

### **Part-FCL Question Bank**

## SPL

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(Excerpt)

# 80 – Aircraft General Knowledge

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### 1 Which levers in a glider's cockpit are indicated by the colors red, blue and green?

### Levers for usage of ... (1,00 P.)

- gear, speed brakes and elevator trim tab.
- □ speed brakes, cable release and elevator trim.
- □ speed brakes, cabin hood lock and gear.
- ☑ cabin hood release, speed brakes, elevator trim.

### 2 The thickness of the wing is defined as the distance between the lower and the upper side of the wing at the... (1,00 P.)

- □ thinnest part of the wing.
- most inner part of the wing.
- $\square$  thickest part of the wing.
- □ most outer part of the wing.

### 3 How is referred to a tubular steel construction with a non self-supporting skin? (1,00 P.)

- Grid construction
- □ Honeycomb structure
- □ Monocoque construction
- □ Semi-monocoque construction.

### 4 Primary fuselage structures of wood or metal planes are usually made up by what components? (1,00 P.)

- □ Covers, stringers and forming parts
- ☑ Frames and stringer
- □ Girders, rips and stringers
- □ Rips, frames and covers

### 5 A construction made of frames and stringer with a supporting skin is called... (1,00 P.)

- □ Honeycomb structure.
- □ Wood- or mixed construction.
- Semi-monocoque construction.
- □ Grid construction.

### 6 What are the major components of an aircraft's tail? (1,00 P.)

- □ Rudder and ailerons
- □ Steering wheel and pedals
- Horizontal tail and vertical tail
- □ Ailerons and elevator

### 7 The sandwich structure consists of two... (1,00 P.)

- thick layers and a light core material.
- thick layers and a heavy core material.
- $\square$  thin layers and a light core material.
- thin layers and a heavy core material.

8 Which constructional elements give the wing its profile shape? (1,00 P.)

- ☑ Rips
- □ Planking
- 🗆 Tip
- □ Spar

### 9 The load factor "n" describes the relationship between... (1,00 P.)

- □ weight and thrust.
- $\Box$  drag and lift.
- $\square$  lift and weight.
- □ thrust and drag.

### 10 Which are the advantages of sandwich structures? (1,00 P.)

- ☑ Low weight, high stiffness, high stability, and high strength
- High temperature durability and low weight
- High strength and good formability
- Good formability and high temperature durability

### 11 Which of the stated materials shows the highest strength? (1,00 P.)

- □ Magnesium
- ☑ Carbon fiber re-inforced plastic
- □ Aluminium
- □ Wood

### 12 A glider's trim lever is used to... (1,00 P.)

- $\square$  reduce stick force on the elevator.
- reduce stick force on the ailerons.
- reduce stick force on the rudder.
- □ reduce the adverse yaw.

### 13 The fuselage structure may be damaged by... (1,00 P.)

- airspeed decreasing below a certain value.
- neutralizing stick forces according to actual flight state.
- $\square$  exceeding the manoeuvering speed in heavy gusts.
- stall after exceeding the maximum angle of attack.

### 14 About how many axes does an aircraft move and how are these axes called? (1,00 P.)

- 3; vertical axis, lateral axis, longitudinal axis
- 4; vertical axis, lateral axis, longitudinal axis, axis of speed
- □ 3; x-axis, y-axis, z-axis
- 4; optical axis, imaginary axis, sagged axis, axis of evil

### 15 A movement around the longitudinal axis is primarily initiated by the... (1,00 P.)

- □ elevator.
- ☑ ailerons.
- □ trim tab.
- □ rudder.

### 16 How are the flight controls on a small single-engine piston aircraft normally controlled and actuated? (1,00 P.)

- Manually through rods and control cables
- □ Hydraulically through hydraulic pumps and actuators
- □ Electrically through fly-by-wire
- Power-assisted through hydraulic pumps or electric motors

### 17 What are the primary and the secondary effects of a rudder input to the left? (1,00 P.)

- Primary: yaw to the right Secondary: roll to the left
- Primary: yaw to the left Secondary: roll to the left
- Primary: yaw to the right
  Secondary: roll to the right
- Secondary: roll to the right
- Primary: yaw to the left
  Secondary: roll to the right

### 18 What is the effect of pulling the control yoke or stick backwards? (1,00 P.)

- The aircraft's tail will produce an decreased upward force, causing the aircraft's nose to drop
- The aircraft's tail will produce an increased upward force, causing the aircraft's nose to rise
- The aircraft's tail will produce an increased downward force, causing the aircraft's nose to drop
- The aircraft's tail will produce an increased downward force, causing the aircraft's nose to rise

