

# Exam simulation

SPL - Sailplane Pilot License - Meteorology



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

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

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- a) Using the last two characters only
- b) Using all characters
- c) Using the first three characters only
- d) Using the first two characters only

## 02. Which dangerous attitudes are often combined?

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- a) Invulnerability and self-abandonment
- b) Self-abandonment and macho
- c) Macho and invulnerability
- d) Impulsivity and carefulness

## 03. What kind of defect results in loss of airworthiness of an airplane?

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- a) Dirty wing leading edge
- b) Crack in the cabin hood plastic
- c) Scratch on the outer painting
- d) Damage to load-bearing parts

## 04. What is the difference in time when the sun moves 10° of longitude?

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- a) 0:04 h
- b) 1:00 h
- c) 0:40 h
- d) 0:30 h

## 05. Which phrase is used by a pilot when he wants to fly through controlled airspace?

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- a) Want
- b) Apply
- c) Would like
- d) Request

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## 06. Which characteristic is important when choosing sunglasses used by pilots?

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- a) Curved sidepiece
- b) Non-polarised
- c) Unbreakable
- d) No UV filter

## 07. In case of a cable break during winch launch, what actions should be taken in the correct order?

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- a) Decouple cable, thereafter push nose down; at heights up to 150m GND land straight ahead with increased speed
- b) Push firmly nose down, decouple cable, depending on terrain and wind decide for short pattern or landing straight ahead
- c) Initiate 180° turn and land opposite to runway heading in use, decouple cable before touch down
- d) Keep elevator pulled, stabilize on minimum speed and land on remaining field length

## 08. The term "center 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

## 09. What information is provided in the general part (GEN) of the AIP?

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- a) Table of content, classification of airfields with corresponding maps, approach charts, taxi charts, restricted and dangerous airspaces
- b) Access restrictions for airfields, passenger controls, requirements for pilots, license samples and validity periods
- c) Map icons, list of radio nav aids, time for sunrise and sunset, airport fees, air traffic control fees
- d) Warnings for aviation, ATS airspaces and routes, restricted and dangerous airspaces

## 10. During a cross-country flight, visual meteorological conditions tend to become below minimum conditions. To continue the flight according to minimum visual conditions, the pilot decides to...

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- a) Continue the flight referring to sufficient forecasts
- b) Turn back due to sufficient visual meteorological conditions along the previous track
- c) Continue the flight using radio navigational features along the track
- d) Continue the flight using navigational aid by ATC

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## 11. During a flight, a flight plan can be filed at the...

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- a) Search and Rescue Service (SAR)
- b) Flight Information Service (FIS)
- c) Next airport operator en-route
- d) Aeronautical Information Service (AIS)

## 12. What information can be found in the ATIS, but not in a METAR?

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- a) Operational information such as runway in use and transition level
- b) Information about current weather, for example types of precipitation
- c) Approach information, such as ground visibility and cloud base
- d) Information about mean wind speeds, maximum speeds in gusts if applicable

## 13. The term 'isogonal' or 'isogonic line' is defined as a line on an aeronautical chart, connecting all points with the same value of...

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

## 14. What must be considered for cross-border flights?

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- a) Transmission of hazard reports
- b) Requires flight plans
- c) Regular location messages
- d) Approved exceptions

## 15. Wings level after a longer period of turning can lead to the impression of...

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- a) Starting a climb
- b) Steady turning in the same direction as before
- c) Turning into the opposite direction
- d) Starting a descent

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## 16. 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

## 17. 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

## 18. The sandwich structure consists of two...

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- a) Thick layers and a light core material
- b) Thick layers and a heavy core material
- c) Thin layers and a light core material
- d) Thin layers and a heavy core material

## 19. Which transponder code indicates a radio failure?

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- a) 7500
- b) 7700
- c) 7000
- d) 7600

## 20. Which abbreviation is used for the term "obstacle"?

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- a) OBST
- b) OBTC
- c) OST
- d) OBS

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**21. Weather and operational information about the destination aerodrome can be obtained during the flight by...**

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- a) PIREP
- b) SIGMET
- c) ATIS
- d) VOLMET

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

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

**23. During the last phase of a winch launch, the glider pilot does not release pull on the elevator. The automatic latch releases the cable at high wing load. What consequences have to be considered?**

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- a) A higher altitude can be reached using this technique
- b) Extreme stress on the structure of the glider plane
- c) This technique can compensate for insufficient wind correction
- d) Only by this sudden jerk the release of the cable can be assured

**24. Complacency is a risk due to...**

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

**25. Pressure drag, interference drag and friction drag belong to the group of the...**

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- a) Parasite drag
- b) Main resistance
- c) Induced drag
- d) Total drag

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## 26. An aerodrome beacon (ABN) is a...

