

Question Paper – 1

1. Position report is required to be given when

- a) Crossing an FIR b) Over a compulsory reporting point
- c) if so required by ATC d) all are correct

Ans. d

2. Aerodrome data and facilities are given in

- a) Aeradio b) AIP c) Notams d) AIRACs

Ans. b

3. An aircraft is following a track of 179° (M) on a VFR plan. The choice of flight levels available to the pilot are:

- a) 50,70,90,150,170,190,210,230,250,270,290
- b) 55,75,95,155,175,195,215,235,255,275,295
- c) 50,70,90,110,130,160,180,200,220,240,260,280
- d) 55, 75, 95, 115, 135, 155, 175, 195, 215, 235, 255, 275

Ans. d

4. A horizontal red square panel with one yellow diagonal means:

- a) Do not land for the time being
- b) Landings Prohibited
- c) Aircraft are to land Take off & Taxi on runways and taxi ways only
- d) Special precaution while landing should be taken because of the bad state of the Maneuvering area

Ans. d

5. Above flight level 290 the minimum vertical separation between aircraft on reciprocal tracks in RVSM area is

- a) 1000 feet up to F410 b) 2000 feet up to F410
- c) 4000 feet up to F460 d) 5000 feet up to F460

Ans. a

6. Wake turbulence separation minima for Take off, if a light aircraft is to take off behind a heavy or a medium aircraft is:

- a) 2 minutes b) 3 minutes c) 5 minutes d) Non of the above

Ans. a

7. All flights above _____ flight levels are to be cleared IFR irrespective of weather Conditions

- a) F 280 b) F 150 c) F 140 d) F 100

Ans. b

8. If there is a temporary change in the aeronautical services it is intimated through

- a) AIP b) AIC c) NOTAM d) AIRAC

Ans. c

9. The highest flight level that can be flown in India is

- a) 460 b) 450 c) 440 d) 400

Ans. a

10. A report received from an aircraft giving a position and /or met report is called

- a) Met report b) Position report c) Air report d) All of the above

Ans. c

11. During flight as a pilot you are subjected to unlawful interference .On SSR you should set

- a) Mode A code 7500 b) Mode A code 7600 c) Mode A code 7700 d) Mode C code 7500

Ans. a

12. What information is included in the third section of an Air report?

- a) Air Temperature, Icing, Turbulence b) Spot Wind, Icing, Cloud above
c) Spot Wind, Air Temperature, Icing, Turbulence d) ETA Destination

Ans. c

13. A fresh flight plan is to be filed if a scheduled controlled flight is delayed by more than

- a) One hour b) 30 minutes c) 15 mins d) 5 mins

Ans. b

14. The minimum wake turbulence time separation for a heavy aircraft to land behind a heavy aircraft is

- a) 2 minutes b) 3 minutes c) 5 minutes d) not required

Ans. d

15. The air report contains following items:

- a) Air temperature, Turbulence, Surface wind & aircraft Icing
b) Turbulence, upper winds & surface temperature
c) Air temperature, Turbulence, Upper winds & aircraft Icing & humidity
d) All are correct

Ans. c

16. At an aerodrome special VFR may be authorized when

- a) Visibility falls below 5 km or cloud ceiling is less than 1500 feet
b) Visibility falls below 8 km or cloud ceiling is less than 1500 feet
c) Visibility falls below 8 km or cloud ceiling is less than 1500 feet
d) Visibility falls below 8 km or cloud ceiling is less than 1000 feet

Ans. a

17. Routes guides are required to be carried by :

- a. All aircraft b. Pvt. Aircraft c. Scheduled aircraft d. Aerial aircraft

Ans. c

18. AIP India is published by

- a) DGCA b) AAI c) Civil Aviation Ministry d) ICAO

Ans. b

19. Sunrise time of an Airport is calculated for an altitude of the Sun

- a) 6° below the horizon b) 0° at the horizon
- c) 8° below the horizon d) 12° below the horizon

Ans. b

20. An Aircraft shall report "long final" when it is at _____ from the approach end of the runway

- a) 8NMs b) 4NMs c) 1NMs d) 2 NMs

Ans. a

21. 'ATIS' is a continuous broadcast of recorded information concerning:

- a) ATIS information b) ATIS and Met information
- c) Navigation Information d) Traffic Information

Ans. b

22. An aircraft is on a track of 030° (M) and reports crossing a point at 0412 Hrs at F370. Other aircraft at F370 on a track of 100°(M) can cross the same point not earlier than:

- a) 0422 hrs b) 0417 hrs if 40 kts faster c) 0427 hrs d) 0402 hrs

Ans. c

23. An aircraft at F390 crosses a point at 0210 hrs wishes to descend to F310. There is reciprocal traffic estimating to cross same point at 0300hrs maintaining F 330. By what time the descending aircraft should reach F310 if both aircraft maintain same speed?

- a) 0215 hrs b) 0220 hrs c) 0225 hrs d) 0250 hrs

Ans. c

24. A prohibited area is an area over which:

- a) Flight within 2 miles is prohibited. b) Flight of aircraft is totally prohibited.
- c) Low flying is prohibited. d) Only instrument flying practice can be done.

Ans. b

25. An airport's rotating beacon operated during daylight hours indicates

- a) there are obstructions on the airport
- b) that weather at the airport located in Class D airspace is below basic VFR weather minimums
- c) the Air Traffic Control is not in operation
- d) runway is blocked

Ans. b

26. The wind condition that requires maximum caution when avoiding wake turbulence on landing is a

- a) light, quartering headwind b) light, quartering tailwind
- c) Strong headwind d) strong tailwind

Ans. b

27. The most effective method of scanning for other aircraft for collision avoidance

during daylight hours is to use

- a) regularly spaced concentration on the 3-,9-, and 12-o'clock positions
- b) a series of short, regularly spaced eye movements to search each 10-degree sector
- c) peripheral vision by scanning small sectors and utilizing off center viewing
- d) a series of eye movements focused at horizon

Ans. b

28. Automatic Terminal Information Service (ATIS) is the continuous broadcast of recorded information concerning

- a) Pilots of radar-identified aircraft whose aircraft is in dangerous proximity to terrain or to an obstruction
- b) Non-essential information to reduce frequency congestion
- c) Non-control information in selected high-activity terminal areas
- d) To warn pilots about conflicting traffic

Ans. c

29. Prior to takeoff, the altimeter should be set to which altitude or altimeter setting?

- a) The current local altimeter setting, if available, or the departure airport elevation
- b) The corrected density altitude of the departure airport
- c) The corrected pressure altitude for the departure airport
- d) QFE

Ans. a

30. Flight must invariably be conducted in accordance with Instrument Flight Rules, even during broad day light, when aircraft are flown.:

- a) At or above F150. b) Within controlled airspace.
- c) At or above F 200. d) In designated areas or designated routes.

Ans. a

31. What time is filled in item 13 of flight plan?

- a) Expected Time of Departure b) Estimated off block time
- c) Expected Approach Time d) Estimated Elapsed Time

Ans. b

32. The visibility reqd. when flying at (or) below 3000' in a controlled airspace

- a) 5 kms b) 8 kms c) 10 kms d) 3 kms

Ans. a

33. What speed is filled in item 15 of flight plan: a) IAS b) TAS c) RAS d) GS

Ans. b

34. The pilot has to inform the ATC if the ETA changes by

- a) 5 mins b) 3 mins c) 10 mins d) 2 mins

Ans. b

35. Runaway direction is measured from:

- Ans. c

a) Stop b) Cut Engines c) Continue Straight d) Turn Off

Ans. b

a) At any time.
c) Without permission of aerodrome officer.

b) During hours of night.
d) Without permission from the DGCA.

Ans. b

a) 15 NMs b) 15 Mins c) 20 NMs d) 5 Mins

Ans. b

- A white capital T; land along the stem towards the crosspiece
- An orange or red windsock, land towards the mast
- A white or orange capital T; land along the stem towards the crosspiece
- An orange wedge shape in 3 dimensions, land towards the point of the wedge

Ans. c

a) With yellow and black marker boards b) With red and white marker boards
c) With a white cross on the surface d) With white chevrons on the surface

Ans. c

a) 8000 meters b) 5000 meters c) 1500 meters d) There is no minimum

Ans. b

a) 1500 meters b) 1800 meters
b) No minimum stated provided the aircraft has a flight visibility of 5000 meters
c) No minimum stated provided the aircraft is in sight of the surface.

Ans. a

a) The emergency phase b) The uncertainty phase c) The alert phase d) The distress phase

Ans. c

44. An aircraft should be refueled:

- a) Inside a hanger.
- b) Inside a hanger or building under supervision after taking adequate precautions.
- c) In the open.
- d) Wherever adequate facility exists.

Ans. c

45. Position report shall be made after every _____, where no standard reporting points exist .

- a) 15 Mins b) 20 Mins c) first report after 30 mins and subsequent after 60 mins d) 60 Mins

Ans. c

46. DME separation between A/C on same track, same level and in same direction is

- a) 10 NM b) 20 NM c) 15 NM d) 5 NM

Ans. b

47. An aircraft on a Special VFR flight has been cleared for “straight in “approach. Because of low ceiling and poor visibility, the pilot is concerned about the exact location of a radio mast in the vicinity. Avoiding this obstruction is the responsibility

- a) of the pilot. b) of the tower controller as the controller is aware of the obstruction .
- c) of ATC as the pilot has been given Special VFR clearance .
- d) Shared equally by the pilot and the controller.

Ans. a

48. The maneuvering area of an airport is that area

- a) Normally referred to as the ramp or apron.
- b) Which includes the apron, taxiways and runways?
- c) Used when taxiing to and from the parking area.
- d) Used for taxiing, taking off and landing.

Ans. d

49. VFR flight in class F airspace above 3000’ msl and below 10,000 ‘MSL.

- a) Provided flight visibility is 1500 m. b) Provided flight visibility is 3000 m.
- c) Provided flight visibility is 5000 m. d) Provided flight visibility is 8000 m.

Ans. c

50. What is the definition of MEA?

- a) The lowest published altitude, which meets obstacle clearance requirements and assures acceptable navigational signal coverage.
- b) Lowest published altitude, which meets obstacle requirements assures acceptable navigational signal coverage, two – way radio communications, and provides adequate radar coverage.
- c) An altitude, which meets obstacle clearance
- d) An altitude, which ensures minimum 1000’ clearance from all obstacles

Ans. A

Question Paper – 2

1. Prohibition of flights over Mathura refinery:

- a) With in a radius of 1 NM.
- b) With in a radius of 10 NM
- c) With in a radius of 20 NM
- d) with in a radius of 10 kms

Ans. (d)

2. Following failure of two way radio communications the pilot should select one of the following on the transponder :

- a) Mode A 7700
- b) Mode A 7500
- c) Mode C 2000
- d) Mode A 7600

Ans. (d)

3. When two aircraft are approaching head on, the rules of the air require that

- a) Both aircraft alter heading to starboard
- b) Both aircraft alter heading to port
- c) The larger aircraft alters heading to starboard
- d) The smaller aircraft alters heading to port

Ans. (a)

4. An Instrument Rating Test is valid before renewal for:

- a) 6 months
- b) 13 months
- c) 12 months
- d) 2 years

Ans. (c)

5. While flying at night another aircraft reports that you are on a relative bearing of 100 degrees from him . You should see his:

- a) Red navigation light
- b) White navigation light
- c) Green & white navigation lights
- d) Green navigation light

Ans. (d)

6. A light aircraft taking off from an intermediate position on the runway after a heavy aircraft requires a wake vortex separation of : a) 2 minutes b) 8 minutes c) 3nm d) 3 minutes

Ans. (d)

7. EAT is the time that an aircraft :

- a) Is expected to join the field
- b) Is expected to leave the hold and commence its approach
- c) Is expected to land
- d) Is expected to leave the last en-route holding point before destination

Ans. (b)

8. Above 30000 ft the vertical separation between aircraft on reciprocal tracks will be:

- a) 2000ft
- b) 1000ft
- c) 1000ft or 2000ft depending on whether or not the aircraft are in RVSM airspace
- d) 4000ft

Ans. (c)

9. An aircraft Captain should transmit special aircraft observations when he encounters:

- a) Severe turbulence or icing
- b) Moderate turbulence , hail or Cb clouds during supersonic or transonic flight

- c) Other conditions that the Captain considers may affect the safety of other aircraft
- d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

10. Normal horizontal separation provided by radar units is:

- a) 3nm b) 5nm c) 10nm d) 8nm

Ans. (b)

11. The possible symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are :

- a) Anxiety, rapid breathing & dizziness
- b) Lethargy, nausea, headache & complexion
- c) Blueness of lips, impaired judgment and co-ordination
- d) Excitability, tingling fingertips & loss of inhibition

Ans. (b)

12. If a pilot goes scuba diving to a depth of 30 feet for more than 10 mts , he / she should not fly within : a) 12 hours b) 36 hours c) 24 hours d) 48 hours

Ans. (c)

13. A continuous red beam directed at an aircraft from the ATC tower means :

- a) Airfield unserviceable, land elsewhere b) Airfield closed, do not land
- c) Do not land, give way to other aircraft and continue circling
- d) Clear the landing area

Ans. (c)

14. Two aircraft of the same category are approaching an airport for the purpose of landing. The right-of-way belongs to the aircraft.

- a) at the higher altitude .
- b) at the lower altitude ,but the pilot shall not take advantage of this rule to cut in front of or to overtake the other aircraft.
- c) That is more maneuverable ,and that aircraft may ,with caution ,move in front of or overtake the other aircraft .

Ans. (b)

15. What is the minimum flight visibility and proximity to cloud requirements for VFR flight, at 6500 feet MSL, in Class D airspace?

- a) 1.5 Km visibility; clear of clouds b) 10000 feet MSL, if above 10000 feet AGL.
- c) 5 Km visibility; and 1000 feet below.

Ans. (c)

16. Air Traffic Advisory Service is provided in airspace classified as

- a) Class E b) Class F c) Class G d) Class A

Ans. (b)

17. When landing behind a large jet aircraft ,at which point on the runway should you plan to land ?

- a) If any crosswind ,land on the windward side of the runway and prior to the jet's touchdown point .
- b) At least 1000 feet beyond the jet's touchdown point .
- c) Beyond the jet's touchdown point .

Ans. (c)

18. At an altitude of 6500 feet MSL the current altimeter setting is 996 hPa. The pressure altitude would be approx. a) 7500 feet. b) 6000 feet. c) 7000 feet. d) 8000 feet

Ans. (c)

19. Hazardous wake turbulence caused by aircraft in still air
- a) dissipates immediately
 - b) dissipates rapidly .
 - c) May persist for two minutes or more
 - d) persists indefinitely.

Ans. (c)

20. Wake turbulence will be greatest when generated by an aeroplane which is
- a) Heavy, landing configuration and slow speed
 - b) Heavy, clean configuration and slow speed.
 - c) Light, clean configuration and high speed.
 - d) Heavy, take-off configuration and slow speed.

Ans. (b)

21. While flying on a magnetic track of 140 degrees the aircraft on VFR plan will select the following levels: a) 80 b) 95 c) 85 d) 70

Ans. (b)

22. Landing and housing charges are payable by private aircraft according to:
- b) Seating capacity of the aircraft. b. Number of passengers on board the aircraft.
 - c. All –up weight of the aircraft. d. No charges; if free passengers are carried.

