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| TEMA: 0625 | ATP-RTC - Emergencies, Hazards & Flight Physiology - Chap.7 | |
| COD_PREG: | PREGUNTA: | RPTA: |
| 9050 | Under what condition does ATC issue safety alerts? | B |
| OPCION A: | When collision with another aircraft is imminent | |
| OPCION B: | If the aircraft altitude is noted to be in close proximity to the surface or an obstacle | |
| OPCION C: | When weather conditions are extreme and wind shear or large hall is in the vicinity | |
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| 9054 | What airport condition is reported by the tower when more than one wind condition at different positions on the airport is reported? | B |
| OPCION A: | Light and variable | |
| OPCION B: | Wind shear | |
| OPCION C: | Frontal passage | |
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| 9097 | What minimum condition is suggested for declaring an emergency? | A |
| OPCION A: | Anytime the pilot is doubtful of a condition that could adversely affect flight safety. | |
| OPCION B: | When fuel endurance or weather will require an en route or landing priority. | |
| OPCION C: | When distress conditions such as fire, mechanical failure, or structural damage occurs. | |
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| 9098 | It is the responsibility of the pilot and crew to report a near midair collision as a result of proximity of at least | B |
| OPCION A: | 50 feet or less to another aircraft. | |
| OPCION B: | 500 feet or less to another aircraft. | |
| OPCION C: | 1,000 feet or less to another aircraft. | |
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| 9101 | What is a symptom of carbon monoxide poisoning? | C |
| OPCION A: | Rapid, shallow breathing. | |
| OPCION B: | Pain and cramping of the hands and feet. | |
| OPCION C: | Dizziness. | |
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| 9102 | Which would most likely result in hyperventilation? | A |
| OPCION A: | A stressful situation causing anxiety | |
| OPCION B: | The excessive consumption of alcohol | |
| OPCION C: | An extremely slow rate of breathing and insufficient oxygen | |
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| 9103 | What causes hypoxia? | C |
| OPCION A: | Excessive carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. | |
| OPCION B: | An increase in nitrogen content of the air at high altitudes. | |
| OPCION C: | A decrease of oxygen partial pressure. | |
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| 9104 | Which is a common symptom of hyperventilation? | A |
| OPCION A: | Tingling of the hands, legs, and feet. | |
| OPCION B: | Increased vision keenness. | |
| OPCION C: | Decreased breathing rate. | |
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| 9105 | Loss of cabin pressure may result in hypoxia because as cabin altitude increases | C |
| OPCION A: | the percentage of nitrogen in the air is increased | |
| OPCION B: | the percentage of oxygen in the air is decreased | |
| OPCION C: | oxygen partial pressure is decreased | |
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| 9106 | Hypoxia is the result of which of these conditions? | A |
| OPCION A: | Insufficient oxygen reaching the brain. | |
| OPCION B: | Excessive carbon dioxide in the bloodstream. | |
| OPCION C: | Limited oxygen reaching the heart muscles. | |
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| 9107 | When making an approach to a narrower-than-usual runway, without VASI assistance, the pilot should be aware that the approach | B |
| OPCION A: | altitude may be higher than it appears | |
| OPCION B: | altitude may be lower than it appears | |
| OPCION C: | may result in leveling off too high and landing hard | |

9108 The illusion of being in a noseup attitude which may occur during a rapid acceleration takeoff is known as C
OPCION A: inversion illusion
OPCION B: autokinesis
OPCION C: somatogravic illusion

9109 In the dark, a stationary light will appear to move when stared at for a period of time. This illusion is known as C
OPCION A: somatogravic illusion
OPCION B: ground lighting illusion
OPCION C: autokinesis

9110 When making a landing over darkened or featureless terrain such as water or snow, a pilot should be aware of A
the possibility of illusion. The approach may appear to be too.
OPCION A: high
OPCION B: low
OPCION C: shallow

9111 What is the effect of alcohol consumption on functions of the body? A
OPCION A: Alcohol has an adverse effect, especially as altitude increases.
OPCION B: Small amounts of alcohol in the human system increase judgement and decision-making abilities.
OPCION C: Alcohol has little effect if followed by equal quantities of black coffee.

9112 A pilot is more subject to spatial disorientation when C
OPCION A: ignoring or overcoming the sensations of muscles and inner ear
OPCION B: eyes are moved often in the process of cross-checking the flight instruments
OPCION C: body sensations are used to interpret flight attitudes

9113 Which procedure is recommended to prevent or overcome spatial disorientation? C
OPCION A: Reduce head and eye movement to the greatest possible extent.
OPCION B: Rely on the kinesthetic sense.
OPCION C: Rely entirely on the indications of the flight instruments.

