Exam simulation

SPL - Sailplane Pilot Licence - Principles of Flight (Sailplane)

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. Exceeding the maximum allowed aircraft mass is...

a) Compensated by the pilot's control inputs
b) Only relevant if the excess is more than 10 %
c) Exceptionally permissible to avoid delays
d) Not permissible and essentially dangerous

02. When do you expect wind shear?

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

03. Primary fuselage structures of wood or metal planes are usually made up by what components?

a) Covers, stringers and forming parts
b) Frames and stringers
c) Girders, ribs and stringers
d) Ribs, frames and covers

04. Which factor can lead to human error?

a) Proper use of checklists
b) The bias to see what we expect to see
c) Double check of relevant actions
d) To be doubtful if something looks unclear or ambiguous

05. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "ARC"?

a) Airworthiness Recurring Control
b) Airspace Rulemaking Committee
c) Airworthiness Review Certificate
d) Airspace Restriction Criteria

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

a) Less than 300 NM

b) Less than 600 NM

c) More than 600 NM

d) More than 300 NM

07. Air traffic control service is conducted by which services?

a) ALR (alerting service) SAR (search and rescue service) TWR (aerodrome control service)

b) FIS (flight information service) AIS (aeronautical information service) AFS (aeronautical fixed telecommunication service)

c) APP (approach control service) ACC (area control service) FIS (flight information service)

d) TWR (aerodrome control service) APP (approach control service) ACC (area control service)

08. Which kinds of drag contribute to total drag?

a) Interference drag and parasite drag

b) Induced drag and parasite drag

c) Induced drag, form drag, skin-friction drag

d) Form drag, skin-friction drag, interference drag

09. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "SERA"?

a) Selective Radar Altimeter

b) Standardized European Rules of the Air

c) Standard European Routes of the Air

d) Specialized Radar Approach

10. What must be considered for cross-border flights?

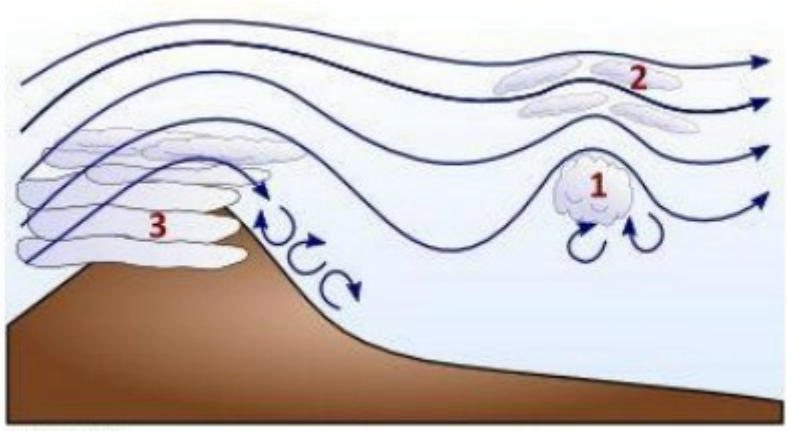
a) Transmission of hazard reports

b) Requires flight plans

c) Regular location messages

d) Approved exceptions

11. 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

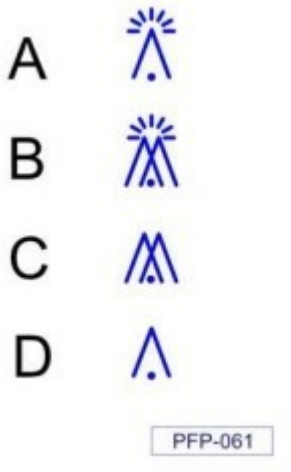
12. The shown NOTAM is valid until... A1024/25 A) LOWW B) 2505211200 C) 2505211400 E) STOCKERAU VOR STO 113.00 UNSERVICEABLE.

a) 13/10/2025 00:00 UTC
b) 21/05/2026 13:00 UTC
c) 21/05/2025 14:00 UTC
d) 13/05/2025 12:00 UTC

13. The empty weight and the corresponding centre 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.

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



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

15. 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?