Ans. (a)

23. The marshalling signal – “arms extended overhead, palms facing inwards, arms swung from The extended position inwards “means:

- a) Stop b) Chokes inserted c) Brakes applied d) Cut Engines

Ans. (a)

24. Smoking on a private aircraft is permitted:
- a. Provided the owner has no objection.
 - b. Provided permitted by the aerodrome officer.
 - c. Without restriction if no passengers are carried.
 - d. Only if the certificate of airworthiness of the aircraft permits.

Ans. (d)

25. An aircraft without registration markings can be flown only
- a) If the sale deed is not yet completed b) For purpose of test flight only, prior to purchase.
 - c) If it is used for Govt. Work. d) If specially permitted in writing by the central govt.

Ans. (d)

26. The member of operating crew shall not have taken alcoholic drinks:

- a) 6 hrs before commencement of flight.
- b) 12 hrs before commencement of flight.
- c) 24 hrs before commencement of flight.
- d) 36 hrs before commencement of flight.

Ans. (b)

27. Photography at an aerodrome can be done with prior permission in writing from :

- a. Aerodrome officer
- b. DGCA
- c. Central Govt.
- d. Indian Air Force

Ans. (c)

28. At the correct height on the approach to runway with PAPIs pilot should see:

- a) Two red lights and two white
- b) Four red lights
- c) Four white lights
- d) Three white lights and one red

Ans. (a)

29. The maximum speed for an aircraft flying in class F or G airspace below F 100 is:

- a) 250KTS IAS
- b) 250Kts TAS
- c) 280Kts IAS
- d) 150Kts IAS

Ans. (a)

30. While refueling is in progress, no naked light be brought within _____ mts:

- a) 35
- b) 30
- c) 100
- d) 15

Ans. (d)

31. A pilot flying low due to thunder showers for safety reasons can be sued by:

- a) State Govt.
- b) Municipal Corporation.
- c) Owner of the property over which it is flying.
- d) Cannot be sued.

Ans. (d)

32. A person can bring to India human remains of a person who has died of plague:

- a) If enclosed in a wooden box. If enclosed in a shell of zinc.
- b) If enclosed in a hermetically sealed shell of zinc after permission id obtained from proper authority.
- c) Cannot bring them.

Ans. (a)

33. Class 'D' airspace in India

- a) Includes controlled airspace in form of terminal control areas and ATS routes where IFR traffic is provided Air Traffic Services
- b) Includes controlled airspace inform of control zone , control areas , terminal control areas where IFR flights receive Air Traffic control service and VFR flights receive traffic information and traffic avoidance advice on request
- c) Extends from a specified height above control zone and aerodrome traffic zone where separation between IFR flights is assured

Ans. (b)

34. Two aircraft of the different category are approaching an airport for the purpose of landing. The right-of-way belongs to the aircraft

- a) At the higher altitude
- b) At the lower altitude, but the pilot shall not take advantage of this rule to cut in front of or to overtake the other aircraft
- c) That is more maneuverable , that the aircraft may with caution move in front of or overtake the other aircraft

Ans. (b)

35. In the event of the forced landing at an uncontrolled aerodrome, aircraft

- a) May take off after giving report to the district magistrate/police.
- b) May take off if the forced landing was not due to any factor effecting the safe operation of the aircraft.
- c) Must not take off till permission is obtained from DGCA.

Ans. (a)

36. What wind condition prolongs the hazards of wake turbulence on a landing runway for the longest period of time ?

- a) Direct headwind
- b) Direct tailwind
- c) Light quartering tailwind

Ans. (c)

37. The altimeter indicates the aircraft altitude in relation to

- a) sea level
- b) the standard datum plane
- c) the pressure level set in the barometric window .

Ans. (c)

38. The pressure altitude at a given location is indicated on the altimeter after the altimeter is set to

- a) The field elevation
- b) 29.92"
- c) the current altimeter setting
- d) the QFE setting

Ans. (b)

39. During the two minutes after the passage of a heavy aeroplane in cruising flight, hazardous wing tip vortices will

- a) Dissipate completely
- b) dissipate rapidly
- c) dissipate slowly
- d) remain at cruising altitude

Ans. (c)

40. What effect would a light crosswind have on the wing tip vortices generated by a large aeroplane that had just taken off ?

- a) Could cause one vortex to remain over the runway for sometime
- b) Would rapidly dissipate the strength of both vortices
- c) Would rapidly clear the runway of all vortices
- d) Would not affect the lateral movement of the vortices

Ans. (a)

41. LDA for runway 27 at an aerodrome is 1599mts .Pair of touchdown zone markings for this runway will be: a) 3 b) 6 c) 4 d) 5

Ans. (c)

42. An aerial work aircraft on a VFR plan to Jaipur departs at 1032 hrs UTC. Sunset time at Jaipur is 1318 UTC. The flying time available to him to reach Jaipur is :

- a) 2 hrs & 46 minutes. b) 2 hrs & 26 min c) 2 hrs & 16 min d) 3 hrs & 06

Ans. (a)

43. Number of threshold stripes on a runway of 25 m width shall be: a) 4 b) 6 c) 8 d) 12

Ans. (c)

44. Colour of intermediate holding position markings shall be:

- a) White b) Red c) Green d) Yellow

Ans. (d)

45. The "Certificate of Airworthiness" of an aircraft shall be deemed to be suspended when an aircraft:

- a) Is involved in an accident/incident.
b) Is modified or repaired without the consent of the Director General.
c) Is modified or repaired otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the rules.
d) Is involved in a serious violation of the rules contained in the aircraft rules.

Ans. (a)

46. Minimum crew required on private aircraft is:

- a) One pilot. b) Two pilots c) As specified in the certificate of the Airworthiness
d) The flight instructor along with private pilot.

Ans. (c)

47. A pvt. Aircraft from Chennai to Colombo is required to carry on board.

- a) Journey log book. b) Route Guide c) Operation Manual d) All of the above

Ans. (b)

48. Aircraft meets with an accident on runway, its wreckage can be removed:

- a) For smooth flow of air traffic. b) For removing a dead body or injured person.
c) After taking photographs. d) Both (a) and (b) are correct

Ans. (a)

49. A person dies of cholera, his body can be brought to India if:

- a) Packed in a wooden box. b) Cannot be brought.
c) Sealed in zinc and packed in a wooden box. Closed in a shell of zinc, joints sealed, shell enclosed in a teak wooden box which is enclosed in zinc lined box, filled with saw dust impregnated with carbolic powder.
d) Permitted by the DGCA.

Ans. (c)

50. FDTL for 2 crew international flight is _____ hrs and _____ landing.

- a) 10 hrs and 3 landings b) Three hrs and 9 landings
c) 9 hrs and 3 landings d) 8 hrs and 3 landings.

Ans. (c)

Question Paper - 3

1. In class A airspace

- a) All flights are permitted.
- b) Only VFR flights are permitted.
- c) Only IFR flights are permitted.
- d) SPL VFR flights are permitted.

Ans. c)

2. In class D air space

- a) IFR & VFR flights are permitted & all flights are subject to Air Traffic Control
- b) IFR flights are separated from other IFR flights & receive information in respect of VFR flights
- c) VFR flights receive traffic information about other flights
- d) all are correct

Ans. d)

3. Route guides are required to be carried in

- a) all aircraft
- b) all private aircraft
- c) Aircraft involved in scheduled transport services
- d) all aircraft engaged in aerial work

Ans. c)

4. ADC clearance is required to be obtained

- a) on a cross country flight
- b) for all aircraft operating within ADIZ
- c) When returning to base on the same day
- d) it is not required when returning to base on the same day

Ans. b)

5. Pilots log book is to be preserved for

- a) 5 years from the date of starting the log book
- b) 5 years from the date of last entry
- c) 3 yrs from the date of last entry
- d) 10 yrs from the date of last entry

Ans. b)

6. A double white cross displayed on a signal square indicate

- a) area not fit for the use of aircraft
- b) gliding in progress
- c) take permission before landing
- d) prohibited area

Ans. b)

7. Medical for a CPL holder is valid for

- a) 2 years
- b) 1 year
- c) 1 year if age is less than 40 years
- d) 2 years if the age is less than 40 years

Ans. c)

8. Letter 'W' in ATS Route designator indicates:

- a) Domestic routes
- b) International routes
- c) Regional routes
- d) None of the above

Ans. a)

9. Position report is required to be given when

- Ans. d)

b) Aeradio b) AIP c) Notams d) AIRACs

Ans. b)

a) Aerodrome elevation b) Runway elevation c) ARP d) Threshold elevation

Ans. a)

- a) Red in colour affixed on top of the control tower
- b) A red light on the port wing of the aircraft
- c) A red light visible 30deg above and below the horizon of the aircraft which is visible in all directions
- d) The navigation lights of any aircraft are called anti-collision lights

Ans. c)

- Prepared by the manufacturer and authorized by operator
- Prepared by the DGCA and authorized by operator
- Prepared by the operator and authorized by manufacturer
- Prepared by the operator and authorized by the DGCA

Ans. d)

a) 12000' Altitude b) F 120 c) 12000' a.g.l. d) 12000' amsl

Ans. b)

e) 50,70,90,150,170,190,210,230,250,270,290
f) 55,75,95,155,175,195,215,235,255,275,295
g) 50,70,90,110,130,160,180,200,220,240,260,280
h) 55, 75, 95, 115, 135, 155, 175, 195, 215, 235, 255, 275

Ans. d)

- e) Do not land for the time being b) Landings Prohibited
- c) Aircraft are to land Take off & Taxi on runways and taxi ways only
- d) Special precaution while landing should be taken because of the bad state of the Maneuvering area

Ans. d)

17. The visibility minima for those Airlines who have not filed their own Minima with the DGCA for an airport for Non Precision approach is:

- a) 1500' b) 1500 meters c) 5 Nm d) 3.7 km

Ans. d)

18. Max flying hours for a flight crew in one year is: _____ hrs

- a. 200 b. 900 c. 1200 d. 1000

Ans. d)

19. Aerodrome operation minima is given by

- a) DGCA b) Operator c) Operator & is approved by DGCA d) India Met Department

Ans. c)

20. If the age of a CPL holder is more than 40 years the validity of medical is for _____

- a) 1 yr b) 6 months c) 2 yrs d) 5 yrs

Ans. b)

a. If a passenger falls sick on board an a/c and he is suspected of any infectious disease then PIC's action is:

- c) To land immediately.
d) To inform health officer of destination aerodrome at least two hrs before landing.
e) To inform DGCA.
f) To inform doctor on board.

Ans. b)

22. The wreckage of crashed aircraft on R/W/ can be removed to:

- a) extricate dead animals & persons b) extricate animals & persons, dead or alive
c) Permit movement of other aircraft d) All of the above are correct

Ans. d)

23. An aircraft force lands at an uncontrolled aerodrome, it can take off again:

- a) with the permission of DGCA
b) without the permission of controller of Aerodrome
c) with the permission of nearest aerodrome control tower
d) Matter is to be reported to DGCA as an incident

Ans. d)

24. Wake turbulence separation minima for Take off, if a light aircraft is to take off behind a heavy or a medium aircraft is:

- b) 2 minutes b) 3 minutes c) 5 minutes d) Non of the above

Ans. a)

25. All flights above _____ flight levels are to be cleared IFR irrespective of weather Conditions: a) F 280 b) F 150 c) F 140 d) F 100

Ans. b)

- a. Dropping of paper leaf lets require the permission of:
a. Aerodrome b) Local District Magistrate. c) Operator. d) DGCA

Ans. c)

27. If there is a temporary change in the aeronautical services it is intimated through
b) AIP b) AIC c) NOTAM d) AIRAC

Ans. c)

28. The highest flight level that can be flown in India is
b) 460 b) 450 c) 440 d) 400

Ans. a)

29. The duty time of the trainee pilot:
a) is calculated as per the FDTL
b) is not affected by the FDTL
c) is the time calculated from take off to landing
d) is from “chokes off” time to “chokes on” time

Ans. a)

30. A pilot can fly an aircraft which is not entered in the aircraft rating of his licence for endorsement on his licence
a) Within 5 nm of an aerodrome b) Within Local Flying Area of the aerodrome
c) Any where d) Cannot fly

Ans. b)

31. A pilot can fly in 30 consecutive days
a) 100 hrs PIC & 50 hrs as Co pilot b) 100 hrs PIC & 30 hrs as Co pilot
c) 120 hrs PIC & 20 hrs as Co pilot d) 120 hrs PIC & 10 hrs as Co pilot

Ans. b)

32. When an aircraft is being refueled, the refueling must be stopped if a jet aircraft crosses with in a distance of: a) 15 meters b) 30 meters c) 43 meters d) 45 meters

Ans. c)

33. At an aerodrome the aerobatics are to be carried out above 6000 feet
a) Beyond 4 nm of perimeter of aerodrome
b) Within 2 nm of nearest perimeter of aerodrome
c) Beyond 5 nm of nearest perimeter of aerodrome
d) Beyond perimeter of aerodrome

Ans. b)

34. The FDR has record of operation of preceding
a) 25 hours b) 20 hours c) 15 hours d) 10 hours

Ans. a)

35. The CVR has the capability of recording information

- a) One hour or more b) At least 30 minutes
- c) Atleast 15 mins d) There is no minimum limit

Ans. b)

36. The CVR is fitted in an aircraft to

- a) Monitor the performance of the aircraft b) Help in accident investigation
- c) Both are correct d) Non of the above

Ans. b)

37. The FDR is fitted in an aircraft to

- a) Monitor the performance of the aircraft b) Help in accident investigation
- c) Both are correct d) None of the above

Ans. c)

38. The most effective way to use eyes at night is

- a) Focus only at dim lights at a distance b) Flutter eyes rapidly
- c) Scan slowly to center off vision d) Focus only on bright lights

Ans. c)

39. A report received from an aircraft giving a position and /or met report is called

- b) Met report b) Position report c) Air report d) All of the above

Ans. c)

40. During flight as a pilot you are subjected to unlawful interference .On SSR you should to set

- b) Mode A code 7500 b) Mode A code 7600
- c) Mode A code 7700 d) Mode C code 7500

Ans. a)

41. ADC is not required

- a) Local flying area upto 2000' b) Within 5 nm of an aerodrome upto 1000'
- c) Aerodrome Traffic zone upto 1000' d) Below 5000' AMSL anywhere

Ans. b)

42. What information is included in the third section of an Air report?

- b) Air Temperature, Icing, Turbulence b) Spot Wind, Icing, Cloud above
- c) Spot Wind, Air Temperature, Icing, Turbulence d) ETA Destination

Ans. c)

43. A fresh flight plan is to be filled if a scheduled flight is delayed by more than

- b) One hour b) 30 minutes c) 15 mins d) 5 mins

Ans. b)

44. The designators for world wide ATS routes are in which colour

- a) White b) Red & Green
- c) Red, Green, Blue & Amber d) Red, Green, Blue, Amber & White

Ans. d)

45. The minimum wake turbulence time separation for a heavy aircraft to land behind a heavy aircraft is: a) 2 minutes (b) 3 minutes (c) 5 minutes (d) not required

Ans. d)

46. The air report contains following items:

- e) Air temperature, Turbulence, Surface wind & aircraft Icing
- f) Turbulence, upper winds & surface temperature
- g) Air temperature, Turbulence, Upper winds & aircraft Icing
- h) All are correct

Ans. c)

47. An aircraft can fly over a danger area

- a) If a NOTAM is issued that it is not active
- b) With the permission of ATC
- c) Out side the stipulated time
- d) Cannot fly at all

Ans. c)

48. At an aerodrome special VFR may be authorized when

- e) Visibility falls below 5 km or cloud ceiling is less than 1500 feet
- f) Visibility falls below 5 km or cloud ceiling is less than 1500 feet
- g) Visibility falls below 8 km or cloud ceiling is less than 1500 feet
- h) Visibility falls below 8 km or cloud ceiling is less than 1000 feet

Ans. a)

49. A series of red and green projectiles fired at an interval of 10 sec means

- a) aircraft is flying over danger area
- b) aircraft is flying over prohibited area
- c) Aircraft is flying over restricted area
- d) All of the above are correct

Ans. d)

50. Mathura Refinery is a:

- 17. Danger Area
- b) Restricted area
- c) Prohibited area.
- d) Terminal area.

