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<b>TEMA:</b> 0620	ATP-RTC - Equip., Navigation & Facilities - Chap.2	
<b>COD_PREG:</b> P R E G U N T A:		<b>RPTA:</b>
8907	Identify the runway distance remaining markers.	A
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Signs with increments of 1,000 feet distance remaining.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	Red markers laterally placed across the runway at 3,000 feet from the end.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	Yellow marker laterally placed across the runway with signs on the side denoting distance to the end.	
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8908	What are the indications of Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI)?	A
<b>OPCION A:</b>	High - white, on glide path - red and white; low - red.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	High - white, on glide path - green; low - red.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	High - white and green, on glidepath - green; low - red.	
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8921	What does the Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI) consist of?	B
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Row of four lights parallel to the runway; red, white, and green.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	Row of four lights perpendicular to the runway; red and white.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	One light projector with two colors; red and white.	
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8924	(Refer to Figure 130.) What is the runway distance remaining at "B" for a daytime takeoff on runway 9?	C
<b>OPCION A:</b>	2,000 feet	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	2,500 feet	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	3,000 feet	
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8925	(Refer to Figure 130.) What is the runway distance remaining at "C" for a daytime takeoff on runway 9?	B
<b>OPCION A:</b>	2,500 feet	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	2,000 feet	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	1,500 feet	
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8926	(Refer to Figure 130.) What is the runway distance remaining at "D" for a daytime takeoff on runway 9?	B
<b>OPCION A:</b>	500 feet	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	1,000 feet	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	1,500 feet	
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8927	(Refer to Figure 131.) What is the runway distance remaining at "E" for a daytime takeoff on runway 9?	B
<b>OPCION A:</b>	1,500 feet	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	2,000 feet	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	2,500 feet	
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8929	(Refer to Figure 131.) What is the runway distance remaining at "D" for a daytime takeoff on runway 9?	A
<b>OPCION A:</b>	3,000 feet	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	2,500 feet	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	1,500 feet	
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8931	(Refer to Figure 131.) What is the runway distance remaining at "F" for a daytime takeoff on runway 9?	C
<b>OPCION A:</b>	2,000 feet	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	1,500 feet	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	1,000 feet	
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9080	During an en route descent in a fixed-thrust and fixed-pitch attitude configuration, both the ram air input and drain hole of the pitot system become completely blocked by ice. What airspeed indication can be expected?	B
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Increase in indicated airspeed	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	Decrease in indicated airspeed	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	Indicated airspeed remains at the value prior to icing	
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9081	What can a pilot expect if the pitot system ram air input and drain hole are blocked by ice?	A
<b>OPCION A:</b>	The airspeed indicator may act as an altimeter	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	The airspeed indicator will show a decrease with an increase in altitude	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	No airspeed indicator change will occur during climbs or descents	

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9082 If both the ram air input and drain hole of the pilot system are blocked by ice, what airspeed indication can be expected? A

**OPCION A:** No variation of indicated airspeed in level flight if large power changes are made

**OPCION B:** Decrease of indicated airspeed during a climb

**OPCION C:** Constant indicated airspeed during a descent

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9099 When setting the altimeter, pilots should disregard A

**OPCION A:** effects of nonstandard atmospheric temperatures and pressures

**OPCION B:** corrections for static pressure systems

**OPCION C:** corrections for instrument error

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9163 En route at FL270, the altimeter is set correctly. On descent, a pilot fails to set the local altimeter setting of 30.57. If the field elevation is 650 feet, and the altimeter is functioning properly, what will it indicate upon landing? C

**OPCION A:** 585 feet.

**OPCION B:** 1,300 feet.

**OPCION C:** Sea level.

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9164 What is corrected altitude (approximate true altitude)? B

**OPCION A:** Pressure altitude corrected for instrument error

**OPCION B:** Indicated altitude corrected for temperature variation from standard

**OPCION C:** Density altitude corrected for temperature variation from standard

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9167 What information from the control tower is indicated by the following transmission? C  
"SOUTH BOUNDARY WIND ONE SIX ZERO AT TWO FIVE, WEST BOUNDARY WIND TWO FOUR ZERO AT THREE FIVE"

**OPCION A:** A downburst is located at the center of the airport

**OPCION B:** Wake turbulence exists on the west side of the active runway

**OPCION C:** There is a possibility of wind shear over or near the airport

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9168 Where is a common location for an inversion? B

**OPCION A:** At the tropopause

**OPCION B:** In the stratosphere

**OPCION C:** At the base of cumulus clouds

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9172 If the ambient temperature is warmer than standard at FL350, what is the density altitude compared to pressure altitude? B

**OPCION A:** Lower than pressure altitude

**OPCION B:** Higher than pressure altitude

**OPCION C:** Impossible to determine without information on possible inversion layers at lower altitudes

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9173 If the ambient temperature is colder than standard at FL310, what is the relationship between true altitude and pressure altitude? B

**OPCION A:** They are both the same, 31,000 feet

**OPCION B:** True altitude is lower than 31,000 feet

**OPCION C:** Pressure altitude is lower than true altitude

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9174 Which pressure is defined as station pressure? B

**OPCION A:** Altimeter setting.

**OPCION B:** Actual pressure at field elevation.

**OPCION C:** Station barometric pressure reduced to sea level.

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9222 How will the airspeed indicator react if the ram air input to the pilot head is blocked by ice, but the drain hole and static port are not? A

**OPCION A:** Indication will drop to zero

**OPCION B:** Indication will rise to the top of the scale

**OPCION C:** Indication will remain constant but will increase in a climb

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9258 What type of service should normally be expected from an En Route Flight Advisory Service? A  
**OPCION A:** Weather advisories pertinent to the type of flight, intended route of flight, and altitude.  
**OPCION B:** Severe weather information, changes in flight plans, and receipt of position reports.  
**OPCION C:** Radar vectors for traffic separation, route weather advisories, and altimeter settings.

