**“ Virus SW-80 Microlite Aircraft” NCC Air Wing**

Multiple Choice Questions.

Chapter 1 - Airplane System Description

Video : [1 - Introduction](https://youtu.be/DbHWXPG4y5Q?si=w0gubtp4DPxdafFF)

1. What is the power plant used in the Virus SW 80 microlite aircraft?

a) ROTAX 912 A

b) ROTAX 914 F

c) ROTAX iS

d) ROT2 ULS

2. What is the undercarriage type of the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Tailwheel type with a single main wheel

b) Tricycle type with two main, brake-equipped wheels mounted on a U-piece composite strut

c) Skid type with no wheel

d) Floats for water landings

3. What is the primary material used in the construction of the Virus SW 80 microlite aircraft?

a) Aluminum

b) Steel

c) Composite

d) Wood

4. Which company manufactures the Virus SW 80 microlite aircraft?

a) Cessna

b) Pipistrel

c) Boeing

d) Airbus

5. What unique feature does the Virus SW 80 aircraft have on its wings?

a) Spoilers

b) Flaperons

c) Winglets

d) Slats

6. What is the position of the wing in the Virus SW 80 microlite aircraft?

a) Low wing

b) Mid wing

c) High wing

d) Variable wing

7. What type of safety belts are equipped in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) V-type

b) X-type

c) H-type

d) Y-type

8. What is the seating capacity of the Virus SW 80 microlite aircraft?

a) One

b) Two

c) Three

d) Four

9. What type of engine configuration does the Virus SW 80 microlite aircraft have?

a) Inline

b) Radial

c) Horizontally opposed

d) V-type

10. What type of control levers does the Virus SW 80 aircraft have?

a) Single main flight control lever

b) Full dual main flight control levers

c) Triple main flight control levers

d) No flight control levers

11. What is the purpose of the removable seat cushion in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) For additional comfort

b) To elevate the seat position for better visibility

c) For weight reduction

d) To provide extra storage space

12. What type of navigational aids and avionics equipment is the Virus SW 80 aircraft equipped with?

a) Basic

b) Standard

c) Advanced

d) Minimal

13. What is the primary use of the Virus SW 80 microlite aircraft?

a) Commercial passenger transport

b) Cargo transport

c) Initial and advanced flight training

d) Agricultural spraying

14. What type of tail configuration does the Virus SW 80 microlite aircraft have?

a) Conventional tail

b) T-tail

c) V-tail

d) H-tail

15. Which country is the manufacturer of the Virus SW 80 microlite aircraft located in?

a) Germany

b) France

c) Slovenia

d) India

16. What is the primary function of the flaperons on the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) To act as both flaps and ailerons

b) To provide additional lift during takeoff

c) To reduce drag during flight

d) To stabilize the aircraft during turbulence

17. Which component of the Virus SW 80's undercarriage is responsible for steering the aircraft on the ground?

a) Main wheels

b) Nose wheel

c) Tail wheel

d) Wing struts

18. What is the significance of the H-type safety belts in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) They provide additional comfort for the pilot and passenger

b) They are attached to the fuselage at three mounting points for enhanced safety

c) They are designed to be easily removable for maintenance

d) They are equipped with automatic tensioning systems

19. How does the Virus SW 80 aircraft achieve better visibility for the pilot?

a) By using a high wing design

b) By incorporating transparent surfaces made of anti-UV GE tinted Lexan

c) By providing removable seat cushions that elevate the seat position

d) By equipping the aircraft with advanced avionics

20. What is the role of the ROTAX 912 A engine in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) It provides electrical power to the avionics

b) It powers the aircraft with a 4-cylinder horizontally opposed 4-stroke engine

c) It controls the flight control surfaces

d) It manages the aircraft's fuel system

21. What is the role of the ROTAX 912 A engine in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

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c) It controls the flight control surfaces

d) It manages the aircraft's fuel system

22. How is the Virus SW 80 aircraft's undercarriage designed to handle rough terrain?

a) By using a tailwheel configuration

b) By incorporating a spring-type shock absorber in the nose wheel

c) By equipping the main wheels with hydraulic brakes

d) By using a skid-type undercarriage

23. What is the function of the dual main flight control levers in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) To provide redundancy in case of a control failure

b) To allow both the instructor and student to have full control during flight training

c) To enhance the aircraft's maneuverability

d) To reduce the pilot's workload during long flights

24. What is the Indian name of the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Garud

b) Tejas

c) Chetak

d) Dhruv

25. When did India receive its first Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) August 2015

b) August 2016

c) August 2017

d) August 2018

Video : [2 – Airframe Systems](https://youtu.be/W-0O5FytlY8?si=CtxiOxA-ATVjANz3)

1. What is the primary material used in the construction of the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Aluminum

b) Steel

c) Composite materials

d) Wood

2. What is the purpose of the firewall reinforcement in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) To provide additional structural strength

b) To reduce heat and noise

c) To imprve aerodynamics

d) To enhance visibility

3. Which of the following materials is NOT used in the composite parts of the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Glass

b) Carbon foam

c) Kevlar

d) Titanium

4. Which of the following materials is NOT used in the composite parts of the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Glass

b) Carbon foam

c) Kevlar

d) Titanium

5. How are the composite parts of the Virus SW-80 aircraft made?

a) By welding

b) By riveting

c) In moulds

d) By casting

6. Which metal parts are used in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Tubes, sheet metal, rods, cable bolts, and nuts

b) Only aluminum sheets

c) Only steel rods

d) Only titanium bolts

Video : [3 - Cockpit](https://youtu.be/WW9hYjhwEaw?si=mJDIfg4yM71NhIpp)

1. What material are the cockpit windshields, doors, and overhead windows of the Virus SW-80 aircraft made of?

a) Polycarbonate

b) 2mm anti-UV GE tinted Lexan

c) Acrylic

d) Tempered glass

2.How is cabin ventilation achieved in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Through air conditioning vents

b) Through special vents provided on doors

c) Through open windows

d) Through ceiling vents

3. What is the source of cabin heating and windshield defrost/demist in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Electric heaters

b) Hot air from the engine

c) Solar panels

d) Battery-powered heaters

4. How many fixed seats does the cabin of the Virus SW-80 aircraft accommodate?

a) One

b) Two

c) Three

d) Four

5. What type of safety harness is used in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) V-type

b) X-type

c) H-type

d) Y-type

6. How are the seat cushions in the Virus SW-80 aircraft designed to enhance comfort?

a) They are made of memory foam

b) They are removable to elevate seating height

c) They are heated

d) They are adjustable for lumbar support

7. What feature is provided for leg length adjustment in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Adjustable seat position

b) Adjustable rudder pedals

c) Adjustable footrests

d) Adjustable armrests

Video : [4 - Cockpit (contd.)](https://youtu.be/CaSKWZjPmTM?si=i9vF0WoNOZ-DdCJ7)

Question no 1. Where are all engine and flight control operating levers located in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) In the cockpit.

b) In the tail section.

c) On the wings.

d) In the undercarriage.

Question no 2. How are the main undercarriage brakes controlled in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Mechanically.

b) Hydraulically.

c) Electrically.

d) Pneumatically.

Question no 3. What type of mechanism is used for the elevator trim in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Hydraulic mechanism.

b) Electrical mechanism driving a spring mechanism.

c) Mechanical lever.

d) Pneumatic system.

Question no 4. Where is the parachute and rocket system installed in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) In the nose section.

b) Behind the right seat.

c) Under the wings.

d) In the tail section.

Question no 5. Where is the activation handle for the emergency parachute and rocket system located in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) On the instrument panel.

b) Overhead between both pilots.

c) On the left side of the cockpit.

d) Under the pilot's seat.

Question no 6. What is the purpose of the elevator trim in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) To increase stick loads.

b) To reduce stick loads.

c) To adjust the rudder position.

d) To control the ailerons.

Question no 7. How is the elevator trim controlled in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Through a hydraulic system.

b) Through a common switch.

c) Through a mechanical lever.

d) Through a pneumatic system.

Video : [5 - Undercarriage](https://youtu.be/swQoDNtWvEI?si=tnN_sxUV3rr1EmK9)

Question no 1. What type of undercarriage does the Virus SW-80 aircraft have?

a) robust Tailwheel type.

b) robust Tricycle type.

c) Skid type.

d) Floats for water landings.

Question no 2. What material is the main undercarriage strut made of in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Aluminum

b) Steel

c) Composite

d) Titanium

Question no 3. How are the main undercarriage brakes operated in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Mechanically

b) Hydraulically

c) Electrically

d) Pneumatically

Question no 4. What type of shock absorber is used in the nose undercarriage of the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Hydraulic shock absorber

b) Pneumatic shock absorber

c) Spring type shock absorber

d) Rubber shock absorber

Question no 5. How is the nose wheel steered in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Through a joystick

b) Through rudder pedals

c) Through a steering wheel

d) Through a control stick

Question no 6. What type of tyres are used on all wheels of the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Tubeless tyres

b) Tube type tyres

c) Solid rubber tyres

d) Pneumatic tyres

Question no 7. How are the wheel brakes actuated in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) By pressing a foot pedal

b) By pulling on the common handbrake lever

c) By turning a knob

d) By pushing a button

Question no 8. Where is the handbrake lever located in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) On the instrument panel

b) On the left side of the cockpit

c) On the central column in the cockpit

d) Under the pilot's seat

Question no 9. How is the parking brake function achieved in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) By using a lock latch on the handbrake lever

b) By pressing a foot pedal

c) By turning a knob

d) By pushing a button

Question no 10. Which wheel does not have a braking function in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Left main wheel.

b) Right main wheel.

c) Nose wheel.

d) All wheels have braking functions.

Question no 11. What type of brakes are used in the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) Drum brakes.

b) Disc brakes.

c) Mechanical brakes.

d) Pneumatic brakes.

Question no 12. How is the nose wheel of the Virus SW-80 aircraft connected and steered?

a) Connected by rods and steered through a joystick.

b) Connected by cables and steered through rudder pedals.

c) Connected by hydraulic lines and steered through a steering wheel.

d) Connected by mechanical linkages and steered through a control stick.

Question no 13. What grade of hydraulic oil is used in the brake system of the Virus SW-80 aircraft?

a) MIL-H-5606.

b) MIL-H-83282.

c) MIL-H-87257.

d) MIL-H-46170.

Video : [6 - Flight Control System](6%20-%20Flight%20Control%20System)

Question no 1. What type of control surfaces are featured in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Ailerons, elevators, and rudder.

b) Flaperons, elevators, and rudder.

c) Spoilers, elevators, and rudder.

d) Flaps, elevators, and rudder.

Question no 2. What makes the Virus SW 80 aircraft ideal for basic and advanced flight training?

a) Single main flight control lever.

b) Full dual main flight control levers.

c) Automated flight control system.

d) Advanced autopilot system.

Question no 3. How are the flight controls (flaps, ailerons, and elevators) connected to the cabin controls in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Using hydraulic lines.

b) Using self-fitting push-pull tubes.

c) Using electrical wires.

d) Using mechanical linkages.

Question no 4. How is the rudder controlled in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Via hydraulic lines connected to pedals.

b) Via cables connected to pedals.

c) Via electrical wires connected to pedals.

d) Via mechanical linkages connected to pedals.

Question no 5. What type of mechanism is used for the elevator trim in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Hydraulic mechanism.

b) Electro-mechanical mechanism driving a spring mechanism.

c) Mechanical lever.

d) Pneumatic system.

Question no 6. Where are the flaperons installed in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) At the leading edge of each wing.

b) At the trailing edge of each wing.

c) On the fuselage.

d) On the tail section.

Question no 7. How is the aileron movement of the flaperon controlled in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) By a flap lever located between both seats.

b) By lateral movement of the dual flight control stick.

c) By a joystick.

d) By a control wheel.

Question no 8. What are the three position settings for the flaps in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Position 0 (fully retracted), Position 1 (10 degrees extended), Position 2 (20 degrees extended).

b) Position 0 (fully retracted), Position 1 (15 degrees extended), Position 2 (25 degrees extended).

c) Position 0 (fully retracted), Position 1 (20 degrees extended), Position 2 (30 degrees extended).

d) Position 0 (fully retracted), Position 1 (5 degrees extended), Position 2 (15 degrees extended).

Question no 9. What is the purpose of the flap lever located between both seats in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) To control the elevator trim.

b) To facilitate the movement of flaps.

c) To control the rudder.

d) To adjust the ailerons.

Question number 10. What is the function of the dual flight control stick in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) To control the rudder.

b) To control the elevator trim.

c) To control the aileron movement of the flaperon.

d) To control the flap settings.

Question number 11. How is the elevator trim controlled in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Through individual switches for each pilot.

b) Through a common cockpit switch available to both pilots.

c) Through a joystick.

d) Through a control wheel.

Question no 12. How many different control levels are used for flaps and ailerons in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) One.

b) Two.

c) Three.

d) Four.

Question no 13. What is the purpose of having two different control levels for flaps and ailerons in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) To simplify the control system.

b) To provide independent control for flaps and ailerons.

c) To reduce the weight of the aircraft.

d) To enhance the aerodynamic performance.

Video : [7 - Parachute Rescue System](Parachute%20Rescue%20System)

Question number 1. What is the purpose of the rocket engine in the PRS?

A) To increase the aircraft's speed.

B) To deploy the parachute quickly.

C) To provide additional lift.

D) To stabilize the aircraft.

Question number 2. Where is the parachute placed within the PRS?

A) Inside the cockpit.

B) Inside a deployment bag within the cylinder.

C) Under the pilot's seat.

D) In the left wing.

Question number 3. What secures the activation handle to prevent accidental deployment?

A) A lock.

B) A safety pin.

C) A password.

D) A biometric scanner.

Question number 4. How long does it take for the main canopy to open after pulling the activation handle?

A) 1.5 seconds.

B) 2.0 seconds.

C) 3.2 seconds.

D) 4.5 seconds.

Question number 5. What is the location of the PRS cylinder in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Under the pilot's seat.

B) On the left wing.

C) On the right-hand side of the baggage compartment.

D) In the engine compartment.

Question number 6. How often should the parachute in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80's Parachute Rescue System be repacked?

A) Every 2 years.

B) Every 4 years.

C) Every 6 years.

D) Every 8 years.

Question number 7. What is the minimum height required for the activation of the Parachute Rescue System (PRS) in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 100 feet.

B) 200 feet.

C) 300 feet.

D) 400 feet.

Question number 8. What is the minimum force required for the activation of the Parachute Rescue System (PRS) handle in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 10 pounds.

B) 20 pounds.

C) 30 pounds.

D) 40 pounds.

Question number 9. What happens immediately after the activation handle is pulled in the PRS?

A) The aircraft's speed increases.

B) The main canopy opens.

C) The engine shuts down.

D) The landing gear deploys.

Question number 10. Where is the rocket engine located in the PRS?

A) Above the parachute.

B) Underneath the parachute.

C) Inside the cockpit.

D) In the left wing.

Question number 11. What is the function of the safety pin in the PRS?

A) To secure the parachute.

B) To prevent accidental activation.

C) To lock the baggage compartment.

D) To stabilize the aircraft.

Video : [8 - Fire Extinguisher](8%20-%20Fire%20Extinguisher)

Question number 1. What type of fires is the AFFF fire extinguisher designed to extinguish?

A) Electrical fires.

B) Hydrocarbon and polar solvent fires.

C) Metal fires.

D) Wood and paper fires.

Question number 2. What is the primary function of the fluorinated and hydrocarbon surfactants in the AFFF fire extinguisher?

A) To increase the viscosity of the foam.

B) To form an aqueous film on the surface of hydrocarbon fuels.

C) To enhance the color of the foam.

D) To reduce the weight of the extinguisher.

Question number 3. What does the aqueous film formed by the AFFF fire extinguisher do?

