

Exam simulation

SPL - Sailplane Pilot License - Operational Procedures



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

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

02. What is the meaning of an area marked as "TMZ"?

- a) Transponder Mandatory Zone
- b) Transportation Management Zone
- c) Touring Motorglider Zone
- d) Traffic Management Zone

03. What phrase is used by a pilot to inform the tower about a go-around?

- a) Pulling up
- b) Going around
- c) No landing
- d) Approach canceled

04. Trim masses or lead plates must be secured firmly when installed into a gliding plane, so that...

- a) The maximum allowed mass will not be exceeded.
- b) A comfortable seat position will be assured for the glider pilot.
- c) They will not block rudders or induce any C.G. shift.
- d) The glider pilot will not be hurt during flight in thermal turbulences.

05. What is the meaning of "DETRESFA"?

- a) Distress phase
- b) Alerting phase
- c) Uncertainty phase
- d) Rescue phase

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06. What does a readability of 5 indicate?

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

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

- 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

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

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

09. Which dangerous attitudes are often combined?

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

10. An aeroplane has a heading of 090°. The distance which has to be flown is 90 NM. After 45 NM the aeroplane is 4.5 NM north of the planned flight path. What is the corrected heading to reach the arrival aerodrome directly?

- a) 18° to the right
- b) 9° to the right
- c) 6° to the right
- d) 12° to the right

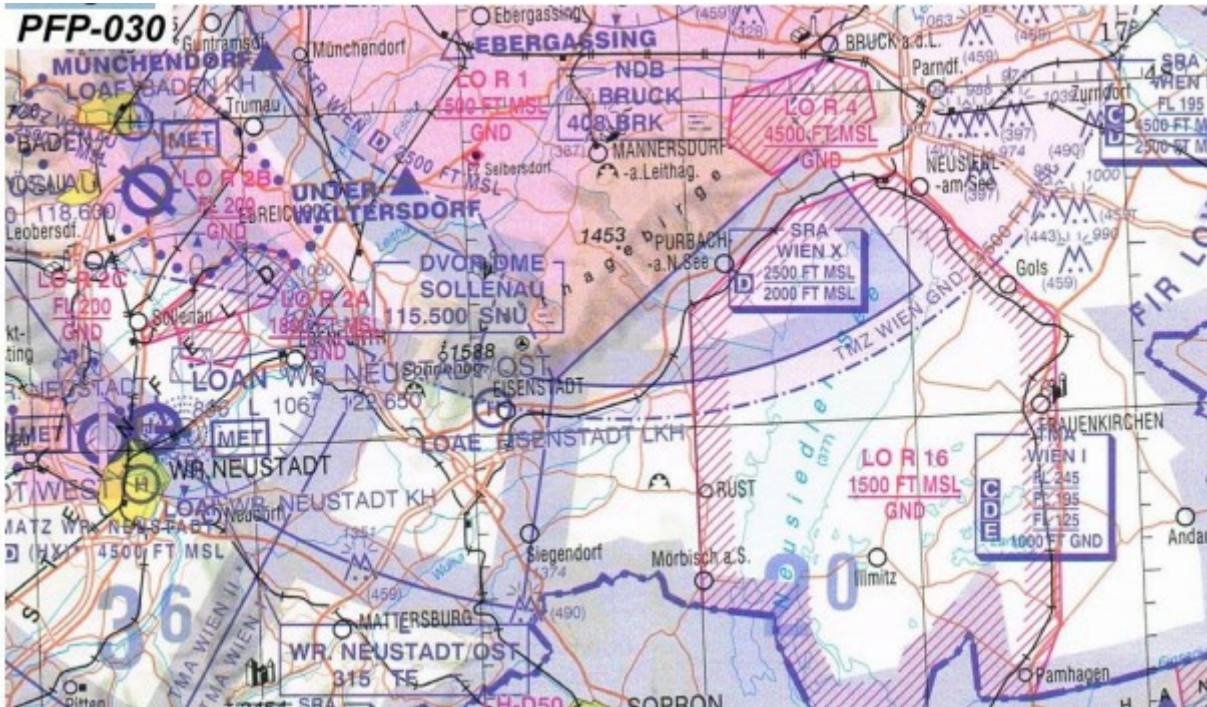
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11. The upper limit of LO R 4 equals... See annex (PFP-030) Siehe Anlage 2