Ans. c)

Question Paper - 4

Q1. AIP India is published by:

- a) DGCA b) AAI c) Civil Aviation Ministry d) ICAO

Ans. b)

Q2. AIP consists of:

- a) 3 parts (GEN, ENR & AD) b) 4 parts (GEN, ENR, AD MET)
c) 6 parts (GEN, ENR, AD, MET, COMM, ATC) d) 2 parts (GEN, AD)

Ans. a)

Q3. Regular amendments to the AIP will be:

- a) Twice a year in Jan and July month of each year
b) Every quarter of the year Jan, April, July and Oct month of each year
c) Once every year in the month of April of each year
d) On as required basis

Ans. c)

Q4. Without visual aid, a pilot often interprets centrifugal force as a sensation of:

- (a) Rising or falling (b) turning (c) motion reversal

Ans. a)

5. A flight, which exceeds Mach number-1, cannot fly over:

- g) Populated areas b) Indian Air Space c) Europe d) High seas

Ans. b)

Q6. A passenger visited a yellow fever infected area on the previous six days, but is not in possession of valid yellow fever certificate, then action taken by PIC of the flight is:

- a) Send a radio message two hours before the arrival about the state of the health of the passenger
b) No action required
c) Inform Airlines office after landing
d) Inform health authorities of the place of departure

Ans. a)

Q7. Abrupt head movement during a prolonged constant rate turn in IMC or simulated instrument condition can cause:

- (a) Pilot disorientation (b) False horizon (c) Elevator illusion

Ans. a)

Q8. Which of the following statements is not correct for classification of Airspace in India?

- a) Class D Airspace is applicable to TMA, control zones and control areas
b) Class E is applicable to Airspace in designated ATS route outside terminal and control areas.
c) Class F is applicable to airspace outside CTAs/TMAs/CTRs/ATZs
d) Class G Airspace is applicable to airspaces other than D, E and F

Ans. c)

Q9. An abrupt change from climb to straight and level flight can create the illusion of:

- (a) Tumbling backwards (b) a nose up attitude (c) a descent with the wing level

Ans. a)

Q10. A rapid acceleration during takeoff can create the illusion of:

- (a) Spinning in the opposite direction b) Being in a nose up attitude c) Diving into the ground

Ans. b)

Q11. An Aircraft shall report "long final" when it is at _____ from the approach end of the runway

- b) 8NMs b) 4NMs c) 1NMs d) 2 NMs

Ans. a)

Q12. A Cessna 152 aircraft force lands at a wheat field due to shortage of fuel. It will be reported

- as: a) An accident b) An incident c) Not reportable d) An Airport

Ans. b)

Q13. A pilot should never cross a:

- a) Stop bar which is switched off b) Stop bar which is lighted
c) A taxi holding position marking d) An intermediate holding position marking

Ans. b)

Q14. FDTL for training flights does not restrict:

- a) Flight Time b) Flight Duty Time c) Number of landings d) all of the above

Ans. c)

Q15. For a flight at night in VMC, the approach will appear to be

- a) Same as day b) Steeper c) Speed will be more d) Shallower.

Ans. b)

Q16. Decision Altitude is applicable for:

- a) Non Precision Approaches b) PAPI Approaches
c) Precision Approaches d) All of the above

Ans. c)

Q17. Prisoners on Board an aircraft can be carried with the permission of

- a) DGCA b) Controller of Aerodrome
c) Director General of Prisons d) Police Commissioner

Ans. a)

Q18. Flight time/flight duty time limitations shall be applicable to:

- a) Pilots only b) Pilots and cabin crews only
c) P-i-C and Co-pilot d) all flight crew personnel

Ans. d)

Q19. Large accumulation of carbon mono-oxide in the blood results in:

- a) Dizziness b) Fear c) Hot and Cold Sensations d) Disorientation

Ans. a)

Q20. Deviations from International Standards and recommended practices are published in:

- a) AIRAC b) AICs c) AIP d) ICAO Annexures

Ans. c)

Q21. To find current watch hours of a station you should look into:

- a) AIRAC b) AICs c) AIP d) Notams

Ans. c)

Q22. 'ATIS' is a continuous broadcast of recorded information concerning:

- a) ATS information b) ATS and Met information
c) Navigation Information d) Traffic Information

Ans. b)

Q23. Flight Manual is to be carried by

- a) All aircraft b) Scheduled aircraft only
c) If C of A states so d) All aircraft other than aerial work aircraft

Ans. c)

Q24. An aircraft is on a track of 030° (M) and reports crossing a point at 0412 Hrs at F370. Other aircraft at F370 on a track of 100°(M) can cross the same point not earlier than:

- a) 0422 hrs b) 0417 hrs if 40 kts faster c) 0427 hrs d) 0402 hrs

Ans. c)

Q25. An ac at F390 crosses a point at 0210 hrs wishes to descent to F310. There is reciprocal traffic estimating to cross same point at 0300hrs maintaining F 330. By what time the descending aircraft should reach F310 if both aircraft maintain same speed?

- a) 0215 hrs b) 0220 hrs c) 0225 hrs d) 0250 hrs

Ans. c)

Q26. OCA is used for determination of:

- a) MDA b) DA c) Both MDA and DA d) None of the above

Ans. c)

Q27. The numbers 09 and 27 on a runway indicate that the runway is oriented approximately

- a) 009° and 27° true b) 090° and 270° true
c) 090° and 270° magnetic d) 090° and 270° compass

Ans. c)

Q28. When approaching taxiway holding lines from the side with the continuous lines, the pilot

- a) may continue taxiing
b) should not cross the lines without ATC clearance
c) should continue taxiing until all parts of the aircraft have crossed the lines
d) continue taxiing if runway is vacant

Ans. b)

Q29. The numbers 08 and 26 on the approach ends of the runway is oriented approximately

- a) 008° and 26° true
- b) 080° and 260° true
- c) 080° and 260° magnetic
- d) 080° and 260° compass

Ans. c)

Q30. What is the purpose of the runway/runway hold position sign?

- a) Denotes entrance to runway from a taxiway
- b) Denotes area protected for an aircraft approaching or departing a runway
- c) Denotes intersecting runways
- d) Denotes intersecting taxiways

Ans. c)

Q31. An airport's rotating beacon operated during daylight hours indicates

- e) there are obstructions on the airport
- f) that weather at the airport located in Class D airspace is below basic VFR weather minimums
- g) the Air Traffic Control is not in operation
- h) runway is blocked

Ans. b)

Q32. Wingtip vortices are created only when an aircraft is

- a) operating at high airspeeds
- b) heavily loaded
- c) Developing lift
- d) taxiing fast

Ans. c)

Q33. Wingtip vortices created by large aircraft tend to

- a) sink below the aircraft generating turbulence
- b) rise into the traffic pattern
- c) rise into the takeoff or landing path of a crossing runway
- d) rise towards the engines of the aircraft

Ans. a)

Q34. How does the wake turbulence vortex circulate around each wingtip?

- a) Inward, upward, and around each tip
- b) Inward, upward and counterclockwise
- c) Outward, upward, and around each tip
- d) Outward, upward and away from each tip

Ans. c)

Q35. When taking off or landing where heavy aircraft are operating, one should be particularly alert to the hazards of wingtip vortices because this turbulence tends to

- a) rise from crossing runway into the takeoff or landing path
- b) rise into the traffic pattern area surrounding the airport.
- c) Sink into the flight path of aircraft generating the turbulence
- d) Stay on runway in strong cross wind conditions

Ans. c)

Q36. The greatest vortex strength occurs when the generating aircraft is

- a) light, dirty and fast
- b) heavy, dirty and fast

- c) Heavy, clean and slow d) light, clean and slow

Ans. c)

Q37. The wind condition that requires maximum caution when avoiding wake turbulence on landing is
a

- b) light, quartering headwind b) light, quartering tailwind
c) strong headwind d) strong tailwind

Ans. b)

Q38. When departing behind a heavy aircraft, the pilot should avoid wake turbulence by
maneuvering the aircraft

- a) below and downwind from the heavy aircraft
b) above and upwind from the heavy aircraft
c) below and upwind from the heavy aircraft
d) above and downwind from the heavy aircraft

Ans. b)

Q39. When landing behind a large aircraft, the pilot should avoid wake turbulence by staying

- a) Above the large aircraft's final approach path and landing beyond the large aircraft's
touchdown point
b) Below the large aircraft's final approach path and landing before the large aircraft's
Touchdown point
c) Above the large aircraft's final approach path and landing before the large aircraft's
touchdown point

Ans. a)

Q40. When landing behind a large aircraft, which procedure should be followed for vortex
avoidance?

- a) Stay above its final approach flight path all the way to touchdown
b) Stay below and to one side of its final approach flight path
c) Stay well below its final approach flight path
d) Make a normal approach and land

Ans. a)

Q41. During a night flight, you observe a steady red light and a flashing red light ahead and at
the same altitude. What is the general direction of movement of the other aircraft?

- a) The other aircraft is crossing to the left b) The other aircraft is flying away from you
c) The other aircraft is approaching to the right d) The other aircraft is crossing head-on

Ans. a)

Q42. During a night flight, you observe steady white light and a flashing red light ahead and at
the same altitude. What is the general direction of movement of the other aircraft?

- a) The other aircraft is flying away from you b) The other aircraft is crossing to the left
c) The other aircraft is crossing to the right d) The other aircraft is approaching head-on

Ans. a)

- Q43. During a night flight, you observe steady red and green lights ahead and at the same altitude. What is the general direction of movement of the other aircraft?
- a) The other aircraft is crossing to the left
 - b) The other aircraft is flying away from you
 - c) The other aircraft is approaching head-on
 - d) The other aircraft is crossing to the right

Ans. c)

Q44. The most effective method of scanning for other aircraft for collision avoidance during daylight hours is to use

- e) regularly spaced concentration on the 3-, 9-, and 12-o'clock positions
- f) a series of short, regularly spaced eye movements to search each 10-degree sector
- g) peripheral vision by scanning small sectors and utilizing off center viewing
- h) a series of eye movements focused at horizon

Ans. b)

Q45. The most effective method of scanning for other aircraft for collision avoidance during nighttime hours is to use

- a) regularly spaced concentration on the 3-, 9-, and 12-o'clock positions
- b) a series of short, regularly spaced eye movements to search each 10-degree sector
- c) peripheral vision by scanning small sectors and utilizing off center viewing
- d) focusing at lighted objects for 30 sec.

Ans. c)

Q46. How can you determine if another aircraft is on a collision course with your aircraft?

- a) The other aircraft will always appear to get larger and closer at a rapid rate
- b) The nose of each aircraft is pointed at the same point in space
- c) There will be no apparent relative motion between your aircraft and the other aircraft
- d) The nose of other aircraft is pointed towards your aircraft

Ans. c)

Q47. Prior to starting each maneuver, pilots should

- a) check altitude, airspeed, and heading
- b) Visually scan the entire area for collision avoidance
- b) announce their intentions to the nearest ATC
- c) tighten seat belt

Ans. b)

Q48. Most midair collision accidents occur during

- a) hazy days
- b) clear days
- c) cloudy nights
- d) dark nights

Ans. b)

Q49. Why is hypoxia particularly dangerous during flights with one pilot?

- a) Night vision may be so impaired that pilot cannot see other aircraft.
- b) Symptoms of hypoxia may be difficult to recognize before the pilots reactions are affected.
- c) The pilots may not be able to control the aircraft even if using oxygen.

Ans. b)

Q50. The sensations which lead to spatial disorientation during instrument flight conditions:

- (a) Are frequently encountered by beginning instrument pilot, but never by pilots with moderate instrument experience.
- (b) Occur, in most instances, during the initial period of transition from visual to instrument flight.
- (c) Must be suppressed and complete reliance placed on the indications of the flight instruments.

Ans. c)

Question Paper - 5

1. Oxygen is to be carried for all crew members and passengers above a absolute pressure of:
a) 800 hPa b) 700 hPa c) 620 hPa d) 1000 hPa

Ans. c)

2. Automatic Terminal Information Service (ATIS) is the continuous broadcast of recorded information concerning
 - a) Pilots of radar-identified aircraft whose aircraft is in dangerous proximity to terrain or to an obstruction
 - b) Non-essential information to reduce frequency congestion
 - c) Non-control information in selected high-activity terminal areas
 - d) To warn pilots about conflicting traffic

Ans. c)

3. If the control tower uses a light signal to direct a pilot to give way to other aircraft and continue circling, the light will be
- a) flashing red b) steady red c) alternating red and green d) steady white

Ans. b)

4. Which light signal from the control tower clears a pilot to taxi?
a) Flashing green b) Steady green c) Flashing white d) Steady Red

Ans. a)

5. An alternating red and green light signal directed from the control tower to an aircraft in flight is a signal to
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) hold position | b) exercise extreme caution |
| c) Not land; the airport is unsafe | d) Return to Apron |

Ans. b)

6. If the aircraft's radio fails, what is the recommended procedure when landing at a controlled airport?
- Observe the traffic flow, enter the pattern, and look for a light signal from the tower
 - Enter a crosswind leg and rock the wings
 - Flash the landing lights and cycle the landing gear while circling the airport
 - Rock wings

Ans. a)

7. When activated, an emergency locator transmitter (ELT) transmits on
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) 118.0 and 118.8 MHz | b) 121.5 and 243.0 MHz |
| c) 123.0 and 119.0 MHz | d) 118.1 and 123.0 MHz |

Ans. b)

8. Prior to takeoff, the altimeter should be set to which altitude or altimeter setting?
- e) The current local altimeter setting, if available, or the departure airport elevation
 - f) The corrected density altitude of the departure airport

- g) The corrected pressure altitude for the departure airport
- h) QFE

Ans. a)

9. If an altimeter setting is not available before flight, to which altitude should the pilot, adjust the altimeter?

- a) The elevation of the nearest airport corrected to mean sea level
- b) The elevation of the departure area
- c) Pressure altitude corrected for nonstandard temperature
- d) QNE

Ans. b)

10. 620 hPa absolute pressures is equal to: 10,000' b) 13,000' c) 15,000' d) 25,000'