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- a) Fixed beacon installed at an airport or aerodrome to indicate its location to aircraft pilots from the air
- b) Rotating beacon installed at the beginning of the final approach to indicate its location to aircraft pilots from the air.
- c) Rotating beacon installed at an airport or aerodrome to indicate its location to aircraft pilots from the air.
- d) Rotating beacon installed at an airport or aerodrome to indicate its location to aircraft pilots from the ground.

## 27. 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

## 28. In what different ways can a risk be handled appropriately?

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- a) Avoid, ignore, palliate, reduce
- b) Avoid, reduce, transfer, accept
- c) Extrude, avoid, palliate, transfer
- d) Ignore, accept, transfer, extrude

## 29. Which of the following landing areas is most suitable for an off-field landing?

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- a) A field with ripe waving crops
- b) A meadow without livestock
- c) A light brown field with short crops
- d) A lake with an undisturbed surface

## 30. When a pilot gets into a strong downwind area during slope soaring, what action should be recommended?

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- a) Continue flight, downwinds around mountains only occur shortly
- b) Increase speed and head away from the ridge
- c) Increase speed and conduct landing parallel to ridge
- d) Increase speed and get closer to the ridge

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**31. During a high altitude flight (6000 m MSL), the glider pilot realizes that oxygen will be consumed within a few minutes. What actions should be taken by the glider pilot?**

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- a) After depletion of oxygen, stay at that altitude no longer than 30 min
- b) At first indication of hypoxia, commence descent with maximum allowed speed
- c) Extend spoiler flaps, descent with maximum permissible speed
- d) Reduce oxygen flow by breathing slowly

**32. The sun moves 10° of longitude. What is the difference in time?**

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- a) 0.66 h
- b) 0.4 h
- c) 1 h
- d) 0.33 h

**33. Vienna (LOWW) is located at 016° 34'E, Salzburg (LOWS) at 013° 00'E. The latitude of both positions can be considered as equal. What is the difference of sunrise and sunset times, expressed in UTC, between Wien and Salzburg?**

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- a) In Vienna the sunrise is 4 minutes later and sunset is 4 minutes earlier than in Salzburg
- b) In Vienna the sunrise and sunset are about 14 minutes earlier than in Salzburg
- c) In Vienna the sunrise and sunset are about 4 minutes later than in Salzburg
- d) In Vienna the sunrise is 14 minutes earlier and sunset is 14 minutes later than in Salzburg

**34. The "Certificate of Airworthiness" is issued by the state...**

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- a) Of the residence of the owner
- b) In which the aircraft is registered.
- c) In which the airworthiness review is done.
- d) In which the aircraft is constructed.

**35. Which of the following documents have to be on board for an international flight? a) Certificate of aircraft registration b) Certificate of airworthiness c) Airworthiness review certificate d) EASA Form-1 e) Airplane logbook f) Appropriate papers for every crew member g) Technical logbook**

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- a) D, f, g
- b) B, c, d, e, f, g
- c) A, b, c, e, f
- d) A, b, e, g

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## 36. What does a readability of 2 indicate?

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- a) The transmission is readable but with difficulty
- b) The transmission is unreadable
- c) The transmission is perfectly readable
- d) The transmission is readable now and then

## 37. The term "aerodrome elevation" is defined as...

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- a) The highest point of the apron.
- b) The lowest point of the landing area.
- c) The highest point of the landing area.
- d) The average value of the height of the manoeuvring area.