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

16. The laminar boundary layer on the aerofoil is located between...

a) The stagnation point and the centre of pressure
b) The stagnation point and the transition point
c) The transition point and the separation point
d) The transition point and the centre of pressure

17. During thermal soaring, another sailplane is following close by. What should be done to avoid a collision?

a) You reduce speed to let the other sailplane fly by

b) You reduce bank to achieve a larger turn radius

c) You increase bank to be better seen from the other sailplane

d) You increase speed to achieve a position opposite in the circle

18. Which of the mentioned cockpit instruments is connected to the pitot tube?

a) Direct-reading compass

b) Altimeter

c) Vertical speed indicator

d) Airspeed indicator

19. 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

20. A flight level is a...

a) True altitude

b) Altitude above ground

c) Density altitude

d) Pressure altitude

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

a) Parasite drag

b) Main resistance

c) Induced drag

d) Total drag

22. Why is it not allowed to launch with the C.G. positioned beyond the aft limit?

a) Because rudder inputs may not be sufficient for controlling flight attitude
b) Because increased nose-down moment may not be compensated
c) Because structural limits may be exceeded
d) Because maximum permissible speed will be reduced significantly

23. What is a cause for the dip error on the direct-reading compass?

a) Acceleration of the aeroplane
b) Temperature variations
c) Deviation in the cockpit
d) Inclination of earth's magnetic field lines

24. 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

25. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "VMC"?

a) Variable meteorological conditions
b) Visual meteorological conditions
c) Instrument flight conditions
d) Visual flight rules

26. 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?

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)

27. What process results in the formation of "orographic fog" ("hill fog")?

a) Prolonged radiation during nights clear of clouds

b) Warm, moist air is moved across a hill or a mountain range

c) Evaporation from warm, moist ground area into very cold air

d) Cold, moist air mixes with warm, moist air

28. What cloud type does the picture show? See figure (MET-004).



a) Altocumulus
b) Cirrus
c) Cumulus
d) Stratus

29. What can be expected for the prevailing wind with isobars on a surface weather chart showing large distances?

a) Low pressure gradients resulting in low prevailing wind
b) Strong pressure gradients resulting in low prevailing wind
c) Strong pressure gradients resulting in strong prevailing wind
d) Low pressure gradients resulting in strong prevailing wind

30. The Pitot / static system is required to...

a) Prevent potential static buildup on the aircraft

b) Measure total and static air pressure

c) Prevent icing of the Pitot tube

d) Correct the reading of the airspeed indicator to zero when the aircraft is static on the ground

31. 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 navigational aid by ATC

32. 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 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.

33. Which of the following factors affects the reception of VHF transmissions?

a) Height of ionosphere

b) Altitude

c) Twilight error

d) Shoreline effect

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

a) Reduction

b) Coherence

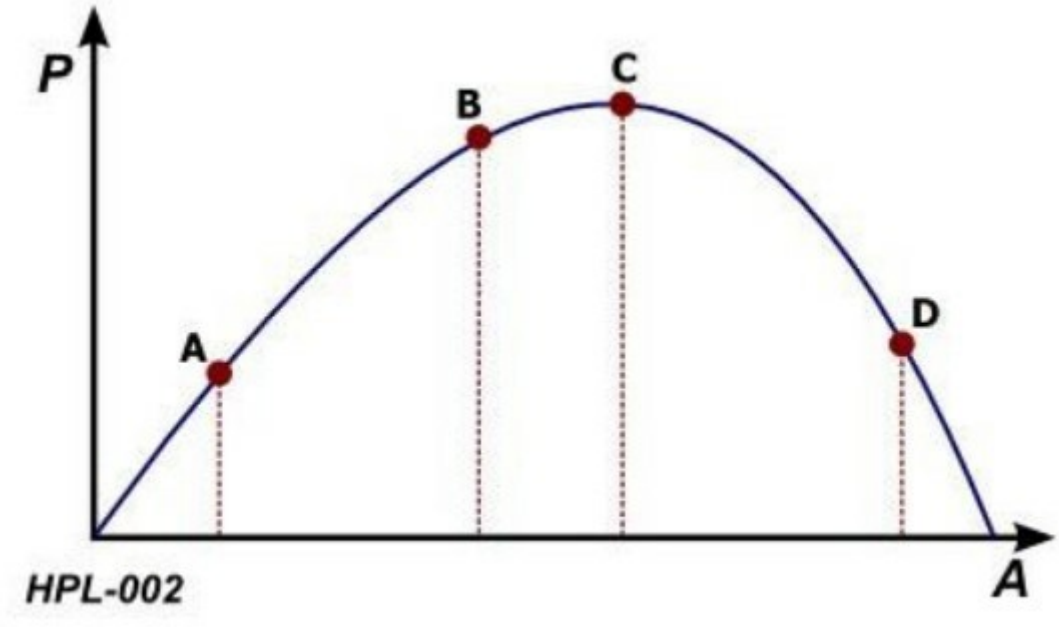
c) Virulence

d) Reflex

35. 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

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



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

37. What has to be considered for the speed during approach and landing?

a) Wind speed and weight
b) Altitude and weight
c) Wind speed and Altitude
d) Weight and wind speed