Ans. b)

11. What is the specific fuel requirement for flight under IFR at night for a propeller driven aircraft?

- a) Enough to complete the flight at normal cruising speed with adverse wind conditions
- b) Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that for 30 minutes at normal cruising speed
- c) Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing thence to alternate and to fly after that for 45 minutes
- d) On as required basis

Ans. c)

12. Taking simple medicine like 'aspirin' prior to a flight

- a) Is safe
- b) May slightly effect co-ordination
- c) May reduce blood circulation
- d) May seriously impair judgment

Ans. d)

13. What is lowest altitude permitted for acrobatic flight?

- a) 1,000 feet AGL
- b) 1,500 feet AGL
- c) 2,000 feet AGL
- d) 6,000 feet AGL

Ans. c)

14. The incubation period of relapsing fever is _____ .days: a. 6 b.7 c. 8 d. 10

Ans. c)

15. Incubation period of yellow fever is _____ days: a. 6 b.7 c. 8 d. 9

Ans. a)

16. Which statement best defines hypoxia?

- a) A state of oxygen deficiency in the body
- b) An abnormal increase in the volume of air
- c) A condition of gas bubble formation around the joints or muscles
- d) Illusions during daytime

Ans. a)

17. Rapid or extra deep breathing while using oxygen can cause a condition known as
a) hyperventilation b) aero sinusitis c) aerotitis d) hypoxia

Ans. a)

18. Which would most likely result in hyperventilation?

- a) Emotional tension, anxiety, or fear
- b) The excessive consumption of alcohol
- c) An extremely slow rate of breathing and insufficient oxygen
- d) Lack of sleep

Ans. a)

19. A pilot should be able to overcome the symptoms or avoid future occurrences of Hyperventilation by

- a) Closely monitoring the flight instruments to control the airplane
- b) slowing the breathing rate, breathing into a bag, or talking aloud
- c) increasing the breathing rate in order to increase lung ventilation
- d) flying without looking at instruments

Ans. b)

20. Pilots are more subject to spatial disorientation if

- a) they ignore the sensations of muscles and inner ear
- b) body signals are used to interpret flight attitude
- c) eyes are moved often in the process of cross-checking the flight instruments
- d) adequate rest is not taken prior to flight

Ans. b)

21. If a pilot experiences spatial disorientation during flight in a restricted visibility condition, the best way to overcome the effect is to

- a) rely upon the aircraft instrument indications
- b) concentrate on yaw, pitch and roll sensations
- c) consciously slow the breathing rate until symptoms clear and then resume normal breathing rate
- d) ignore instruments and go by visual indications

Ans. a)

22. A state of temporary confusion resulting from misleading information being sent to the brain by various sensory organs is defined as

- a) spatial disorientation
- b) hyperventilation
- c) hypoxia
- d) stress

Ans. a)

23. The danger of spatial disorientation during flight in poor visual conditions may be reduced by

- a) shifting the eyes quickly between the exterior visual field and the instrument panel
- b) having faith in the instruments rather than taking a chance on the sensory organs
- c) leaning the body in the opposite direction of the motion of the aircraft
- d) breathing into a bag

Ans. b)

24. Which technique should a pilot use to scan for traffic to the right and left during straight-and-level flight?

- a) Systematically focus on different segments of the sky for short intervals
- b) Concentration on relative movement detected in the peripheral vision area
- c) Continuous sweeping of the windshield from right to left
- d) Scan through the corner of the eyes

Ans. a)

25. What effect does haze have on the ability to see traffic or terrain features during flight?

- a) Haze causes the eyes to focus at infinity
- b) The eyes tend to overwork in haze and do not detect relative movement easily
- c) All traffic or terrain features appear to be farther away than their actual distance
- d) Objects appear to be closer than their actual distance

Ans. c)

26. What preparation should a pilot make to adapt the eyes for night flying?

- a) Do not stress eyes after sunset until ready for flight
- b) Avoid red lights at least 30 minutes before the flight
- c) Avoid bright white lights at least 30 minutes before the flight
- d) Avoid any light atleast 30 min before the flight

Ans. c)

27. What is the most effective way to use the eyes during night flight?

- a) Look only at far away, dim lights
- b) Scan slowly to permit off center viewing
- c) Concentrate directly on each object for a few seconds
- d) Scan fast to avoid direct viewing

Ans. b)

28. The best method to use when looking for other traffic at night is to

- a) Look to the side of the object and scan slowly
- b) Scan the visual field very rapidly
- c) Look to the side of the object and scan rapidly
- d) Look for anti collision lights

Ans. a)

29. Large accumulations of carbon monoxide in the human body result in

- a) tightness across the forehead
- b) loss of memory
- c) an increased sense of well-being
- d) lack of oxygen in blood stream

Ans. d)

30. Susceptibility to carbon monoxide poisoning increases as

- a) altitude increases
- b) altitude decreases
- c) air pressure increases
- d) above 10,000 ft

Ans. a)

31. What often leads to spatial disorientation or collision with ground/obstacles when flying under Visual Flight Rules (VFR)?

- a) Continual flight into instrument conditions
- b) Getting behind the aircraft
- c) Duck-under syndrome
- d) Continual flight into good weather conditions

Ans. a)

32. What is the one common factor which affects most preventable accidents?

- a) Structural failure b) Mechanical malfunction
- c) Human error d) Special disorientation

Ans. c)

33. Hypoxia is a result of which of the following conditions

- a) Insufficient oxygen reaching the brain b) Excessive carbon dioxide in the blood stream
- c) Limited oxygen reaching the heart muscles d) Lack of hemoglobin in blood

Ans. a)

34. What causes hypoxia?

- a) Excessive carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- b) An increase in the nitrogen contents in the atmosphere at high altitude
- c) A decrease in the oxygen partial pressure
- d) Excessive carbon mono-oxide in the atmosphere

Ans. c)

35. A loss of cabin pressure may result in hypoxia because as cabin altitude increases

- a) The percentage of nitrogen in the air is increased
- b) The percentage of oxygen in the air is decreased
- c) Oxygen partial pressure is decreased
- d) The percentage of CO₂ in the air is increased

Ans. c)

36. What is the symptom of carbon mono oxide poisoning?

- a) Rapid shallow breathing b) Pain & cramping of the hands & feet
- c) Dizziness d) Laziness

Ans. c)

37. What is the effect of alcohol consumption on the function of body

- a) Alcohol has adverse effect especially as the altitude increases
- b) Small amounts of alcohol in the human system increases judgment & decision making ability
- c) Alcohol has little effect if followed by equal quantities of black coffee
- d) Alcohol has no effect if taken more than 6 hrs before flight

Ans. a)

38. What is the common symptom of hyperventilation?

- a) Tingling of the hands & feet b) Increased vision keenness
- c) Decreased breathing rate d) Euphoria

Ans. a)

39. What would most likely occur in hyperventilation?

- a) A stressful situation causing anxiety
- b) The excessive consumption of alcohol
- b) An extremely slow rate of breathing & insufficient oxygen

c) Dizziness

Ans. d)

40. Scanning procedure for effective collision avoidance should constitute

- a) Looking outside for 15 seconds, then inside for 5 seconds, then repeat
- b) 1 minute inside scanning then one minute outside scanning then repeat
- c) Looking out side every 30 seconds except in radar contact when outside scanning is unnecessary
- d) Continuously looking outside

Ans. a)

41. Small amounts of alcohol in the system:

- a) May affect decision making abilities
- b) Will not affect judgment
- c) Will not have effect at sea level
- d) Can be cured by meditation

Ans. a)

42. Which observed target aircraft would be of most concern with respect to collision avoidance

- a) One which appears to be ahead and moving from left to right at high speed
- b) One which appears to be ahead and moving from right to left at slow speed
- c) One which appears to be ahead with no lateral & vertical displacement & is increasing in size rapidly
- d) Non of the above

Ans. c)

43. When using earth's horizon as a reference to determine the relative position of other aircraft most concern would be for aircraft

- a) Above the horizon & increasing in size
- b) On the horizon with little relative movement
- c) On the horizon & increasing in size
- d) On the horizon & decreasing in size

Ans. c)

44. When making an approach on narrower than usual runway without VASI assistance, the pilot should be aware that the approach

- a) Altitude may be higher than it appears
- b) Approach altitude may be lower than it appears
- c) May result in leveling off too high & landing hard
- d) May result in an overshooting approach

Ans. b)

45. When making a landing over a darkened or featureless terrain, such as water or snow pilot should be aware of the possibility of illusion. This approach may appear to be

- a) High
- b) Low
- c) Shallow
- d) Normal

Ans. a)

46. Haze can give illusion that the aircraft is

- a) Closer to the runway than it actually is
- b) Farther from the runway than actually is

- c) The same distance from the runway as there is no restriction to visibility
- d) High on approach

Ans. b)

47. A sudden penetration of fog can give an illusion of

- a) Pitching up
- b) Pitching down
- c) Leveling off
- d) Descending

Ans. a)

48. Rain on the wind screen can cause what illusion

- a) No illusion
- b) Lower than usual
- c) Higher than usual
- d) Normal approach

Ans. c)

49. No authorized person must be present within _____ mts of a/c while refueling is on

- a. 15
- b. 30
- c. 50
- d. 10

Ans. a)

50. The maximum duty time limit per day extension is

- a) 4 hrs
- b) 2 hrs
- c) 6 hrs
- d) 8 hrs

Ans. a)

Question Paper - 6

1. How can an instrument Pilot best overcome spatial disorientation?

- a) Rely on kinesthetic sense
- b) Use a very rapid
- c) Read and interpret the flight instruments, and act accordingly.

Ans. c)

2. The visibility reqd. when flying at (or) below 3000' in a controlled airspace

- b) 5 kms b) 8 kms c) 10 kms d) 3 kms

Ans. a)

3. The lateral separation reqd. if an A/C is holding at a level

- a) 10 NMs b) 10 mins c) 5 mins d) 20 Nms

Ans. c)

4. Threshold lights are

- a) Red b) Green c) Yellow d) Alternate Red & Green

Ans. b)

5. The 2nd section of an air report contains

- a) ETA b) Met Info c) ATS Info d) Position Info

Ans. b)

6. Crossing of an ATS route should be at angle of: a) 60° b) 90° c) 45° d) 30°

Ans. b)

7. Information about facilities on an aerodrome is found in

- a) AICs b) NOTAMs c) AIRAC d) AIP

Ans. c)

8. Flight navigator shall be carried , if the flight is more than _____ NM and no Nav aid is present with in _____Nm of route

- a) 300 NM, 600 NM b) 600 NM, 60 NM c) 600 NM, 30 NM. d) 300 NM, 60 NM

Ans. b)

9. Control Zone is from

- a) Surface of earth to a specified upper limit b) 5000' to unlimited
- c) Atleast 700' d) None of the above

Ans. a)

10. If an a/c has R/T failure then it will acknowledge signals from the ATC during day by

- a) Switching on/off Nav lights b) Rocking Wings
- c) Flickering Anti-collision lights d) Flying low

Ans. b)

11. Anti-collision lights are required on aircraft above
a) 1500 kg b) 15000 kg c) 5700 kgs d) all ac rudder
Ans. c)
12. The pilot has to inform the ATC if the ETA changes by
b) 5 mins b) 3 mins c) 10 mins d) 2 mins
Ans. b)
13. Night flying hours can be logged between _____ mins after sunset to _____ mins before sunrise: a) 20 mins b) 45 mins c) 1 hrs d) 15 mins
Ans. a)
14. Runaway direction is measured from
b) True North b) Compass North c) Magnetic North d) North Pole
Ans. c)
15. If the marshaller has either arm placed level with shoulder and moved laterally across throat
Indicates: a) Stop b) Cut Engines c) Continue Straight d) Turn Off
Ans. b)
16. The percentage of Co-pilot flying to be counted towards the renewal of CPL as PIC is
_____%: a) 50 b) 80 c) 60 d) 100
Ans. a)
17. A Pilot is more subject to spatial disorientation?
a) Kinesthetic senses are ignored.
b) Eye are moved often in the process of cross-checking the flight instrument.
c) Body signal are used to interpret flight attitude.
Ans. c)
18. The Min. Separation above F 290 is: a) 2000' b) 3000' c) 4000' d) 5000'
Ans. a)
19. If a climbing a/c is crossing the level of another a/c the separation required is
a) 15 NMs b) 15 Mins c) 20 NMs d) 5 Mins
Ans. b)
20. An aircraft accident has to be informed to the DGCA with in ____ hrs
a. 12 b. 24 c. 48 d. 60
Ans. b)
21. The alert phase starts when an A/C cleared to land; fails to land within _____ of estimated time of landing: a) 3 mins b) 2 mins c) 5 mins d) 10 mins
Ans. c)
22. Which procedure is recommended to prevent or overcome spatial disorientation?

- (a) Reduce head and eye movement to the extent possible.
- (b) Rely on the kinesthetic senses.
- (c) Rely on the indications of the flight instruments.

Ans. c)

23. Log books of flight crew personnel shall be preserved for not less than ____ year's last entry.
a. 1 b. 3 c. 5 d. 2

Ans. c)

24. In which class of airspace does ATC provide separation for IFR traffic from all other IFR traffic, but relies on VFR traffic to provide its own separation from all other traffic?

a) Class B b) Class C c) Class D d) Class E

Ans. c)

25. What action should be taken if hyperventilation is suspected?

- a) Breathe at a slower rate by taking very deep breaths
- b) Consciously breathe at a slower rate than normal
- c) Consciously force yourself to taken deep breathe and breathe at a faster rate than normal

Ans. b)

26. No scheduled flight carrying passengers is permitted to fly with in ____ NM of International Border: a.15 km b. 5 NM c. 10 NM d. 15 NM

Ans. d)

27. What shape and colour is a landing direction indicator?

- a) A white capital T; land along the stem towards the crosspiece
- b) An orange or red windsock, land towards the mast
- c) A white or orange capital T; land along the stem towards the crospiece
- d) An orange wedge shape in 3 dimensions, land towards the point of the wedge

Ans. c)

28. How would you regonise an aiming point marking on a runway?

- a) 2 thick yellow lines close to and parallel to runway centreline
- b) 2 thick white lines close to and parallel to runway centreline
- c) 2 pairs of yellow lines close to and parallel to runway centreline
- d) 2 pairs of white lines close to and parallel to runway centreline

Ans. b)

29. On a normal aerodrome, what colour should apron safety lines be painted?

- a) White b) Yellow
- c) Any colour which contrasts with surface
- d) Any colour which contrasts with the aircraft stand markings

Ans. d)

30. What colour are (i) taxiway edge lights and (ii) runway edge lights?

- a) i) yellow ii) white

- b) i) green ii) white
- c) i) blue ii) white
- d) i) green ii) yellow

Ans. c)

31. What lights will a pilot see from the PAPI system if he is slightly low on the instrument approach glide slope? Inboard means closer to the runway.