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

12. What is the minimum flight visibility in airspace "C" for an aircraft operating under VFR at FL110?

- a) 1500 m
- b) 3000 m
- c) 8000 m
- d) 5000 m

13. The term "trigger temperature" is defined as the temperature which...

- a) Is reached by a thermal lift during ascend when formation of Cumulus clouds begins.
- b) Is the maximum temperature at ground level that can be reached without formation of a thunderstorm from a Cumulus cloud.
- c) Is the minimum temperature at ground level that has to be reached so formation of a thunderstorm from a Cumulus cloud can occur.
- d) Must be obtained at ground level so Cumulus clouds can be formed by thermal lifts.

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14. Given: TC: 183°; WCA: +011°; MH: 198°; CH: 200° What are the VAR and the DEV? (2,00 P.)

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

15. During airtow, in a turn the glider plane gets into an outward off-set position. What action should be taken by the glider pilot?

- a) Return glider plane to a position behind towing plane by a smaller curve radius using strong inputs on rudder pedals
- b) Take up same bank angle as towing plane and return glider plane to a position behind towing plane using rudder pedals
- c) Bring back glider plane to intended turning attitude using rudder and ailerons, extend spoiler flaps to reduce speed
- d) Initiate sideslip and let glider plane be pushed back to a position behind towing plane by increased drag

16. Wake turbulence on or near the runway

- a) Plowed field
- b) Glade with long dry grass
- c) Sports area in a village
- d) Harvested cornfield

17. 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.

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

- 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

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

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

20. The empty weight and the corresponding center of gravity (CG) of an aircraft are initially determined...

- a) By weighing.
- b) By calculation.
- c) For one aircraft of a type only, since all aircraft of the same type have the same mass and CG position
- d) Through data provided by the aircraft manufacturer.

21. 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

22. With decreasing air density the airflow speed increases at stall speed (TAS) and vice versa. How has a final approach to be conducted on a hot summer day?

- a) With increased speed indication (IAS)
- b) With unchanged speed indication (IAS)
- c) With decreased speed indication (IAS)
- d) With additional speed according POH

23. A flight is called a "visual flight", if the...

- a) Visibility in flight is more than 5 km.
- b) Flight is conducted under visual flight rules.
- c) Visibility in flight is more than 8 km.
- d) Flight is conducted in visual meteorological conditions.

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24. What is an indication for a macho attitude?

- a) Risky flight maneuvers to impress spectators on ground
- b) Comprehensive risk assessment when faced with unfamiliar situations
- c) Quick resignation in complex and critical situations
- d) Careful walkaround procedure

25. A transponder with the ability to send the current pressure level is a...

- a) Transponder approved for airspace "B".
- b) Mode C or S transponder.
- c) Pressure-decoder.
- d) Mode A transponder.

26. 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

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

- a) By a personal visit.
- b) Via telephone.
- c) Via radio communication.
- d) Via internet.

28. The majority of aviation accidents are caused by...

- a) Technical failure.
- b) Meteorological influences.
- c) Human failure.
- d) Geographical influences.

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29. The glide ratio of a sailplane can be improved by which measures?

- a) Higher airplane mass, thin airfoil, taped gaps between wing and fuselage
- b) Lower airplane mass, correct speed, retractable gear
- c) Cleaning, correct speed, retractable gear, taped gaps between wing and fuselage
- d) Forward C.G. position, correct speed, taped gaps between wing and fuselage

30. 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

31. What types of boundary layers can be found on an aerofoil?

- a) Laminar boundary layer along the complete upper surface with non-separated airflow
- b) Turbulent layer at the leading wing areas, laminar boundary layer at the trailing areas
- c) Turbulent boundary layer along the complete upper surface with separated airflow
- d) Laminar layer at the leading wing areas, turbulent boundary layer at the trailing areas

32. The total weight of an aeroplane is acting vertically through the...

- a) Stagnation point.
- b) Center of pressure.
- c) Neutral point.
- d) Center of gravity

33. What pressure pattern can be observed when a cold front is passing?

- a) Continually increasing pressure
- b) Shortly decreasing, thereafter increasing pressure
- c) Continually decreasing pressure
- d) Constant pressure pattern

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34. Which answer is correct concerning stress?