38. What phrase is used by a pilot if a transmission is to be answered with "no"?

a) Negative

b) No

c) Not

d) Finish

39. The pressure compensation between wing upper and lower surfaces 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

40. Which optical illusion might be caused by a runway with an upslope during the approach?

a) The pilot has the feeling that the approach is too low and therefore approaches the runway above the regular glide slope

b) The pilot has the feeling that the approach is too slow and speeds up above the normal approach speed

c) The pilot has the feeling that the approach is too fast and reduces the speed below the normal approach speed

d) The pilot has the feeling that the approach is too high and therefore descents below the regular glide slope

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

42. UTC is...

a) A zonal time

b) Local mean time at a specific point on Earth

c) An obligatory time used in aviation

d) A local time in Central Europe

43. Differential aileron deflection is used to...

a) Reduce wake turbulence
b) Avoid a stall at low angles of attack
c) Keep the adverse yaw low
d) Increase the rate of descent

44. What has to be expected with ice accretion on wings?

a) An increased stall speed
b) A decreased stall speed
c) Improved slow flight capabilities
d) Reduced friction drag

45. Which transponder code indicates a radio failure?

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

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

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

47. Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for hypoxia?

a) Blood donation
b) Smoking
c) Menstruation
d) Diving

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

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

49. 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

50. Which factor shortens landing distance?

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

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. Two aircraft of the same type, same grossweight and same configuration fly at different airspeeds. Which aircraft will cause more severe wake turbulence?

a) The aircraft flying at lower altitude
b) The aircraft flying at higher speed
c) The aircraft flying at higher altitude
d) The aircraft flying at slower speed

53. What visual flight conditions can be expected after the passage of a cold front?

a) Good visibility, formation of cumulus clouds with showers of rain or snow
b) Poor visibility, formation of overcast or ground-covering stratus clouds, snow
c) Scattered cloud layers, visibility more than 5 km, formation of shallow cumulus clouds
d) Medium visibility with lowering cloud bases, onset of prolonged precipitation

54. An aircraft is flying with a true airspeed (TAS) of 180 kt and a headwind component of 25 kt for 2 hours and 25 minutes. The distance flown equals...

a) 693 NM
b) 202 NM
c) 375 NM
d) 435 NM

55. 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

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

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

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

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

58. What clouds and weather may result from a humid and unstable air mass, that is pushed against a chain of mountains by the predominant wind and forced to rise?

a) Embedded CB with thunderstorms and showers of hail and/or rain.
b) Smooth, unstructured NS cloud with light drizzle or snow (during winter).
c) Thin Altostratus and Cirrostratus clouds with light and steady precipitation.
d) Overcast low stratus (high fog) with no precipitation.

59. 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 : 1000000
d) 1 : 150000

60. A frequency of 119.500 MHz is correctly transmitted as...

a) One one niner decimal five zero
b) One one niner decimal five zero zero
c) One one niner decimal five
d) One one niner thousand decimal five zero