- a) 3 white lights inboard of 1 red light
- b) 3 red lights inboard of 1 white light
- c) 1 white light inboard of 1 red light
- d) 1 red lights inboard of 3 white lights

Ans. b)

32. How can a pilot determine from a distance that an aerodrome sign contains mandatory instructions?

- a) The writing will be red on a white background
- b) The writing will be white on a red background
- c) The sign will be outlined in yellow and black stripes
- d) The sign will be yellow on a black background, or vice versa

Ans. b)

33. How should a close part of a runway be marked?

- a) With yellow and black marker boards
- b) With red and white marker boards
- c) With a white cross on the surface
- d) With white chevrons on the surface

Ans. c)

34. The pilot of an aircraft which has the right of way must do certain things to reduce the risk of collision. Apart from monitoring the other aircraft' actions, what else must he do?

- a) Maintain heading, speed, and altitude
- b) Maintain heading and altitude only
- c) Maintain altitude and speed only
- d) Maintain heading and speed only

Ans. d)

35. Which of the following occurrences to an aircraft in flight should be considered an aviation accident?

- a) An engine disintegrates but causes no further damage
- b) A wingtip is broken off in a collision
- c) One passenger is stabbed by another
- d) A passenger suffers second degree burns from a loose gallery kettle

Ans. d)

36. Which of the following occurrences to an aircraft in flight should be considered a serious incident?

- a) An engine disintegrates and prevents flap retraction
- b) A passenger is taken ill with an infectious disease

- Ans. c)

- a) An extinguished engine fire damages the engine oil system
- b) One pilot is incapacitated by food poisoning for 36 hours
- c) An undercarriage leg requires replacement after a heavy landing
- d) An aborted take-off bursts 6 tyres

Ans. c)

Ans. d)

b) 8000 meters b) 5000 meters c) 1500 meters d) There is no minimum

Ans. b)

- a) Fly low past the symbol and turn away sharply
- b) Rock wings
- c) Fly in circles around the symbol
- d) Fly low past the symbol and climb steeply

Ans. b)

d) 1500 meters b) 1800 meters
c) No minimum stated provided the aircraft has a flight visibility of 5000 meters
d) No minimum stated provided the aircraft is in sight of the surface.

Ans. a)

a) The emergency phase b) The uncertainty phase
c) The alert phase d) The distress phase

Ans. c)

a) 7000 b) 7500 c) 7600 d) 7700

Ans. b)

44 If navigation lights fail the action of the pilot is

- a) To continue to destination b) land at nearest aerodrome
c) Switch on obstruction lights d) land at alternate

Ans. b)

45. UTC means

- a) Universal Time Check b) Coordinated Universal Time
c) United Time Check d) None of the above

Ans. b)

46. Incubation period for typhus is _____ days: a. 7 b. 5 c. 10 d. 14

Ans. b)

47. An A/C descending through the transition layer will report its height in

- a) Flight Levels b) AMSL c) Altitude d) AGL

Ans. c)

48. Publicity material can be dropped from an A/C if it has the permission of

- a) DM/ Commissioner of Police b) DGCA c) Aerodrome officer d) ICAO

Ans. a)

49. Prohibition of flights over Mathura refinery is:

- a) Within a radius of 1 NM b) Within a radius of 10 km
c) Within a radius of 20 km d) Within a radius of 10 Nms

Ans. d)

50. Anti collision lights are _____ lights

- a) Steady Red b) Rotating Red c) Flashing Red d) Red & White

Ans. c)

Question Paper - 7

1. When two aircraft are converging at approximately the same altitude, which statement applies?
 - a) Gliders shall give way to helicopters
 - b) Aeroplanes shall give way to helicopters
 - c) Helicopters shall give way to aeroplanes .
 - d) Gliders shall give way to balloons.

Ans. d)

2. When a clearance for an “immediate take-off” is accepted, the pilot shall
 - a) back-track on the runway to use the maximum available length for take-off .
 - b) Taxi to a full stop in position on the runway and take off without further clearance.
 - c) Taxi onto the runway and takeoff in one continuous movement.
 - d) Complete the pre-take-off check before taxiing onto the runway and taking off.

Ans. c)

3. The radiotelephone distress signal to indicate grave and /or imminent danger requiring immediate assistance is
- a) MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY.
 - b) PANPAN, PANPAN, PANPAN
 - c) SECURITY, SECURITY, SECURITY.
 - d) EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY.

Ans. a)

4. Estimated elapsed time A to B 1hr 15minutes.
Estimated stopover time at B 30 minutes.
Estimated elapsed time B to C 1 hr 20 minutes
Using the above information, what time should be entered in the “Elapsed Time “ BOX OF VFR flight plan ?
- a) 3hrs 50minutes.
 - b) 3hrs 20minutes.
 - c) 3hrs 05minutes.
 - d) 2 hrs 35 minutes

Ans. c)

5. Minimum cross-country hours required for an Instrument Rating are:
a) 20 hrs b) 40 hrs c) 50 hrs d) 60 hrs

Ans. c)

6. The route navigation charges are on the basis of:
a) AUW b) Length of aircraft c) No. of Nav Aids used d) No. of passengers

Ans. a)

7. Petroleum in bulk is petroleum in receptacle, which exceeds _____ lts
a. 1000 b. 900 c. 1500 d. 500

Ans. b)

8. The demolition of buildings and trees act came into effect in the year:

- a. 1934 b. 1937 c. 1994 d. 1954

Ans. c)

9. In class A airspace

- b) all flights are permitted. b) only VFR flights are permitted.
c) Only IFR flights are permitted. d) SPL VFR flights are permitted

Ans. c)

10. Letter 'W' in ATS Route designator indicates:

- b) Domestic routes b) International routes c) Regional routes d) None of the above

Ans. a)

11. The air traffic service which prevents the collision between aircraft is called

- a) Alerting service b) Flight information service
c) Air traffic control service d) Air Traffic Advisory Service

Ans. c)

12. Prohibited area around Malabar hill is _____ mile.

- a) 1 NM b) 1 Mile c) 5 NMs d) 1 Km

Ans. b)

13. Incubation period of yellow fever is _____ days: a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 10

Ans. a)

14. Separation between Medium A/C taking off behind heavy A/C (or) Light A/C taking off behind Medium A/C is _____ min: a) 02mins b) 5mins c) 3mins d) 1 min

Ans. a)

15. Longitudinal separation between two A/C on same track is _____ min

- a) 10 b) 15 c) 20 d) 5

Ans. b)

16. A/C incident should be notified with in _____ hrs.

- a) 24 hrs b) 12 hrs c) 48 hrs d) 36 hrs

Ans. c)

17. Indian Airspace comes under _____ class of airspace.

- a) A&B b) D& E c) A,B,C& D d) D,E,F& G

Ans. d)

18. No unauthorized person must be present within _____ mtrs of A/C , while refueling is on .

- a) 15 mts b) 30 mts c) 50 mts d) 10 mts

Ans. a)

19. An aircraft must fly _____ Nm away from International Border.

- a) 10 NMs b) 15 NMs c) 20 NMs d) 25 NMs

Ans. b)

20. VOR Track separation is _____

- a) 15° at 30 NMs b) 15° at 20 NMs c) 15° at 15 NMs d) 15° at 10 NMs

Ans. c)

21. The duty time of the trainee pilot:

- e) is calculated as per the FDTL
f) is not affected by the FDTL
g) is the time calculated from take off to landing
d) is from “chokes off” time to “chokes on” time

Ans. a)

22. FL 145 can be used:

- a) by eastbound aircraft on IFR plan b) by westbound aircraft on VFR plan
c) By eastbound aircraft on VFR plan d) non of the above

Ans. b)

23. In VMC the vertical distance from cloud base is _____

- a) 1000' b) 2000' c) 500' d) 1.5 kms

Ans. a)

24. A pilot can fly in 30 consecutive days

- b) 100 hrs PIC & 50 hrs as Co pilot b) 100 hrs PIC & 30 hrs as Co pilot
c) 120 hrs PIC & 20 hrs as Co pilot d) 120 hrs PIC & 10 hrs as Co pilot

Ans. b)

25. Fresh ADC is required in case the flight is delayed by _____ minutes.

- a) 10 mins b) 15 mins c) 30 mins d) 60 mins

Ans. c)

26. In India separation between IFR and IFR is provided in _____ class of Airspace.

- a) B b) A & B c) D & E d) D, E, F & G

Ans. a)

27. TMA means

- a) Terminal Maintenance Area b) The main Apron
c) Terminal Control Area d) None of the above

Ans. c)

28. Displaced threshold lights will be in _____ colour.

- a) Red b) Blue c) Green d) Yellow

Ans. c)

29. Minimum obstacle clearance in mountainous terrain for an IFR light is

- a) 1000' in 5kms b) 2000' in 8 kms c) 2000' in 5kms d) 1500'

Ans. b)

30. _____ Letter stands for non-scheduled flight in flight plan.

- a) S b) N c) Z Z d) NS

Ans. b)

31. Flight navigator shall be carried, if the flight is more than _____ Nm and no Nav-aid is present with in _____ Nm of route.

- a) 600 Nm/ 30 Nm b) 300 Nm/30 Nms c) 600 Nm/60 Nm d) 300 Nm/ 60 Nm

Ans. a)

32. The _____ % of co-pilot flying is counted towards the renewal of CPL as PIC.

- a) 50% b) 80% c) 60% d) 100%

Ans. a)

33 12 stripes of threshold markings indicate a rw width of

- a) 30 m b) 45 m c) 60 m d) 24 m

Ans. b)

34. 4 pairs of touch down zone markings indicate landing distance available

- a) 900m b) 1200 to 1500 m c) 1500 m to 2399 m d) 2400 m or more

Ans. c)

35. The visibility minima for take off, if the aerodrome is not equipped with radio nav aid is _____ km. a) 8 kms b) 10 kms c) 5 kms d) 3.7 kms

Ans. c)

36. An aircraft accident has to be informed to the DGCA with in

- a) 12 hrs b) 24 hrs c) 48 hrs d) 60 hrs

Ans. b)

37. A signal made by radio- telegraphy (or) by any other signaling method consisting, of the group 'XXX' in Morse code indicates: a) Distress b) Urgency c) Radio failure d) Priority

Ans. b)

38. Taxiway Centre line lights shall be of the following colour

- a) white b) red c) blue d) green

Ans. d)

39. An Air-miss incident report made by radio (or) telephone must be confirmed with in _____ days. a) 2 b) 4 c) 7 d) 10

Ans. c)

40. A person holding _____ shall fly 'Aerial work Aircraft'

- a) PPL b) CPL/ATLP c) IR d) Multi Engine Rating

Ans. b)

41. 'Flight by night' means a flight performed between the periods of

- a) 20 mins after sunset to 20 mins before sunrise
- b) 15 mins before sunrise to 15 mins after sunset
- c) 45 mins before sunrise to 45 mins after sunset
- d) 60 mins before sunrise

Ans. a)

42. 'RPL' shall be used for _____ flights only.

- a) VFR Flts b) Domestic flights c) IFR Flts d) International Flight

Ans. c)

43. 'Rockets (or) shells throwing red lights, fired one at a time at short intervals from an aircraft indicate _____: a) Urgency b) Priority c) Distress d) Over flying danger area

Ans. c)

44. Which response is most correct with respect to wake turbulence?

- a) Wing tip vortices are carried by the ambient wind.
- b) Wing tip vortices have a circular and downward motion.
- c) Wake turbulence exists behind all aeroplanes and helicopters in flight.
- d) Response (a), (b), (c) is correct.

Ans. d)

45. Wake turbulence is produced by

- a) Heavy aeroplanes only, regardless of their speed.
- b) turbo-jet powered aircraft only.
- c) Fast moving aeroplanes only, regardless of their weight.
- d) All fixed and rotary wing aircraft.

Ans. d)

46. At an aerodrome the aerobatics can be carried out above 2000' feet

- e) Within 4 nm of perimeter of aerodrome
- f) Beyond 2 nm of perimeter of aerodrome
- g) Within 5 nm of nearest perimeter of aerodrome
- d) Beyond perimeter of aerodrome

Ans. b)

47. Runways and taxiways or portions thereof that are closed to aircraft are marked by

- a) Red flags.
- b) Horizontal red squares with yellow diagonals.
- c) A white or yellow X.
- d) White dumb-bells.

Ans. c)

48. Runway direction designator is: a) QDM b) QDR c) QTE d) QNH

Ans. a)

49. Runway threshold lights are

- a) Unidirectional red lights b) Omni directional yellow lights
- c) Unidirectional green lights d) Omni directional blue lights

Ans. c)

50. Anti collision light is read. for A/C whose AUW exceeds

- a) 1500 Kg b) 5700 Kg c) 10,000 Kg d) 57,000 Kg

Ans. b)

Question Paper - 8

1. If a passenger falls sick on board an A/C and he is suspected of any infectious disease then PIC's action is
- a) To land immediately
 - b) To inform health officer of destination aerodrome atleast two hrs before landing
 - c) To inform doctor on board
 - d) off load passenger

Ans. b)

2. Dropping of paper leaf lets require the permission of
- a) Aerodrome officer b) Local District Magistrate c) Operator d) DGCA

Ans. b)

3. If you see an aircraft on relative bearing of 270° with its red light than PIC's action is
- a) Turn right b) Turn left c) Maintain heading and Speed d) Give way

Ans. c)

4. An aircraft is crossing at right angle from left to right then the light seen by you, as PIC is
- a) Yellow b) Red c) Green d) White

Ans. c)

5. If an aircraft in circuit has R/T failure then the visual indication by pilot to acknowledge ATC signals is: a) Rock ailerons b) Circle over aerodrome c) Rock wings d) land

Ans. c)

6. Runaway direction is measured from
- a) True North b) Compass North c) Magnetic North d) North Pole

Ans. c)

7. Survivors on land requiring assistance indicate it to A/C in air by
- a) W b) X c) Y d) V

Ans. d)

8. Move extended arms down wards in a patting gesture, moving wands up and down from waist to knees: (a) Stop (b) Land at helipad (c) Slow down (d) Cut engines

Ans. c)

9. Emergency VHF frequency is
- a) 118.6 MHz b) 122.7 Mhz c) 121.5 MHz d) 127.0 MHz

Ans. c)

10. Either arm or hand level with shoulder, hand across throat, palm down ward indicates
- a) Slow down b) Cut engine c) Start engine d) Stop

Ans. b)

11. Minimum transition altitude in India for an aerodrome is

- a) 4000' AMSL b) 4000' AGL c) 3000 above ground level d) 3000' AMSL

Ans. a)

12. An aircraft can fly over a danger area

- b) If a NOTAM is issued that it is not active b) With the permission of ATC
c) Out side the stipulated time d) Cannot fly at all

Ans. c)

13. DME separation between A/C on same track, same level and in same direction is

- a) 10 NM b) 20 NM c) 15 NM d) 5 NM

Ans. b)

14. While crossing ATS routes the crossing will be done at _____ angles to the route.

- a) 70° b) 110° c) 90° d) 45°

Ans. c)

15. Lateral separation between two aircraft, one climbing and another holding is

- a) 10 mins b) 15 mins c) 20 mins d) 5 mins

Ans. d)

16. Separation between climbing A/C, which is on crossing track of another A/C is

- a) 10 mins b) 15 mins c) 5 mins d) 3mins

Ans. b)

17. ATC will inform RCC when A/C does not land within _____ minutes of ETA.

- a) 30 mins b) 10 mins c) 5 mins d) 20 mins

Ans. a)

18. If apprehension exists as to the safety of A/C and its occupants then it is called as

- a) Distress phase b) Uncertainty phase c) Alert phase d) None of the above

Ans. c)

19. Within controlled airspace below 3000' feet, visibility reqd. for VFR is

- a) 3000 mts b) 5000 mts c) 3700 mts d) 1500 mts

Ans. b)

20. Route Navigation charges are based on

- a) Length of ac b) Number of passengers c) All up weight of ac d) nav-aids Enroute

Ans. c)

21. Operator should instal CVR capable of retaining information during atleast last _____ of its operation: a) 30 mins b) 1 hr c) after 01 Jan 2003 2 hrs d) 3 hrs

Ans. c)

22. On X-country flight where reporting points are not available then reporting shall be made

after every _____ min in.