A) Increases the temperature of the fuel.

B) Reduces vapor leaks and prevents contact with oxygen.

C) Enhances the flammability of the fuel.

D) Increases the spread of the fire.

Question number 4. What is a notable characteristic of AFFF as a synthetic foam?

A) High viscosity.

B) Low viscosity and rapid spreading across hydrocarbon fuels.

C) High density.

D) Slow spreading across hydrocarbon fuels.

Question number 5. What forms beneath the foam when AFFF is used on a fire?

A) An oil layer.

B) A water film.

C) A gas layer.

D) A solid barrier.

Question number 6. What is the name of the compound used in the fire extinguisher?

A) Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF).

B) Dry Chemical Powder (DCP).

C) Carbon Dioxide (CO2).

D) Halon.

Question number 7. What cools the liquid fuel and stops the formation of flammable vapors when using AFFF?

A) Oil film.

B) Gas layer.

C) Water film.

D) Solid barrier.

Video : [9 - Propeller](propperl)

Question number 1. What is the design of the propeller described?

A) Three blade variable pitch.

B) Two blade fixed pitch.

C) Four blade adjustable pitch.

D) Single blade fixed pitch.

Question number 2. What is the diameter of the propeller?

A) 1200mm.

B) 1450mm.

C) 1650mm.

D) 1800mm.

Question number 3. How is the propeller drive achieved?

A) Through the engine directly.

B) From the central cam shaft through an integrated reduction gear box.

C) Via a belt drive system.

D) Using a hydraulic system.

Question number 4. What additional components are integrated into the reduction gear box?

A) Hydraulic pump and cooling system.

B) Mechanical shock absorber and overload clutch.

C) Electrical generator and battery.

D) Fuel pump and filter.

Question number 5. What is the reduction ratio provided by the gear box?

A) 1 : 1.5

B) 1 : 2.27

C) 1 : 3.0

D) 1 : 4.5

Video : [10 - Power Plant](power)

Question number 1. What are the cooling features of the Virus SW-80 AC's power plant?

A) Ram Air Cooled Cylinders, Liquid (Water) Cooled Cylinder Heads, and Oil Cooled moving parts.

B) Air Cooled Cylinders, Liquid (Water) Cooled Cylinder Heads, and Oil Cooled moving parts.

C) Ram Air Cooled Cylinders, Air Cooled Cylinder Heads, and Oil Cooled moving parts.

D) Air Cooled Cylinders, Air Cooled Cylinder Heads, and Oil Cooled moving parts.

Question number 2. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Rotax 912 A engine?

A) Dual Breakerless Capacitor Discharge Ignition (CDI).

B) Single carburetor.

C) Mechanical Fuel Pump.

D) Integrated AC Generator with External Rectifier Regulator.

Question number 3. What is the maximum RPM for the Rotax 912 A engine?

A) 5000 RPM.

B) 5500 RPM.

C) 5800 RPM.

D) 6000 RPM.

Question number 4. What type of propeller drive does the Virus SW 80 aircraft use?

A) Direct drive.

B) Belt drive.

C) Gearbox with Integrated Mechanical Shock Absorber and Overload Clutch.

D) Chain drive.

Question number 5. Which component is responsible for cooling the engine oil in the Rotax 912 A engine?

A) Cooling fan.

B) Radiator.

C) Air intake.

D) Water pump.

Question number 6. What type of ignition system is used in the Rotax 912 A engine?

A) Single spark ignition.

B) Dual electronic spark ignition.

C) Magneto ignition.

D) Distributor ignition.

Question number 7. Where are the cooling air intakes located on the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

A) On the top part of the engine cover.

B) On the sides of the fuselage.

C) On the bottom part of the engine cover.

D) On the wings.

Question number 8. What is the function of the Integrated Mechanical Shock Absorber in the propeller drive system?

A) To reduce engine noise.

B) To absorb vibrations and shocks.

C) To increase propeller speed.

D) To cool the propeller.

Question number 9. What type of lubrication system does the Rotax 912 A engine use?

A) Wet sump lubrication.

B) Dry sump forced lubrication.

C) Splash lubrication.

D) Pressure lubrication.

Question number 10. The Virus SW-80 AC is powered by which engine?

A) Rotax 912 A (80 HP) four-stroke, four-cylinder, horizontally opposed, twin carbureted, spark ignition (dual electronic), single central camshaft engine.

B) Rotax 914 F (115 HP) four-stroke, four-cylinder, horizontally opposed, twin carbureted, spark ignition (dual electronic), single central camshaft engine.

C) Rotax 912 ULS (100 HP) four-stroke, four-cylinder, horizontally opposed, twin carbureted, spark ignition (dual electronic), single central camshaft engine.

D) Rotax 915 iS (141 HP) four-stroke, four-cylinder, horizontally opposed, twin carbureted, spark ignition (dual electronic), single central camshaft engine.

Question number 11. What is the Virus SW-80 AC's engine dependent on for cooling?

A) A cooling fan.

B) Moving air or airspeed.

C) Water pump.

D) Radiator.

Question number 12. How is the engine oil cooled while the Virus SW-80 AC's engine is running?

A) By a cooling fan.

B) By a water pump.

C) By being passed through a radiator.

D) By air intake.

Question number 13. What type of starter is used in the Virus SW-80 AC's engine?

A) Manual Starter.

B) Electric Starter.

C) Hydraulic Starter.

D) Pneumatic Starter.

Question number 14. What type of generator is integrated into the Virus SW-80 AC's engine?

A) DC Generator with Internal Rectifier Regulator.

B) AC Generator with External Rectifier Regulator.

C) AC Generator with Internal Rectifier Regulator.

D) DC Generator with External Rectifier Regulator.

Question number 15. What type of fuel pump is used in the Virus SW-80 AC's engine?

A) Electric Fuel Pump.

B) Mechanical Fuel Pump.

C) Manual Fuel Pump.

D) Hydraulic Fuel Pump.

Question number 16. How many carburetors does the Virus SW-80 AC's engine have?

A) One.

B) Two.

C) Three.

D) Four.

Question number 17. What kind of carburetor is used in the Virus SW-80 AC's engine?

A) Constant Velocity Carburetors.

B) Constant Depression Carburetors.

C) Fixed Jet Carburetors.

D) Variable Jet Carburetors.

Question number 18. How is the Virus SW-80 AC's engine lubricated?

A) With an external oil pump.

B) With a central oil pump.

C) With a manual oil pump.

D) With a hydraulic oil pump.

Video : [11 - Fuel System](asd)

Question number 1. Where is the refueling aperture located on the aircraft?

A) Top right side of the fuselage.

B) Top left side of the fuselage.

C) Bottom left side of the fuselage.

D) Bottom right side of the fuselage.

Question number 2. What material is used to protect the fuel hoses?

A) Glass and silicon rubber.

B) Plastic and rubber.

C) Metal and plastic.

D) Kevlar and carbon fiber.

Question number 3. How is the rate of fuel flow calculated?

A) From RPM and MAP (Manifold Pressure) measurements.

B) From fuel tank pressure.

C) From fuel temperature.

D) From fuel quantity.

Question number 4. What is the purpose of the gascolator in the fuel system?

A) To filter fuel.

B) To drain water and particles.

C) To measure fuel flow.

D) To regulate fuel pressure.

Question number 5. Where is the optional electric fuel pump usually fitted?

A) Between the fuel tank and coarse filter.

B) Between the safety cock and water drain cock.

C) Between the fine filter and mechanical fuel pump.

D) Between the carburetors and fuel tank.

Question number 6. What type of fuel quantity indication system is used?

A) Mechanical gauge.

B) Electric gauge style.

C) Digital display.

D) Analog meter.

Question number 7. What is the principle of fuel quantity indication?

A) Pressure sensor.

B) Float with position detection.

C) Ultrasonic sensor.

D) Optical sensor.

Question number 8. What is the function of the fuel shutoff valve?

A) To regulate fuel pressure.

B) To stop fuel flow in emergencies.

C) To measure fuel quantity.

D) To filter fuel.

Question number 9. Where is the gascolator located?

A) Inside the fuel tank.

B) Below the bottom engine cowling.

C) Next to the fuel pump.

D) Near the carburetors.

Question number 10. What is the function of the coarse filter in the fuel system?

A) To measure fuel flow.

B) To filter large particles from the fuel.

C) To regulate fuel pressure.

D) To control fuel quantity.

Question number 11. What is the fuel tank capacity in the VIRUS SW-80 AC?

A) 40 liters.

B) 45 liters.

C) 50 liters.

D) 55 liters.

Question number 12. What is the usable fuel capacity in the VIRUS SW-80 AC?

A) 45 liters.

B) 46 liters.

C) 47 liters.

D) 48 liters.

Question number 13. Where is the fuel tank located in the VIRUS SW-80 AC?

A) Inside the wing.

B) Inside the fuselage.

C) Under the cockpit.

D) In the tail section.

Question number 14. Where is the fuel shutoff valve located in the VIRUS SW-80 AC?

A) Inside the wing.

B) Inside the fuselage.

C) Inside the cockpit.

D) In the tail section.

Question number 15. How is the draining of water/particles achieved in the VIRUS SW-80 AC fuel system?

A) Through a coarse filter.

B) Through a fine filter.

C) Through the gascolator.

D) Through the fuel pump.

Question number 16. The fuel tank is located outside the fuselage.

A) True.

B) False.

Question number 17. The fuel system features an electric gauge style fuel quantity indication.

A) True.

B) False.

Question number 18. The fuel shutoff valve is located outside the cockpit.

A) True.

B) False.

Question number 19. The fuel system does not have a fuel return circuit.

A) True.

B) False.

Question number 20. The mechanical fuel pump is located after the fine filter in the fuel flow sequence.

A) True.

B) False.

Video : [12 - Cooling System](ds)

Question number 1. How is the cooling system designed in the VIRUS SW-80 AC?

A) Liquid cooling of cylinder heads and ram air cooling of cylinders.

B) Air cooling of cylinder heads and liquid cooling of cylinders.

C) Only liquid cooling of the entire engine.

D) Only air cooling of the entire engine.

Question number 2. What forces the coolant flow for cooling cylinder heads?

A) Electric water pump.

B) Engine/cam shaft driven water pump.

C) Manual pump.

D) Gravity.

Question number 3. What is the engine's cooling system dependent on, given it does not have a cooling fan?

A) Electric fans.

B) Ram/moving air and air speed.

C) Water cooling.

D) Oil cooling.

Question number 4. What is the significance of ram air cooling in the VIRUS SW-80 AC?

A) It provides additional cooling for the cylinders.

B) It reduces the need for a cooling fan.

C) It enhances the efficiency of the cooling system.

D) All of the above.

Question number 5. What happens if the air speed is insufficient for cooling the engine?

A) The engine may overheat.

B) The engine will shut down automatically.

C) The cooling system will switch to electric fans.

D) The coolant will evaporate.

Question number 6. What is the role of the water pump in the cooling system?

A) To circulate coolant from the radiator to the cylinder heads.

B) To pump fuel to the engine.

C) To circulate oil for lubrication.

D) To provide air for combustion.

Question number 7. Why does the engine not comprise a cooling fan?

A) It relies entirely on ram/moving air and air speed.

B) It uses an electric cooling system.

C) It has an advanced liquid cooling system.

D) It does not require cooling.

Question number 8. What is the primary method of cooling for the engine in the VIRUS SW-80 AC?

A) Liquid cooling.

B) Air cooling.

C) Oil cooling.

D) Hybrid cooling.

Question number 9. Where does the coolant flow from and to for cooling the cylinder heads?

A) From the radiator to the cylinder heads.

B) From the fuel tank to the cylinder heads.

C) From the oil tank to the cylinder heads.

D) From the air intake to the cylinder heads.

Question number 10. What drives the water pump for cooling the cylinder heads?

A) Electric motor.

B) Engine/cam shaft.

C) Manual pump.

D) Gravity.

Question number 11. What drives the engine oil pump in the VIRUS SW-80 AC?

A) Electric motor.

B) Engine/cam shaft.

C) Manual pump.

D) Gravity.

Question number 12. How is hot oil after lubricating the engine cooled in the VIRUS SW-80 AC?

A) Air cooling.

B) Water cooling.

C) Oil cooler.

D) Radiator.

Video : [13 - Lubrication System](13%20-%20%20Lubrication%20System)

Question number 1. What type of lubrication system is used in the Virus SW 80 engine?

a) Wet sump lubrication.

b) Dry sump forced lubrication.

c) Splash lubrication.

d) Mist lubrication.

Question number 2. What drives the oil pump in the Virus SW 80 engine?

a) Crankshaft.

b) Camshaft.

c) Timing belt.

d) Flywheel.

Question number 3. Where does the oil go after being forced through the oil filter?

a) Back to the oil tank.

b) To the oil cooler.

c) To individual lubrication points.

d) To the crankcase.

Question number 4. How is surplus oil returned to the oil tank?

a) By a secondary pump.

b) By gravity.

c) By blow-by gases.

d) By a siphon system.

Question number 5. What happens to the oil after it lubricates the engine?

a) It is discarded.

b) It is cooled by passing through a radiator.

c) It is mixed with fuel.

d) It evaporates.

Video : [14,15,16 - Electrical System](14,15,16%20-%20Electrical%20System)

Question number 1. What type of switches are used for the magnetos in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Rocker switches.

b) Toggle switches.

c) Push-button switches.

d) Slide switches.

Question number 2. What is the function of the Master switch in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) To control the avionics system.

b) To control individual electric loads.

c) To provide overall power control.

d) To control the lighting system.

Question number 3. How are individual electric loads controlled in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) By a single master switch.

b) By individual fused rocker switches.

c) By a central control panel.

d) By the avionics switch.

Question number 4. What type of lighting is provided for the cockpit in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Overhead fluorescent lights.

b) Internal gooseneck cockpit lighting.

c) LED strip lights.

d) Halogen spotlights.

Question number 5. What additional feature do the instruments in the Virus SW 80 aircraft have?

a) Touchscreen displays.

b) Backlit instruments with day/night visible displays.

c) Voice-activated controls.

d) Digital readouts only.

Question number 6. What is the weight of the battery in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) 1.2 Kg.

b) 1.62 Kg.

c) 2.0 Kg.

d) 2.5 Kg.

Question number 7. What principle is the battery in the Virus SW 80 aircraft based on?

a) Lithium-ion.

b) Nickel-cadmium.

c) Lithium Phosphate.

d) Lead-acid.

Question number 8. What type of housing is used for the battery in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Metal.

b) Glass.

c) ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene) plastic.

d) Ceramic.

Question number 9. What is the operating temperature range of the battery in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) -20°C to +50°C.

b) -30°C to +60°C.

c) -10°C to +40°C.

d) -40°C to +70°C.

Question number 10. What is the maximum operating altitude of the battery in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) 3000 metres.

b) 4000 metres.

c) 5000 metres.

d) 6000 metres.

Question number 11. What type of compatibility does the battery in the Virus SW 80 aircraft have?

a) Thermal compatibility.

b) Electromagnetic compatibility.

c) Chemical compatibility.

d) Mechanical compatibility.

Question number 12. What type of control does the battery in the Virus SW 80 aircraft have?

a) Manual overload control.

b) Integrated electronic overload control.

c) Mechanical overload control.

d) Hydraulic overload control.

Question number 13. What system is integrated into the battery for balance in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Power Management System (PMS).

b) Battery Management System (BMS).

c) Thermal Management System (TMS).

d) Voltage Management System (VMS).

Question number 14. What type of battery is used in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Wet battery.

b) Dry battery.

c) Gel battery.

d) Lead-acid battery.

Question number 15. What is the voltage of the circuit provided by the engine-driven electric alternator in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) 6 Volt.

b) 12 Volt.

c) 24 Volt.

d) 48 Volt.