### 19 Which of the following options states all primary flight controls of an aircraft? (1,00 P.)

- □ Flaps, slats, speedbrakes
- Elevator, rudder, aileron, trim tabs, high-lift wing devices, power controls
- Elevator, rudder, aileron
- All movable parts on the aircraft which aid in controlling the aircraft

### 20 What is the purpose of the secondary flight controls? (1,00 P.)

- ☑ To improve the performance characteristics of an aircraft and relieve the pilot of excessive control forces
- To improve the turn characteristics of an aircraft in the low speed regime during approach and landing
- To enable the pilot to control the aircraft's movements about its three axes
- To constitute a backup system for the primary flight controls

### 21 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? (1,00 P.)

- □ The trim tab moves up, the elevator moves down
- $\blacksquare$  The trim tab moves down, the elevator moves up
- □ The trim tab moves up, the elevator moves up
- □ The trim tab moves down, the elevator moves down

### 22 When trimming an aircraft nose up, in which direction does the trim tab move? (1,00 P.)

- ☑ It moves down
- □ In direction of rudder deflection
- □ It moves up
- Depends on CG position

### 23 The trim is used to... (1,00 P.)

- adapt the control force.
- increase adverse yaw.
- □ move the centre of gravity.
- □ lock control elements.

### 24 The Pitot / static system is required to... (1,00 P.)

- prevent potential static buildup on the aircraft.
- ☑ measure total and static air pressure.
- prevent icing of the Pitot tube.
- correct the reading of the airspeed indicator to zero when the aircraft is static on the ground.

### 25 Which pressure is sensed by the Pitot tube? (1,00 P.)

- Dynamic air pressure
- □ Cabin air pressure
- ☑ Total air pressure
- □ Static air pressure

### 26 QFE is the... (1,00 P.)

- altitude above the reference pressure level 1013.25 hPa.
- magnetic bearing to a station.
- barometric pressure adjusted to sea level, using the international standard atmosphere (ISA).
- barometric pressure at a reference datum, typically the runway threshold of an airfield.

### 27 Which is the purpose of the altimeter subscale? (1,00 P.)

- To correct the altimeter reading for system errors
- ☑ To reference the altimeter reading to a predetermined level such as mean sea level, aerodrome level or pressure level 1013.25 hPa
- To set the reference level for the altitude decoder of the transponder
- To adjust the altimeter reading for non-standard temperature

### 28 In which way may an altimeter subscale which is set to an incorrect QNH lead to an incorrect altimeter reading? (1,00 P.)

- If the subscale is set to a higher than actual pressure, the indication is too high. This may lead to much closer proximity to the ground than intended
- □ If the subscale is set to a lower than actual pressure, the indication is too low. This may lead to much closer proximity to the ground than intended
- □ If the subscale is set to a higher than actual pressure, the indication is too low. This may lead to much greater heights above the ground than intended
- □ If the subscale is set to a lower than actual pressure, the indication is too high. This may lead to much closer proximity to the ground than intended

### 29 Lower-than-standard temperature may lead to... (1,00 P.)

- $\square$  an altitude indication which is too high.
- $\Box$  an altitude indication which is too low.
- a correct altitude indication as long as the altimeter subscale is set to correct for non-standard temperature.
- a blockage of the Pitot tube by ice, freezing the altimeter indication to its present value.

### 30 A flight level is a... (1,00 P.)

- □ true altitude.
- □ altitude above ground.
- □ density altitude.
- pressure altitude.

### 31 A true altitude is... (1,00 P.)

- a height above ground level corrected for non-standard temperature.
- a height above ground level corrected for non-standard pressure.
- an altitude above mean sea level corrected for non-standard temperature.
- a pressure altitude corrected for non-standard temperature.

### 32 During a flight in colder-than-ISA air the indicated altitude is... (1,00 P.)

- $\square$  higher than the true altitude.
- $\Box$  eqal to the true altitude.
- $\Box$  equal to the standard altitude.
- □ lower than the true altitude.

### 33 During a flight in an air mass with a temperature equal to ISA and the QNH set correctly,

### the indicated altitude is... (1,00 P.)

- □ lower than the true altitude.
- $\Box$  equal to the standard atmosphere.
- □ higher than the true altitude.
- $\square$  equal to the true altitude.

### 34 Which instrument can be affected by the hysteresis error? (1,00 P.)

- □ Direct reading compass
- □ Tachometer
- Vertical speed indicator
- ☑ Altimeter

### 35 The measurement of altitude is based on the change of the... (1,00 P.)

- ☑ static pressure.
- dynamic pressure.
- □ total pressure.
- differential pressure.

