Flying Midterm Results

Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this quiz: **33** out of 33
Submitted Oct 5, 2017 at 7:10pm
This attempt took 19 minutes.

Question 1

1 / 1 pts

Another name for a thunderstorm cloud is:

- (•) cumulonimbus
- ( ) nimbostratus
- ( ) cirrocumulus
- ( ) altocumulus
- ( ) cumulus humilis

Question 2

1 / 1 pts

Which cloud in image 1b1 is a rotor cloud?

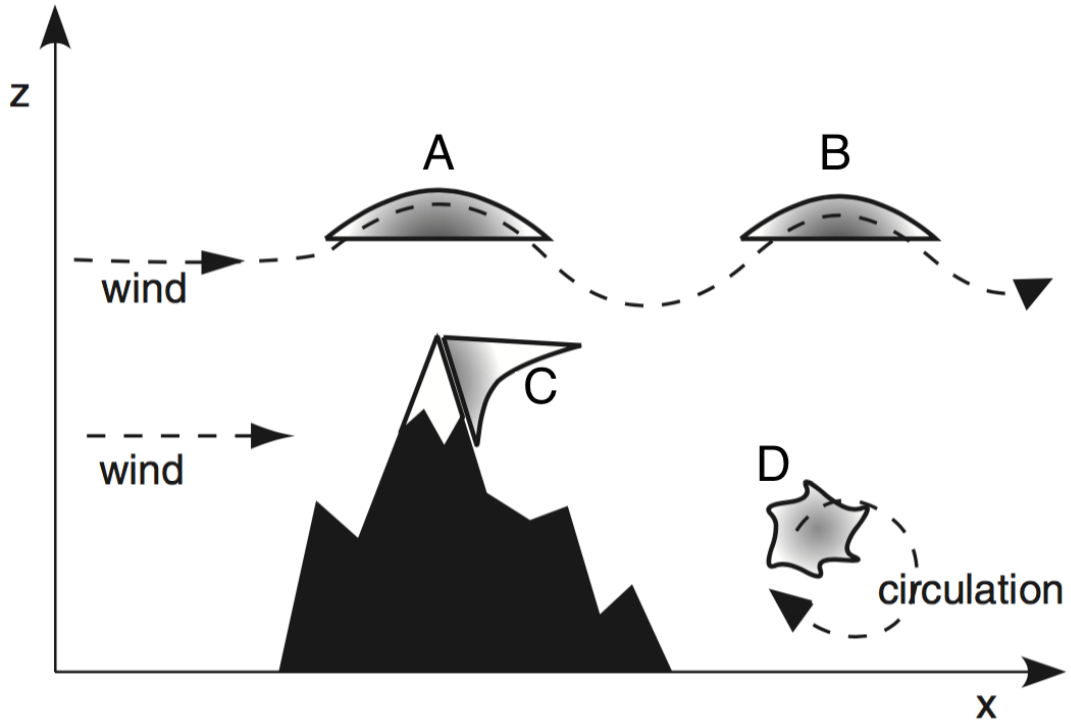


image 1b1

- C
- A
- B
- D
- E (none)

Question 3

1 / 1 pts

In image 1c2, what is the cloud coverage? (note: photo taken at oblique angle)

image 1c2

- Obscured
- Few
- Broken
- Scattered
- Overcast

Question 4

1 / 1 pts

Ceiling is the height ___ of the ___ cloud base that is below 6,000 m and that covers more than half the sky.

- above ground level / highest
- above ground level / lowest
- above mean sea level / lowest

- above ground level / mean
- above mean sea level / highest

Question 5

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following aviation activities is NOT directly affected by poor visibility, for flights not on instruments?