Question number 16. What is the capacity of the battery in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) 5 AH.

b) 10 AH.

c) 15 AH.

d) 20 AH.

Question number 17. What is the power output of the alternator at maximum engine RPM in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) 100 Watt.

b) 150 Watt.

c) 200 Watt.

d) 250 Watt.

Question number 18. How is the AC from the alternator provided to the 12 Volt Busbar in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Through a Transformer.

b) Through a Regulator Rectifier.

c) Through a Converter.

d) Through a Battery Charger.

Question number 19. What does the Regulator Rectifier cater for in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Only electric loads.

b) Only charging the battery.

c) Both electric loads and charging the battery.

d) Neither electric loads nor charging the battery.

Question number 20. Which component is supplied through the Master switch and Fuel CB in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Electric starter.

b) Electric Fuel Boost pump.

c) External lighting.

d) Navigation GPS.

Question number 21. What type of lighting is included in the electrical system of the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Only external lighting.

b) Only internal lighting.

c) Both external and internal lighting.

d) No lighting.

Question number 22. Which system is used for navigation in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Garmin Aero 500.

b) TomTom Navigator.

c) Magellan GPS.

d) Google Maps.

Question number 23. What display is part of the Engine Management Systems in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Digital Display.

b) Quadrant Display.

c) Analog Display.

d) Touchscreen Display.

Question number 24. Which of the following is NOT a load supplied by the electrical system in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

a) Electric Fuel Boost pump.

b) Electric starter.

c) External & internal lighting.

d) Hydraulic pump.

Video : [17 - Instrument Panel](17%20-%20Instrument%20Panel)

Question number 1. Which of the following is NOT an analogue indicator on the Virus SW 80 instrument panel?

A) Altitude.

B) Slip & Trim.

C) GPS.

D) Airspeed.

Question number 2. What type of gauge is the tachometer on the Virus SW 80?

A) Analogue.

B) Digital.

C) Hybrid (Analogue & Digital).

D) None of the above.

Question number 3. Which component on the Virus SW 80 electrical panel mechanically disables the complete electrical system?

A) Starter Button.

B) Fuel Pump Circuit Breaker (CB).

C) Battery Disconnect Ring.

D) Cabin Light Lever.

Question number 4. Which of the following is a digital indicator on the Virus SW 80 instrument panel?

A) Altitude.

B) Slip & Trim.

C) Engine Instrument Cluster.

D) Airspeed.

Question number 5. What is the function of the Fail Light Rocker Switches on the Virus SW 80 electrical panel?

A) To start the engine.

B) To control the fuel pump.

C) To manage the master, avionics, and magnetos.

D) To disconnect the battery.

Question number 6. Which of the following is a hybrid gauge on the Virus SW 80 instrument panel?

A) Altitude.

B) Slip & Trim.

C) Airspeed.

D) GPS.

Question number 7. What type of indicator is the engine instrument cluster on the Virus SW 80?

A) Analogue.

B) Digital.

C) Hybrid (Analogue & Digital).

D) None of the above.

Question number 8. Which component on the Virus SW 80 electrical panel is used to start the engine?

A) Fuel Pump Circuit Breaker (CB).

B) Starter Button.

C) Battery Disconnect Ring.

D) Cabin Light Lever.

Question number 9. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Fail Light Rocker Switches on the Virus SW 80 electrical panel?

A) Master.

B) Avionics.

C) Magnetos.

D) Fuel Pump.

Question number 10. What does the cabin light lever control on the Virus SW 80 electrical panel?

A) The engine start process.

B) The fuel pump.

C) The cabin lighting.

D) The battery disconnect.

Question number 11. Which of the following is a digital indicator on the Virus SW 80 instrument panel?

A) Altitude.

B) Slip & Trim.

C) Radio.

D) Airspeed.

Question number 12. What is the purpose of the 12 Volt socket on the Virus SW 80 electrical panel?

A) To start the engine.

B) To power external devices.

C) To control the fuel pump.

D) To disconnect the battery.

Video : [18 - Instrument/Communication/Navigation Systems](18%20%20-%20Instrument/Communication/Navigation%20Systems)

Questions number 1. Which of the following is NOT a gauge type used for airspeed indication on the Virus SW 80?

A) Digital.

B) Analogue.

C) Hybrid.

D) None of the above.

Questions number 2. Which parameter is NOT displayed on the Right Hand Quadrant Display (Engine Cluster) system of the Virus SW 80?

A) Manifold Pressure.

B) Altitude.

C) Exhaust Gas Temperature (EGT).

D) Coolant Temperature.

Questions number 3. Which parameter is NOT displayed on the Right Hand Quadrant Display (Engine Cluster) system of the Virus SW 80?

A) Manifold Pressure.

B) Altitude.

C) Exhaust Gas Temperature (EGT).

D) Coolant Temperature.

Questions number 4. Which of the following engine parameters is displayed on the Right Hand Quadrant Display (Engine Cluster) system?

A) Airspeed.

B) Oil Temperature.

C) Slip & Trim.

D) Altitude.

Questions number 5. Which of the following engine parameters is displayed on the Right Hand Quadrant Display (Engine Cluster) system?

A) Airspeed.

B) Oil Temperature.

C) Slip & Trim.

D) Altitude.

Questions number 6. Which parameter is monitored by the Right Hand Quadrant Display (Engine Cluster) system on the Virus SW 80?

A) Fuel Quantity.

B) Slip & Trim.

C) Airspeed.

D) Altitude.

Questions number 7. What type of gauges are used for vertical speed indication on the Virus SW 80?

A) Digital.

B) Analogue.

C) Hybrid.

D) None of the above.

Questions number 8. Which of the following is NOT an engine parameter displayed on the Right Hand Quadrant Display (Engine Cluster) system?

A) Oil Pressure.

B) Busbar & Battery Voltage.

C) Fuel Flow.

D) Vertical Speed.

Question number 9. Which of the following is NOT a gauge type used for altitude indication on the Virus SW 80?

A) Digital.

B) Analogue.

C) Hybrid.

D) None of the above.

Question number 10. What type of gauges are used for RPM indication on the Virus SW 80?

A) Digital.

B) Analogue.

C) Hybrid.

D) None of the above.

Question number 11. What type of gauges are used for RPM indication on the Virus SW 80?

A) Digital.

B) Analogue.

C) Hybrid.

D) None of the above.

Video : [19 - Instrument/Communication/Navigation Systems](19%20-%20Instrument/Communication/Navigation%20Systems)

Question number 1. Which radio unit is included in the Virus SW 80 Communication System?

A) Garmin Aera 500.

B) X COM VHF 760 Trans-receiver.

C) Garmin G1000.

D) Bendix/King KX 155.

Question number 2. What type of navigation system is used in the Virus SW 80?

A) Analog Compass.

B) Garmin Aera 500 GPS touch screen.

C) VOR Navigation.

D) LORAN-C.

Question number 3. What type of trans-receiver is used in the Virus SW 80 Communication System?

A) UHF.

B) VHF.

C) HF.

D) MF.

Question number 4. What unit is used to indicate altitude on the Virus SW 80 altimeter?

A) Meters.

B) Feet.

C) Kilometers.

D) Miles.

Question number 5. How many indicators does the altimeter have on its LCD display?

A) One.

B) Two.

C) Three.

D) Four.

Question number 6. Which of the following is NOT an indication on the Virus SW 80 altimeter?

A) Flight Level.

B) Altitude referenced, 1013.25 hPa.

C) QNH in hPa.

D) Airspeed in knots.

Question number 7. What is the reference pressure for altitude indication on the Virus SW 80 altimeter?

A) 1013.25 hPa.

B) 1000 hPa.

C) 1020 hPa.

D) 990 hPa.

Question number 8. What does QNH represent on the Virus SW 80 altimeter?

A) Altitude in feet.

B) Flight Level.

C) Altitude referenced, 1013.25 hPa.

D) Atmospheric pressure at sea level in hPa.

Question number 9. Which of the following is an indication on the Virus SW 80 altimeter?

A) Airspeed in knots.

B) Vertical Speed.

C) Altitude in feet.

D) Engine RPM.

Question number 10. What unit is used to indicate speed on the Virus SW 80 Air Speed Indicator (ASI)?

A) Miles per hour.

B) Kilometers per hour.

C) Knots.

D) Meters per second.

Question number 11. How is speed displayed on the Virus SW 80 ASI?

A) Digital only.

B) Analogue only.

C) Both digital and analogue.

D) Neither digital nor analogue.

Question number 12. What happens to the speed indication on the Virus SW 80 ASI when speed exceeds 135 Kts?

A) It turns green.

B) It turns red.

C) It starts to pulse/blink.

D) It turns blue.

Question number 13. At what speed does the Virus SW 80 ASI start to pulse/blink?

A) Below 50 Kts.

B) Below 45 Kts.

C) Below 40 Kts.

D) Below 35 Kts.

Question number 14. Which of the following is a feature of the Virus SW 80 ASI?

A) Speed indication turns red when speed exceeds 135 Kts.

B) Speed indication turns blue when speed exceeds 135 Kts.

C) Speed indication turns green when speed exceeds 135 Kts.

D) Speed indication turns yellow when speed exceeds 135 Kts.

Question number 15. What happens to the speed indication on the Virus SW 80 ASI when speed drops below 40 Kts?

A) It turns red.

B) It turns green.

C) It starts to pulse/blink.

D) It turns blue.

Question number 16. What is the range of the tachometer in the Virus SW 80?

A) 0 – 5000 RPM.

B) 0 – 6000 RPM.

C) 0 – 7000 RPM.

D) 0 – 8000 RPM

Question number 17. How is the RPM displayed on the Virus SW 80 tachometer?

A) Digital only.

B) Analogue only.

C) Both analogue and digital.

D) Neither analogue nor digital.

Question number 18. What happens to the RPM display on the Virus SW 80 tachometer when engine RPM exceeds 5800?

A) It turns green.

B) It turns blue.

C) It turns red.

D) It starts to pulse/blink.

Question number 19. At what RPM does the totaliser start counting engine hours on the Virus SW 80 tachometer?

A) 500.

B) 600.

C) 700.

D) 800.

Question number 20. Which of the following is displayed on the Virus SW 80 tachometer?

A) Airspeed.

B) Altitude.

C) Engine RPM and Engine Hour Totaliser.

D) Fuel Quantity.

Question number 21. What is the function of the Engine Hour Totaliser on the Virus SW 80 tachometer?

A) To display airspeed.

B) To display altitude.

C) To count engine hours when RPM exceeds 700.

D) To display fuel quantity.

Question number 22. What units are used to indicate vertical speed on the analogue display of the Virus SW 80 variometer?

A) Meters per second and feet per minute.

B) Meters per second and kilometers per hour.

C) Feet per minute and miles per hour.

D) Meters per second and miles per hour.

Question number 23. What unit is used to indicate vertical speed on the digital LCD of the Virus SW 80 variometer?

A) Meters per second.

B) Kilometers per hour.

C) Feet per minute.

D) Miles per hour.

Question number 24. When does the additional LCD on the Virus SW 80 variometer start registering flight time?

A) When speed exceeds 30 Kts for more than 05 seconds.

B) When speed exceeds 35 Kts for more than 05 seconds.

C) When speed exceeds 36 Kts for more than 05 seconds.

D) When speed exceeds 40 Kts for more than 05 seconds.

Question number 25. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Virus SW 80 variometer?

A) Indication of vertical speed in meters per second on analogue display.

B) Indication of vertical speed in feet per minute on digital LCD.

C) Additional LCD for flight time registration.

D) Indication of airspeed in knots.

Question number 26. What happens when the speed exceeds 36 Kts for more than 05 seconds on the Virus SW 80 variometer?

A) The vertical speed indication turns red.

B) The additional LCD starts registering flight time.

C) The vertical speed indication starts to pulse/blink.

D) The vertical speed indication turns green.

Question number 27. Which of the following units is NOT used on the Virus SW 80 variometer?

A) Meters per second.

B) Feet per minute.

C) Kilometers per hour.

D) Knots.

Video : [20 - Engine Cluster Display](20%20%20%20-%20Engine%20Cluster%20Display)

Question number 1. In what unit is oil pressure displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Bar.

B) PSI.

C) Pascal.

D) ATM.

Question number 2. What happens to the displayed oil pressure value if it drops below 14.5 PSI on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) It turns green with a ‘LOW’ warning.

B) It turns blue with a ‘LOW’ warning.

C) It turns red with a ‘LOW’ warning.

D) It starts to pulse/blink with a ‘LOW’ warning.

Question number 3. At what oil pressure value does the display show a ‘HIGH’ warning on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Above 80.0 PSI.

B) Above 85.5 PSI.

C) Above 90.0 PSI.

D) Above 94.3 PSI.

Question number 4. What color does the oil pressure value turn if it rises above 94.3 PSI on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Green.

B) Blue.

C) Red.

D) Yellow.

Question number 5. Which of the following is a feature of the oil pressure display on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Displays oil pressure in Bar.

B) Displays oil pressure in PSI.

C) Displays oil pressure in Pascal.

D) Displays oil pressure in ATM.

Question number 6. In what unit is oil temperature displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Fahrenheit.

B) Kelvin.

C) Celsius.

D) Rankine.

Question number 7. What happens to the displayed oil temperature value if it rises above 125 degrees Celsius on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) It turns green with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

B) It turns blue with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

C) It turns red with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

D) It starts to pulse/blink with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

Question number 8. Is there an alarm or warning for low oil temperature on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Yes, it turns red with a ‘LOW’ warning.

B) Yes, it turns blue with a ‘LOW’ warning.

C) No, there is no alarm or warning for low oil temperature.

D) Yes, it starts to pulse/blink with a ‘LOW’ warning.

Question number 9. When is the oil temperature warning message displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Only when the engine is running.

B) Only when the engine is turned off.

C) When the engine is turned off.

D) When the engine is running and turned off.

Question number 10. Which of the following is a feature of the oil temperature display on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Displays oil temperature in Fahrenheit.

B) Displays oil temperature in Celsius.

C) Displays oil temperature in Kelvin.

D) Displays oil temperature in Rankine.

Question number 11. In what unit is coolant temperature displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Fahrenheit.

B) Kelvin.

C) Celsius.

D) Rankine.

Question number 12. What happens to the displayed coolant temperature value if it rises above 120 degrees Celsius on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) It turns green with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

B) It turns blue with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

C) It turns red with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

D) It starts to pulse/blink with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

Question number 13. Which of the following is a feature of the coolant temperature display on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Displays coolant temperature in Fahrenheit.

B) Displays coolant temperature in Celsius.

C) Displays coolant temperature in Kelvin.

D) Displays coolant temperature in Rankine.

Question number 14. What is the threshold for the coolant temperature to trigger a ‘HIGH’ warning on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) 100 degrees Celsius.

B) 110 degrees Celsius.

C) 120 degrees Celsius.

D) 130 degrees Celsius.

Question number 15. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the coolant temperature display on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Displays coolant temperature in Celsius.

B) Turns red with a ‘HIGH’ warning above 120 degrees Celsius.

C) Displays coolant temperature in Fahrenheit.

D) Monitors CT1 & CT2.

Question number 16. In what unit is manifold pressure (MAP) displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) PSI.

B) Bar.

C) Millimeter of Hg.

D) Pascal.

Question number 17. What happens to the displayed manifold pressure value if it rises above a certain threshold on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) It turns red with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

B) It turns blue with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

C) It starts to pulse/blink with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

D) There is no warning.

Question number 18. Which of the following is a feature of the manifold pressure (MAP) display on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Displays manifold pressure in PSI.

B) Displays manifold pressure in Bar.

C) Displays manifold pressure in millimeter of Hg.

D) Displays manifold pressure in Pascal.

Question number 19. Is there any warning for high manifold pressure on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Yes, it turns red with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

B) Yes, it turns blue with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

C) No, there is no warning.