9114 What is the most effective way to use the eyes during night flight? B
OPCION A: Look only al far away, dim lights
OPCION B: Scan slowly to permit offcenter viewing
OPCION C: Concentrate directly on each object for a few seconds

9115 While making prolonged constant rate turns under IFR conditions, an abrupt head movement can create the B
illusion of rotation an entirely different axis.
This is known as
OPCION A: autokinesis
OPCION B: Coriolis illusion
OPCION C: the leans

9116 Which observed target aircraft would be of most concern with respect to collision avoidance? C
OPCION A: One which appears to be ahead and moving from left to right at high speed.
OPCION B: One which appears to be ahead and moving from right to left at low speed.
OPCION C: One which appears to be ahead with no lateral or vertical movement and is increasing in size.

9117 Scanning procedures for effective collision avoidance should constitute A
OPCION A: looking outside for 15 seconds, then inside for 5 seconds, then repeat
OPCION B: 1 minute inside scanning, then 1 minute outside scanning, then repeat
OPCION C: looking outside every 30 seconds except in radar contact when outside scanning is unnecessary

9118 When using the Earth's horizon as a reference point to determine the relative position of othert aircraft, most C
concern would be for aircraft
OPCION A: above the horizon and increasing in size.
OPCION B: on the horizon with little relative movement.
OPCION C: on the horizon and increasing in size.

9120 Hazardous vortex turbulence that might be encountered behind large aircraft is created only when that aircraft is developing lift. A
OPCION A: developing lift.
OPCION B: operating at high airspeeds.
OPCION C: using high power settings.

9121 Wingtip vortices created by large aircraft tend to sink below the aircraft generating the turbulence. A
OPCION A: sink below the aircraft generating the turbulence.
OPCION B: rise from the surface to traffic pattern altitude.
OPCION C: accumulate and remain for a period of time at the point where the takeoff roll began.

9124 What effect would a light crosswind have on the wingtip vortices generated by a large airplane that has just taken off? A
OPCION A: The upwind vortex will tend to remain on the runway longer than the downwind vortex.
OPCION B: A crosswind will rapidly dissipate the strength of both vortices.
OPCION C: The downwind vortex will tend to remain on the runway longer than the upwind vortex.

9125 To avoid the wingtip vortices of a departing jet airplane during takeoff, the pilot should lift off at a point well past the jet airplane's flightpath. B
OPCION A: lift off at a point well past the jet airplane's flightpath.
OPCION B: climb above and stay upwind of the jet airplane's flightpath.
OPCION C: remain below the flightpath of the jet airplane.

9126 What wind condition prolongs the hazards of wake turbulence on a landing runway for the longest period of time? B
OPCION A: Direct tailwind.
OPCION B: Light quartering tailwind.
OPCION C: Light quartering headwind.

9127 If you take off behind a heavy jet that has just landed, you should plan to lift off prior to the point where the jet touched down. B
OPCION A: prior to the point where the jet touched down.
OPCION B: beyond the point where the jet touched down.
OPCION C: at the point where the jet touched down and on the upwind edge of the runway.

9354 A person may not act as a crewmember of a civil aircraft if alcoholic beverages have been consumed by that person within the preceding 8 hours. A
OPCION A: 8 hours
OPCION B: 12 hours
OPCION C: 24 hours

9433 Haze can give the illusion that the aircraft is closer to the runway than it actually is. B
OPCION A: closer to the runway than it actually is.
OPCION B: farther from the runway than it actually is.
OPCION C: the same distance from the runway as when there is no restriction to visibility.

9434 Sudden penetration of fog can create the illusion of pitching up. A
OPCION A: pitching up.
OPCION B: pitching down.
OPCION C: levelling off.

9435 What illusion, if any, can rain on the windscreen create? C
OPCION A: Does not cause illusions.
OPCION B: Lower than actual.
OPCION C: Higher than actual.

9715 To allow pilots of in-trail lighter aircraft to make flight path adjustments to avoid make turbulence, pilots of heavy and large jet aircraft should fly below the established glidepath and slightly to either side of the on-course centerline. B
OPCION A: below the established glidepath and slightly to either side of the on-course centerline.
OPCION B: on the established glidepath and on the approach course centerline or runway centerline extended.
OPCION C: above the established glidepath and slightly downwind of the on-course centerline.