- a) 15 mins b) 30 mins c) 45 mins d) first report after 30 mins and subsequent after 60 mins

Ans. d)

23. You are descending from F-200 to 12000 over Delhi. 13000' will be reported as _____

- a) Altitude b) F 130 c) AMSL d) AGL

Ans. b)

24. Information about aerodromes is contained in _____ document.

- a) Annex 2 b) Annex 11 c) Annex 14 d) Doc 4444

Ans. c)

25. Jeppesen charts widely use projection

- e) Mercator b) Lamberts c) Oblique Mercator d) Polar Stereographic

Ans. b)

26 Second section of 'Air Report' contains

- a) ATC information b) Position reports c) met information d) route information

Ans. c)

27. 360° (M) is a:

- a) East bound track in Semicircular system. b) West bound track in Semicircular system
c) North bound track in Semicircular system d) South bound track in Semicircular system

Ans. a)

28. Approach Control Service is provided with in: a) CTA b) CTR c) CTZ d) TMA

Ans. b)

29. For an operator who has not filed minima, visibility minima for take off, if the aerodrome is equipped with VOR is _____ Km: a) 5 kms b) 3.7 kms c) 1.5 kms d) 3 kms

Ans. b)

30. Mathura Refinery is a _____ area.

- a) Danger Area b) Restricted Area c) Prohibited Area d) Terminal Area

Ans. c)

31. FDTL for training flights does not restrict:

- a) Flight Time b) Flight Duty Time c) Number of landings d) All of the above

Ans. c)

32. The wing tip vortices generated by a heavy aeroplane can cause a lighter aircraft encountering them to

- a) Go out of control b) Continue descent even when maximum power is applied.
c) Sustain structural damages d) Experience any of the above situations.

Ans. d)

33. Wake turbulence caused by a departing large aeroplane begins
a) Before rotation b) With rotation. c) After becoming airborne. d) With full power application.

Ans. b)

34. Flight time/flight duty time limitations shall be applicable to:
b) P-i-c, Co-pilot, Flt Engg & Navigators only b) Pilots and cabin crews only
c) P-i-C and Co-pilot only d) all crew personnel

Ans. a)

35. The maneuvering area of an airport is that area
a) Normally referred to as the ramp or apron.
b) Which includes the apron, taxiways and runways?
c) Used when taxiing to and from the parking area.
d) Used for taxiing ,taking off and landing .

Ans. d)

36. When two aircraft are converging at approximately the same altitude, which statement applies?
a) Gliders shall give way to helicopters. b) Aeroplanes shall give way to helicopters.
c) Helicopters shall give way to aeroplanes. d) Helicopters shall give way to gliders.

Ans. d)

37. Two aircraft are on approach to land, the following aircraft shall:
a) Climb. b) Descend. c) Alter heading to the right. d) Alter heading to the left.

Ans. a)

38. Where ATIS is available the information which should be included on first contact with ATC is the
a) Phrase "With the numbers " b) Phrase "ATIS received "
c) Phrase "With the information ". d) ATIS phonetic identifier.

Ans. d)

39. What is lowest altitude permitted for acrobatic flight?
a) 1,000 feet AGL b) 1,500 feet AGL c) 2,000 feet AGL d) 6,000 feet AGL

Ans. c)

40. The maximum duty time limit per day extension is
a) 4 hrs b) 2 hrs c) 6 hrs d) 8 hrs

Ans. a)

41. Control Zone is from
a) Surface of earth to a specified upper limit b) 5000' to unlimited
c) At least 700' d) None of the above

Ans. a)

42. Two a/c flying in the vicinity of aerodrome under radar control will be separated by :
 (a) 15 nm (b) 10 nm (c) 5 nm (d) 3 nm

Ans. c)

43. Anti-collision lights are required on aircraft above
 a) 1500 kg b) 15000 kg c) 5700 kgs d) all ac rudder

Ans. c)

44. An aircraft cruising VFR in level flight above F 290 on a track of 290 deg M shall be flown at
 a) F295, F315, F335, F355 b) F320, F360, F400, F440
 c) F310, F350, F390, F430 d) F300, F340, F380, F420

Ans. b)

45. An aircraft flying in accordance with Special VFR would be flying within
 a) A Control Zone. b) An Aerodrome Traffic Zone.
 c) A Terminal Control Area. d) An airway.

Ans. a)

46. A series of red flashes directed at an aircraft means respectively:

In flight	on the ground
a) airport unsafe , do not land ;	taxi clear of landing area in use
b) give way to other aircraft and continue circling ;	Stop.
c) do not land for time being ;	return to starting point on airport .
d) you are in prohibited area , alter course ;	stop

Ans. a)

47. A steady green light directed at an aircraft means respectively

In flight	on the ground
a) cleared to land ;	cleared to taxi
b) return for landing ;	cleared to taxi .
c) return for landing ;	cleared for take off .
d) cleared to land ;	cleared for take off .

Ans. d)

48. VFR flight in class F airspace above 3000' msl and below 10,000 'MSL.
 a) Provided flight visibility is 1500 m. b) Provided flight visibility is 3000 m.
 c) Provided flight visibility is 5000 m. d) Provided flight visibility is 8000 m.

Ans. c)

49. A prohibited area means an area over which:
 a) Flight within 2 miles is prohibited. b) Flight of aircraft is totally prohibited.
 c) Low flying is prohibited. d) Only instrument flying practice can be done.

Ans. b)

50. An aircraft should be refueled:

- a) Inside a hanger.
- b) Inside a hanger or building under supervision after taking adequate precautions.
- c) In the open.
- d) Wherever adequate facility exists.

Ans. c)

Question Paper - 9

1. Night flying hours can be logged between _____ mins after sunset to _____ mins before sunrise: a) 20 mins b) 45 mins c) 1 hrs d) 15 mins

Ans. a)

2. . What is defined as “ A unit established to provide flight information and alerting service” ?

- a) Air Traffic Service Unit b) Aeronautical Service
- c) Area Control Service d) Flight Information Centre

Ans. d)

3. . In which class of airspace does ATC provide separation for IFR traffic from all other IFR traffic, but relies on VFR traffic to provide its own separation from all other traffic?

- a) Class B b) Class C c) Class D d) Class E

Ans. c)

4. In the event of the forced landing at an uncontrolled aerodrome, aircraft

- a) May take off after giving report to the district magistrate/police.
- b) May take off if the forced landing was not due to any factor effecting the safe operation of the aircraft.
- c) Must not take off till permission is obtained from DGCA
- d) Must take off after clearance from nearby aerodrome officer

Ans. b)

5. An overtake aircraft whether climbing, descending or in horizontal flight, shall keep out of the way of the other aircraft by:

- a) Decreasing its speed. b) Increasing its speed.
- c) By altering the heading to the right. d) By altering the heading to the left.

Ans. c)

6. To which of the following must the pilot of a helicopter give way if it is on a converging course with him and there is a risk of collision?

- a) A balloon only b) A glider or a balloon c) A glider, a balloon or an airship
- d) A glider, a balloon, an airship or an aero plane towing a glider.

Ans. d)

7. Minimum crew required on private aircraft is:

- a) One pilot. b) Two pilots, c) As specified in it's certificate of the Airworthiness.
- d) The flight instructor along with private pilot.

Ans. c)

8. Within a control zone, the air traffic control is provided by

- a) Area control b) Aerodrome Control c) Approach Control d) Flight Information control

Ans. c)

9. The pilot of an aircraft that has the right of way must do certain things to reduce the risk of

collision. Apart from monitoring the other aircraft' actions, what else must he do?

- b) Maintain heading, speed, and altitude b) Maintain heading and altitude only
- c) Maintain altitude and speed only d) Maintain heading and speed only

Ans. d)

10. Anit-collision light is required for a/c whose AUW exceeds:

- a)1500 kg. b) 5700 kg c) 10000 kg. d)14,000 kg

Ans. b)

11. Max flying hours for a flight crew in one year is:

- a) 200 hrs. b) 900 hrs c) 1200 hrs d) 1000 hrs.

Ans. d)

12. If you see an aircraft on relative bearing of 270 with its red light then PIC's action is:

- a) Turn right b) Turn left c) Maintain heading and speed d) Give way.

Ans. c)

13. If navigation lights fail at night the action of the pilot is

- a) To continue to destination b) land at nearest aerodrome
- c) Switch on obstruction lights d) land at alternate

Ans. b) .

14. While crossing ATS routes the crossing will be done at ___ angles to the route:

- a)70° b)110° c)90° d)45°

Ans. c)

15. If apprehension exists as to the safety of a/c and its occupants then it called as:

- a)Distress phase b)Uncertainty phase c)Alert phase d)None of the above.

Ans. c)

16. An aircraft should not taxi behind a jet aircraft, less than:

- a) 100' b) 200' c) 150' d) 300'

Ans. b)

17. A flight, which exceeds Mach number-1, cannot fly over:

- a)Populated areas b)Indian Air Space c)Europe d)High seas

Ans. b)

18. Incubation period of Chicken Pox is: a)14 days b)7 days. c)8 days d)9 days.

Ans. a)

19. Indian airspace comes under _____class of airspace:

- a) A & B b) D & E c) A,B,C, & D d) D, E, F, & G

Ans. d)

20. Semi-circular rules starts from flight level: a) 140 b) 10 c) 150 d) 290

Ans. b)

21. Flight navigator shall be carried, if the flight is more than _____ NM and no Nav aid is present with in _____ Nm of route

- a) 300 NM, 600 NM b) 600 NM, 60 NM c) 600 NM, 30 NM. d) 300 NM, 60 NM

Ans. c)

22 Taxiway Centre line light shall be of the following colour

- a) White b) Red c) Blue d) Green

Ans. d)

23. Minimum vertical separation in mountainous area for aircraft flying IFR flights is

- a) 1000' with in 5 km radius of the aircraft b) 1500' AGL
c) 2000' within 8 Km of the estimate position of the a/c d) none of these

Ans. c)

24. No scheduled flight carrying passengers is permitted to fly with in ____ of International Border: a) 15 km b) 5 NM c) 10 NM d) 15 NM

Ans. d)

25. An A/C descending through the transition layer will report its height in

- a) Flight Levels b) AMSL c) Altitude d) AGL

Ans. c)

26. A passenger transport aircraft with 250 seats departs on a flight with a passenger load of 136. The number of flight attendants required is: a) 5 b) 3 c) 6 d) 10

Ans. c)

27. When approaching an airfield within a TMA the altimeter setting to be used, having passed through the transition altitude is:

- a) Airfield QNH b) Airfield QFE c) Regional QNH d) Regional QFE

Ans. a)

28. The maximum permitted flight time for flight crew is:

- a) 69 hours in the 27 days prior to the flight
b) 100 hours in the 27 days before the current flight
c) 1000 hours in the year up to the end of the month prior to the present flight
d) 1200 hours in the year upto end of the month prior to present flight

Ans. c)

29. A series of red flashes sent to an aircraft in flight means :

- a) Aerodrome unsafe, do not land
b) Return to the airfield and land
c) Give way to another aircraft and remain in the circuit
d) Notwithstanding any other instructions do not land at the moment

Ans. a)

30. Airfield elevation is the altitude of the:

- a) Highest point on the airfield
- b) Highest point on the landing area
- c) Highest point on the runway
- d) Lowest point on the maneuvering area

Ans. b)

31. If PIC of an a/c flying sees the red navigation flight of an a/c at a Relative bearing of 270° then the action of pilot: a) Turn Right b) No action c) Turn left d) Give way

Ans. b)

32. A public transport aircraft shall not take-off unless the following minima for the departure airfield are satisfactory :

- a) Cloud base and visibility
- b) Cloud ceiling and RVR
- c) Cloud base and RVR
- d) MDH and RVR

Ans. b)

33. With regard to flight time limitations, “flight time “means:

- a) The total time from when an aircraft first moves under its own power for the purpose of taking off until it comes to rest after the flight
- b) The time between take-off and landing
- c) The time between an aircraft starting to move and coming to a complete stop plus one and a half hours
- d) The time from crew report to 30 minutes after landing

Ans. a)

34. A black letter “C” on a yellow background indicates:

- a) The location of ATC on an airfield
- b) The location where visiting pilots should report
- c) The location of the control tower
- d) Rest-room facilities for visiting pilots

Ans. b)

35. The retinal size of an aircraft approaching on a collision course :

- a) Remain the same as the aircraft approaches
- b) Decreases at a uniform rate as the aircraft approaches
- c) Increases at a very slow rate until shortly before impact
- d) Increases at a uniform rate as the aircraft approaches

Ans. c)

36. After a general anaesthetic one should not fly for:

- a) 72 hours
- b) 12 hours
- c) 24 hours
- d) 48 hours

Ans. d)

37. Class ‘G’ airspace in India

- a) Is a controlled airspace where Air traffic advisory service is provided to both IFR & VFR flights.
- b) Is an uncontrolled airspace where only flight information service is provided to both IFR & VFR flights
- c) Is airspace of defined dimension where IFR flights are provided Air Traffic Advisory

service and VFR flight receive flight information service .

d) Includes controlled and uncontrolled airspaces

Ans. b)

38 . Air plane A is overtaking airplane B. Which airplane has the right-of-way?

a) Airplane A; pilot should alter course to the right to pass.

b) Airplane B; the pilot should expect to be passed on the right.

c) Airplane B; the pilot expect to be passed on the left.

d) None of the above

Ans. b)

39. What is the minimum visibility requirement in India under special VFR operation in Class D airspace below 10000 feet

a) Day- 2 Km b) Day- 3 Km

c) Day- 1.5 Km when so prescribed by appropriate ATS authority.

d) Day-1 km

Ans. c)

40. Wake turbulence is near maximum behind a jet transport just after takeoff because

a) The engines are at maximum thrust output at slow air speed

b) The rear and flap configuration increases the turbulence to maximum.

c) Of the high angle of attack and high gross weight

d) Lift is greater than the drag

Ans. a)

41. What is the definition of MEA?

a) The lowest published altitude, which meets obstacle clearance requirements and assures acceptable navigational signal coverage.

b) Lowest published altitude, which meets obstacle requirements assures acceptable navigational signal coverage, two – way radio communications, and provides adequate radar coverage .

c) An altitude, which meets obstacle clearance

d) An altitude which ensures minimum 1000' clearance from all obstacles

Ans. a)

42. Avoiding wake turbulence is

a) The sole responsibility of the ATC .

b) The sole responsibility of the pilot, only when advised by ATC of the possibility of wake turbulence .

c) A responsibility shared by both the pilot and ATC.

d) The sole responsibility of the pilot.