D) Yes, it starts to pulse/blink with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

Question number 20. In what unit is voltage displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Amperes.

B) Volts.

C) Watts.

D) Ohms.

Question number 21. What happens to the displayed Busbar voltage value if it drops below 11.4 volts on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) It turns green with a ‘LOW’ warning.

B) It turns blue with a ‘LOW’ warning.

C) It turns red with a ‘LOW’ warning.

D) It starts to pulse/blink with a ‘LOW’ warning.

Question number 22. At what voltage value does the displayed Busbar voltage become red with a ‘HIGH’ warning on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Above 12.4 volts.

B) Above 13.4 volts.

C) Above 14.4 volts.

D) Above 15.4 volts.

Question number 23. When is the voltage warning message displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Only when the engine is running.

B) Only when the engine is turned off.

C) When the engine is turned off.

D) When the engine is running and turned off.

Question number 24. Which of the following is a feature of the voltage display on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Displays voltage in Amperes.

B) Displays voltage in Volts.

C) Displays voltage in Watts.

D) Displays voltage in Ohms.

Question number 25. In what unit is fuel pressure displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Bar.

B) PSI.

C) Pascal.

D) ATM.

Question number 26. What happens to the displayed fuel pressure value if it drops below 2.2 PSI on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) It turns green with a ‘LOW’ warning.

B) It turns blue with a ‘LOW’ warning.

C) It turns red with a ‘LOW’ warning.

D) It starts to pulse/blink with a ‘LOW’ warning.

Question number 27. At what fuel pressure value does the display show a ‘HIGH’ warning on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Above 4.8 PSI.

B) Above 5.3 PSI.

C) Above 5.8 PSI.

D) Above 6.3 PSI.

Question number 28. What color does the fuel pressure value turn if it rises above 5.8 PSI on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Green.

B) Blue.

C) Red.

D) Yellow.

Question number 29. Which of the following is a feature of the fuel pressure display on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Displays fuel pressure in Bar.

B) Displays fuel pressure in PSI.

C) Displays fuel pressure in Pascal.

D) Displays fuel pressure in ATM.

Question number 30. In what unit is Exhaust Gas Temperature (EGT) displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Fahrenheit.

B) Kelvin.

C) Celsius.

D) Rankine.

Question number 31. What happens to the displayed EGT value if it rises above 925 degrees Celsius on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) It turns green with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

B) It turns blue with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

C) It turns red with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

D) It starts to pulse/blink with a ‘HIGH’ warning.

Question number 32. Is there an alarm provided for low EGT on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Yes, it turns red with a ‘LOW’ warning.

B) Yes, it turns blue with a ‘LOW’ warning.

C) No, there is no alarm for low EGT.

D) Yes, it starts to pulse/blink with a ‘LOW’ warning.

Question number 33. When is the EGT warning message displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Only when the engine is running.

B) Only when the engine is turned off.

C) When the engine is turned off.

D) When the engine is running and turned off.

Question number 34. Which of the following is a feature of the EGT display on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Displays EGT in Fahrenheit.

B) Displays EGT in Celsius.

C) Displays EGT in Kelvin.

D) Displays EGT in Rankine.

Question number 35. In what unit is fuel quantity displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Liters.

B) Gallons.

C) Percentage.

D) Cubic meters.

Question number 36. What happens to the displayed fuel quantity value if it drops below 10 liters on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) It turns green with a ‘LOW’ warning.

B) It turns blue with a ‘LOW’ warning.

C) It turns red with a ‘LOW’ warning.

D) It starts to pulse/blink with a ‘LOW’ warning.

Question number 37. At what fuel quantity does the display show a ‘LOW’ warning on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Below 5 liters.

B) Below 7 liters.

C) Below 10 liters.

D) Below 12 liters.

Question number 38. Which of the following is a feature of the fuel quantity display on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Displays fuel quantity in liters.

B) Displays fuel quantity in gallons.

C) Displays fuel quantity in percentage.

D) Displays fuel quantity in cubic meters.

Question number 39. What color does the fuel quantity value turn if it drops below 10 liters on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Green.

B) Blue.

C) Red.

D) Yellow.

Question number 40. In what unit is fuel flow displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Gallons per hour.

B) Liters per hour.

C) Cubic meters per hour.

D) Milliliters per hour.

Question number 41. What factors influence the fuel flow value displayed on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Engine RPM and airspeed.

B) Manifold pressure and altitude.

C) Engine RPM, manifold pressure, and engine fuel consumption data.

D) Airspeed and altitude.

Question number 42. When is the fuel flow display available on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) When more than 5 liters of fuel is available in the tank.

B) When more than 7 liters of fuel is available in the tank.

C) When more than 10 liters of fuel is available in the tank.

D) When more than 12 liters of fuel is available in the tank.

Question number 43. Which of the following is a feature of the fuel flow display on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) Displays fuel flow in gallons per hour.

B) Displays fuel flow in liters per hour.

C) Displays fuel flow in cubic meters per hour.

D) Displays fuel flow in milliliters per hour.

Question number 44. What is the minimum fuel quantity required for the fuel flow display to be available on the Virus SW 80 Engine Cluster?

A) 5 liters.

B) 7 liters.

C) 10 liters.

D) 12 liters.

Video : [21 - Communication System](21%20%20-%20%20%20Communication%20System)

Question number 1. What type of controls are available on the front panel of the X COM VHF 760 Transreceiver in the Virus SW 80?

A) Digital volume control.

B) Squelch control.

C) VOX intercom control.

D) All of the above.

Question number 2. How many memory channels does the X COM VHF 760 Transreceiver have?

A) 88.

B) 99.

C) 100.

D) 121.

Question number 3. What is the primary channel frequency for the VHF Guard Frequency on the X COM VHF 760 Transreceiver?

A) 118.5 MHz.

B) 119.5 MHz.

C) 120.5 MHz.

D) 121.5 MHz.

Question number 4. How many user-defined channels are available on the X COM VHF 760 Transreceiver?

A) 88.

B) 99.

C) 100.

D) 121.

Question number 5. What voltage levels trigger a low battery alert on the X COM VHF 760 Transreceiver?

A) Below 9.5 Volts DC.

B) Below 10.5 Volts DC.

C) Below 11.5 Volts DC.

D) Below 12.5 Volts DC.

Question number 6. What voltage levels trigger an over voltage alert on the X COM VHF 760 Transreceiver?

A) Above 13.5 Volts DC.

B) Above 14.5 Volts DC.

C) Above 15.5 Volts DC.

D) Above 16.5 Volts DC.

Video : [22 - Navigation System](22%20-%20%20Navigation%20System)

Question number 1. What is the screen size of the Garmin AERA 500 GPS?

A) 3.5 inches.

B) 4.3 inches.

C) 5.0 inches.

D) 6.0 inches.

Question number 2. What type of display does the Garmin AERA 500 GPS have?

A) Monochrome LCD.

B) Colour TFT with white backlight.

C) OLED.

D) E Ink.

Question number 3. How long does the lithium-ion battery of the Garmin AERA 500 GPS last?

A) Up to 3 hours.

B) Up to 4 hours.

C) Up to 5 hours.

D) Up to 6 hours.

Question number 4. What is the GPS refresh rate of the Garmin AERA 500 GPS?

A) 1 Hz.

B) 2 Hz.

C) 5 Hz.

D) 10 Hz.

Question number 5. What type of warnings are included in the Garmin AERA 500 GPS map display?

A) Speed limit warnings.

B) Terrain and obstacle warnings.

C) Fuel level warnings.

D) Altitude warnings.

Question number 6. How many waypoints can the flight plan mode of the Garmin AERA 500 GPS comprise?

A) 10 – 100 waypoints.

B) 20 – 200 waypoints.

C) 50 – 300 waypoints.

D) 100 – 400 waypoints.

Question number 7. What type of unit is the Garmin AERA 500 GPS described as?

A) Fragile and delicate.

B) Rugged and waterproof.

C) Lightweight and portable.

D) Heavy and bulky.

Question number 8. What feature does the Garmin AERA 500 GPS automatically adjust while navigating?

A) Altitude.

B) Speed.

C) Time zones.

D) Fuel consumption.

Video : [23 - Pitot Static System](23%20-%20Pitot%20Static%20System)

Question number 1. Where is the Pitot tube attached on the Virus SW 80?

A) Top side of the left-hand wing.

B) Bottom side of the right-hand wing.

C) Top side of the right-hand wing.

D) Bottom side of the left-hand wing.

Question number 2. Where do the Pitot lines lead in the Virus SW 80?

A) Through the fuselage to the tail.

B) Through the inside of the wing to the instrument panel.

C) Through the landing gear to the cockpit.

D) Through the engine compartment to the instrument panel.

Question number 3. What is the primary function of the Pitot tube in the Virus SW 80?

A) Measure fuel flow.

B) Measure airspeed.

C) Measure altitude.

D) Measure engine temperature.

Question number 4. Which wing is the Pitot tube attached to in the Virus SW 80?

A) Left-hand wing.

B) Right-hand wing.

C) Both wings.

D) Neither wing.

Question number 5. What does the Pitot Static System in the Virus SW 80 primarily measure?

A) Airspeed and altitude.

B) Fuel pressure and temperature.

C) Oil pressure and temperature.

D) Manifold pressure and voltage.

Chapter 2 - LIMITATIONS / PROHIBITIONS / RESTRICTIONS

Video : [24 - Manuever Limitations](24%20-%20Manuever%20Limitations)

Question number 1. At what altitude should power on/off stalls not be carried out in the Virus SW 80?

A) Below 1000 ft AGL.

B) Below 1500 ft AGL.

C) Below 2000 ft AGL.

D) Below 2500 ft AGL.

Question number 2. What is the entry speed for power on/off lazy eights in the Virus SW 80?

A) 90 Kts.

B) 100 Kts.

C) 110 Kts.

D) 120 Kts.

Question number 3. At what altitude should power on/off lazy eights not be carried out in the Virus SW 80?

A) Below 1000 ft AGL.

B) Below 1500 ft AGL.

C) Below 2000 ft AGL.

D) Below 2500 ft AGL.

Question number 4. What is the initial speed for steep turns in the Virus SW 80?

A) 90 Kts.

B) 100 Kts.

C) 110 Kts.

D) 120 Kts.

Question number 5. At what altitude should Chandelle maneuvers not be carried out in the Virus SW 80?

A) Below 300 ft AGL.

B) Below 400 ft AGL.

C) Below 500 ft AGL.

D) Below 600 ft AGL.

Question number 6. What is the entry speed for Chandelle maneuvers in the Virus SW 80?

A) 100 Kts.

B) 110 Kts.

C) 120 Kts.

D) 130 Kts.

Question number 7. At what altitude should spin initiation not be carried out in the Virus SW 80?

A) Below 1500 ft AGL.

B) Below 2000 ft AGL.

C) Below 2500 ft AGL.

D) Below 3000 ft AGL.

Question number 8. At what degree should recovery be initiated in an actual spinning maneuver in the Virus SW 80?

A) Maximum 90 degrees.

B) Maximum 180 degrees.

C) Maximum 270 degrees.

D) Maximum 360 degrees.

Question number 9. For what type of operations is the Virus SW 80 approved?

A) Night VFR operations.

B) Day VFR operations.

C) IFR operations.

D) All-weather operations.

Video : [25 - Prohibitions](25%20-%20Prohibitions)

Question number 1. Which of the following is prohibited for the Virus SW 80?

A) Flying with one door open.

B) Flying with both doors open.

C) Flying with windows open.

D) Flying with the canopy open.

Question number 2. In which weather condition is flying the Virus SW 80 prohibited?

A) Light rain.

B) Heavy rainfall.

C) Clear skies.

D) Overcast skies.

Question number 3. Which of the following conditions is prohibited for the Virus SW 80?

A) Flying in light turbulence.

B) Flying in thunderstorm activity.

C) Flying in mild winds.

D) Flying in clear weather.

Question number 4. What is the maximum outside air temperature (OAT) at which the Virus SW 80 can be flown?

A) 45 degrees Celsius.

B) 50 degrees Celsius.

C) 55 degrees Celsius.

D) 60 degrees Celsius.

Question number 5. What is the maximum alcohol content allowed in the fuel used for the Virus SW 80?

A) 5%

B) 10%

C) 15%

D) 20%

Question number 6. Which of the following maneuvers is prohibited for the Virus SW 80?

A) Steep turns.

B) Lazy eights.

C) Aerobatic maneuvers including full developed spin.

D) Chandelle maneuvers.

Question number 7. What is prohibited during takeoff and landing for the Virus SW 80?

A) Takeoff with flaps partially extended.

B) Takeoff with flaps fully retracted.

C) Landing with flaps partially extended.

D) Landing with flaps fully extended.

Question number 8. Which weather condition is prohibited for flying the Virus SW 80?

A) Light rain.

B) Blizzards.

C) Overcast skies.

D) Clear skies.

Question number 9. What type of flight conditions are prohibited for the Virus SW 80?

A) VFR (Visual Flight Rules) conditions.

B) IMC (Instrument Meteorological Conditions) / IFR (Instrument Flight Rules) conditions.

C) Daylight conditions.

D) Calm wind conditions.

Video : [26- Limitations / Restrictions / Warnings](https://youtu.be/0yrp3Joc-as)

Question number 1. What is the maximum wind speed for parking the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 outdoors without tie-down?

A) 10 Kts.

B) 15 Kts.

C) 20 Kts.

D) 25 Kts.

Question number 2. What is the maximum wind speed for parking the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 outdoors with tie-down?

A) 30 Kts.

B) 35 Kts.

C) 40 Kts.

D) 45 Kts.

Question number 3. Flying in side slip turbulence may result in:

A) Increased fuel consumption.

B) Non-precise fuel quantity indication.

C) Engine failure.

D) Improved fuel efficiency.

Question number 4. Soft grass runways tend to increase take-off performance data by:

A) 10%

B) 15%

C) 20%

D) 25%

Question number 5. Headwinds shorten take-off and landing length required by how many meters for every 3 Kts / 5 Kmph of increase in wind speed?

A) 6 meters.

B) 8 meters.

C) 10 meters.

D) 12 meters.

Question number 6. Tailwinds extend take-off and landing length required by how many meters for every 3 Kts / 5 Kmph of increase in wind speed?

A) 10-20 meters.

B) 15-25 meters.

C) 18-28 meters.

D) 20-30 meters.

Question number 7. Tailwinds affect take-off and landing performance by:

A) Less than headwinds.

B) The same as headwinds.

C) More than twice as much as headwinds.

D) Not at all.

Chapter 3 – Technical Specifications

Video : [27- Airframe](https://youtu.be/8LjQisZCaNw)

Question no 1. What is the wing span of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 9.5 metres

B) 10.5 metres

C) 11.5 metres

D) 12.5 metres

Question no 2. What is the length of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 5.5 metres

B) 6.5 metres

C) 7.5 metres

D) 8.5 metres

Question no 3. What is the height of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 1.95 metres

B) 2.05 metres

C) 2.15 metres

D) 2.25 metres

Question no 4. What is the height of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 1.95 metres

B) 2.05 metres

C) 2.15 metres

D) 2.25 metres

Question no 5. What is the vertical fin area of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 0.90 Sq metres

B) 1.00 Sq metres

C) 1.10 Sq metres

D) 1.20 Sq metres

Question no 6. What is the aspect ratio of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 10.8

B) 11.8

C) 12.8

D) 13.8

Question no 7. What is the angle of the positive flaps down in Position 1 for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 10 degrees

B) 15 degrees

C) 20 degrees

D) 25 degrees

Question no 8. What is the angle of the positive flaps down in Position 2 for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 15 degrees

B) 20 degrees

C) 25 degrees

D) 30 degrees

Question no 9. What are the center of gravity limits for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 in terms of MAC?