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9356 For what purpose may cockpit voice recorders and flight data recorders NOT be used? B  
**OPCION A:** Determining causes of accidents and occurrences under investigation by the NTSB.  
**OPCION B:** Determining any certificate action, or civil penalty, arising out of an accident or occurrence.  
**OPCION C:** Identifying procedures that may have been conducive to any accident, or occurrence resulting in investigation under NTSB Part 830.

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9357 How long is cockpit voice recorder and flight recorder data kept, in the event of an accident or occurrence resulting in terminating the flight? A  
**OPCION A:** 60 days  
**OPCION B:** 90 days  
**OPCION C:** 30 days

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9378 A pilot approaching to land a turbine-powered aircraft on a runway served by a VASI shall C  
**OPCION A:** not use the VASI unless a clearance for a VASI approach is received.  
**OPCION B:** use the VASI only when weather conditions are below basic VFR.  
**OPCION C:** maintain an altitude at or above the glide slope until a lower altitude is necessary for a safe landing.

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9407 A function of the minimum equipment list is to indicate required items which C  
**OPCION A:** are required to be operative for overwater passenger air carrier flights.  
**OPCION B:** may be inoperative for a one-time ferry flight of a large airplane to a maintenance base.  
**OPCION C:** may be inoperative prior to beginning a flight in an aircraft.

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9410 Information obtained from flight data and cockpit voice recorders shall be used only for determining C  
**OPCION A:** who was responsible for any accident or incident.  
**OPCION B:** evidence for use in civil penalty or certificate action.  
**OPCION C:** possible causes of accidents or incidents.

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9416 When instructed by ATC to "Hold short of a runway (ILS critical area, etc.)" the pilot should stop B  
**OPCION A:** with the nose gear on the hold line  
**OPCION B:** so that no part of the aircraft extends beyond the hold line  
**OPCION C:** so the flight deck area of the aircraft is even with the hold line

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9417 You have just landed at an airport and the tower tells you to call ground control when clear of the runway. You C  
are considered clear of the runway when  
**OPCION A:** the aft end of the aircraft is even with the taxiway location sign.  
**OPCION B:** the flight deck area of the aircraft is even with the hold line.  
**OPCION C:** all parts of the aircraft have crossed the hold line.

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9421 Holding position signs have A  
**OPCION A:** white inscriptions on a red background  
**OPCION B:** red inscriptions on a white background  
**OPCION C:** yellow inscriptions on a red background

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9422 Airport information signs, used to provide destination or information, have C  
**OPCION A:** yellow inscriptions on a black background  
**OPCION B:** white inscriptions on a black background  
**OPCION C:** black inscriptions on a yellow background

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9423 Hold line markings at the intersection of taxiways and runways consist of four lines (two solid and two dashed) B  
that extend across the width of the taxiway. These lines are  
**OPCION A:** white in color and the dashed lines are nearest the runway  
**OPCION B:** yellow in color and the dashed lines are nearest the runway  
**OPCION C:** yellow in color and the solid lines are nearest the runway

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94231 (Refer to Figure 227.) What is the purpose of the taxiway ending marker sign? B  
**OPCION A:** Identifies area aircraft are prohibited  
**OPCION B:** Indicates taxiway does not continue beyond intersection  
**OPCION C:** Provides general taxiing direction to named taxiway

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9436 (Refer to Figure 156.) This sign, which faces the runway and is visible to the pilot, indicates B  
**OPCION A:** a point at which the pilot should contact ground control without being instructed by the tower  
**OPCION B:** a point at which the aircraft will be clear of the runway  
**OPCION C:** the point at which the emergency arresting gear is stretched across the runway

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9735 (Refer to Figure 223.) The "runway hold position" sign denotes C  
**OPCION A:** an area protect for an aircraft approaching a runway  
**OPCION B:** an entrance to runway from a taxiway  
**OPCION C:** intersecting runways

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97351 (Refer to Figure 228.) What is the purpose of the runway/runway hold position sign? C  
**OPCION A:** Denotes entrance to runway from a taxiway  
**OPCION B:** Denotes area protected for an aircraft approaching or departing a runway  
**OPCION C:** Denotes intersecting runways

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97352 (Refer to Figure 225.) What is the purpose of No Entry sign? A  
**OPCION A:** Identifies paved area where aircraft are prohibited from entering  
**OPCION B:** Identifies area that does not continue beyond intersection  
**OPCION C:** Identifies the exit boundary for the runway protected area

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97353 (Refer to Figure 226.) What does the outbound destination sign identify? C  
**OPCION A:** Identifies entrance to the runway from a taxiway  
**OPCION B:** Identifies runway on which an aircraft is located  
**OPCION C:** Identifies direction to take-off runways

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9736 During an IFR cross-country flight you picked up rime icing which you estimate is 1/2" thick on the leading A  
edge of the wings. You are now below the clouds at 2000 feet AGL and are approaching your destination  
airport under VFR. Visibility under the clouds is more than 10 miles, winds at the destination airport are 8  
knots right down the runway, and the surface temperature is 3 degrees Celsius. You decide to:  
**OPCION A:** use a faster than normal approach and landing speed  
**OPCION B:** approach and land at your normal speed since the ice is not thick enough to have any noticeable effect  
**OPCION C:** fly your approach slower than normal to lessen the "wing chill" effect and break up the ice

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