Ans. d)

43. Wake turbulence caused by a departing aeroplane is most severe immediately

a) before rotation b) following take-off c) above its flight path.

d) following full power application.

Ans. b)

44. What colour navigation light would a pilot see on an aircraft which he is overtaking at night?

- a) Red b) Yellow c) Green d) White

Ans. d)

45. Anti collision lights are _____ lights

- a) Steady Red b) Rotating Red c) Flashing Red d) Red & White

Ans. c)

46. What does a flashing white light from ATC indicate to the pilot of a taxiing aircraft?

- a) Clear the landing area immediately
b) Taxi to the holding point for the runway in use
c) Hold your position and await a flashing green light
d) Return to the starting point on the aerodrome

Ans. d)

47. If a marshaller holds his hand down and waves his right arm continually upwards and backwards, what does he want the pilot to do?

- a) Turn right while moving forward
b) Turn left while moving forward
c) Start the left engine
d) Start the right engine

Ans. a)

48. Indian Airspace comes under _____ class of airspace.

- a) A & B b) D & E c) A, B, C & D d) D, E, F & G

Ans. d)

49. In India separation between IFR and IFR is provided in _____ class of Airspace.

- a) 'D' b) A & B c) D & F d) D, E, F & G

Ans. a)

50. Anti collision light is reqd. for A/C whose AUW exceeds

- a) 1500 Kg b) 5700 Kg c) 10,000 Kg d) 57,000 Kg

Ans. b)

Question Paper - 10

1. Approach Control Service is provided with in
a) CTA b) CTR c) CTZ d) TMA

Ans. (c)

2. An overtake aircraft whether climbing, descending or in horizontal flight, shall keep out of the way of the other aircraft by:
 - a) Decreasing its speed.
 - b) Increasing its speed.
 - c) By altering the heading to the right.
 - d) By altering the heading to the left.

Ans. (b)

3. Within a control zone, the air traffic control is provided by
 - a) Area control.
 - b) Aerodrome Control.
 - c) Approach Control.
 - d) Flight Information control.

Ans. (a)

4. The west end of a runway oriented east and west is numbered
a) 09 b) 90 c) 27 d) 270

Ans. (a)

5. When two aircraft are converging at approximately the same altitude ,which statement applies ?
- a) Gliders shall give way to helicopters.
 - b) Aeroplanes shall give way to power-driven heavier –than-air aircraft.
 - c) Gliders shall give way to aeroplanes.
 - d). Power-driven heavier –than-air aircraft shall give way to Gliders.

Ans. (d)

6. When converging at approximately the same altitude:
- a) Balloons shall give way to hang gliders.
 - b) Aeroplanes towing gliders shall give way to balloons.
 - c) Balloons shall give way to gliders.
 - d) Balloons shall give way to airships.

Ans. (b)

7. ATIS is normally provided:
- a) To replace the SMC. b) To relieve frequency congestion.
- c) For the rapid updating of weather forecasts. d) Only when VFR conditions exist at airports.

Ans. (b)

- 8 to 12. If you see an aircraft light on a relative bearing given below, action by you will be
- 8) Red 060 deg Ans. (b)

13. Max flying hours for a flight crew in one years is:
a) 200 hrs. b) 900 hrs c) 1200 hrs. d) 1000 hrs.
Ans. (d)

15. When on VFR flight within controlled airspace, a pilot must remain clear of clouds by at least
- a) 5,00 feet vertically and 1.5 km horizontally .
 - b) 5,00 feet vertically and 2,000 feet horizontally .
 - c) 1,000 feet vertically and 1.5 km horizontally.
 - d) 1,000 feet vertically and 3 km horizontally.
- Ans. (c)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| In flight | on the ground |
| a) give way to other aircraft & continue circling ; | stop |
| b) give to other aircraft & continue circling; | taxi clear of landing area in use . |
| c) airport unsafe do not land ; | taxi clear of landing area in use . |
| d) airport unsafe do not land; | stop |

- Ans. (a)
17. A VFR flt takes off from Jaipur at 1040 hrs for Ahmedabad. Sunset time at Ahmedabad is 1232hrs. What is the maximum flying time available to the p-i-c to land at Ahmedabad?
- a) 1 hr and 52 mins b) 1 hr and 22 mins c) 2 hrs 02 mins d) 2 hrs and 22 mins
- Ans. (a)

19. An aircraft not fitted with navigation lights cannot be flown:
- a) At any time. b) During hours of night.
- c) Without permission of aerodrome officer. d) Without permission from the DGCA.

Ans. (b)

20. Series of Red flashes from control tower when aircraft is in flight means:

- a) Aerodrome is closed b) Aerodrome is unsafe, do not land
- c) Give way to other aircraft and continue circling.
- d) Disregard previous instruments; do not land for the time being.

Ans. (b)

21. Landing and housing charges are payable by private aircraft according to:

- a) Seating capacity of the aircraft. b) Number of passengers on board the aircraft.
- c) All –up weight of the aircraft. d) No charges are levied ; if free passengers are carried.

Ans. (c)

22. The member of operating crew shall not have taken alcoholic drinks:

- a) 6 hrs before commencement of flight b) 12 hrs before commencement of flight.
- c) 24 hrs before commencement of flight. d) 36 hrs before commencement of flight.

Ans. (b)

23. While refueling is in progress, no naked light be brought within:

- a) 35 mtrs b) 30 m. c) 100 mtrs d) 43 m

Ans. (b)

24. A person can bring unto India human remains of a person who may have died of plague:

- a) If enclosed in a wooden box. b) If enclosed in a shell of zinc.
- c) If enclosed in a hermetically sealed shell of zinc after permission is obtained from proper authority.
- d) Cannot bring them.

Ans. (d)

25. Flight plan must be filed;

- a) For all flights b) For schedule flights only c) For training flights only
- d) IFR flights proposed to be conducted in controlled airspace only:

Ans. (a)

26. The letter 'C' displayed vertically in black against a yellow background indicates the location of the:

- a) Control Tower b) Airline movement control.
- c) Aircraft services briefing office. d) Air traffic services reporting office.

Ans. (d)

27. The maximum permitted flight time for flight crew is :

- a) 69 hours in the 27 days prior to the flight
- b) 100 hours in the 27 days before the current flight
- c) 1000 hours in the year up to the end of the month prior to the present flight
- d) 1200 hours in the year up to end of the month prior to present flight

Ans. (b)

28. All the flights at night must be conducted in accordance with IFR.

- a) When the aircraft is flown at or above F 150.
- b) If weather condition do not permit VMC operation.
- c) If aircraft is flown within a controlled airspace.
- d) Irrespective of weather condition and flight level.

Ans. (d)

29. Horizontal separation of aircraft at same cruising level and in same track by time is:

- a) 30 min. b) 20 min. c) 10 min. d) 15 min.

Ans. (d)

30. Letter 'W' in air routes designates:

- a) Domestic Routes
- b) International Routes
- c) Route in western routes
- d) Area navigation routes.

Ans. (a)

31. Runway direction designator is: a) QDM. b) QDR. c) QTE.

Ans. (a)

32. Colour specification of rotating aerodrome beacon

- a) Alternate white and red
- b) Blue
- c) Alternate white and green.
- d) Green.

Ans. (c)

33. If a passenger falls sick on board an a/c and he is suspected of any infectious disease then PIC's action is:

- a) TO land immediately.
- b) To inform health officer of destination aerodrome at least two hrs before landing.
- c) To inform DGCA.
- d) To inform doctor on board.

Ans. (b)

34. An Aircraft is crossing at right angle left to right then the light seen by you , as PIC is:

- a) Yellow b) Red c) Green d) White.

Ans. (c)

35. Minimum transition altitude in India for an aerodrome is:

- a) 4000' AMSL. b) 4000' AGL. c) 3000' above ground level. d) 3000' AMSL.

Ans. (a)

36. Lateral separation between two aircraft, one climbing and another holding is:

- a) 10 mins. b) 15 mins c) 20 mins d) 5 mins.

Ans. (d)

37. In class 'D' airspace visibility required for VFR flight below 10000' ft.

- a) 8000 mts. b) 5000 mts c) 3700 mts d) 1500 mts.

Ans. (b)

38. On a X-country flight where reporting points are not available position report shall be made every _____ min in IMC.

- a) 60 mins. b) first report after 30 mins and subsequent after 60 mins c) 15 mins. d) 45 mins

Ans. (b)

39. Second section of "Air Report" contains:

- a) ATC information. b) Position Report. c) Met information. d) Operational Information

Ans. (c)

40. Special Air Report is made by:

- a) Aerodrome officer b) Meteorology officer at Airport
c) An Aircraft d) India Met Department

Ans. (c)

41. Runway end lights appear as:

- a) Unidirectional green b) Omni directional red c) Unidirectional red d) Unidirectional amber

Ans. (c)

42. The incubation period of relapsing fever is _____. a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 10

Ans. (c)

43. The pilot has to inform the ATC if the ETA changes by:

- a) 5 mins b) 10 mins c) 3 mins d) 2 mins

Ans. (c)

44. Separation between medium a/c taking off behind heavy a/c of (or) light a/c taking off behind medium a/c is: a) 02 mins b) 5 min s c) 3 mins d) 1 mins

Ans. (a)

45. No unauthorized person must be within _____ mtr of a/c while refueling is going on

- a) 15 mts b) 30 mts c) 50 m ts d) 10 mts

Ans. (a)

46. Fresh ADC is required in case the flight is delayed by:

- a) 10 mins b) 15 mins c) 30 mins d) 60 mins

Ans. (c)

47. The percentage of Co-pilot flying to be counted to wards the renewal of CPL as PIC is:

- a) 50 % b) 80 % c) 60 % d) 100 %

Ans. (a)

48. With regard to flight time limitations, "flight time "means:

- a) The total time from when an aircraft first moves under its own power for the purpose

of taking off until it comes to rest after the flight

b) The time between take-off and landing

c) The time between an aircraft starting to move and coming to a complete stop plus one and a half hours

d) The time from crew report to 30 minutes after landing

Ans. (c)

49. In India night starts from

a) 20 mts after sunset

b) 30 mts after sunset

c) 20 mts before sunset

d) 30 mts before sunset

Ans. (a)

50. For an aircraft having seating capacity of 215 passengers, in number of cabin attendants required is: a) 6 b) 5 c) 4 d) 7

Ans. (b)

Question Paper -11

1. Class 'G' airspace in India
- Is a controlled airspace where Air traffic advisory service is provided to both IFR & VFR flights.
 - Is an uncontrolled airspace where only flight information service is provided to both IFR & VFR flights .
 - Is an airspace of defined dimension where IFR flights are provided Air Traffic Advisory service and VFR flight receive flight information service.
 - Includes controlled and uncontrolled airspaces

Ans. b)

2. Air plane A is overtaking airplane B. which airplane has the right-of-way?
- Airplane A; pilot should alter course to the right to pass.
 - Airplane B; the pilot should expect to be passed on the right.
 - Airplane B; the pilot expect to be passed on the left.
 - None of the above

Ans. b)

3. "Controlled Airspace "means airspace of defined dimensions within which
- Control Zone regulations are in force
 - Security regulations are in force.
 - Special VFR flight only is permitted
 - An ATC service is provided.

Ans. d)

4. A series of green flashes directed at an aircraft means respectively

In flight	On the ground
a) Cleared to land ;	Cleared to taxi
b) Return for landing ;	Cleared for take off.
c) Return for landing ;	Cleared to taxi
d) Cleared to land;	Cleared for take-off

Ans. c)

5. A flashing white light directed at an aircraft on the maneuvering area of an airport means
- Stop
 - Return to starting point on the airport.
 - Cleared to taxi.
 - Taxi clears of landing area in use.

Ans. b)

6. Blinking runway lights advises vehicles and pedestrians to
- Return to the apron
 - Vacate the runways immediately.
 - be aware that an emergency is in progress ; continue with caution .
 - be aware that an emergency is in progress ; hold your position .

Ans. b)

7. The starboard navigation light of an aircraft is visible over an arc of:
- 70 Degrees
 - 140 degrees
 - 110 degrees
 - 220 degrees

Ans. c)

8. Under what circumstances should an aircraft giving way alter its course to the left?

- a) At all times
- b) Only when overtaking in the air
- c) Only when overtaking on the ground
- d) Never

Ans. c)

9. When two aircraft are converging at approximately the same altitude, which statement applies?

- a) Gliders shall give way to helicopters.
- b) Aero planes shall give way to power-driven heavier –than-air aircraft.
- c) Gliders shall give way to aeroplanes.
- d) Power-driven heavier –than-air aircraft shall give way to Gliders

Ans. d)

10. Smoking on a private aircraft is permitted:

- a) Provided the owner has no objection.
- b) Provided permitted by the aerodrome officer.
- c) Without restriction if no passengers are carried.
- d) Only if the certificate of airworthiness of the aircraft permits

Ans. d)

11. An aircraft without registration markings can be flown only:

- a) If the sale deed is not yet completed.
- b) For purpose of test flight only, prior to purchase.
- c) If it is used for Govt. Work.
- d) If specially permitted in writing by the central govt.

Ans. d)

12. A Control Area normally is controlled airspace extending upwards from

- a) 2,200 feet above the surface of the earth.
- b) 7,00 feet above the surface of the earth.
- c) The surface of the earth to a specified upper limit
- d) A specified height above the surface of the earth, which should not be less than 200 mts

Ans. d)

13. Photography at an aerodrome can be done with prior permission in writing from:

- a) Aerodrome office
- b) DGCA
- c) Central Govt.
- d) Defence Ministry

Ans. b)

14. Air Traffic Advisory Service is provided in airspace classified as

- a) Class E
- b) Class F
- c) Class G
- d) Class A

Ans. b)

15. When two power driven aircraft are in crossing course, the responsibility of avoiding collision, rests with:

- a) Heavier a/c
- b) Lighter a/c

c) The a/c which has the other a/c to its right. d) The a/c which has the other a/c to its left.

Ans. c)

16. The a/c approaching to land at an aerodrome changes its altimeter subscale setting to QNH setting while crossing:

a) Transition altitude b) Transition level c) Sector safety altitude d) Route safety altitude

Ans. b)

17. An a/c flying low due to thunder storm for safety reasons can be sued by:

a) State Govt. b) Municipal Corporation
c) Owner of the property over which it is flying d) Cannot be sued.

Ans. d)

18. During the distress phase an a/c:

a) Switches on and off its landing lights b) Speaks MAY DAY on R/T
c) Speaks PAN on R/T. d) Selects SSR mode a code 7000.

Ans. b)

19. When flying outside a regular route, an aircraft should report its position to the appropriate ATS unit.

a) first report after 30 mins and subsequent after 60 mins b) Every one hour.
c) On crossing every NDB or VOR Station. d) As and when convenient

Ans. a)

20. Min. width of runway centre line stripes for Cat I runways is:

a) 0.3mts b) 0.6mts c) 0.45mts d) 0.9mts

Ans. c)

21. Aircraft intending to fly in formation:

a) Cannot fly b) Can fly during daytime
c) Can fly with permission for DGCA d) Can fly with prior arrangement

Ans. a)

22. A horizontal white dumbbell displayed in signal area means:

a) Pilot to exercise caution due bad state of the maneuvering area.
b) Aircraft are required to land, take off and taxi on runway and taxiways only.
c) Aircraft are required to land/take off on runway only but may use grass area for taxing.
d) Aerodrome closed.