A) 10% - 28%

B) 20% - 38%

C) 30% - 48%

D) 40% - 58%

Question no 10. What is the range of the center of gravity limits for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 in millimeters backwards of datum?

A) 120mm – 268mm

B) 170mm – 318mm

C) 220mm – 368mm

D) 270mm – 418mm

Question no 11. What is the maximum take-off weight (MTOW) of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 452.5 Kgs

B) 462.5 Kgs

C) 472.5 Kgs

D) 482.5 Kgs

Question no 12. What is the standard empty weight of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 255 Kgs

B) 265 Kgs

C) 275 Kgs

D) 285 Kgs

Question no 13. What is the maximum useful load of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 177.5 Kgs

B) 187.5 Kgs

C) 197.5 Kgs

D) 207.5 Kgs

Question no 14. What is the maximum baggage weight of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 10 Kgs

B) 15 Kgs

C) 20 Kgs

D) 25 Kgs

Question no 15. What is the maximum load per seat for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 100 Kgs

B) 110 Kgs

C) 120 Kgs

D) 130 Kgs

Question no 16. What is the minimum combined crew weight for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 45 Kgs

B) 50 Kgs

C) 55 Kgs

D) 60 Kgs

Question no 17. What is the total fuel capacity of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 45 Ltrs

B) 48 Ltrs

C) 50 Ltrs

D) 52 Ltrs

Question no 18. What is the usable fuel capacity of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 45 Ltrs

B) 46 Ltrs

C) 47 Ltrs

D) 48 Ltrs

Question no 19. What is the oil capacity of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 2 Ltrs

B) 3 Ltrs

C) 4 Ltrs

D) 5 Ltrs

Question no 20. What is the maximum positive 'G' load factor for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) +3 G

B) +4 G

C) +5 G

D) +6 G

Question no 21. What is the maximum negative 'G' load factor for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) -1 G

B) -2 G

C) -3 G

D) -4 G

Question no 22. What is the tested minimum safety factor for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 1.675

B) 1.775

C) 1.875

D) 1.975

Video : [28 - Engine/Powerplant](https://youtu.be/AjVRFu8jzt8)

1. What type of engine does the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 use?

A) Rotax 912 A (80 HP)

B) Rotax 914 F (100 HP)

C) Lycoming O-235 (115 HP)

D) Continental O-200 (100 HP)

2. How many cylinders does the Rotax 912 A engine have?

A) 2

B) 3

C) 4

D) 6

3. What is the propeller type used in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Variable Pitch

B) Fixed Pitch

C) Constant Speed

D) Feathering

4. What is the propeller type used in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Variable Pitch

B) Fixed Pitch

C) Constant Speed

D) Feathering

5. What is the absolute ceiling at MTOW for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 5000 metres / 16,400 feet

B) 5500 metres / 18,000 feet

C) 6000 metres / 19,700 feet

D) 6200 metres / 20,300 feet

6. What is the engine performance of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 at 5500 RPM?

A) 50.0 KW (67 HP)

B) 55.0 KW (74 HP)

C) 58.0 KW (79 HP)

D) 60.0 KW (82 HP)

7. What is the engine performance of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 at 5800 RPM?

A) 57.6 KW (77 HP)

B) 58.6 KW (78 HP)

C) 59.6 KW (81 HP)

D) 60.6 KW (83 HP)

8. For how long can the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 engine operate at 59.6 KW (81 HP) at 5800 RPM?

A) 3 minutes

B) 4 minutes

C) 5 minutes

D) 6 minutes

9. What is the torque of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 engine at 4800 RPM?

A) 93 Nm (68.6 foot pounds)

B) 103 Nm (75.9 foot pounds)

C) 113 Nm (83.3 foot pounds)

D) 123 Nm (90.7 foot pounds)

Question no 10. What is the compression ratio of the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 engine?

A) 8:1

B) 9:1

C) 10:1

D) 11:1

11. What type of cooling system does the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 use?

A) Air cooled Cylinder Heads, Ram Air cooled Cylinders

B) Water cooled Cylinder Heads, Ram Air cooled Cylinders

C) Oil cooled Cylinder Heads, Ram Air cooled Cylinders

D) Water cooled Cylinder Heads, Oil cooled Cylinders

12. What type of lubrication system does the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 use?

A) Wet Sump Forced Lubrication

B) Dry Sump Forced Lubrication

C) Splash Lubrication

D) Pressure Lubrication

13. What type of ignition system does the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 use?

A) Single Breakerless Capacitor Discharge

B) Dual Breakerless Capacitor Discharge

C) Magneto Ignition

D) Distributor Ignition

14. What is the maximum coolant temperature for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 engine?

A) 100 deg C

B) 110 deg C

C) 120 deg C

D) 130 deg C

15. What is the normal range for Exhaust Gas Temperature (EGT) in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 600 deg C – 850 deg C

B) 650 deg C – 885 deg C

C) 700 deg C – 900 deg C

D) 750 deg C – 950 deg C

16. What is the maximum Exhaust Gas Temperature (EGT) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 850 deg C

B) 875 deg C

C) 900 deg C

D) 925 deg C

17. What is the maximum EGT difference allowed for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 20 deg C

B) 25 deg C

C) 30 deg C

D) 35 deg C

18. What is the normal range for oil temperature in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 70 deg C – 90 deg C

B) 80 deg C – 100 deg C

C) 90 deg C – 110 deg C

D) 100 deg C – 120 deg C

19. What is the maximum oil temperature for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 engine?

A) 120 deg C

B) 130 deg C

C) 140 deg C

D) 150 deg C

20. What is the minimum oil temperature for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 engine?

A) 40 deg C

B) 45 deg C

C) 50 deg C

D) 55 deg C

21. What is the minimum oil pressure for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 engine?

A) 0.5 Bar (7.25 PSI)

B) 1.0 Bar (14.5 PSI)

C) 1.5 Bar (21.75 PSI)

D) 2.0 Bar (29.0 PSI)

22. What is the maximum oil pressure for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 engine?

A) 5.0 Bar (72.5 PSI)

B) 5.5 Bar (79.75 PSI)

C) 6.0 Bar (87.0 PSI)

D) 6.5 Bar (94.25 PSI)

23. What is the maximum engine RPM on the ground for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 5000 RPM

B) 5200 RPM

C) 5400 RPM

D) 5500 RPM

24. What is the maximum permitted RPM for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 engine?

A) 5600 RPM

B) 5700 RPM

C) 5800 RPM

D) 5900 RPM

25. At what RPM is the magneto drop check performed for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 3500 RPM

B) 4000 RPM

C) 4500 RPM

D) 5000 RPM

26. What is the maximum single magneto drop allowed for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 200

B) 250

C) 300

D) 350

27. What is the maximum difference in magneto drop allowed for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 100

B) 115

C) 130

D) 145

28. What is the recommended fuel for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Unleaded Regular Grade 87

B) Unleaded Super Grade 93 or above Max 10% alcohol

C) Leaded Aviation Fuel 100LL

D) Diesel Fuel

Video : [29 - Performance](https://youtu.be/nhOyWgXGza0)

1. What is the take-off ground roll at MTOW for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 120 metres

B) 130 metres

C) 140 metres

D) 150 metres

2. What is the take-off ground roll over a 50 ft obstacle for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 200 metres

B) 215 metres

C) 225 metres

D) 235 metres

3. What is the best climb speed for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 66 Knots

B) 76 Knots

C) 86 Knots

D) 96 Knots

4. What is the best climb rate at MTOW for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 at sea level?

A) 1020 feet per minute

B) 1120 feet per minute

C) 1220 feet per minute

D) 1320 feet per minute

5. What is the best climb rate at 100 Kts for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 600 feet per minute

B) 700 feet per minute

C) 800 feet per minute

D) 900 feet per minute

6. What is the cruise air speed for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 102 Kts

B) 112 Kts

C) 122 Kts

D) 132 Kts

7. What is the sink rate at 50 Kts for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 with full flaps and power idle?

A) 340 feet per minute

B) 390 feet per minute

C) 440 feet per minute

D) 490 feet per minute

8. What is the minimum sink rate speed for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 48 Knots

B) 58 Knots

C) 68 Knots

D) 78 Knots

9. What is the minimum sink rate with flaps at 15° for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 360 feet per minute

B) 410 feet per minute

C) 460 feet per minute

D) 510 feet per minute

10. What is the best L/D ratio speed for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 54 Knots

B) 64 Knots

C) 74 Knots

D) 84 Knots

11. What is the best L/D ratio with flaps at 15° for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 15:1

B) 16:1

C) 17:1

D) 18:1

12. What is the final approach speed with flaps at 25° for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 40 Knots

B) 45 Knots

C) 50 Knots

D) 55 Knots

13. What is the landing roll at MTOW (SL) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 310 feet

B) 360 feet

C) 410 feet

D) 460 feet

Video : [30 - Airspeeds](https://youtu.be/sLnVXqbMC8k)

1. What is the stall speed with clean configuration (flaps up) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 40 Knots

B) 43 Knots

C) 46 Knots

D) 49 Knots

2. What is the stall speed with flaps at 25° for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 30 Knots

B) 35 Knots

C) 40 Knots

D) 45 Knots

3. What is the maximum speed with flaps at 15° for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 60 Knots

B) 65 Knots

C) 70 Knots

D) 75 Knots

4. What is the maximum speed with flaps at 25° for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 50 Knots

B) 55 Knots

C) 60 Knots

D) 65 Knots

5. What is the maximum design maneuvering speed (VA) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 76 Knots

B) 81 Knots

C) 86 Knots

D) 91 Knots

6. What is the maximum speed (VNE) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 125 Knots

B) 130 Knots

C) 135 Knots

D) 140 Knots

7. What is the normal operating speed (VNO) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 98 Knots

B) 103 Knots

C) 108 Knots

D) 113 Knots

Video : [31 - ASI Markings](https://youtu.be/hdlBbJeVUZo)

1. What is the range of the white band on the ASI for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 30 – 65 Knots

B) 35 – 70 Knots

C) 40 – 75 Knots

D) 45 – 80 Knots

2. What is the range of the white band on the ASI in Kmph for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 55 – 120 Kmph

B) 60 – 125 Kmph

C) 65 – 130 Kmph

D) 70 – 135 Kmph

3. What does the white band on the ASI represent for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Normal Operating Range

B) Full Flap Operating Range

C) Maneuvering Speed Range

D) Maximum Speed Range

4. What is the lower limit of the white band on the ASI for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Maximum weight Vs1

B) Maximum weight Vso

C) Maximum weight Vfe

D) Maximum weight Vne

5.What is the upper limit of the white band on the ASI for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Maximum speed with Flaps 1 (10°) Position

B) Maximum speed with Flaps 1 (15°) Position

C) Maximum speed with Flaps 1 (20°) Position

D) Maximum speed with Flaps 1 (25°) Position

6. What is the range of the green band on the ASI for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 38 – 103 Knots

B) 40 – 105 Knots

C) 43 – 108 Knots

D) 45 – 110 Knots

7. What is the range of the green band on the ASI in Kmph for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 73 – 191 Kmph

B) 78 – 196 Kmph

C) 83 – 201 Kmph

D) 88 – 206 Kmph

8. What does the green band on the ASI represent for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Full Flap Operating Range

B) Normal Operating Range

C) Maneuvering Speed Range

D) Maximum Speed Range

9. What is the lower limit of the green band on the ASI for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Maximum weight Vs1 at C of G max forward & flaps fully retracted

B) Maximum weight Vso at C of G max forward & flaps fully retracted

C) Maximum weight Vfe at C of G max forward & flaps fully retracted

D) Maximum weight Vne at C of G max forward & flaps fully retracted

10. What is the upper limit of the green band on the ASI for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Maximum structural cruising speed (in calm air)

B) Maximum structural cruising speed (in turbulent air)

C) Maximum speed with Flaps 1 (15°) Position

D) Maximum speed with Flaps 2 (25°) Position

11. What is the range of the yellow band on the ASI for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 98 – 125 Knots

B) 103 – 130 Knots

C) 108 – 135 Knots

D) 113 – 140 Knots

12. What does the yellow band on the ASI represent for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Normal Operating Range

B) Full Flap Operating Range

C) Maneuvering Speed Range (with caution) in calm air only

D) Maximum Speed Range

13. What is the red band on the ASI for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 125 Knots

B) 130 Knots

C) 135 Knots

D) 140 Knots

14. What does the red band on the ASI represent for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Normal Operating Range

B) Full Flap Operating Range

C) Maneuvering Speed Range

D) Maximum Speed for all operations (VNE)

Video : [32 - Engine Instrument Markings](https://youtu.be/V_hSRfRSZ3I)

1. What is the minimum RPM (Red Line) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 tachometer?

A) 1400

B) 1500

C) 1600

D) 1700

2. What is the normal operating RPM range (Green) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 tachometer?

A) 1500 – 5400

B) 1600 – 5500

C) 1700 – 5600

D) 1800 – 5700

3. What is the caution range (Yellow) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 tachometer?

A) 5400 – 5700

B) 5500 – 5800

C) 5600 – 5900

D) 5700 – 6000

4. What is the maximum RPM (Red Line) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 tachometer?

A) 5600

B) 5700

C) 5800

D) 5900

5. What is the minimum oil temperature (Red) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 40° C

B) 45° C

C) 50° C

D) 55° C

6. What is the normal oil temperature range (Green) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 80° C – 100° C

B) 85° C – 105° C

C) 90° C – 110° C

D) 95° C – 115° C

7. What is the caution range (Yellow) for the oil temperature in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 100° C – 130° C

B) 105° C – 135° C

C) 110° C – 140° C

D) 115° C – 145° C

8. What is the maximum oil temperature (Red) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 130° C

B) 135° C

C) 140° C

D) 145° C

9. What is the caution range (Yellow) for the coolant temperature in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 100° C – 110° C

B) 105° C – 115° C

C) 110° C – 120° C

D) 115° C – 125° C

10. What is the maximum coolant temperature (Red) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 110° C

B) 115° C

C) 120° C

D) 125° C

11. What is the minimum oil pressure (Red) for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 0.5 Bar (7.25 PSI)

B) 1.0 Bar (14.5 PSI)

C) 1.5 Bar (21.75 PSI)

D) 2.0 Bar (29.0 PSI)

12. What is the maximum oil pressure for the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 5.0 Bar (72.5 PSI)

B) 5.5 Bar (79.75 PSI)

C) 6.0 Bar (87.0 PSI)

D) 6.5 Bar (94.25 PSI)

13. What type of battery does the Pipistrel Virus SW 80 use?

A) Lead-Acid

B) Nickel-Cadmium

C) Lithium-Ion

D) Lithium Phosphate

14. What is the nominal voltage and amp-hour rating of the alternator in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 12 Volts, 6.5 Amp Hour

B) 12 Volts, 7.0 Amp Hour

C) 12 Volts, 7.5 Amp Hour

D) 12 Volts, 8.0 Amp Hour

15. What is the power output of the alternator at 5500 RPM in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) 200 W

B) 225 W

C) 250 W

D) 275 W

16. Which of the following is NOT a function of the electrical system in the Pipistrel Virus SW 80?

A) Charges battery

B) Provides power to all appliances/instruments

C) Provides supply to Nav/Strobe Lights, Cockpit Lights, Radio, GPS, Instruments

D) Provides hydraulic power

Video : [33 - Checks & Procedures / Cockpit Preflight Inspection](https://youtu.be/xo_1-d5b4Xo)

1. What should be carried out before proceeding to the aircraft?

A) Pre-flight briefing covering the complete sortie profile

B) Post-flight briefing covering the complete sortie profile

C) Pre-flight briefing covering only the take-off

D) Post-flight briefing covering only the landing

2. What must be completed to ensure all participants are fully fit to fly?

A) Pre-flight meals only

B) Medical check only

C) Pre-flight meals and medical check

D) Post-flight meals and medical check

3. What document must be filled in and signed before proceeding to the aircraft?

A) Flight Log Book

B) Authorisation Book

C) Maintenance Log Book

D) Navigation Log Book

4. What form must be completed, closed, and signed before proceeding to the aircraft?

A) Form – 600

B) Form – 700

C) Form – 800

D) Form – 900

5. What should be checked inside the cockpit during the preflight inspection?

A) Instruments and instrument panel for condition

B) Fuel quantity only

C) Safety belts only

D) Radio wiring only

6. What should be checked regarding the fuses during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) Fuses should be removed

B) Fuses should be checked

C) Fuses should be replaced

D) Fuses should be ignored

7. What should be checked regarding the battery disconnection ring during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) The battery disconnection ring should be removed.