## 38. What does a cloud coverage of "SCT" mean in a METAR weather report?

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- a) 5 to 7 eighths
- b) 8 eighths
- c) 3 to 4 eighths
- d) 1 to 2 eighths

## 39. The maximum load according to the load sheet has been exceeded. What action has to be taken?

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- a) Increase speed by 15%
- b) Reduce load
- c) Trim "pitch-down"
- d) Trim "pitch-up"

## 40. Which direction corresponds to 'compass north' (CN)?

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- a) The most northerly part of the magnetic compass in the aircraft, where the reading takes place
- b) The direction to which the direct reading compass aligns due to earth's and aircraft's magnetic fields
- c) The angle between the aircraft heading and magnetic north
- d) The direction from an arbitrary point on Earth to the geographical North Pole

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**41. 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

**42. What is the correct way of acknowledging the instruction "DZF after lift-off climb straight ahead until 2500 feet before turning right heading 220 degrees, wind 090 degrees, 5 knots, runway 12, cleared for take-off"?**

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- a) DZF after lift-off climb straight ahead 2500 feet, then turn right heading 220, 090 degrees, 5 knots
- b) DZF after lift-off climb straight ahead 2500 feet, then turn right heading 220, 090 degrees, 5 knots, cleared for take-off
- c) DZF after lift-off climb straight ahead 2500 feet, wilco, heading 220 degrees, 090 degrees, 5 knots, cleared for take-off
- d) DZF after lift-off climb straight ahead 2500 feet, then turn right heading 220, runway 12, cleared for take-off

**43. A true altitude is...**

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- a) A height above ground level corrected for non-standard temperature
- b) A height above ground level corrected for non-standard pressure
- c) An altitude above mean sea level corrected for non-standard temperature
- d) A pressure altitude corrected for non-standard temperature

**44. What engines are commonly used with Touring Motor Gliders (TMG)?**

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- a) 2 plate Wankel
- b) 2 Cylinder Diesel
- c) 4 Cylinder 2 stroke
- d) 4-cylinder 4-stroke

**45. About how many axes does an aircraft move and how are these axes called?**

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- a) 3; vertical axis, lateral axis, longitudinal axis
- b) 4; vertical axis, lateral axis, longitudinal axis, axis of speed
- c) 3; x-axis, y-axis, z-axis
- d) 4; optical axis, imaginary axis, sagged axis, axis of evil

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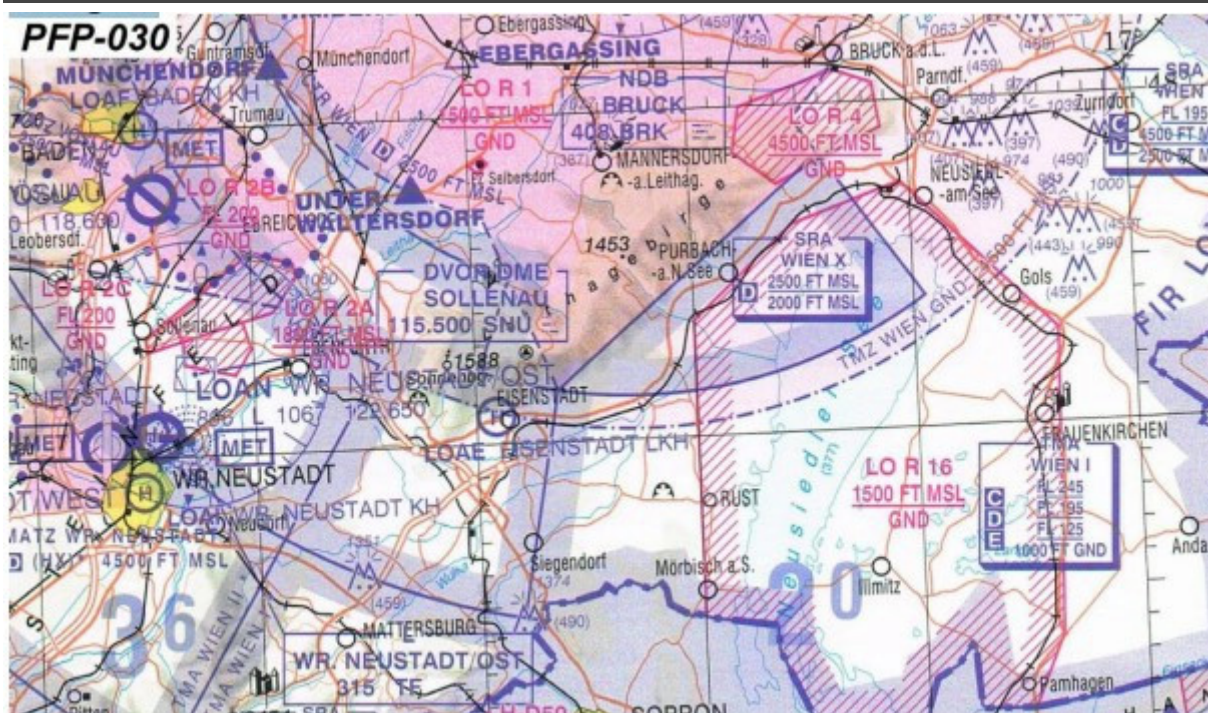


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46. The term 'True Course' (TC) is defined as...

