

# Simulazione di Esame

Performance and flight planning - PPL(A) English - Private Pilot License (Aircraft), 70 domande in 70 minuti!



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NOME ALLIEVO:

DATA & ORA:

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

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

## 02. Regarding the type of cloud, precipitation is classified as...

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- a) Light and heavy precipitation.
- b) Showers of snow and rain
- c) Prolonged rain and continuous rain.
- d) Rain and showers of rain.

## 03. What is the difference between primary and secondary radar?

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- a) The pulses of a primary radar are variably pulse-modulated, the pulses of a secondary radar are statically amplitude-modulated
- b) The pulses of a primary radar are variably amplitude-modulated, the pulses of a secondary radar are statically pulse-modulated
- c) The primary radar is displayed on a computer screen, the secondary radar on a radar strip
- d) The pulses of a primary radar are reflected by the aircraft's surface, the pulses of a secondary radar system are answered by a transponder

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

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

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**05. In comparison to the true airspeed in still air conditions, the TAS in a strong tailwind will be...**

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- a) The same for maximum range
- b) Significantly lower for maximum endurance
- c) Slightly lower for maximum range
- d) Slightly higher for maximum endurance

**06. How do lift and drag change when approaching a stall condition?**

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- a) Lift and drag decrease
- b) Lift and drag increase
- c) Lift decreases and drag increases
- d) Lift increases and drag decreases

**07. What is the function of the blood platelets (thrombocytes)?**

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

**08. The term QTE means...**

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- a) Magnetic bearing from the station to the aircraft.
- b) Magnetic bearing from the aircraft to the station
- c) True bearing from the station to the aircraft.
- d) True bearing from the aircraft to the station.

**09. QNE is the...**

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- a) Barometric pressure at a reference datum, typically the runway threshold of an airfield
- b) Magnetic bearing to a station.
- c) Barometric pressure adjusted to sea level, using the international standard atmosphere (ISA).
- d) Altitude above the reference pressure level 1013.25 hPa.

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## 10. UTC is...

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- a) A zonal time
- b) A local time in Central Europe.
- c) Local mean time at a specific point on Earth.
- d) An obligatory time used in aviation

## 11. Which pressure is sensed by the Pitot tube?

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

## 12. A heading of 285 degrees is correctly transmitted as...

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

## 13. What is the nature of the flight shown in the given ATC flight plan? See annex (PFP-051a) (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 19

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- a) Night flight under visual flight rules.
- b) Flight under instrument flight rules.
- c) Traffic pattern under visual flight rules.
- d) Border crossing flight.

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

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- a) Avoid take-off and landing during the passage of heavy showers or thunderstorms
- b) Avoid areas of precipitation, particularly during winter, and choose low flight altitudes
- c) Avoid take-offs and landings in mountainous terrain and stay in flat country whenever possible
- d) Avoid thermally active areas, particularly during summer, or stay below these areas

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## 15. When transmitter and receiver are moving towards each other...

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- a) The frequency varies, but the wavelength remains constant
- b) The perceived frequency equals the transmitted frequency
- c) The perceived frequency increases
- d) The perceived frequency decreases.

## 16. Given: True course from A to B: 250°. Ground distance: 210 NM. TAS: 130 kt. Headwind component: 15 kt. Estimated time of departure (ETD): 0915 UTC. The estimated time of arrival (ETA) is...

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- a) 1115 UTC
- b) 1105 UTC.
- c) 1005 UTC
- d) 1052 UTC

## 17. Which area is suitable for an off-field landing?

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

## 18. What cloud type does the picture show? See figure (MET-004).Siehe Anlage 3

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

## 19. What happens during oil filter clogging?

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- a) A bypass valve opens thus enabling the circulation to continue, debris will be filtered by an alternate filter
- b) The oil circulation will end after 15 minutes so that a proper engine run will not be guaranteed
- c) A bypass valve opens thus enabling the circulation to continue, debris will not be filtered
- d) The oil circulation will end after 30 minutes so that a proper engine run will not be guaranteed

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**20. The red marking at the end of the yellow arc (5) indicates which airspeed? See figure (PFP-008) (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 8**

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- a) VNO: Maximum speed for normal operations
- b) VFE: Maximum flap extended speed
- c) VS1: Stall speed with flaps up
- d) VNE: Never-exceed speed

**21. An emergency landing is a landing...**

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- a) Conducted without power from the engine.
- b) Conducted in an attempt to keep up safety regarding an aircraft and its occupants.
- c) Conducted with the flaps retracted.
- d) Conducted in response to circumstances forcing the aircraft to land

**22. In what different ways can a risk be handled appropriately?**

---

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

**23. How is an air mass described when moving to Central Europe via the Russian continent during winter?**

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- a) Maritime tropical air
- b) Continental tropical air
- c) Continental polar air
- d) Maritime polar air

**24. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of hyperventilaton?**

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

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## 25. Baggage and cargo must be properly stowed and fastened, otherwise a shift of the cargo may cause...

