Exam simulation

SPL - Sailplane Pilot License - Meteorology

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. Where is interference drag generated?

a) At the ailerons
b) At the the gear
c) At the wing root
d) Near the wing tips

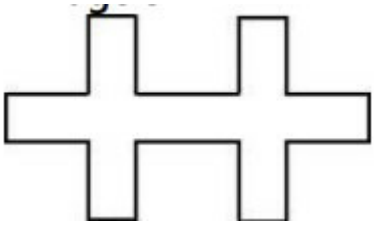
02. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "TRA"?

a) Transponder Area
b) Temporary Reserved Airspace
c) Terminal Area
d) Temporary Radar Routing Area

03. 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...

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 navigatorical aid by ATC

04. What is the meaning of this sign at an aerodrome? See figure (ALW-011) Siehe Anlage 1



a) After take-off and before landing all turns have to be made to the right
b) Caution, manoeuvring area is poor
c) Glider flying is in progress
d) Landing prohibited for a longer period

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

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

06. During flight you have to solve a problem, how to you proceed?

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

07. A plane flying below an extended Cumulus cloud developing into a thunderstorm, the glider plane quickly approaches the cloud base. What actions have to be taken by the glider pilot?

a) Extend spoiler flaps within speed limits, leave thermal lift area with maximum permissable speed
b) Fasten seat belts, be aware of severe gust during further thermaling
c) Reduce to minimum speed, leave thermal lift area in a flat turn
d) Climb into thunderstorm cloud, continue flight using instruments

08. What is the function of the static rudder balance?

a) To prevent control surface flutter
b) To trim the controls almost without any force
c) To increase the control stick forces
d) To limit the control stick forces

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

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

10. Which of the following options states all primary flight controls of an aircraft?

a) Flaps, slats, speedbrakes

b) Elevator, rudder, aileron, trim tabs, high-lift wing devices, power controls

c) Elevator, rudder, aileron

d) All movable parts on the aircraft which aid in controlling the aircraft

11. During a winch launch, just after stabilizing full climb attitude, the pull on cable suddenly stops. What action should be taken by the glider pilot?

a) Push slightly, wait for pull on cable to be re-established

b) Inform winch driver by altertate aileron input

c) Push firmly and decouple cable immediately

d) Pull on elevator to increases cable tension

12. The angle between compass north and magnetic north is called...

a) WCA

b) Inclination.

c) Deviation.

d) Variation.

13. How can a wind shear encounter in flight be avoided?

a) Avoid thermally active areas, particularly during summer, or stay below these areas

b) Avoid areas of precipitation, particularly during winter, and choose low flight altitudes

c) Avoid take-off and landing during the passage of heavy showers or thunderstorms

d) Avoid take-offs and landings in mountainous terrain and stay in flat country whenever possible

14. Which are the properties of a Lambert conformal chart?

a) The chart is conformal and an equal-area projection

b) Great circles are depicted as straight lines and the chart is an equal-area projection

c) Rhumb lines are depicted as straight lines and the chart is conformal

d) The chart is conformal and nearly true to scale

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

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

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

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

17. What does the abbreviaton "FIR" stand for?

a) Flight information region

b) Flight integrity receiver

c) Flow integrity required

d) Flow information radar

18. The temperature lapse rate with increasing height within the troposphere according ISA is...

a) 1° C / 100 m.

b) 0,6° C / 100 m.

c) 0,65° C / 100 m.

d) 3° C / 100 m.

19. What is the minimum flight visibility in airspace "C" for an aircraft operating under VFR at FL125?

a) 8000 m

b) 1500 m

c) 5000 m

d) 3000 m

20. Which weather phenomenon is typically associated with wind shear?

a) Fog

b) Stable high pressure areas.

c) Invernal warm front.

d) Thunderstorms.

21. An aircraft is following a true course (TC) of 040° at a constant true airspeed (TAS) of 180 kt. The wind vector is 350°/30 kt. The groundspeed (GS) equals...

a) 155 kt.

b) 172 kt.

c) 168 kt.

d) 159 kt.

22. A vertical speed indicator measures the difference between...

a) Total pressure and static pressure.

b) Dynamic pressure and total pressure.

c) Instantaneous static pressure and previous static pressure.

d) Instantaneous total pressure and previous total pressure.