B) The battery disconnection ring should be in its slot.

C) The battery disconnection ring should be replaced.

D) The battery disconnection ring should be ignored.

8.After checking the battery disconnection ring in its slot, what should be verified next during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) Ensure all switches are turned on.

B) Ensure all switches are turned off.

C) Ensure some switches are turned on.

D) Ensure some switches are turned off.

9. What position should the Master Switch be in to check the Generator Fail light?

A) Key in full left position

B) Key in full right position

C) Key in middle position

D) Key in off position

10. After turning the Master Switch on, what should be checked next during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) Check the fuel quantity.

B) Check the Gene Fail light is ON.

C) Check all instruments set to initial setting.

D) Check the flaps for full deflection.

11. What should be checked regarding the Pitot static lines and cables during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) They should be disconnected

B) They should be correctly connected and in position

C) They should be replaced

D) They should be ignored

12. What should be checked regarding the main wing spar during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) Connection, bolts, and nuts in position

B) Only the bolts

C) Only the nuts

D) Only the connection

13. What should be checked regarding the safety belts during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) Safety belts should be removed

B) Safety belts should be undamaged

C) Safety belts should be replaced

D) Safety belts should be ignored

14. What should be checked regarding the fuel quantity during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) Fuel quantity should be ignored

B) Fuel quantity should be checked and sufficient for sortie

C) Fuel quantity should be checked and insufficient for sortie

D) Fuel quantity should be replaced

15. What should be done after pressing the Fuel CB during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) Check the fuel quantity.

B) Check the fuel not leaking from the gascolator.

C) Check the safety belts.

D) Check the flaps for full deflection.

16. What should be checked regarding the elevator trim during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) Elevator trim should be set to maximum

B) Elevator trim should be set to minimum

C) Elevator trim should be set to neutral

D) Elevator trim should be ignored

17. What should be checked regarding the flaps during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) Flaps should be set to full deflection and back to ‘0’ position

B) Flaps should be set to full deflection only

C) Flaps should be set to ‘0’ position only

D) Flaps should be ignored

18. What should be checked regarding the radio during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) Ensure the radio is turned off.

B) Ensure the radio is disconnected.

C) Ensure the radio wiring is intact.

D) Ensure the radio is replaced.

19. What should be checked regarding the emergency parachute release handle during the cockpit preflight inspection?

A) Safety pin should be removed

B) Safety pin should be ‘IN’

C) Safety pin should be replaced

D) Safety pin should be ignored

Video : [34 - Preflight External Checks](https://youtu.be/QeVFZMkcK7Q)

No Questions (Must Learn All these Checkups)

Video : [35 - Engine Cowling](https://youtu.be/1eISpaIPC0E)

1. What should be checked for the engine cowling?

A) Fasteners and screws in place, cowling undamaged

B) Only fasteners in place

C) Only screws in place

D) None of the above

2. What should be ensured for the spinner dome?

A) No mechanical damage, bolts & nuts in place

B) Only bolts in place

C) Only nuts in place

D) No mechanical damage, bolts & nuts missing

3. What should be checked for the propeller?

A) Any damage/cracks, clean, bolts & nuts secure

B) Only damage

C) Only cracks

D) Only cleanliness

4. What should be checked for the nose undercarriage?

A) Any mechanical damage, hydraulic line secure, no leaks

B) Only mechanical damage

C) Only hydraulic line secure

D) Only leaks

5. What should be checked for the nose tyre?

A) Cuts, cracks, and creep

B) Only cuts

C) Only cracks

D) Only creep

6. What should be checked on the RH side of the engine cowling?

A) Coolant level minimum halfway to top through panel, exhaust pipes free of cracks

B) Only coolant level

C) Only exhaust pipes

D) None of the above

7. What should be checked for the wing leading edge?

A) Surface condition for dents, cracks or separation, cleanliness, pitot tube firmly attached, no damage, no block

B) Only dents

C) Only cracks

D) Only cleanliness

8. What should be checked for the wing tip?

A) Surface condition of tip, Nav/strobe lights for condition, wings for play

B) Only surface condition

C) Only Nav/strobe lights

D) Only wings for play

9. What should be checked for the wing trailing edge?

A) Any damage, Flaperon movement, vertical or horizontal play

B) Only damage

C) Only Flaperon movement

D) Only vertical play

10. What should be checked for the undercarriage (starboard)?

A) Any mechanical damage, hydraulic pipes for condition/leaks, tyre for cuts, pressure, and creep

B) Only mechanical damage

C) Only hydraulic pipes

D) Only tyre

11. What should be checked for the parachute self-adhesive tape?

A) Position and separation

B) Position and damage

C) Separation and damage

D) Position, separation, and damage

12. What should be checked for the tail boom?

A) Free of damage

B) Free of cracks

C) Free of damage and cracks

D) Free of separation

13. What should be checked for the horizontal tail surface?

A) Cracks, hinges for play, central securing screw fastened and secure

B) Only cracks

C) Only hinges for play

D) Only central securing screw

14. What should be ensured for the elevator surface?

A) Smoothness, free movement up & down, no sideward play

B) Only smoothness

C) Only free movement up & down

D) Only no sideward play

15. What should be checked for the vertical tail surface?

A) Cracks, hinges for play, rudder cable ends intact & in position

B) Only cracks

C) Only hinges for play

D) Only rudder cable ends

16. What should be ensured for the fuel tank cap?

A) Secure

B) Clean

C) Fastened

D) Intact

17. What should be ensured for the antenna?

A) Firmly attached

B) Clean

C) Secure

D) Intact

18. What should be checked for the undercarriage (port)?

A) Mechanical damage, hydraulic pipes for condition/leaks, tyre for cuts, pressure, and creep

B) Only mechanical damage

C) Only hydraulic pipes

D) Only tyre

Video : [36,37 - Entering Cockpit](https://youtu.be/xfcTRAaTov4)

1. What is the first step to enter the cabin?

A) Sit onto the cabin’s edge

B) Lift the door all the way to the bottom wing surface

C) Drag oneself into the seat

D) Check rudder pedals position

2. What secures the glass door in position?

A) The door handle

B) The silver knob

C) The round black knob

D) The rudder pedals

3. How should one support their body when entering the cabin?

A) By placing both hands on the stick

B) By placing both hands on the cabin edge

C) By placing one hand on the cabin edge and one on the stick

D) By placing both hands on the door handle

4. What should be done immediately after sitting in the seat?

A) Lower the door

B) Fasten seat belts

C) Check rudder pedals position

D) Rotate the handle to lock the door

5. How can the position of the rudder pedals be adjusted?

A) By pulling the silver knob

B) By pulling the round black knob ahead of the stick on the floor

C) By rotating the handle

D) By lifting the door

6. What should not be done to lower the door?

A) Grab and pull the door handle

B) Gently pull the silver knob

C) Rotate the handle

D) Verify that all three closing points are secured

7. How should the door be closed securely?

A) By pulling the round black knob

B) By lifting the door

C) By rotating the handle so that it locks

D) By dragging oneself into the seat

8. What should be verified after closing the door?

A) The position of the rudder pedals

B) That all three closing points are secured

C) The position of the silver knob

D) The position of the round black knob

9. Who should help fasten the seat belts?

A) The pilot

B) The co-pilot

C) The ground crew

D) The passenger

10. What should be done first after putting on the headsets and adjusting the mic position?

A) Select Avionics switch ON

B) Check all instruments and EMS display ON

C) Select Master Switch ON

D) Obtain permission from ATC for start up

11. What should be done after selecting the Master Switch ON?

A) Select Avionics switch ON

B) Check all instruments and EMS display ON

C) Select intercom switch ON

D) Remove safety pin from Parachute Emergency Release Handle

12. What should be checked after selecting the Avionics switch ON?

A) All instruments and EMS display ON

B) Intercom switch ON

C) RT set ON

D) Obtain permission from ATC for start up

13. What should be done after checking all instruments and EMS display ON?

A) Select Master Switch ON

B) Select intercom switch ON

C) Remove safety pin from Parachute Emergency Release Handle

D) Obtain permission from ATC for start up

14. What should be done after selecting the intercom switch ON?

A) Check reading str 5

B) Select Master Switch ON

C) Obtain permission from ATC for start up

D) Remove safety pin from Parachute Emergency Release Handle

15. What should be done after selecting the RT set ON?

A) Check reading str 5

B) Select Master Switch ON

C) Obtain permission from ATC for start up

D) Remove safety pin from Parachute Emergency Release Handle

16. What should be done after obtaining permission from ATC for start up?

A) Select Master Switch ON

B) Select Avionics switch ON

C) Remove safety pin from Parachute Emergency Release Handle

D) Check all instruments and EMS display ON

17. What should be done after removing the safety pin from the Parachute Emergency Release Handle?

A) Select Master Switch ON

B) Select Avionics switch ON

C) Check all instruments and EMS display ON

D) Obtain permission from ATC for start up

Video : [38 - Checks Before Engine Start](https://youtu.be/NpHj4RFfp8k)

1. What should be checked first before engine start?

A) Confirm Pitot cover removed

B) Check fuel quantity sufficient for duration of flight

C) Confirm Parachute safety pin removed

D) Engage wheel brakes and apply parking brakes

2. What should be done after confirming the Pitot cover is removed?

A) Check fuel quantity sufficient for duration of flight

B) Confirm Parachute safety pin removed

C) Engage wheel brakes and apply parking brakes

D) Check fuel valve open, fuel CB IN, fuel pump on (by sound)

3. What should be confirmed regarding the parachute before engine start?

A) Parachute safety pin inserted

B) Parachute safety pin removed

C) Parachute safety pin secured

D) Parachute safety pin checked

4. What should be done after engaging the wheel brakes and applying parking brakes?

A) Check fuel valve open, fuel CB IN, fuel pump on (by sound)

B) Confirm Parachute safety pin removed

C) Select Avionics OFF and both magnetos ON

D) Check area around and propeller area clear

5. What should be done in case of a cold start?

A) Select Avionics OFF and both magnetos ON

B) Select choke fully open by pulling choke lever fully back

C) Check area around and propeller area clear

D) Engage starter button till engine starts

6. What should be done after selecting Avionics OFF and both magnetos ON?

A) Check area around and propeller area clear

B) Engage starter button till engine starts

C) Select Avionics switch ON

D) Check oil pressure registering and within limits

7. What should be done after engaging the starter button till the engine starts?

A) Select Avionics switch ON

B) Check oil pressure registering and within limits

C) Set throttle to adjust RPM below 2500

D) Select choke lever fully forward (Closed) while maintaining RPM

8. What should be done before starting the engine?

A) Check fuel quantity sufficient for duration of flight

B) Confirm Pitot cover removed

C) Check area around and propeller area clear. Take clearance from ground crew for start

D) Engage wheel brakes and apply parking brakes

9. What should be done after setting the throttle to adjust RPM below 2500?

A) Select Avionics switch ON

B) Check oil pressure registering and within limits

C) Select choke lever fully forward (Closed) while maintaining RPM

D) Check Engine parameters normal

Video : [39 - Engine Warm Up](https://youtu.be/883rEViZm0w)

1. What is the maximum RPM for engine warm-up?

A) 2000 RPM

B) 2500 RPM

C) 3000 RPM

D) 3500 RPM

2. At what oil temperature should the engine warm-up be completed?

A) 40°C

B) 45°C

C) 50°C

D) 55°C

3. Why should engine warm-up be avoided at idle RPM?

A) It causes the engine to overheat

B) It causes spark plugs to turn dirty

C) It wastes fuel

D) It increases engine noise

4. What should be the position of the engine nose during warm-up?

A) Pointing away from the wind

B) Pointing into the wind

C) Pointing to the left

D) Pointing to the right

5. What parameters should be monitored during engine warm-up?

A) Engine temperature and pressure

B) Fuel level and oil pressure

C) RPM and fuel consumption

D) Oil temperature and coolant level

Video : [40 - Magneto Drop Check](https://youtu.be/IGg7A5HEPdA)

1. What should be done first before performing the Magneto Drop Check?

A) Check engine oil temperature 50 deg Celsius or above

B) Indicate intention to ground crew, check Parking Brakes ON, Control stick fully backward

C) Slowly open throttle to set engine RPM 4000

D) Select Left magneto switch off, note drop in RPM, call out drop, not more than 300

2. At what engine RPM should the throttle be set during the Magneto Drop Check?

A) 3000 RPM

B) 3500 RPM

C) 4000 RPM

D) 4500 RPM

3. What is the maximum allowable drop in RPM when the Left magneto switch is turned off?

A) 200

B) 250

C) 300

D) 350

4. What should be done after turning the Left magneto switch back on?

A) Check engine oil temperature 50 deg Celsius or above

B) Check RPM regains to 4000

C) Select Right magneto switch off, note drop in RPM, call out drop, not more than 300

D) Open full throttle and check engine RPM between 5300 – 5500

5. What is the maximum allowable difference in RPM drop between the Left and Right magneto switches?

A) 100

B) 115

C) 130

D) 150

6. What should be the engine RPM at full throttle at sea level and 25 deg C?

A) 5000 – 5200 RPM

B) 5100 – 5300 RPM

C) 5300 – 5500 RPM

D) 5500 – 5700 RPM

7. What should be done after closing the throttle fully?

A) Note idle RPM

B) Check engine oil temperature 50 deg Celsius or above

C) Select Left magneto switch off, note drop in RPM, call out drop, not more than 300

D) Open full throttle and check engine RPM between 5300 – 5500

Video : [41 - Checks Before Taxy](https://youtu.be/_B1kfzdU_dg)

1. What should be done first before taxiing?

A) Check engine parameters with operational limits

B) Check and call out compass heading, ensure reading parking heading

C) Take RT permission from ATC for taxi

D) Switch on wing tip Nav/strobe lights

2. What should be ensured about the flight instruments before taxiing?

A) They are turned off

B) They are serviceable

C) They are set to standby mode

D) They are calibrated

3. To what should the altimeter be set before taxiing?

A) QFE

B) QNH

C) QNE

D) QFF

4. What should be done after checking the engine parameters?

A) Take RT permission from ATC for taxi

B) Check and call out compass heading

C) Switch on wing tip Nav/strobe lights

D) Check area around and taxi path clear

5. What should be done after taking RT permission from ATC for taxi?

A) Check engine parameters with operational limits

B) Check and call out compass heading

C) Check area around and taxi path clear

D) Set throttle to idle and wave off chocks

6. What should be done after ensuring the area around and taxi path are clear?

A) Check engine parameters with operational limits

B) Set throttle to idle and wave off chocks

C) Take RT permission from ATC for taxi

D) Switch on wing tip Nav/strobe lights

7. What should be done after being cleared by ground crew?

A) Select parking brakes OFF

B) Check engine parameters with operational limits

C) Check and call out compass heading

D) Take RT permission from ATC for taxi

Video : [42,43,44 Taxy Procedure](https://youtu.be/9iG73evoxoU)

