Rhumb lines: curved lines Great circles: straight lines
- d) Rhumb lines: curved lines Great circles: curved lines

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**60. Given: True course: 270°. TAS: 100 kt. Wind: 090°/25 kt. Distance: 100 NM. The flight time equals...**

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- a) 48 Min
- b) 37 Min
- c) 84 Min
- d) 62 Min

**61. Which altitude is displayed on the altimeter when set to a specific QNH?**

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- a) Altitude in relation to mean sea level
- b) Altitude in relation to the 1013.25 hPa datum
- c) Altitude in relation to the highest elevation within 10 km
- d) Altitude in relation to the air pressure at the reference airfield

**62. During approach to the next updraft, the vertical speed indicator reads 3 m/s descent. Within the updraft you expect a mean rate of climb of 2 m/s. According to McCready, how should you adjust the speed during approach of the updraft?**

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- a) The McCready ring should be set to 2 m/s, the recommended speed can be read at the McCready scale next to the sum of current rate of descent at expected rate of climb (5 m/s)
- b) The McCready ring should be set to 3 m/s, the recommended speed can be read at the McCready scale next to the expected rate of climb (2 m/s)
- c) The McCready ring should be set to 2 m/s, the recommended speed can be read at the McCready scale next to the current rate of descent (3 m/s)
- d) Outside of thermal cells, the McCready ring should be set to 0 m/s, the recommended speed can be read at the McCready scale next to the current rate of descent (3 m/s)

**63. How does a laminar boundary layer differ from a turbulent boundary layer?**

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- a) The laminar boundary layer is thinner and provides more skin-friction drag
- b) The turbulent boundary layer can follow the airfoil camber at higher angles of attack
- c) The laminar boundary layer produces lift, the turbulent boundary layer produces drag
- d) The turbulent boundary layer is thicker and provides less skin-friction drag

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**64. Which section of the flight manual describes the basic empty mass of an aircraft?**

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- a) Limitations
- b) Normal procedures
- c) Weight and balance
- d) Performance

**65. What has to be checked before any change in direction during glide?**

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- a) Check for turn to be flown coordinated
- b) Check for thermal clouds
- c) Check for loose object secured
- d) Check for free airspace in desired direction

**66. Rotation around the vertical axis is called...**

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- a) Slipping
- b) Pitching
- c) Yawing
- d) Rolling

**67. During approach, tower provides the following information: "Wind 15 knots, gusts 25 knots". How should the landing be performed?**

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- a) Approach with minimum speed, correct changes in attitude with careful rudder inputs
- b) Approach with normal speed, maintain speed using spoiler flaps
- c) Approach with increased speed, correct changes in attitude with firm rudder inputs
- d) Approach with increased speed, avoid usage of spoiler flaps

**68. Despite several attempts, the landing gear can be extended, but not locked. How should the landing be conducted?**

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- a) Keep gear unlocked and perform normal landing
- b) Keep a firm grip on gear handle during normal landing
- c) Retract landing gear and perform belly landing with minimum speed
- d) Retract gear and perform belly landing with increased speed

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**69. A heading of 285 degrees is correctly transmitted as...**

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- a) Two hundred eighty-five
- b) Two eight five hundred
- c) Two eight five
- d) Two hundred eight five

**70. The compass error caused by the aircraft's magnetic field is called...**

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- a) Inclination
- b) Variation
- c) Deviation
- d) Declination

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## Response Scheme

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

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