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- a) Continuous attitudes which can be corrected by the pilot using the flight controls.
- b) Structural damage, angle of attack stability, velocity stability
- c) Uncontrollable attitudes, structural damage, risk of injuries.
- d) Calculable instability if the C.G. is shifting by less than 10 %.

## 26. Which process may result in an inversion layer at about 5000 ft (1500 m) height?

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- a) Intensive sunlight insolation during a warm summer day
- b) Widespread descending air within a high pressure area
- c) Ground cooling by radiation during the night
- d) Advection of cool air in the upper troposphere

## 27. What happens to the true airspeed at a constant indicated airspeed during a climb?

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- a) It decreases
- b) It increases
- c) It remains constant below 5000 ft
- d) It remains constant above 5000 ft

## 28. The airspeed indicator is unservicable. The airplane may only be operated...

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- a) When the airspeed indicator is fully functional again.
- b) When a GPS with speed indication is used during flight.
- c) If no maintenance organisation is around
- d) If only airfield patterns are flown.

## 29. A pilot receives a QDR of 135° from the VDF ground station. Where is the aircraft located in relation to the ground station?

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- a) Northwest
- b) Southeast
- c) Southwest
- d) Northeast

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## 30. Flying with speeds higher than the never-exceed-speed (vNE) may result in...

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- a) Too high total pressure resulting in an unusable airspeed indicator.
- b) Flutter and mechanically damaging the wings.
- c) An increased lift-to-drag ratio and a better glide angle
- d) Reduced drag with increased control forces

## 31. Calculated take-off mass = 2300 lbs, calculated CG = 95.75 in, fuel burn = 170 lbs on station 87.00 in. Where is the CG situated after the landing?

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- a) 97.39 in
- b) 96.45 in
- c) 94.11 in
- d) 96.57 in

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

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

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

---

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

## 34. Which information from a ground station does not require readback?

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- a) Runway in use
- b) Wind
- c) SSR-Code
- d) Altitude

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**35. A light aircraft intends to land behind a commercial airliner belonging to wake turbulence category "medium" or "heavy" on a long runway. How can the wake turbulence of the commercial aircraft be avoided?**

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- a) By making a steep approach and a long landing, touching down behind the touchdown point of the airliner's nose gear
- b) By making a steep approach and a very short landing. The light aircraft should be able to stop before reaching the airliner's touchdown point
- c) By making a shallow approach and a long landing, touching down behind the touchdown point of the airliner's nose gear
- d) By making a shallow approach and a very short landing. The light aircraft should be able to stop before reaching the airliner's touchdown point

**36. How should departures near villages be carried out?**

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- a) Slow with a low propeller rotation speed
- b) Low and fast between the villages
- c) Climb and changes in direction should be done as slow as possible
- d) Villages should be circumnavigated and crossed in a sufficient altitude

**37. How does the pilot prepare for a VFR flight over a large distance of water, when it is unlikely that land can be reached in case of an engine failure?**

---

- a) File a flight plan including the exact way-points
- b) Be prepared to fly with transponder only
- c) Carry life vests or a life raft for all occupants.
- d) Maintain continuous radio contact with ATC.

**38. The stall warning will be activated just before reaching which speed?**

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- a) VNE
- b) VS
- c) VX
- d) VR

**39. During an approach the aeroplane experiences a windshear with a decreasing tailwind. 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 higher, IAS decreases
- b) Path is higher, IAS increases
- c) Path is lower, IAS decreases
- d) Path is lower, IAS increases



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## 40. Visual illusions are mostly caused by...

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- a) Rapid eye movements.
- b) Misinterpretation of the brain.
- c) Colour blindness.
- d) Binocular vision.

## 41. The VFR semicircular rules are based on the...

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- a) True course (TC).
- b) Magnetic heading (MH)
- c) Magnetic course (MC).
- d) True heading (TH).

## 42. How should a landing on a contaminated runway be conducted if it proves to be inevitable?

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- a) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use minimum flaps, touch down softly with positive pitch and minimum speed, do not apply brakes
- b) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use maximum flaps, touch down with negative pitch and minimum speed, brake carefully
- c) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use maximum flaps, touch down firmly with minimum speed, brake carefully
- d) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use minimum flaps, touch down softly with minimum speed, do not apply brakes

## 43. Above the friction layer, with a prevailing pressure gradient, the wind direction is...

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- a) Perpendicular to the isohypses
- b) At an angle of 30° to the isobars towards low pressure.
- c) Parallel to the isobars.
- d) Perpendicular to the isobars.