### 36 Which of the following options states the working principle of a vertical speed indicator? (1,00 P.)

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

### 37 The vertical speed indicator measures the difference of pressure between... (1,00 P.)

- the present dynamic pressure and the dynamic pressure of a previous moment.
- the present total pressure and the total pressure of a previous moment.
- the present dynamic pressure and the static pressure of a previous moment.
- the present static pressure and the static pressure of a previous moment.

### 38 An aircraft cruises on a heading of 180° with a true airspeed of 100 kt. The wind comes from 180° with 30 kt.

### Neglecting instrument and position errors, which will be the approximate reading of the airspeed indicator? (1,00 P.)

- □ 130 kt
- ☑ 100 kt
- □ 30 kt
- □ 70 kt

### 39 Which of the following states the working principle of an airspeed indicator? (1,00 P.)

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

### 40 What values are usually marked with a red line on instrument displays? (1,00 P.)

- Operational limits
- □ Caution areas
- Operational areas
- □ Recommended areas

### 41 What is necessary for the determination of speed (IAS) by the airspeed indicator? (1,00 P.)

- The difference between the total pressure and the dynamic pressure
- □ The difference between the dynamic pressure and the static pressure
- The difference between the standard pressure and the total pressure
- ☑ The difference betweeen the total pressure and the static pressure

### 42 What is the meaning of the red range on the airspeed indicator? (1,00 P.)

- Speed which must not be exceeded regardless of circumstances
- □ Speed which must not be exceeded within bumpy air
- □ Speed which must not be exceeded with flaps extended
- □ Speed which must not be exceeded in turns with more than 45° bank

### 43 The compass error caused by the aircraft's magnetic field is called... (1,00 P.)

- □ inclination.
- variation.
- deviation.
- □ declination.

### 44 The indication of a magnetic compass deviates from magnetic north direction due to what errors? (1,00 P.)

- □ Inclination and declination of the earth's magnetic field
- □ Gravity and magnetism
- Deviation, turning and acceleration errors
- □ Variation, turning and acceleration errors

45 Which of the mentioned cockpit instruments is connected to the pitot tube? (1,00 P.)

- □ Direct-reading compass
- □ Altimeter
- Vertical speed indicator
- Airspeed indicator

46 An aircraft in the northern hemisphere intends to turn on the shortest way from a heading of 270° to a heading of 360°.

At approximately which indication of the magnetic compass should the turn be terminated? (1,00 P.)

- □ 270°
- □ 030°
- □ 360°
- ☑ 330°

47 Which cockpit instruments are connected to the static port? (1,00 P.)

- Airspeed indicator, direct-reading compass, slip indicator
- Airspeed indicator, altimeter, direct-reading compass
- □ Altimeter, slip indicator, navigational computer
- Altimeter, vertical speed indicator, airspeed indicator
- 48 An aircraft in the northern hemisphere intends to turn on the shortest way from a heading of 360° to a heading of 270°.

At approximately which indication of the magnetic compass should the turn be terminated? (1,00 P.)

- □ 360°
- ☑ 270°
- □ 240°
- □ 300°

### 49 The term "static pressure" is defined as pressure... (1,00 P.)

- inside the airplane cabin.
- $\square$  of undisturbed airflow.
- resulting from orderly flow of air particles.
- □ sensed by the pitot tube.

### 50 An aircraft in the northern hemisphere intends to turn on the shortest way from a heading of 030° to a heading of 180°.

At approximately which indicated magnetic heading should the turn be terminated? (1,00 P.)

- □ 150°.
- □ 180°.
- □ 360°.
- ☑ 210°.

### 51 What does the dynamic pressure depend directly on? (1,00 P.)

- □ Lift- and drag coefficient
- Air density and airflow speed squared
- □ Air density and lift coefficient
- □ Air pressure and air temperature

### 52 What is a cause for the dip error on the direct-reading compass? (1,00 P.)

- □ Acceleration of the airplane
- □ Temperature variations
- Deviation in the cockpit
- ☑ Inclination of earth's magnetic field lines

### 53 The airspeed indicator is unservicable.

### The airplane may only be operated... (1,00 P.)

- if no maintenance organisation is around.
- if only airfield patterns are flown.
- $\square$  when the airspeed indicator is fully functional again.
- when a GPS with speed indication is used during flight.

54 The Caution Area is marked on an airspeed indicator by what color? (1,00 P.)

- □ Red
- □ Green
- □ White
- ☑ Yellow

55 What difference in altitude is shown by an altimeter, if the reference pressure scale setting is changed from 1000 hPa to 1010 hPa? (1,00 P.)