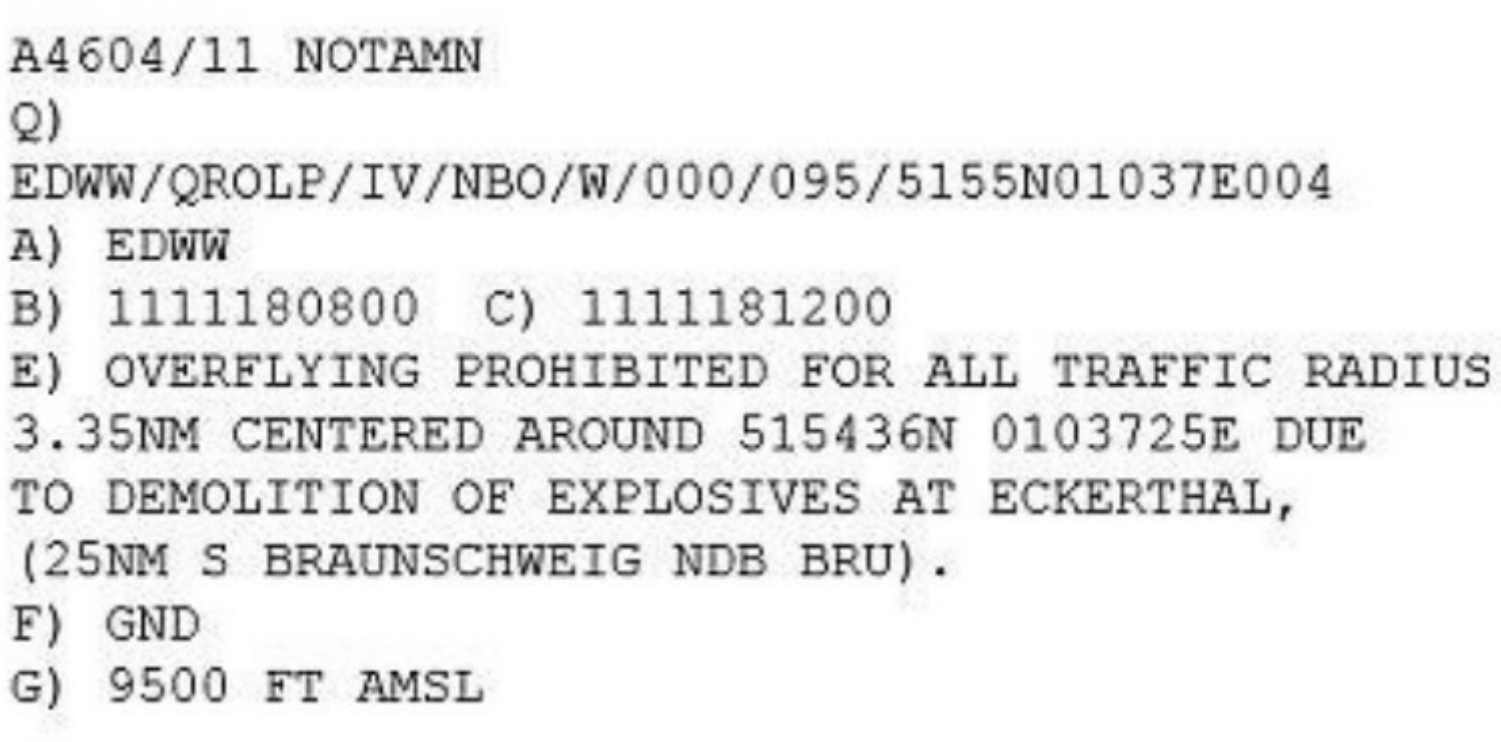
61. Which statement is correct with regard to the short-term memory?

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

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

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)

63. Up to which altitude is an overflight prohibited according to the NOTAM? See figure (PFP-024)



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

64. What phenomenon is referred to as "blue thermals"?

a) Thermals with less than 4/8 Cu coverage
b) Descending air between Cumulus clouds
c) Turbulence in the vicinity of Cumulonimbus clouds
d) Thermals without formation of Cu clouds

65. Trim masses or lead plates must be secured firmly when installed into a sailplane, 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

66. 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

67. How can a pilot confirm a search and rescue signal on ground in flight?

a) Push the rudder in both directions multiple times
b) Fly in a parabolic flight path multiple times
c) Rock the wings
d) Deploy and retract the landing flaps multiple times

68. What is meant by "inversion layer"?

a) An atmospheric layer where temperature increases with increasing height
b) An atmospheric layer where temperature decreases with increasing height
c) An atmospheric layer with constant temperature with increasing height
d) A boundary area between two other layers within the atmosphere

69. What engine design at a Touring Motor Glider (TMG) results in least drag?

a) Engine and propeller mounted fixed on the fuselage
b) Engine and propeller mounted stowable on the fuselage
c) Engine and propeller mounted fixed at the aircraft's nose
d) Engine and propeller mounted fixed at the horizontal stabilizer

70. A glider's trim lever is used to...

a) Reduce stick force on the elevator
b) Reduce stick force on the ailerons
c) Reduce stick force on the rudder
d) Reduce the adverse yaw

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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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