23. What is a latent error?

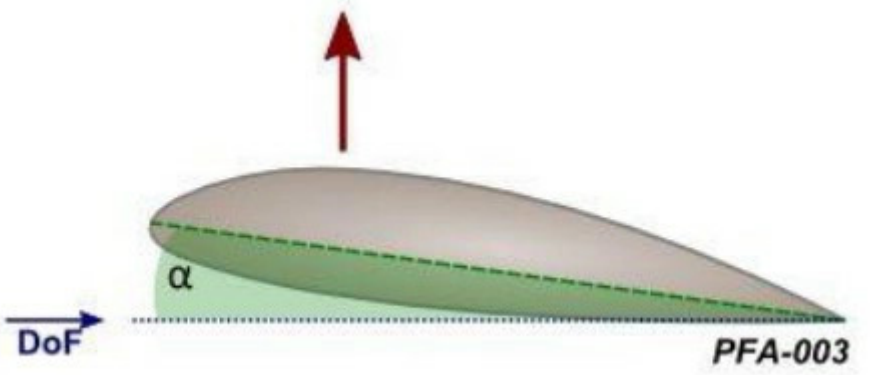
a) An error which only has consequences after landing

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

24. The angle (alpha) shown in the figure is referred to as... See figure (PFA-003) DoF: direction of airflow Siehe Anlage 3



a) Lift angle.

b) Angle of attack.

c) Angle of incidence.

d) Angle of inclination

25. Unless the aircraft is equipped and certified accordingly...

a) Flight into forecast icing conditions is prohibited. Should the aircraft enter an area of icing conditions inadvertantly, 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 inadvertantly, it should be left without delay.

d) Flight into areas of precipitation is prohibited.

26. What weather conditions can be expected in high pressure areas during winter?

a) Calm winds and widespread areas with high fog

b) Changing weather with passing of frontal lines

c) Squall lines and thunderstorms

d) Calm weather and cloud dissipation, few high Cu

27. What is the primary purpose of an aircraft accident investigation?

a) To identify the reasons and work out safety recommendations

b) To clarify questions of liability within the meaning of compensation for passengers

c) To work for the public prosecutor and help to follow-up flight accidents

d) To Determine the guilty party and draw legal consequences

28. A distance of 7.5 cm on an aeronautical chart represents a distance of 60.745 NM in reality. What is the chart scale?

a) 1 : 500000

b) 1 : 1500000

c) 1 : 1 000000

d) 1 : 150000

29. When air masses meet each other head on, how is this referred to and what air movements will follow?

a) Convergence resulting in air being lifted

b) Divergence resulting in air being lifted

c) Divergence resulting in sinking air

d) Divergence resulting in sinking air

30. What is the call sign of the surface movement control?

a) Control

b) Tower

c) Earth

d) Ground

31. Which pressure is sensed by the Pitot tube?

a) Dynamic air pressure

b) Cabin air pressure

c) Total air pressure

d) Static air pressure

32. 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"?

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

33. Which runway designators are correct for 2 parallel runways?

a) "26" and "26R"

b) "06L" and "06R"

c) "18" and "18-2"

d) "24" and "25"

34. A pilot can contact FIS (flight information service)...

a) By a personal visit.

b) Via telephone.

c) Via radio communication.

d) Via internet.

35. When trimming an aircraft nose up, in which direction does the trim tab move?

a) It moves down

b) In direction of rudder deflection

c) It moves up

d) Depends on CG position

36. What is the mass of a "cube of air" with the edges 1 m long, at MSL according ISA?

a) 0,01225 kg

b) 0,1225 kg

c) 12,25 kg

d) 1,225 kg

37. During slope soaring you have the hill to your left side, another glider is approaching from the opposite side at the same altitude. How do you react?

a) You divert to the right

b) You expect the opposite glider to divert

c) You divert to the right and expect the opposite glider to do the same

d) You pull on the elevator and divert upward

38. What weather conditions in Central Europe are typically found in high pressure areas during summer?

a) Large isobar spacing with calm winds, formation of local wind systems

b) Small isobar spacing with calm winds, formation of local wind systems

c) Large isobar spacing with strong prevailing westerly winds

d) Small isobar spacing with strong prevailing northerly winds

39. During approch 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 McCready, how should you adjust the speed during approach of the updraft?

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).

40. How should a glider plane be parked when observing strong winds?

a) Nose into the wind, keep and weigh tail down

b) Nose into the wind, extends air brakes, secure rudders

c) Downwind wing on the ground, weigh wing down, secure rudders

d) Windward wing on the ground, weigh wing down, secure rudders

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

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

42. The pressure compensation between wind upper and lower surface results in ...

a) Induced drag by wing tip vortices
b) Laminar airflow by wing tip vortices.
c) Profile drag by wing tip vortices.
d) Lift by wing tip vortices.