- a) Everybody reacts to stress in the same manner
- b) Stress and its different symptoms are irrelevant for flight safety
- c) Stress can occur if there seems to be no solution for a given problem
- d) Training and experience have no influence on the occurrence of stress

35. Which of the following options states the working principle of a vertical speed indicator?

- a) Measuring the present static air pressure and comparing it to the static air pressure inside a reservoir
- b) Measuring the vertical acceleration through the displacement of a gimbal-mounted mass
- c) Total air pressure is measured and compared to static pressure
- d) Static air pressure is measured and compared against a vacuum

36. 5500 m equal...

- a) 18000 ft.
- b) 30000 ft.
- c) 7500 ft.
- d) 10000 ft.

37. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of hyperventilation?

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

38. Air consists of oxygen, nitrogen and other gases. What is the approximate percentage of other gases?

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

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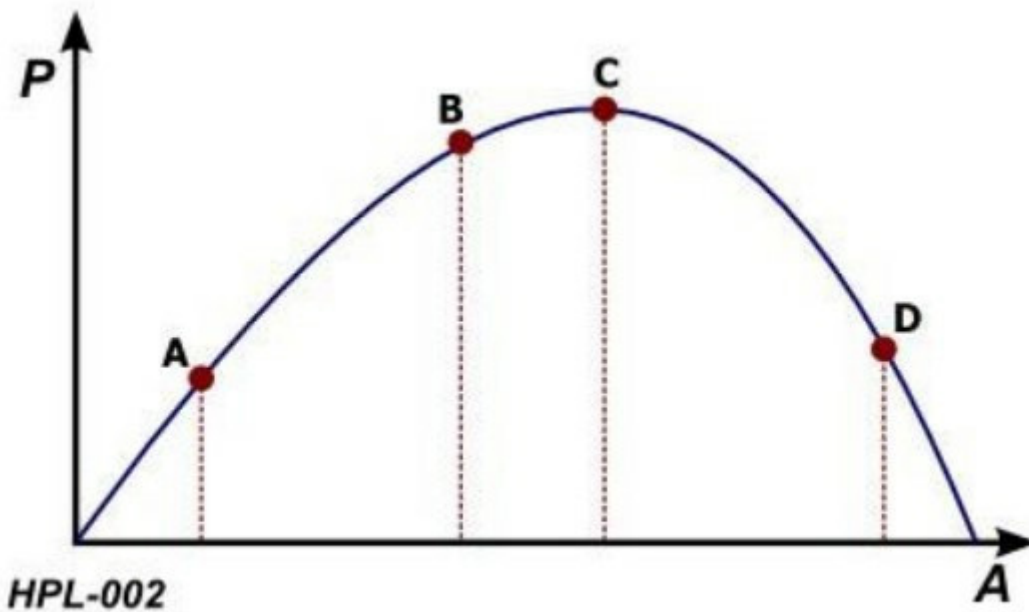


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39. What is the correct term for a message used for air traffic control?

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

40. At which point in the diagram will a pilot find himself to be overstrained? See figure (HPL-002) P = Performance A = Arousal / Stress Siehe Anlage 1



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

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

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 2, 4
- c) 1
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4

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42. After getting around a turning point, what should a glider pilot be prepared for? (2,00 P.)