- □ Zero
- □ 80 m less than before
- Ø 80 m more than before
- Values depending on QNH
- 56 When is it necessary to adjust the pressure in the reference scale of an alitimeter? (1,00 P.)
  - □ After maintance has been finished
  - Every day before the first flight
  - □ Once a month before flight operation
  - Before every flight and during cross country flights

### 57 The altimeter's reference scale is set to airfield pressure (QFE).

### What indication is shown during the flight? (1,00 P.)

- □ Altitude above MSL
- ☑ Height above airfield
- Airfield elevation
- Pressure altitude

### 58 A vertical speed indicator connected to a too big equalizing tank results in... (1,00 P.)

- □ mechanical overload
- no indication
- indication too low
- indication too high

### 59 A vertical speed indicator measures the difference between... (1,00 P.)

- total pressure and static pressure.
- □ dynamic pressure and total pressure.
- $\square$  instantaneous static pressure and previous static pressure.
- instantaneous total pressure and previous total pressure.

### 60 An energy-compensated vertical speed inicator (VSI) shows during stationary glide the vertical speed... (1,00 P.)

- □ of the glider through surrounding air.
- $\square$  of the airmass flown through.
- of the glider plus movement of the air.
- of the glider minus movement of the air.

### 61 The term "inclination" is defined as... (1,00 P.)

- deviation induced by electrical fields.
- angle between magnetic and true north.
- angle between earth's magnetic field lines and horizontal plane.
- angle between airplane's longitudinal axis and true north.

### 62 During a right turn, the yaw string is drawn to the left from center position.

### By what rudder input can the string be centered again? (1,00 P.)

- Less bank, less rudder in turn direction
- ☑ Less bank, more rudder in turn direction
- □ More bank, less rudder in turn direction
- □ More bank, more rudder in turn direction

### 63 During a left turn, the yaw string is drawn to the left from center position.

### By what rudder input can the string be centered again? (1,00 P.)

- More bank, less rudder in turn direction
- Less bank, more rudder in turn direction
- □ Less bank, less rudder in turn direction
- □ More bank, more rudder in turn direction

### 64 What kind of defect results in loss of airworthiness of an airplane? (1,00 P.)

- Dirty wing leading edge
- Crack in the cabin hood plastic
- □ Scratch on the outer painting
- ☑ Damage to load-bearing parts

### 65 The mass loaded on the plane is lower than the minimum load required by the load sheet.

#### What action has to be taken? (1,00 P.)

- □ Trim aircraft to "pitch down"
- □ Change pilot seat position
- □ Change incident angle of elevator
- ☑ Load ballast weight up to minimum load

### 66 Water ballast increases wing load by 40%.

By what percentage does the minimum speed of the glider plane increase? (1,00 P.)

- □ 100%
- □ 40%
- □ 200%
- ☑ 18%
- 67 The maximium load according load sheet has been exceeded.

### What action has to be taken? (1,00 P.)

- □ Increase speed by 15%
- Reduce load
- □ Trim "pitch-down"
- □ Trim "pitch-up"

### 68 With decreasing air density the airflow speed increases at stall speed (TAS) and vice verca.

How has a final approach to be conducted on a hot summer day? (1,00 P.)

- □ With increased speed indication (IAS)
- ☑ With unchanged speed indication (IAS)
- □ With decreased speed indication (IAS)
- □ With additional speed according POH

### 69 What is referred to as torsion-stiffed leading edge? (1,00 P.)

- The part of the main cross-beam to support torsion forces.
- □ Special shape of the leading edge.
- The point where the torsion moment on a wing begins to decrease.
- Both-side planked leading edge (from edge to cross-beam) to support torsion forces.

### 70 What is the purpose of winglets? (1,00 P.)

- □ To increase efficiency of aspect ratio.
- Reduction of induced drag.
- □ Increase gliging performance at high speed.
- □ Increase of lift and turning manoeuvering capabilities.

### 71 What engines are commonly used with Touring Motor Gliders (TMG)? (1,00 P.)

- □ 2 plate Wankel
- □ 2 Cylinder Diesel
- □ 4 Cylinder 2 stroke
- ☑ 4 Cylinder; 4 stroke

### 72 What is the meaning of the yellow arc on the airspeed indicator? (1,00 P.)

- □ Cautious use of flaps or brakes to avoid overload.
- □ Speed for best glide can be found in this area.
- Flight only in calm weather with no gusts to avoid overload.
- Optimum speed while being towed behind aircraft.

### 73 Airspeed indicator, altimeter and vertical speed indicator all show incorrect indications at the same time.

### What error can be the cause? (1,00 P.)

- Blocking of static pressure lines.
- □ Leakage in compensation vessel.
- Blocking of pitot tube.
- □ Failure of the electrical system.

### 74 Information about maxmimum allowed airspeeds can be found where? (1,00 P.)

- airspeed indicator, cockpit panel and AIP part ENR
- D POH, approach chart, vertical speed indicator
- POH and posting in briefing room
- POH, Cockpit panel, airspeed indicator