43. 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

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

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

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

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

46. An aircraft is flying at a pressure altitude of 7000 feet with an outside air temperature (OAT) of +11°C. The QNH altitude is 6500 ft. The true altitude equals...

a) 6500 ft.

b) 7000 ft

c) 6250 ft.

d) 6750 ft.

47. The occurence of a vertigo is most likely when moving the head...

a) During a turn.

b) During a straight horizontal flight.

c) During a climb.

d) During a descent.

48. The distance from 'A' to 'B' measures 120 NM. At a distance of 55 NM from 'A' the pilot realizes a deviation of 7 NM to the right. What approximate course change must be made to reach 'B' directly?

a) 6° left

b) 14° left

c) 8° left

d) 15° left

49. The saturated adiabatic lapse rate is...

a) Equal to the dry adiabatic lapse rate.

b) Higher than the dry adiabatic lapse rate.

c) Proportional to the dry adiabatic lapse rate.

d) Lower than the dry adiabatic lapse rate.

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

a) Alcohol.

b) Unhealthy food.

c) Little sleep.

d) Smoking.

51. What is referred to as torsion-stiffed leading edge?

a) The part of the main cross-beam to support torsion forces.

b) Special shape of the leading edge.

c) The point where the torsion moment on a wing begins to decrease.

d) Both-side planked leading edge (from edge to cross-beam) to support torsion forces.

52. When flying into heavy snowfall, most dangerous will be the...

a) Sudden blockage of pitot-static system

b) Sudden increase of airframe icing.

c) Sudden increase in airplane mass

d) Suddon loss of visibility

53. What cloud sequence can typically be observed during the passage of a warm front?

a) Wind becoming calm, dissipation of clouds and warming during summer; formation of extended high fog layers during winter

b) Squall line with showers of rain and thunderstorms (Cb), gusting wind followed by cumulus clouds with isolated showers of rain

c) Cirrus, thickening altostratus and altocumulus clouds, lowering cloud base with rain, nimbostratus

d) In coastal areas during daytime wind from the coast and forming of cumulus clouds, dissipation of clouds during evening and night

54. 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?

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

55. During a flight, a flight plan can be filed at the...

a) Search and Rescue Service (SAR).

b) Flight Information Service (FIS).

c) Next airport operator en-route.

d) Aeronautical Information Service (AIS)

56. Which of the following states the working principle of an airspeed indicator?

a) Dynamic air pressure is measured by the Pitot tube and converted into a speed indication by the airspeed indicator
b) Total air pressure is measured by the static ports and converted into a speed indication by the airspeed indicator
c) Total air pressure is measured and compared against static air pressure
d) Static air pressure is measured and compared against a vacuum.

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

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.

58. What is meant by "ground effect"?

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

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

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

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

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

61. During an approach the aeroplane experiences a windshear with a decreasing 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 increases

b) Path is lower, IAS decreases

c) Path is lower, IAS increases

d) Path is higher, IAS decreases

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

a) 48 Min.

b) 37 Min.

c) 84 Min.

d) 62 Min.

63. In what case is visibility transmitted in meters?

a) Up to 5 km

b) Greater than 10 km

c) Greater than 5 km

d) Up to 10 km

64. Which answer contains every state of water found in the atmosphere?

a) Liquid, solid, and gaseous

b) Liquid

c) Gaseous and liquid

d) Liquid and solid

65. What is the difference in latitude between A (12°53'30''N) and B (07°34'30''S)?

a) .05,19°

b) .20,28°

c) .05°19'00''

d) .20°28'00''

66. QFE is the...

a) Altitude above the reference pressure level 1013.25 hPa.

b) Magnetic bearing to a station.

c) Barometric pressure adjusted to sea level, using the international standard atmosphere (ISA).

d) Barometric pressure at a reference datum, typically the runway threshold of an airfield.

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

a) 7700

b) 7600

c) 7500

d) 7000

68. The center of gravity (CG) defines...

a) The product of mass and balance arm

b) The point on the longitudinal axis or its extension from which the centers of gravity of all masses are referenced.

c) The point on the longitudinal axis or its extension from which the centers of gravity of all masses are referenced.

d) The point through which the force of gravity is said to act on a mass.

69. The term "balance arm" in the context of a mass and balance calculation defines the...

a) Distance of a mass from the center of gravity

b) Point on the longitudinal axis of an aeroplane or its extension from which the centers of gravity of all masses are referenced.

c) Distance from the datum to the center of gravity of a mass.

d) Point through which the force of gravity is said to act on a mass.

70. The distance between two airports is 220 NM. On an aeronautical navigation chart the pilot measures 40.7 cm for this distance. The chart scale is...

a) 1 : 500000

b) 1 : 1000000.

c) 1 : 250000.

d) 1 : 2000000.

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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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