- a) The direction from an arbitrary point on Earth to the magnetic north pole.
- b) The direction from an arbitrary point on Earth to the geographic North Pole.
- c) The angle between magnetic north and the course line.
- d) The angle between true north and the course line.

47. The upper limit of LO R 4 equals... See annex (PFP-030)



- a) 1.500 ft AGL
- b) 1.500 ft MSL
- c) 4.500 ft MSL
- d) 1.500 ft MSL

48. During initial winch launch, one wing of a glider plane gets ground contact. What action should be taken by the glider pilot?

- a) Pull the elevator
- b) Decouple cable immediately
- c) Rudder in opposite direction
- d) Ailerons in opposite direction

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## 49. What information is broadcasted on a VOLMET frequency?

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- a) Current information
- b) Navigational information
- c) Meteorological information
- d) NOTAMS

## 50. What impression may be caused when approaching a runway with an upslope?

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- a) An undershoot
- b) A landing beside the centerline
- c) An overshoot
- d) A hard landing

## 51. 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

## 52. In which way does the position of the center of pressure move at a positively shaped profile with increasing angle of attack?

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- a) It moves to the wing tips
- b) It moves forward until reaching the critical angle of attack
- c) It moves backward until reaching the critical angle of attack
- d) It moves forward first, then backward

## 53. What has to be considered when entering an RMZ?

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- a) To obtain a clearance to enter this area
- b) To permanently monitor the radio and if possible to establish radio contact
- c) To obtain a clearance from the local aviation authority
- d) The transponder has to be switched on Mode C and squawk 7000

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**54. What is the minimum flight visibility in airspace "C" below FL 100 for an aircraft operating under VFR?**

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- a) 1.5 km
- b) 8 km
- c) 5 km
- d) 10 km

**55. Stabilization around the lateral axis during cruise is achieved by the...**

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- a) Wing flaps
- b) Horizontal stabilizer
- c) Ailerons
- d) Vertical rudder

**56. 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?**

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

**57. Which answer is correct with regard to separation in airspace "E"?**

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- a) VFR traffic is not separated from any other traffic
- b) VFR traffic is separated only from IFR traffic
- c) VFR traffic is separated from VFR and IFR traffic
- d) IFR traffic is separated only from VFR traffic

**58. Times are transmitted as...**

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- a) Local time
- b) Time zone time
- c) UTC
- d) Standard time

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

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

**60. The trim wheel or lever in the cockpit is moved aft by the pilot. What effect does this action have on the trim tab and on the elevator?**

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- a) The trim tab moves up, the elevator moves down
- b) The trim tab moves down, the elevator moves up
- c) The trim tab moves up, the elevator moves up
- d) The trim tab moves down, the elevator moves down

**61. What is a latent error?**

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- a) An error which only has consequences after landing
- b) An error which has an immediate effect on the controls
- c) An error which is made by the pilot actively and consciously
- d) An error which remains undetected in the system for a long time

**62. The movement of air flowing together is called...**

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- a) Convergence
- b) Subsidence
- c) Confluence
- d) Divergence

**63. Which approximate, geometrical form describes the shape of the Earth best for navigation systems?**

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- a) Sphere of ecliptical shape
- b) Flat plate
- c) Perfect sphere
- d) Ellipsoid

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**64. 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

**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. Which pressure is sensed by the Pitot tube?**

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

**67. Which transponder code should be set during a radio failure without any request?**

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- a) 7700
- b) 7600
- c) 7500
- d) 7000

**68. In which situation is it NOT possible to achieve a pressure compensation between the middle ear and the environment?**

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- a) During a light and slow climb
- b) Breathing takes place using the mouth only
- c) All windows are completely closed
- d) The Eustachian tube is blocked

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**69. The altimeter has to be set to what value in order to show zero on ground?**

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- a) QTE
- b) QFE
- c) QNE
- d) QNH

**70. 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

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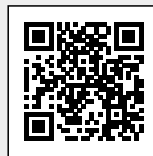
## Response Scheme

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

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