

## Questions

1. For a single-engine Class B aeroplane, how does runway slope affect allowable take-off mass, assuming other factors remain constant and not limiting?
  - a. An uphill slope decreases take-off mass
  - b. Allowable take-off mass is not affected by runway slope
  - c. A downhill slope decreases allowable take-off mass
  - d. A downhill slope increases allowable take-off mass

2. For this question use Performance Manual CAP 698 SEP1 Figure 2.1.

With regard to the take-off performance chart for the single-engine aeroplane, determine the take-off speed for (1) rotation and (2) at a height of 50 ft.

Given:

OAT: ISA + 10

Pressure Altitude: 5000 ft

Aeroplane Mass: 3400 lb

Headwind Component: 5 kt

Flaps: up

Runway: Tarred and Dry

- a. 73 and 84 kt
- b. 68 and 78 kt
- c. 65 and 75 kt
- d. 71 and 82 kt

3. For this question use Performance Manual CAP 698 SEP1 Figure 2.2.

With regard to the take-off performance chart for the single-engine aeroplane determine the take-off distance over a 50 ft obstacle height.

Given:

OAT: 30°C

Pressure Altitude: 1000 ft

Aeroplane Mass: 2950 lb

Tailwind Component: 5 kt

Flaps: Approach setting

Runway: Short, wet grass, firm subsoil

Correction Factor: 1.25 for the current runway conditions

- a. 1700 ft
- b. 2500 ft
- c. 2200 ft
- d. 1900 ft

4. For this question use Performance Manual CAP 698 SEP1 Figure 2.1.

With regard to the take-off performance chart for the single-engine aeroplane determine the maximum allowable take-off mass.

Given:

OAT: ISA  
Pressure Altitude: 4000 ft  
Headwind Component: 5 kt  
Flaps: up  
Runway: Tarred and Dry  
Factored Runway Length: 2000 ft  
Obstacle Height: 50 ft

- a. 3000 lb
- b. 2900 lb
- c. 3650 lb
- d. 3200 lb

5. For this question use Performance Manual CAP 698 SEP1 Figure 2.1.

With regard to the take-off performance chart for the single-engine aeroplane determine the take-off distance to a height of 50 ft.

Given:

OAT: 30°C  
Pressure Altitude: 1000 ft  
Aeroplane Mass: 3450 lb  
Tailwind Component: 2.5 kt  
Flaps: up  
Runway: Tarred and Dry

- a. approximately : 2200 ft
- b. approximately : 2400 ft
- c. approximately : 1400 ft
- d. approximately : 2800 ft

6. For this question use Performance Manual CAP 698 SEP1 Figure 2.2.

With regard to the take-off performance chart for the single-engine aeroplane determine the take-off distance to a height of 50 ft.

Given:

OAT: -7°C  
Pressure Altitude: 7000 ft  
Aeroplane Mass: 2950 lb  
Headwind Component: 5 kt  
Flaps: Approach setting  
Runway: Tarred and Dry

- a. approximately : 1150 ft
- b. approximately : 2450 ft
- c. approximately : 1500 ft
- d. approximately : 2100 ft

7. For this question use Performance Manual CAP 698 SEP1 Figure 2.1.

With regard to the take-off performance chart for the single engine aeroplane determine the take-off distance to a height of 50 ft.

Given:

Airport characteristics: hard, dry and zero slope runway

Pressure altitude: 1500 ft

Outside air temperature: +18°C

Wind component: 4 knots tailwind

Take-off mass: 1270 kg

- a. 520 m
- b. 415 m
- c. 440 m
- d. 615 m

8. For this question use Performance Manual CAP 698 SEP1 Figure 2.2.

With regard to the take-off performance chart for the single-engine aeroplane determine the take-off distance to a height of 50 ft.

Given:

OAT: 38°C

Pressure Altitude: 4000 ft

Aeroplane Mass: 3400 lb

Tailwind Component: 5 kt

Flaps: Approach setting

Runway: Dry Grass

Correction Factor: 1.2

- a. approximately : 3250 ft
- b. approximately : 4200 ft
- c. approximately : 5040 ft
- d. approximately : 3900 ft

9. For a Class B aircraft at an aerodrome with no stopway or clearway, the minimum length of take-off run that must be available to satisfy the take-off requirements:

- a. must not be less than the gross take-off distance to 50 ft
- b. must not be less than 1.15 times the gross take-off distance to 50 ft
- c. must not be less than 1.25 times the gross take-off distance to 50 ft
- d. must not be less than 1.3 times the gross take-off distance to 50 ft

10. For a single-engine Class B aircraft, the rotation speed  $V_R$ :

- a. must not be less than  $1.1V_{S1}$
- b. must not be less than  $V_{S1}$
- c. must not be less than  $1.2V_{MC}$
- d. must not be less than  $V_{MC}$

11. For a single-engine Class B aircraft at an aerodrome with stopway:
- a. the  $TOD \times 1.3$  must not exceed the ASDA
  - b. the TOD must not exceed the  $ASDA \times 1.3$
  - c. the  $TOD \times 1.25$  must not exceed the ASDA
  - d. the TOD must not exceed the  $ASDA \times 1.25$