1. What should be done first after being cleared by ground crew and chocks removed?

A) Open throttle to set engine RPM 1800

B) Select Parking Brakes OFF

C) Apply brakes to check serviceability

D) Adjust direction with rudder pedals

2. At what RPM should the engine be set when starting to taxi?

A) 1500 RPM

B) 1800 RPM

C) 2000 RPM

D) 2200 RPM

3. What should be done as the aircraft starts moving forward?

A) Increase throttle

B) Close throttle and apply brakes to check serviceability

C) Adjust direction with rudder pedals

D) Select Parking Brakes

4. How should the aircraft be taxied in dispersal?

A) At fast walking pace

B) At slow walking speed

C) At jogging speed

D) At maximum RPM

5. How should the speed be adjusted during taxiing?

A) Using only the brakes

B) Using only the throttle

C) Using RPM and brakes

D) Using rudder pedals

6. What should be avoided when adjusting direction during taxiing?

A) Using rudder pedals

B) Using brakes against power

C) Using throttle

D) Using parking brakes

7. What should be done in case of prolonged taxiing?

A) Stop the engine and restart

B) Warm up the engine during taxiing

C) Increase throttle to maximum RPM

D) Apply brakes continuously

8. How often should brake serviceability be checked during prolonged taxiing?

A) Every 100 metres

B) Every 200 metres

C) Every 300 metres

D) Every 400 metres

9. What should be done when approaching the taxi holding point short of the runway?

A) Increase throttle

B) Apply brakes gradually to stop aircraft

C) Select Parking Brakes OFF

D) Adjust direction with rudder pedals

10. What should be ensured after selecting parking brakes ON at the taxi holding point?

A) Aircraft is moving forward

B) Aircraft is not moving forward

C) Engine RPM is at maximum

D) Rudder pedals are adjusted

Video : [45 - Vital actions before takeoff](https://youtu.be/8mI1ulh0-wo)

1. What should be checked first before takeoff?

A) Select flaps as required for takeoff

B) Check parachute safety pin removed

C) Check wind direction and speed

D) Note time and give RT call for line up

2. What should be done with the flaps before takeoff?

A) Set to Flaps 1 or Flaps 2 depending on runway available and winds

B) Set to Flaps 3

C) Set to Flaps 0

D) Set to Flaps 4

3. What position should the trimmer be in before takeoff?

A) Fully forward

B) Fully backward

C) Neutral position

D) Slightly forward

4. What should be done with the choke before takeoff?

A) Fully backward

B) Fully forward

C) Neutral position

D) Slightly backward

5. What should be ensured about the fuel valve before takeoff?

A) Closed, fuel quantity adequate

B) Open, fuel quantity adequate

C) Closed, fuel quantity low

D) Open, fuel quantity low

6. Which lights should be turned on before takeoff?

A) Wing tip Nav/strobe lights

B) Landing light

C) Taxi light

D) Beacon light

7. Which switches should be turned on before takeoff?

A) Master/Avionics/Magneto switches

B) Fuel pump switch

C) Pitot heat switch

D) Anti-ice switch

8. What should be done with the altimeter before takeoff?

A) Set to QFE

B) Set to QNH

C) Set to airfield elevation, back to QNH, note correction

D) Set to standard pressure

9. What engine parameters should be called out before takeoff?

A) Oil Pr/Oil Temp/CT 1 & 2/EGT 1 & 2/Fuel Qty (%)

B) RPM/Fuel Flow/Manifold Pressure

C) Airspeed/Altitude/Vertical Speed

D) Battery Voltage/Amperage

10. What should be checked regarding the movement of controls before takeoff?

A) Full and free movement, no fouling or grinding noise

B) Partial movement, slight grinding noise

C) Limited movement, no noise

D) No movement, loud grinding noise

11. What should be confirmed with the copilot before takeoff?

A) Harness tight and door closed and locked

B) Fuel quantity adequate

C) Wind direction and speed

D) Altimeter set to QNH

12. What should be noted before giving the RT call for line up?

A) Engine parameters

B) Wind direction and speed

C) Time

D) Fuel quantity

Video : [46 - Line Up Procedure](https://youtu.be/mdGiBQFRtZ4)

1. What should be checked first after being cleared to line up by the ATC?

A) Release parking brakes

B) Open throttle to 1800 RPM

C) Check base leg, approach, and runway clear

D) Enter the runway at 90 degrees to runway heading

2. What should be done after releasing the parking brakes?

A) Check base leg, approach, and runway clear

B) Open throttle to 1800 RPM and move forward

C) Enter the runway at 90 degrees to runway heading

D) Slowly turn with the help of rudder pedals

3. At what RPM should the throttle be set when moving forward?

A) 1500 RPM

B) 1800 RPM

C) 2000 RPM

D) 2200 RPM

4. What should be rechecked before entering the runway?

A) Parking brakes

B) Throttle setting

C) Approach and runway clear

D) Nose wheel alignment

5. At what angle should the aircraft enter the runway?

A) 45 degrees to runway heading

B) 60 degrees to runway heading

C) 90 degrees to runway heading

D) 120 degrees to runway heading

6. How should the aircraft be aligned with the center line?

A) By using the throttle

B) By using the brakes

C) By using the rudder pedals

D) By using the ailerons

7. What should be done to ensure the nose wheel is straight before applying brakes?

A) Roll straight for a short distance

B) Turn sharply with the rudder pedals

C) Increase throttle to maximum RPM

D) Apply brakes immediately

Video : [47 - Checks on line up](https://youtu.be/TknfjyPil1g)

1. What should be done first during the checks on line-up?

A) Check compass reading runway heading

B) Throttle to idle, aircraft on brakes, aircraft not moving forward

C) Take off path ahead and above clear

D) Give RT call to ATC for take off

2. What should be checked regarding the compass during the line-up checks?

A) Ensure it is turned off

B) Ensure it is set to QNH

C) Check compass reading runway heading, note correction if any

D) Ensure it is set to QFE

3. What should be ensured about the take-off path during the line-up checks?

A) It is clear ahead and above

B) It is clear to the left and right

C) It is clear behind the aircraft

D) It is clear below the aircraft

4. What should be done after ensuring the take-off path is clear?

A) Check compass reading runway heading

B) Throttle to idle, aircraft on brakes, aircraft not moving forward

C) Give RT call to ATC for take off

D) Check engine parameters

5. What is the purpose of giving an RT call to ATC during the line-up checks?

A) To request permission for taxiing

B) To request permission for take-off

C) To request permission for landing

D) To request permission for engine start

Video : [48 - Take off Procedure](https://youtu.be/XiyOp2HjvEQ)

1. What should be done first after being cleared for take-off by the ATC?

A) Check engine RPM 5300 – 5500

B) Release brakes and open throttle slowly to full power

C) Maintain direction with rudder pedals

D) Check ASI registering

2. What should the engine RPM be during take-off?

A) 5000 – 5200 RPM

B) 5300 – 5500 RPM

C) 5500 – 5700 RPM

D) 5700 – 5900 RPM

3. How should the direction be maintained as the aircraft starts moving forward?

A) Using the throttle

B) Using the brakes

C) Using the rudder pedals

D) Using the ailerons

4. What should be checked as the aircraft accelerates?

A) Engine temperature

B) Fuel quantity

C) ASI registering

D) Altimeter setting

5. At what speed should the control stick be brought to 1/3rd back to lift the nose wheel off the ground?

A) 30 – 33 Knots

B) 35 – 38 Knots

C) 40 – 43 Knots

D) 45 – 48 Knots

6. What should be done as the speed approaches 40 – 43 Knots?

A) Gently pull back on the stick to get airborne

B) Increase throttle to maximum RPM

C) Apply brakes to slow down

D) Check engine parameters

Video : [49 - Checks after Take Off](https://youtu.be/VftMjfg3JmU)

1. What should be ensured first after take-off?

A) Accelerate at full power

B) Safely airborne, correct climbing attitude, wings level

C) Apply brakes momentarily to stop wheels rotating

D) Select flaps at Flaps 1 position

2. What should be done to stop the wheels from rotating after take-off?

A) Apply brakes momentarily

B) Reduce engine RPM

C) Select flaps to Flaps 0 position

D) Turn off the landing light

3. At what height and speed should the flaps be checked at Flaps 1 position?

A) Height 100 ft, speed 40 knots

B) Height 150 ft, speed 50 knots

C) Height 200 ft, speed 60 knots

D) Height 250 ft, speed 70 knots

4. At what height and speed should the flaps be selected to Flaps 0 position?

A) Height 100 ft, speed 40 knots

B) Height 150 ft, speed 50 knots

C) Height 300 ft, speed 70 knots

D) Height 350 ft, speed 80 knots

5. What should be done with the engine RPM after reaching a height of 300 ft?

A) Increase engine RPM to maximum

B) Reduce engine RPM to below 5300 or by 10% (whichever is less)

C) Maintain engine RPM at 5500

D) Turn off the engine

6. When should the landing light be turned off after take-off?

A) After reaching a height of 150 ft

B) After reaching a height of 300 ft

C) After reducing engine RPM

D) After checking engine parameters

7. What should be checked after turning off the landing light?

A) Flaps position

B) Engine parameters within limits

C) Altimeter setting

D) Fuel quantity

Video : [50 - Climb & Cruise Procedure](https://youtu.be/oR6fIiGsP4U)

1. At what speed should the aircraft climb during a cross-country or cruise flight?

A) 80 Knots

B) 90 Knots

C) 100 Knots

D) 110 Knots

2. What should be done upon reaching cruise altitude?

A) Increase engine power to maximum

B) Establish horizontal flight and set engine power to cruise setting (5300 RPM)

C) Decrease engine power to idle

D) Perform a steep climb

3. What should the engine power be set to during cruise flight?

A) 5000 RPM

B) 5200 RPM

C) 5300 RPM

D) 5500 RPM

4. How often should checks of engine and flight parameters be carried out during cruise flight?

A) Every 2 minutes

B) Every 3 minutes

C) Every 5 minutes

D) Every 10 minutes

Video : [51 - Checks during Cruise](https://youtu.be/IcHJhnYqMAg)

1. What should be checked first during cruise?

A) Engine parameters within operational limits

B) Height, speed, and direction correct

C) Oil Pressure and Oil Temperature

D) Fuel quantity

2. What should be done with the engine parameters during cruise?

A) Ignore them

B) Call them out

C) Adjust them to maximum

D) Turn off the engine

3. Which engine parameters should be checked during cruise?

A) Oil Pressure, Oil Temperature, CT 1 & CT 2, EGT 1 & EGT 2, Fuel quantity

B) RPM, Fuel Flow, Manifold Pressure

C) Airspeed, Altitude, Vertical Speed

D) Battery Voltage, Amperage

Video : [52,53,54 - Descent Procedure](https://youtu.be/1o0E3Vq8R2Q)

1. What should be obtained prior to descent?

A) Fuel quantity check

B) RT permission from the ATC and confirm rejoin instructions

C) Engine parameters check

D) Altimeter setting

2. What should be done once cleared to descend?

A) Increase throttle to maximum

B) Orientate with respect to the destination airfield

C) Perform a steep climb

D) Turn off the engine

3. What should be done with the throttle during descent?

A) Set to full power

B) Set to idle

C) Set to half power

D) Set to maximum RPM

4. What should be done as the speed approaches VNO or below during descent?

A) Increase altitude

B) Lower attitude to maintain speed below VNO while losing altitude

C) Maintain current altitude

D) Increase throttle to maximum

5. What should be done during descent if the throttle is set to idle?

A) Keep the throttle at idle continuously

B) Open the throttle slightly for short periods of time

C) Increase the throttle to maximum

D) Turn off the engine

Video : [55 - Checks After Landing](https://youtu.be/p3b1_lBOrak)

1. What is the first step after landing and clearing off the runway?

a) Select Flaps to position ‘0’

b) Note flight time

c) Stop aircraft

d) Turn off landing lights

2. What should be done after stopping the aircraft?

a) Turn off landing lights

b) Select Flaps to position ‘0’

c) Note flight time

d) Parking brakes ON

3. What position should the flaps be set to after landing?

a) Position ‘1’

b) Position ‘2’

c) Position ‘0’

d) Position ‘3’

4. When should the landing lights be turned off?

a) After noting flight time

b) After selecting flaps to position ‘0’

c) After parking brakes are off

d) After taxiing to dispersal

5. What should be noted after turning off the landing lights?

a) Parking brakes OFF

b) Flight time

c) Flaps position

d) Aircraft speed

6. What should be done before taxiing to dispersal?

a) Turn off landing lights

b) Select flaps to position ‘0’

c) Note flight time

d) Parking brakes OFF

Video : [56 - Switch Off Procedure](https://youtu.be/9DmC8lBZXtw)

1. What is the first step in the switch-off procedure?

a) Parking Brakes ON

b) Close throttle to idle

c) Radio Telephony call

d) Select all green switches off

2. How long should the engine be allowed to cool down after closing the throttle to idle?

a) 30 seconds

b) 1 minute

c) 2 minutes

d) 5 minutes

3. What should be done after ensuring the aircraft is not moving forward?

a) Insert Parachute safety pin

b) Release parking brakes

c) Give clearance to position chocks

d) Exit aircraft

4. When should the avionics be turned off?

a) After the engine cool time is over

b) After parking brakes are released

c) After the Radio Telephony call

d) After exiting the aircraft

5. What should be done after turning off both magnetos and the master switch?

a) Close throttle to idle

b) Insert Parachute safety pin

c) Fuel Pump CB OUT / Fuel shut off valve close

d) Exit aircraft

6. What is the final step in the switch-off procedure?

a) Release parking brakes

b) Insert Parachute safety pin

c) Exit aircraft and position pitot cover

d) Select all green switches off

[57,58 - Circuit Approach & Landing](https://youtu.be/DkhvheNMqug)

1. What is the recommended altitude for flying a normal circuit in the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

A) 500 ft AGL

B) 700 ft AGL

C) 1000 ft AGL

D) 1200 ft AGL

2. At what speed should the Virus SW 80 aircraft be flown during a normal circuit?

A) 60 – 65 Knots

B) 65 – 70 Knots

C) 70 – 75 Knots

D) 75 – 80 Knots

3. Which factors significantly affect the RPM required to maintain speed and height on the circuit?

A) Total weight of the aircraft

B) Airfield elevation

C) Ambient temperature

D) All of the above

4. What should be used to maintain consistency in the circuit pattern?

A) GPS coordinates

B) Prominent ground features

C) Air traffic control instructions

D) Visual flight rules

5. Why is it important to consider the All Up Weight of the aircraft when applying suggested settings?

A) To ensure fuel efficiency

B) To maintain proper speed and height

C) To avoid engine overheating

D) To comply with air traffic regulations

6. What is the purpose of a normal circuit procedure?

A) To perform aerobatic maneuvers

B) To position the aircraft for a safe landing

C) To test the engine performance

D) To practice emergency procedures

7. Which leg of the circuit is flown in the direction of takeoff and starts at the commencement of the takeoff roll?

A) Crosswind leg

B) Downwind leg

C) Base leg

D) Takeoff leg

8. During which leg of the circuit is the aircraft in continuous climb?

A) Crosswind leg

B) Downwind leg

C) Base leg

D) Takeoff leg

9. What is the main objective during the takeoff leg?

A) To reach a safe height to commence the crosswind turn

B) To level out the aircraft

C) To reduce speed

D) To perform a steep turn

10. Which leg of the circuit is flown perpendicular (90°) to the direction of takeoff, moving away from the runway?

A) Takeoff leg

B) Crosswind leg

C) Downwind leg

D) Base leg

11. When does the crosswind leg start?

A) At the commencement of the takeoff roll

B) At the commencement of the crosswind turn

C) At the commencement of the turn onto downwind

D) At the commencement of the final approach

12. Which leg of the circuit is parallel to the runway and in the opposite direction of takeoff?

A) Takeoff leg

B) Crosswind leg

C) Downwind leg

D) Base leg

13. When does the downwind leg start?

A) At the commencement of the takeoff roll

B) At the commencement of the crosswind turn

C) From the time the aircraft rolls out parallel to the runway in the opposite direction