## 44. What are the primary and the secondary effects of a rudder input to the left?

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

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**45. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "ARC"?**

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

**46. Which abbreviation is used for the term "visual flight rules"?**

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- a) VFS
- b) VFR
- c) VRU
- d) VMC

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

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

**48. Given the following data for a VFR flight: Trip fuel = 70 US gallons Contingency fuel = 5% of trip fuel. Alternate and final reserve fuel = 20 US gallons Usable fuel at take-off = 90 US gallons After half of the distance you read that you have consumed 30 US gallons. Assume that fuel flow remains unchanged. Which statement is correct?**

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- a) The remaining fuel is insufficient for a landing at destination with alternate and final reserve fuel remaining.
- b) Upon landing 30.0 US gallons will remain in addition to alternate and final reserve fuel.
- c) Upon landing 10.0 US gallons will remain in addition to alternate and final reserve fuel.
- d) Upon landing a total of 10.0 US gallons will remain

**49. The range of NDBs transmitting in the medium frequency range is greatest...**

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- a) Before midday.
- b) At night.
- c) On midday
- d) In the daytime.

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**50. Which tail assembly is shown in the attachment? See figure (AGK-003) (1,00 P.) Siehe Anlage 2**

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- a) V-tail
- b) T-tail
- c) Fuselage-mounted tail
- d) Cruciform tail

**51. Stability around which axis is mainly influenced by the center of gravity's longitudinal position?**

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- a) Vertical axis
- b) Longitudinal axis
- c) Gravity axis
- d) Lateral axis

**52. The "spread" is defined as...**

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- a) Relation of actual to maximum possible humidity of air.
- b) Maximum amount of water vapour that can be contained in air.
- c) Difference between dew point and condensation point.
- d) Difference between actual temperature and dew point.

**53. Where does the inclination reach its lowest value?**

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- a) At the magnetic equator
- b) At the magnetic poles
- c) At the geographic equator
- d) At the geographic poles

**54. What is the correct frequency for an initial distress message?**

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- a) Emergency frequency
- b) Current frequency
- c) FIS frequency
- d) Radar frequency

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**55. The differenz between indicated DME slant range and horizontal distance from the DME station increases...**

---

- a) When circling around the DME station
- b) When descending
- c) When departing the DME station
- d) When approaching the DME station

**56. An ATIS is valid for...**

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- a) 10 minutes
- b) 45 minutes.
- c) 60 minutes.
- d) 30 minutes

**57. 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 32 min
- b) 0 h 50 min
- c) 1 h 12 min
- d) 2 h 11 min

**58. What kind of reduction in visibility is not very sensitive to changes in temperature?**

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- b) Patches of fog (BCFG)
- c) Radiation fog (FG)
- d) Mist (BR)

**59. Where does the condensation water converge in the tank?**

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- a) It floats on the fuel
- b) It floats on the fuel
- c) At the lowest position
- d) It is mixed with the fuel

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**60. Which equipment is needed on board of an aircraft to receive signals from a non directional beacon (NDB)?**

---

- a) Course deviation indicator (CDI)
- b) Horizontal situation indicator (HSI)
- c) Automatic direction finder (ADF)
- d) Secondary surveillance radar (SSR)

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

---

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

**62. The static pressure of gases work...**

---

- a) Only vertical to the flow direction.
- b) Only in the direction of the total pressure.
- c) In all directions.
- d) Only in flow direction

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

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

**64. What is the meaning of a flashing red light signal at a controlled aerodrome directed to an aircraft on ground?**

---

- a) Cleared for take-off
- b) Cleared to taxi
- c) Immediately taxi clear of runway in use
- d) Return to starting point

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**65. Given: QDM: 248° VAR: 10° W The QTE is...**

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- a) 238°.
- b) 078°
- c) 058°.
- d) 258°.

**66. The required data for a mass and balance calculation including masses and balance arms can be found in the...**

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- a) Performance section of the pilot's operating handbook of this particular aircraft
- b) Mass and balance section of the pilot's operating handbook of this particular aircraft
- c) Documentation of the annual inspection.
- d) Certificate of airworthiness.

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

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

**68. The vertical speed indicator measures the difference of pressure between...**

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- a) The present total pressure and the total pressure of a previous moment.
- b) The present dynamic pressure and the dynamic pressure of a previous moment
- c) The present dynamic pressure and the static pressure of a previous moment.
- d) The present static pressure and the static pressure of a previous moment

**69. What is the meaning of a flashing green light signal at a controlled aerodrome directed to an aircraft on ground?**

---

- a) Cleared to taxi
- b) Return to starting point
- c) Land at this airport and proceed to the apron
- d) Cleared for take-off

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**70. An aircraft is flying from 'A' to 'B' (distance 220 NM) at an average ground speed (GS) of 120 kt. It departs 'A' at 1200 UTC. After 70 NM along the course from 'A', the aircraft is 5 min ahead of the planned schedule. Using the actual GS, what is the revised estimated time of arrival (ETA) at B?**

---

- a) 1335 UTC
- b) 1340 UTC
- c) 1345 UTC
- d) 1330 UTC

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## Schema Risposte

Confronta le risposte fornite con il seguente schema e segna il tuo punteggio!

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