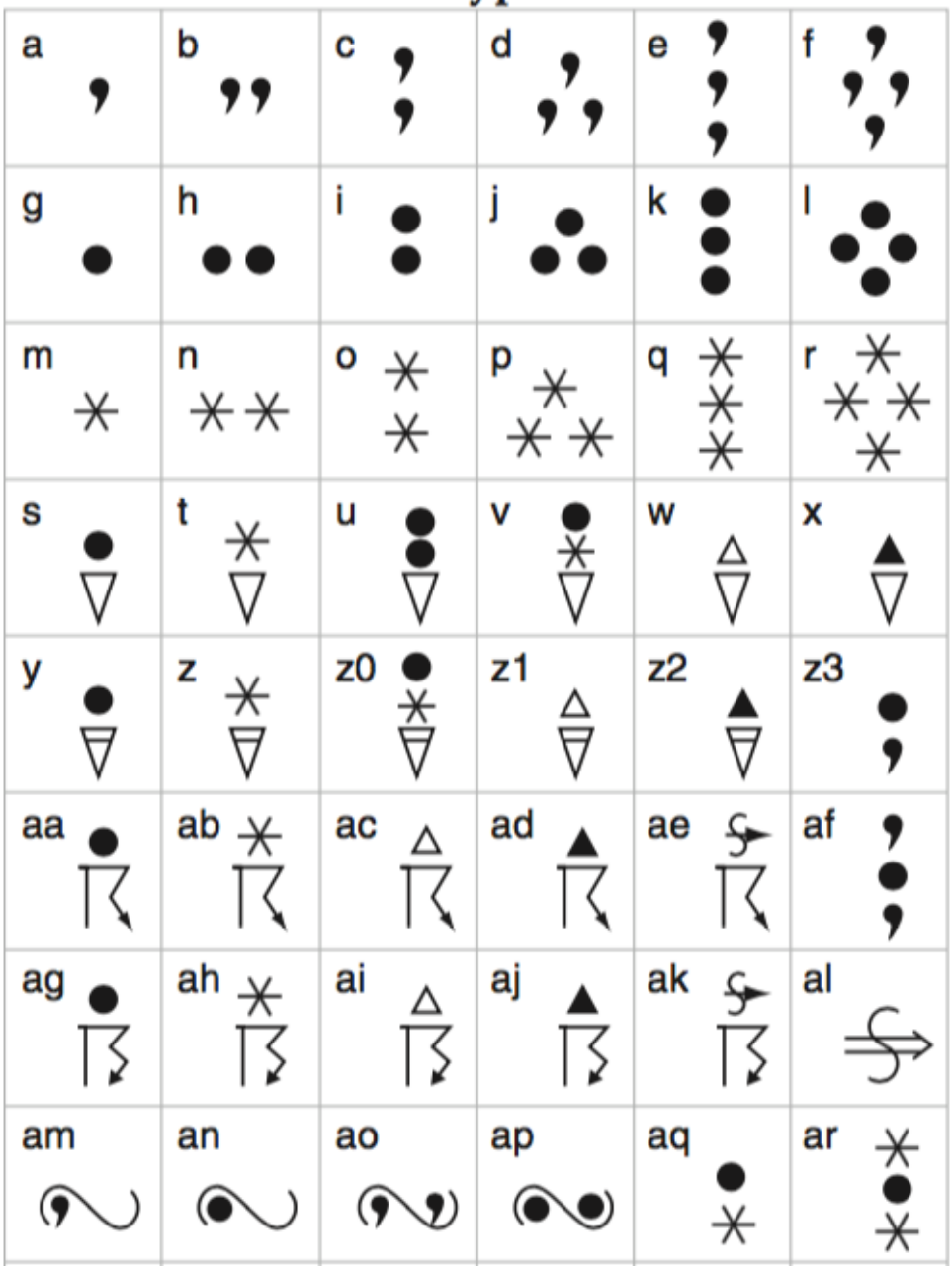
- (•) passenger safety briefing
- navigation
- landing
- obstacle avoidance
- horizon recognition

Question 6

1 / 1 pts

Which box in Table 9-11 shows a glyph representing moderate rain?

Table 9-11. Weather-Glyph Exercises.



- box s
- box x
- box y
- box j
- box u

Question 7

1 / 1 pts

VFR means visual flight rules, where you use your view out the windscreen to navigate, control your aircraft, and land at airports.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

Question 8

1 / 1 pts

If you fly VFR to your destination airport only to find it "socked in" (completely covered) with dense fog, your best course of action is to

- ( ) Fly back and forth over the runway at fog-top level so that your propeller stirs clear air down into the fog until the fog dissipates.
- ( ) Experiment by first descending slightly into the top of the fog and then climbing back out again into the clear air. Repeat but descend a bit further each time into the fog until you have enough confidence to continue all the way down to the runway to land at the airport.
- ( ) circle the airport in the clear air until the fog clears.
- (●) Fly to an alternate airport and land there, to wait until the fog clears at your primary airport.
- ( ) wait until some other airplane flying IFR comes in to land and then follow that aircraft to the airport.