D) At the commencement of the turn onto final approach

14. When does the downwind leg end?

A) At the commencement of the crosswind turn

B) At the commencement of the turn onto downwind

C) At the commencement of the base leg turn

D) At the commencement of the final approach

15. What is the direction of the downwind leg relative to the takeoff direction?

A) Perpendicular to the takeoff direction

B) Parallel to the runway and in the same direction as takeoff

C) Parallel to the runway and in the opposite direction of takeoff

D) At a 45-degree angle to the takeoff direction

16. What is the primary purpose of the downwind leg in the circuit procedure?

A) To perform aerobatic maneuvers

B) To position the aircraft for a safe landing

C) To test the engine performance

D) To practice emergency procedures

17. When does the crosswind leg end?

A) At the commencement of the crosswind turn

B) At the commencement of the turn onto downwind

C) At the commencement of the base leg turn

D) At the commencement of the final approach

18. What is included in the duration of the crosswind leg?

A) The time when the aircraft is in continuous climb

B) The time when the aircraft is descending

C) The time when circuit height is attained and the aircraft levels out

D) The time when the aircraft is on final approach

19. What is the primary purpose of the crosswind leg in the circuit procedure?

A) To perform aerobatic maneuvers

B) To position the aircraft for a safe landing

C) To test the engine performance

D) To practice emergency procedures

20. Which leg of the circuit is flown perpendicular (90°) to the takeoff/landing direction, flying towards the runway?

A) Takeoff leg

B) Crosswind leg

C) Downwind leg

D) Base leg

21. When does the base leg start?

A) At the commencement of the takeoff roll

B) At the commencement of the crosswind turn

C) When the aircraft rolls out 90° to the direction of takeoff/landing

D) At the commencement of the final approach

22. When does the base leg end?

A) At the commencement of the crosswind turn

B) At the commencement of the turn onto downwind

C) At the commencement of the turn onto final approach

D) At the commencement of the takeoff roll

23. What is the primary purpose of the base leg in the circuit procedure?

A) To perform aerobatic maneuvers

B) To position the aircraft for a safe landing

C) To test the engine performance

D) To practice emergency procedures

24. What is the direction of the base leg relative to the takeoff/landing direction?

A) Parallel to the runway and in the same direction as takeoff

B) Parallel to the runway and in the opposite direction of takeoff

C) Perpendicular (90°) to the takeoff/landing direction, flying towards the runway

D) At a 45-degree angle to the takeoff/landing direction

25. Which leg of the circuit is flown in the direction of the runway in use?

A) Takeoff leg

B) Crosswind leg

C) Downwind leg

D) Final approach

26. When does the final approach start?

A) At the commencement of the takeoff roll

B) At the commencement of the crosswind turn

C) From the top of the final approach

D) At the commencement of the turn onto downwind

27. When does the final approach end?

A) At the commencement of the crosswind turn

B) At the commencement of the turn onto downwind

C) At the commencement of the base leg turn

D) When the aircraft comes to a stop on the runway

28. What is the primary purpose of the final approach in the circuit procedure?

A) To perform aerobatic maneuvers

B) To position the aircraft for a safe landing

C) To test the engine performance

D) To practice emergency procedures

29. What is the direction of the final approach relative to the runway in use?

A) Perpendicular to the runway

B) Parallel to the runway

C) In the direction of the runway

D) At a 45-degree angle to the runway

Video : [59 - Take Off](https://youtu.be/erBydRoUFIs)

1. What should be done after receiving RT clearance from the ATC?

A) Perform aerobatic maneuvers

B) Perform a normal takeoff as mentioned in the procedure

C) Test the engine performance

D) Practice emergency procedures

2. What speed should the aircraft accelerate to after raising flaps to position ‘0’?

A) 60 knots

B) 65 knots

C) 75 knots

D) 80 knots

3. At what altitude should the turning path be checked and a climbing turn commenced?

A) 300 feet AGL

B) 400 feet AGL

C) 500 feet AGL

D) 600 feet AGL

4. What is the purpose of the climbing turn after reaching 500 feet AGL?

A) To perform aerobatic maneuvers

B) To roll out 90° to the runway heading, flying away from the runway

C) To test the engine performance

D) To practice emergency procedures

5. What should be checked before commencing the climbing turn?

A) Engine performance

B) Fuel quantity

C) Turning path to the left/right clear

D) Landing gear position

Video : [60 - Crosswind](https://youtu.be/QyU-g9pAIjc)

1. When should you commence leveling out during the crosswind leg?

A) 100 feet before reaching 700 feet AGL

B) 50 feet before reaching 700 feet AGL

C) 50 feet before reaching 500 feet AGL

D) 100 feet before reaching 500 feet AGL

2. What speed should be maintained during the crosswind leg?

A) 60 knots

B) 65 knots

C) 75 knots

D) 80 knots

3. What engine RPM should be selected to maintain 75 knots during the crosswind leg?

A) Approximately 4000 RPM

B) Approximately 4200 RPM

C) Approximately 4300 RPM

D) Approximately 4500 RPM

4. At what ground position should you commence a level turn to roll out on downwind?

A) At the beginning of the crosswind leg

B) At the end of the crosswind leg

C) At an appropriate ground position

D) At 500 feet AGL

Video : [61,62,63 - Downwind](https://youtu.be/On2XLxZG5J0)

1. What is the recommended lateral displacement for the downwind leg?

A) 0.5 NM

B) 0.7 NM

C) 1.0 NM

D) 1.5 NM

2. Why is a lateral displacement of 0.7 NM recommended for the downwind leg?

A) To perform aerobatic maneuvers

B) To provide a good margin of safety in case of engine failure

C) To test the engine performance

D) To practice emergency procedures

3. What should be checked once rolled out on the downwind leg?

A) Fuel quantity

B) Engine temperature

C) Height, speed, and direction

D) Landing gear position

4. What should be carried out during the downwind leg checks?

A) Check fuel quantity

B) Check engine temperature

C) Check height, speed, and direction

D) Check landing gear position

5. What should be checked to ensure the aircraft is flying parallel to the runway during the downwind leg?

A) Engine parameters

B) Displacement

C) Fuel quantity

D) Landing lights

6. What is the recommended height and speed during the downwind leg?

A) 500 feet AGL / 60 – 65 knots

B) 600 feet AGL / 65 – 70 knots

C) 700 feet AGL / 70 – 75 knots

D) 800 feet AGL / 75 – 80 knots

7. Which engine parameters should be called out during the downwind leg?

A) Oil Pr / Oil Temp / CT 1 & CT 2 / EGT 1 & EGT 2 / Fuel quantity

B) RPM / Manifold Pressure / Fuel Flow / Battery Voltage

C) Coolant Temp / Oil Pressure / Fuel Pressure / Exhaust Temp

D) Airspeed / Altitude / Heading / Vertical Speed

8. What action should be taken regarding the landing lights during the downwind leg?

A) Turn them off

B) Flash them intermittently

C) Turn them on

D) Adjust their brightness

9. What communication action should be taken during the downwind leg?

A) Make an RT call

B) Send a text message

C) Use hand signals

D) Flash the landing lights

10. What should be done when abeam the live dumbbell?

A) Increase engine power to full RPM

B) Reduce engine power to idle RPM

C) Maintain engine power at cruise RPM

D) Turn off the engine

11. What speed should be maintained while reducing engine power to idle RPM?

A) 60 knots

B) 65 knots

C) 70 knots

D) 75 knots

12. What should be done as the speed reduces below 70 knots?

A) Select flaps to position ‘0’ (Flaps retracted)

B) Select flaps to position ‘1’ (Flaps 15°)

C) Select flaps to position ‘2’ (Flaps 25°)

D) Maintain current flap position

13. What is the target speed before turning onto the base leg?

A) 50 knots

B) 55 knots

C) 60 knots

D) 65 knots

14. At what clock code position should the turn onto the base leg be commenced for a left-hand circuit?

A) 0800 to 0730

B) 0900 to 0830

C) 0700 to 0630

D) 0600 to 0530

Video : [64 - Base Leg](https://youtu.be/mRqNwTEHmSM)

1. What should be the aircraft's heading after rolling out on the base leg?

A) 45° to the runway heading

B) 90° to the runway heading

C) 180° to the runway heading

D) 270° to the runway heading

2. What is the recommended speed to maintain during the base leg of the Virus SW 80 aircraft?

A) 50 knots

B) 55 knots

C) 60 knots

D) 65 knots

3. At what height should the aircraft aim to reach the end of the base leg?

A) 300 feet

B) 400 feet

C) 500 feet

D) 600 feet

4. When should the turn onto finals be commenced during the base leg?

A) When the threshold/touchdown point is at 0900/0300 clock code position

B) When the threshold/touchdown point is at 0930/0230 clock code position

C) When the threshold/touchdown point is at 1000/0400 clock code position

D) When the threshold/touchdown point is at 1100/0500 clock code position

5. What is the speed to maintain during the final approach?

A) 50 knots

B) 55 knots

C) 60 knots

D) 65 knots

Video : [65,66 - Final Approach](https://youtu.be/qW1f2UMhT8I)

1. What should be the throttle position during the final approach?

A) Full throttle

B) Half throttle

C) Idle

D) Quarter throttle

2. What speed should be maintained when selecting flaps to position '2' (Flaps 25°)?

A) Below 45 knots

B) Below 50 knots

C) Below 55 knots

D) Below 60 knots

3. What is the target speed to maintain during the final approach?

A) 45 knots

B) 50 knots

C) 55 knots

D) 60 knots

4. At what speed should the aircraft touch down under normal wind conditions?

A) 30 knots

B) 35 knots

C) 40 knots

D) 45 knots

5. When should the nose wheel be allowed to touch down?

A) After speed has been reduced to below 30 knots

B) After speed has been reduced to below 27 knots

C) After speed has been reduced to below 25 knots

D) After speed has been reduced to below 20 knots

6. What should be used to control descent during the final approach?

A) Flaps

B) Throttle

C) Rudder

D) Ailerons

7. What should be used to control speed during the final approach?

A) Flaps

B) Throttle

C) Attitude

D) Ailerons

8. What action should be taken once the aircraft is on the ground?

A) Apply full throttle

B) Apply braking action and hold the control stick fully back

C) Raise the nose wheel immediately

D) Steer the aircraft using ailerons

Video : [Circuit Pattern Scheme](https://youtu.be/qStR1oW4IPs)

Chapter 6 – Stall & Spin Recovery

Video : [67,68 - Stall](https://youtu.be/tkPoA4k4IzU)

1. What is the stall speed of the Virus SW 80 Garud aircraft with clean configuration?

(A) 43 Kts

(B) 38 Kts

(C) 34 Kts

(D) 30 Kts

2. At what flap angle does the Virus SW 80 Garud aircraft have a stall speed of 38 Kts?

(A) Clean

(B) Flaps 15°

(C) Flaps 25°

(D) Flaps 30°

3. What is the minimum height to commence a stall maneuver in the Virus SW 80 Garud aircraft?

(A) 1000 ft AGL

(B) 1200 ft AGL

(C) 1500 ft AGL

(D) 2000 ft AGL

4. What is the height loss in recovery from a stall maneuver in the Virus SW 80 Garud aircraft?

(A) 100 ft

(B) 150 ft

(C) 200 ft

(D) 250 ft

5. What is the stall speed of the Virus SW 80 Garud aircraft with Flaps 25° configuration?

(A) 43 Kts

(B) 38 Kts

(C) 34 Kts

(D) 30 Kts

Video : [69 - Internal Checks before Stall](https://youtu.be/4Fm-3iQqKOA)

1. What is the minimum height required for recovery during a stall in the Virus SW 80?

a) 1000 ft AGL

b) 1500 ft AGL

c) 2000 ft AGL

d) 2500 ft AGL

2. Which airframe configuration is not acceptable before performing a stall?

a) Clean

b) Flaps 15°

c) Flaps 25°

d) Flaps 40°

3. Before performing a stall, which parameter must be checked within limits?

a) Fuel levels

b) Engine parameters

c) Oil pressure

d) Hydraulic fluid levels

4. When performing stall recovery, why is location important?

a) To ensure there is no other air traffic nearby

b) To ensure there is sufficient sector length available for recovery maneuvers

c) To ensure the aircraft is over water

d) To ensure good weather conditions

5. Which of the following is NOT a factor to check before performing a stall?

a) Height sufficient for recovery

b) Airframe configuration

c) Engine parameters within limits

d) Weight of the pilot

Video : [70 - External Checks before Stall](https://youtu.be/Ajp9Pi09eFk)

1. What should be checked within the local flying area before a stall?

a) Fuel level

b) Weather forecast

c) Assigned sector

d) Radio communication

2. Why is it important to avoid populated or prohibited areas before a stall?

a) To conserve fuel

b) To maintain visual contact with the ground

c) To ensure safety in case of an emergency

d) To comply with local regulations

3. Which of the following should be avoided during a stall maneuver?

a) Dense forest areas

b) Large bodies of water

c) Open fields

d) Mountainous regions

4. Why is it necessary to be aware of cloud cover before a stall?

a) To prevent icing

b) To ensure visibility

c) To avoid turbulence

d) To maintain altitude

5. What should be selected as a point of reference before initiating a stall?

a) A nearby airport

b) A prominent landmark

c) A neighboring aircraft

d) A road or highway

Video : [71 - Stall Recovery Procedure](https://youtu.be/iWsYsMmwZj4)

1. What is the first step in the stall recovery procedure?

a) Smoothly open full power

b) Move control stick forward to reduce angle of attack

c) Resume horizontal flight

d) Ensure not to exceed 70 Kts / 55 Kts during recovery

2. Where should the horizon be positioned for a clean stall?

a) 1/3rd from top of canopy

b) On top of canopy

c) Below the canopy

d) At the same level as the canopy

3. At what speed should you resume horizontal flight during stall recovery?

a) 70 Kts

b) 55 Kts

c) 50 Kts

d) 60 Kts

4. When opening full power, what should you do with the throttle lever?

a) Move it to the midway position

b) Move it to the fully forward position

c) Move it to the backward position

d) Keep it at idle

5. What is the maximum speed during recovery from a stall with Flaps 15°?

a) 50 Kts

b) 55 Kts

c) 60 Kts

d) 70 Kts

6. What is the maximum speed during recovery from a stall with Flaps 25°?

a) 50 Kts

b) 55 Kts

c) 70 Kts

d) 60 Kts

Video : [72 - Safety checks after recovery from stall](https://youtu.be/mfTSCsYtfoU)

1. What is the first safety check after recovery from a stall?

(a) RT call for 'Operations Normal'

(b) Orientate with point of reference

(c) Check engine parameters within limits

(d) Increase engine power to maximum

2. After recovering from a stall, what should be done to ensure proper orientation?

(a) Perform a complete 360-degree turn

(b) Orientate with a point of reference

(c) Communicate with ground control

(d) Check fuel levels

3. What RT call should be made after ensuring engine parameters are within limits and orientating with a point of reference?

(a) "Engine parameters normal"

(b) "Reference point aligned"

(c) "Operations Normal"

(d) "Recovery complete"

4. Why is it important to check engine parameters within limits after a stall recovery?

(a) To ensure the aircraft is flying straight

(b) To verify fuel levels

(c) To ensure the engine is functioning properly and safely

(d) To adjust the flight path

5. What is the main purpose of orientating with a point of reference after stall recovery?

(a) To locate the nearest airport

(b) To ensure the aircraft is on the correct heading

(c) To communicate with other aircraft

(d) To adjust altitude