- 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

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

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

44. 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

45. What is the difference between spin and spiral dive?

- a) Spin: stall at inner wing, speed increasing rapidly; Spiral dive: airflow at both wings, speed constant
- b) Spin: stall at inner wing, speed constant; Spiral dive: airflow at both wings, speed increasing rapidly
- c) Spin: stall at outer wing, speed constant; Spiral dive: airflow at both wings, speed increasing rapidly
- d) Spin: stall at outer wing, speed increasing rapidly; Spiral dive: airflow at both wings, speed constant

46. Which of the following conditions are most favourable for ice accretion?

- a) Temperatures between 0° C and -12° C, presence of supercooled water droplets (clouds)
- b) Temperatures below 0° C, strong wind, sky clear of clouds
- c) Temperatures between -20° C and -40° C, presence of ice crystals (Ci clouds)
- d) Temperatures between +10° C and -30° C, presence of hail (clouds)

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47. Off-field landing may be prone to accident when...

- a) The approach is conducted using distinct approach segments
- b) The decision is made above minimum safe altitude.
- c) The approach is conducted onto a harvested corn field.
- d) The decision to land off-field is made too late.

48. 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? (2,00 P.)

- 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

49. With respect to aircraft accident and incident investigation, what are the three categories regarding aircraft occurrences?

- a) Event Crash Disaster
- b) Event Serious event Accident
- c) Happening Event Serious event
- d) Incident Serious incident Accident

50. An aerodrome beacon (ABN) is a...

- 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.

51. 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.

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

53. Considering longitudinal stability, which C.G. position is most dangerous with a normal gliding plane?

- a) Position beyond the front C.G. limit
- b) Position too far aside permissable C.G. limits.
- c) Position far back within permissable C.G. limits
- d) Position beyond the rear C.G. limit

54. After reaching what height during winch launch the maximum pitch position can be taken?

- a) From approx. 50 m while maintaining a save speed for winch launch.
- b) From 15 m while reaching a speed of at least 90 km/h
- c) From 150 m or higher, when in case of cable break landing straight ahead is no longer possible
- d) Shortly after lift-off, provided a sufficiently strong headwind

55. 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?

- 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

56. When landing with tailwind, the pilot has to...

- a) Approach with normal speed and shallow angle.
- b) Compensate tailwind by sideslip.
- c) Increase approach speed.
- d) Land with gear retracted to shorten ground roll distance

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57. What is indicated by "buffeting" noticable at elevator stick?

- a) C.G. position too far ahead
- b) Glider plane very dirty
- c) Too slow, wing airflow stalled
- d) Too fast, turbulence bubbles hitting on aileron

58. Which phrase is to be used when a pilot wants the tower to know that he is ready for take-off?

- a) Ready for departure
- b) Request take-off
- c) Ready for start-up
- d) Ready

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

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

60. The term "moment" with regard to a mass and balance calculation is referred to as...

- a) Sum of a mass and a balance arm.
- b) Difference of a mass and a balance arm.
- c) Quotient of a mass and a balance arm.
- d) Product of a mass and a balance arm.

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

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

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62. Which abbreviation is used for the term "abeam"?

- a) ABB
- b) ABM
- c) ABE
- d) ABA

63. 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)

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

- 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

65. What has to be considered when overflying mountain ridges?

- a) Turbulences, reduce to minimum speed
- b) Do not overfly national parks
- c) Turbulences, therefore slightly increase speed
- d) Use circling birds to find thermal cells

66. The dry adiabatic lapse rate has a value of...

- a) 0,65° C / 100 m.
- b) 1,0° C / 100 m.
- c) 2° / 1000 ft.
- d) 0,6° C / 100 m.

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67. A heading of 285 degrees is correctly transmitted as...

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

68. Given: TC: 183°; WCA: +011°; MH: 198°; CH: 200° What are the TH and the DEV? (2,00 P.)

- a) TH: 172°. DEV: +002°.
- b) TH: 172°. DEV: -002°.
- c) TH: 194°. DEV: -002°.
- d) TH: 194°. DEV: +002°.

69. How does air temperatur change in ISA from MSL to approx. 10.000 m height?

- a) From +30° to -40°C
- b) From +20° to -40°C
- c) From -15° to 50°C
- d) From +15° to -50°C

70. Which factor shortens landing distance?

- a) Heavy rain
- b) High pressure altitude
- c) High density altitude
- d) Strong head wind

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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: _____		