Question 9

1 / 1 pts

Which is NOT an obscuration hazard to aviation.

- Sand
- Smoke
- Bright sunlight
- Volcanic Ash
- Mist

Question 10

1 / 1 pts

If you were to draw the change of pressure with increasing altitude, you would draw it so that pressure decreases with height more slowly at 2 km altitude than at 30 km altitude.

- True
- False

Question 11

1 / 1 pts

If you fly above 62,000 feet in an unpressurized aircraft, what do you need to stay alive?

- Tang (an orange-flavored drink to keep yourself hydrated)

- an oxygen mask to breathe supplemental oxygen
- a pressurized oxygen mask system
- (nothing special)
- a pressure suit (e.g., space suite)

Question 12

1 / 1 pts

For higher density altitude, which is FALSE:

- airplanes need shorter runways to take off
- airplane propellers generate less thrust
- airplanes accelerate less quickly
- airplane engines generate less power
- airplane wings get less lift

Question 13

1 / 1 pts

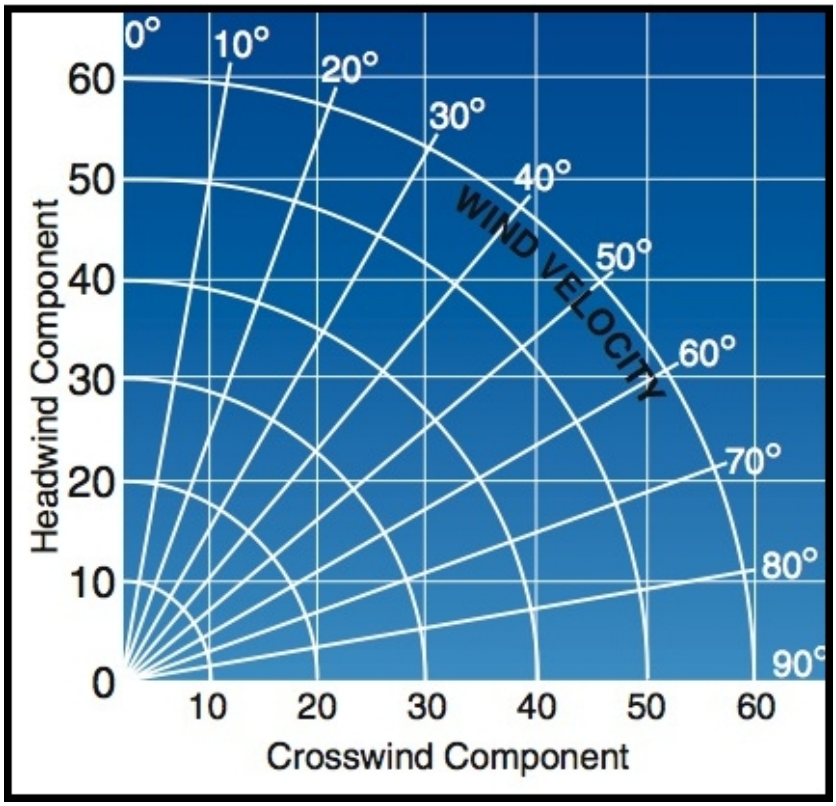


figure 2d1

You plan to take off from runway 90 and the wind is from 60 degrees at 40 knots. Using the diagram 2d1, the crosswind component is about __ knots.

- (●) 21
- ( ) 35
- ( ) 60
- ( ) 40
- ( ) 0

Question 14

1 / 1 pts

Wind shear is the change of wind speed and/or temperature with altitude.

- True
- False

Question 15

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following conditions is NOT ideal for soaring?

- Thermals
- Katabatic winds
- Mountain waves
- Cloud streets and the updrafts under them
- Anabatic winds

Question 16

1 / 1 pts

On average in the troposphere, temperature ____ with increasing altitude.

- increases
- decreases
- is approximately constant

Question 17

1 / 1 pts

Modern commercial airlines have large jet aircraft with typical cruise altitudes in the

- (●) stratosphere
- ( ) exosphere
- ( ) mesosphere
- ( ) thermosphere
- ( ) troposphere

Question 18

1 / 1 pts

Statically unstable air typically occurs

- ( ) at midnight under overcast, windy conditions
- ( ) at midday under overcast, windy conditions
- ( ) at dawn under clear skies
- (●) at midday under clear skies
- ( ) at midnight under clear skies

Question 19

1 / 1 pts

If the turbulence you feel while flying causes slight erratic changes in the aircraft and causes slight strain against seat belts with little or no difficulty in walking, then the turbulence intensity would be indicated as

- moderate
- none
- extreme
- severe
- (•) light

Question 20

1 / 1 pts

Mountain waves can form in the atmosphere if the air is ___ and winds are ___ .

- statically unstable / parallel to the mountain range
- statically stable / parallel to the mountain range
- (•) statically stable / perpendicular to the mountain range
- statically neutral / parallel to the mountain range
- statically unstable / perpendicular to the mountain range

Question 21

1 / 1 pts

If Kelvin-Helmholtz waves occur in a thin layer of clouds, you would see the waves as

- mountain wave clouds
- banner clouds

- pileus clouds
- contrail clouds
- billow clouds

Question 22

1 / 1 pts

Strong mountain wake turbulence can form in the atmosphere if the air is ___ and winds are ___ .

- statically neutral / slow
- statically stable / slow
- statically neutral / fast
- statically unstable / slow
- statically stable / fast

Question 23

1 / 1 pts

If the rate of ice accumulation on an aircraft is such that even short encounters with icing conditions become potentially hazardous. Or of use of deicing/anti-icing equipment or flight diversion (to fly somewhere else) is necessary. Then a pilot report the ice as:

- light
- extreme
- trace

- (•) moderate
- ( ) severe

Question 24

1 / 1 pts

Which one cloud type is often associated with warm fronts?

- [ ] cuneiform
- [ ] cumuliform
- [x] stratiform
- [ ] lenticular
- [ ] anvil

Question 25

1 / 1 pts

The most-dangerous, and often longest-lived, thunderstorms are:

- ( ) pseudocumulus
- ( ) hypercyclones
- ( ) monster storms
- ( ) mesoscale convective complexes
- (•) supercells

Question 26

1 / 1 pts

Aviation authorities in the US and Canada recommend that you stay at least ____ nautical miles away from thunderstorms.

- 40
- 20
- 50
- 5
- 10

Question 27

1 / 1 pts

If you flew into a thunderstorm, the convective turbulence would likely NOT cause your aircraft ... :

- engine to die
- to be violently pushed up and down to different altitudes
- to experience violent shaking
- to experience strong yawing (left/right turning) motions.
- to experience intense rolling and pitching motions

Question 28

1 / 1 pts

You are approaching for landing, but there are violent downburst winds. What should you NOT do?

- Fly a racetrack holding pattern in a less hazardous region of the sky
- Fly a bit faster toward the airport for landing
- Don't land, but instead climb back to the assigned altitude to try again later
- Remain in contact with air-traffic controllers
- (selected) Proceed to land as normal, at your current speed

Question 29

1 / 1 pts

Lightning strikes usually cause negligible damage to aircraft.

- (selected) True
- False

Question 30

1 / 1 pts

Large hailstones form when the updraft speed in the thunderstorm _____ the terminal fall velocity of the hailstone.

- None of the above. Hailstone sizes are not influenced by thunderstorm updraft speeds.
- a, b, or c. It depends on the thunderstorm type.

Is equal to

Is lesser than

Is greater than

Question 31

1 / 1 pts

What is NOT a likely shape for a tornado?

Hourglass

Cylinder

V-shaped

Cone

Sphere

Question 32

1 / 1 pts

An aviation hazard that is commonly found when flying VFR through or under the RAIN falling out of the bottom of a thunderstorm (i.e., rain BELOW the thunderstorm cloud base) in summer is:

tornadoes

water shorting out the wiring in the aircraft alternator (which generates electricity for your flight instruments)

strong downbursts

- aircraft icing
- violent updrafts

Question 33

1 / 1 pts

A report of a routine weather observation at a weather station is called a/an

- (•) METAR
- TAF
- AIRMET
- PIREP
- SIGMET

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