Ans. b)

23. An alternate aerodrome means:

a) An aerodrome specified in the flight plan to which a flight may proceed when it becomes inadvisable to land at the aerodrome of intended landing.
b) Any aerodrome other than the aerodrome of intended landing which may be used by an aircraft.
c) An aerodrome where an aircraft may be forced to land due to unavoidable

circumstances.

- d) An aerodrome situated at the same location other than the aerodrome of intended landing.

Ans. a)

24. Flight must invariably be conducted in accordance with Instrument Flight Rules, even during broad day light, when aircraft are flown:

- a) At or above F150 b) Within controlled airspace.
c) At or above F 200. d) In designated areas or designated routes.

Ans. a)

25. Flight must invariably be conducted in accordance with Instrument Flight Rules, even during broad day light, when aircraft are flown:

- a) In class 'D' airspace b) Within controlled airspace.
c) In class A airspace d) In designated areas or designated routes.

Ans. c)

26. The "Certificate of Airworthiness" of an aircraft shall be deemed to be suspended when an aircraft:

- a) Is involved in an accident/incident.
b) Is modified or repaired without the consent of the Director General.
c) Is modified or repaired otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the rules.
d) In involved in a serious violation of the rules contained in the aircraft rules..

Ans. c)

27. While flying over high terrain or in mountainous regions, as IFR flight shall be flown at a level which is at least.

- a) 2000 ft above the highest obstacle located within 5 kms of the estimated position of the aircraft.
b) 1000 ft above the highest obstacle located within 8 kms of the estimated position of the aircraft.
c) 1000 ft above the highest obstacle located within 5 kms of the estimated position of the aircraft.
d) 2000 ft above the highest obstacle located within 8 kms of the estimated position of the aircraft.

Ans. d)

28. Without visual aid, a pilot often interprets centrifugal force as a sensation of:

- (a) rising or falling (b) turning (c) motion reversal

Ans. (a)

29. A person died of cholera, his body can be brought to India if:

- a) Packed in a wooden box.
b) Cannot be brought.
c) Sealed in zinc and packed in a wooden box. Closed in a shell of zinc, joints sealed, shell enclosed in a teak wooden box which is enclosed in zinc lined box, filled with saw dust impregnated with carbolic powder.
d) Permitted by the DGCA.

Ans. c)

30. Flight Duty Time can be extended by_____ hrs in a day:

- a) 3 hrs b) 4 hrs c) 5 hrs d) 6 hrs

Ans. b)

31. A light aircraft taking off behind a heavy aircraft requires a spacing of:

- a) 2 min. b) 3 min. c) 5 min d) 4 min

Ans. a)

32. FDTL for 2 crew international flight is _____ hrs and _____ landing.

- a) 10 hrs and 3 landings. b) Three hrs and 9 landings.
c) 9 hrs and 3 landings. d) 8 hrs and 3 landings.

Ans. c)

33. Dropping of paper leaf lets require the permission of:

- a) Aerodrome b) Local District Magistrate. c) Operator d) DGCA.

Ans. b)

34. Emergency μ HF frequency is:

- a) 121.5 MHz b) 256.0 MHz c) 243.0 MHz d) 127.0 MHz

Ans. (c)

35. DME separation between a/c on same track, same level and in same direction is:

- a) 10 NM. b) 20 NM. c) 15 NM. d) 5 NM

Ans. (b)

36. Separation between climbing a/c , which is on crossing track of another a/c is:

- a) 10mins b) 15mins c) 5mins d) 20mins.

Ans. (b)

37. Abrupt head movement during a prolonged constant rate in IMC or simulated instrument conditions can cause:

- (a) pilot disorientation (b) false horizon (c) elevator illusion

Ans. (a)

38. Information about rules of the air is contained in _____ ICAO document.

- a) Annex 2 b) Annex 11 c) Annex 14 d) Doc 4444.

Ans. (a)

39. A sloping cloud formation, an obscured horizon, and a dark scene spread with ground lights and stars can create an illusion known as:

- (a) Elevator illusions (b) autokinesis (c) false horizons

Ans. (c)

40. An abrupt change from climb to straight and level flight can create the illusion of:

- (a) Tumbling backwards (b) a nose up attitude (c) a descent with the wing level

Ans. (a)

41. An a/c climbing through the transition layer will reports its height in:

- a) Flight Levels b) AMSL c) Altitudes d) AGL

Ans. a)

42. A rapid acceleration during takeoff can create the illusion of:

- (a) spinning in the opposite direction
(b) being in a nose up attitude
(c) diving into the ground

Ans. (b)

43. Why is hypoxia particularly dangerous during flights with one pilot?

- (a) Night vision may be so impaired that the pilot cannot see other aircraft.
(b) Symptoms of hypoxia may be difficult to recognize before the pilot's reactions are affected.
(c) The pilot may not be able to control the aircraft even if using oxygen.

Ans. (b)

44. Longitudinal separation between two a/c on same track is:

- a) 10mins b) 15mins c) 05mins d) 20mins

Ans. b)

45. Separation above F410 is: a) 1000' b) 3000' c) 2000' d) 4000'

Ans. c)

46. Rashtrapati Bhawan is a

- a) Danger Area b) Restricted Area c) Prohibited Area d) Non of the above

Ans. c)

47. An aircraft accident has to be informed to the DGCA with in:

- a) 12 hrs b) 24 hrs c) 48 hrs d) 60 hrs

Ans. b)

48. The sensations which lead to spatial disorientation during instrument flight conditions:

- (a) are frequently encountered by beginning instrument pilot, but never by pilots with moderate instrument experience.
(b) occur, in most instances, during the initial period of transition from visual to instrument flight.
(c) must be suppressed and complete reliance placed on the indications of the flight instruments.

Ans. (c)

49. Log books of flight crew personnel shall be preserved for not less than ____ years after completion:

- a) 1 yr b) 3 yr c) 5 yr d) 2 yr

Ans. c)

50. Incubation period for typhus is:

- a) 7 days b) 5 days c) 10 days d) 14 days

Ans. d)

Question Paper - 12

1. International flight flying time in one day is restricted to_____ for flight crew:

- (a) 9 hrs 3 landing (b) 6 hrs 4 landing
(c) 8 hrs 4 landing (d) 8 hrs 3 landing .

Ans. a

2. Pilot to act as PIC of a public transport a/c should have flown on that route times:

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

Ans. a

3. A flight to be operated at altitudes at which the atmospheric pressure in personnel compartments will be less than 700 hpa should not be commenced unless sufficient stored breathing oxygen is carried to supply:

- (a) all crew
(b) all crew and Passengers
(c) all crew members and passengers for any period that the atmospheric pressure in compartments occupied by them will be less than 620 hPa.
(d) all crew when pressure is bellow 700 hPa.

Ans. c)

4. Runway threshold stripes are 8 on each side of central line of runway:

- (a) 30 m (b) 45 m (c) 60 m (d) 23 m

Ans. c

5. RVR for a runway filed by an operator is 500m. Threshold RVR is reported to be 800 m. It is:

- (a) above filed minima (b) below filed minima
(c) with in minima if mid RVR is above 450m
(d) with in minima if both mid RVR and stop end RVR are above 500m.

Ans. a

6. For a VFR flight making approach at night, the approach will be

- (a) faster than normal approach (b) steeper than normal
(c) shallower than normal (d) Non of the above

Ans. b

7. Draft amendments to aircraft rules 1937 will be published in:

- (a) AIP (b) AIC (c) AIP Supplement (d) CARs

Ans. b

8. An aircraft on a reciprocal track will be separated by:

- (a) 15 mins at the time of crossing levels
(b) 15 mins at the time climb is initiated
(c) 10 mins at the time levels are crossed
(d) 10 mins at the time the climb is initiated

Ans. c

9. In IMC, on a route where reporting points are not given, the reporting will be done:

- (a) Every half an hour (b) Every hour
- (c) First report after 30mins and subsequent every 60mins
- (d) On as required basis

Ans. a

10. A pilot involved in an incident whose flying has been stopped can start flying again with the permission of :

- (a) Operator (b) DGCA (c) Central govt. (d) ATC

Ans. b

11. HAT for Precision approaches Cat II is: (a) Nil (b) 50' (c) 100' (d) 200'

Ans. b

12. How can an instrument pilot best overcome spatial disorientation?

- (a) Rely on kinesthetic sense
- (b) Use a very rapid cross-check
- (c) Read and interpret the flight instruments, and act accordingly.

Ans. (c)

13. The member of operating crew shall not have taken alcoholic drinks:

- h) 6 hrs before commencement of flight.
- i) 12 hrs before commencement of flight.
- j) 24 hrs before commencement of flight.
- k) 36 hrs before commencement of flight.

Ans. b

14. Photography at an aerodrome can be done with prior permission in writing from :

- a. Aerodrome officer b. DGCA c. Central Govt. d. Indian Air Force

Ans. b

15. How can an instrument pilot best overcome spatial disorientation?

- (a) Use a very rapid cross-check.
- (b) Properly interpret the flight instrument and act accordingly.
- (c) Avoid banking in excess of 30°.

Ans. (b)

16. If PPL holder is 30 years old, his license can be renewed for a period of _____ yrs

- (a) One (b) 10 (c) Two (d) 4

Ans. b

17. While refueling is in progress, no naked light be brought within _____ mts :

- a. 35 b. 30 c. 100 d. 15

Ans. b

18. An a/c flying low due to thunder showers for safety reasons can be sued by:

- (a) State Govt. (b) Municipal Corporation.
- (c) Owner of the property over which it is flying. (d) Cannot be sued.

Ans. d

19. A pilot is more subject to spatial disorientation?

- (a) Kinesthetic senses are ignored.
- (b) Eye are moved often in the process of cross-checking the flight instruments.
- (c) Body signal are used to interpret flight attitude.

Ans. (c)

20. A person can bring to India human remains of a person who has died of plague:

- a. If enclosed in a wooden box.
- b. If enclosed in a shell of zinc.
- c. If enclosed in a hermetically sealed shell of zinc after permission is obtained from proper authority.
- d. Cannot bring them.

Ans. d

21. In the event of the forced landing at an uncontrolled aerodrome, aircraft

- a. May take off after giving report to the district magistrate/police.
- b. May take off if the forced landing was not due to any factor effecting the safe operation of the aircraft.
- c. Must not take off till permission is obtained from DGCA.

Ans. b

22. Aircraft intending to fly in formation:

- a. Cannot fly.
- b. Can fly during daytime.
- c. Can fly with permission for DGCA.
- d. Can fly with prior arrangement.

Ans. a

23. The "Certificate of Airworthiness" of an aircraft shall be deemed to be suspended when an aircraft:

- a. Is involved in an accident/incident.
- b. Is modified or repaired without the consent of the Director General.
- c. Is modified or repaired otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the rules.
- d. Is involved in a serious violation of the rules contained in the aircraft rules.

Ans. c

24. If navigation lights fail at night then:

- a. Land as soon as possible without endangering the safety of the aircraft.
- b. Fly to destination.
- c. Return to departure aerodrome.
- d. Continue flying.

Ans. a

25. Aircraft meets with an accident on runway, its wreckage can be removed:

- a. For smooth flow of air traffic.
- b. For removing a dead body or injured person.
- c. After taking photographs.
- d. Both (a) and (b) are correct

Ans. d

26. A person dies of cholera, his body can be brought to India if:

- a. Packed in a wooden box.
- b. Cannot be brought.
- c. Sealed in zinc and packed in a wooden box. Closed in a shell of zinc, joints sealed, shell enclosed in a teak wooden box which is enclosed in zinc lined box, filled with saw dust impregnated with carbolic powder.
- d. Permitted by the DGCA.

Ans. c

27. In case ICAO aircraft designator is not assigned, insert _____ in item 9 of flight plan:

- a) NA b) TYP c) Plain Language designator d) ZZZZ

Ans. d

28. Inst. Chart procedures are given in: (a) AIC (b) NOTAMS (c) AIRAC (d) AIP

Ans. d

29. Inst. Charts carried in aircraft are contained in:

- (a) Operation Manual (b) Aircraft Manual (c) Route guides (d) Operational Circulars

Ans. c

30. Danger areas are given in: (a) AIRAC (b) AIC (c) AIP (d) NOTAMs

Ans. c

31. To know the current watch hours at an aerodrome, pilot should refer to

- (a) NOTAMs (b) AIP (c) AIC (d) CARs

Ans. b

32. Vertical separation applicable to non-RVSM aircraft operative in RVSM airspace is

- (a) 500' (b) 1000' (c) 2000' (d) 4000'

Ans. c

33. Weather below minima implies that:

- a. RVR/ Visibility and weather below minima specified by the operator
- b. Weather below V M C
- c. RVR / VIS and weather below minima specified by / ICAO
- d. Cloud ceiling is below 1500' above the aerodrome

Ans. a

34. Two digits in black over yellow back ground hanging from the tower indicates

- (a) Time in VTC (hrs)
- (b) runway in use
- (c) Location of ATS reporting point
- (d) current visibility in kms.

Ans. b

35. Decision altitude is related to:

- (a) Precision app
- (b) Non precision app
- (c) Circling app
- (d) both 'a' & 'b'

Ans. a

36. Circling minimas are:

- (a) Higher than precision app minimas
- (b) lower than precision app minimas
- (c) Same as than precision app minimas
- (d) may be more or less than Precision app. Minimas

Ans. a

37. ARP is at the:

- a) Geometric centre of an aerodrome
- b) Highest elevation at an aerodrome
- c) Designated point at the aerodrome.
- d) None of the above

Ans. a

38. SIDS are published in: (a) AIRAC (b) NOTAMs (c) CARs (d) AIP

Ans. d

39. White flashes from tower to aircraft in flight means:

- a. Return to this aerodrome and proceed apron
- b. Land at this aerodrome and proceed to apron.
- c. Land after green signal from Tower.
- d. None of the alone

Ans. b

40. OCA is determined after taking into account margin for:

- (a) Terrain clearance
- (b) Pilot error
- (c) Operational congregations
- (d) Weather considerations.

Ans. a

41. RVR/DH for cat II ILS ops is:

- (a) 550m/60
- (b) 350m/30m
- (c) 550m/30m
- (d) 800m/60m

Ans. b

42. RVR/DH minima cat III A MLS is:

- (a) 200m/Nil
- (b) 50m/nil
- (c) nil/nil
- (d) Non of the alone

Ans. a

43. Position reports to be given by an aircraft in VMC, if no route is being followed will be at an interval of

- (a) 30 mins
- (b) 60 mins
- (c) First report after 30 mins and sub regent after 60 mins

(d) on as required Basis

Ans. c

44. Oxygen is carried on board for crew members and passengers when atmospheric pressure will be less than: (a) 620 hPa (b) 700 hPa (c) 376 hPa (d) 800 hPa

Ans. b

45. A twin engine p-i-c has decided to divert due to failure of one engine. It will be

(a) Uncertainty phase (b) Alert phase (c) Distress phase (d) Non of the above

Ans. b

46. An IFR flts will main train a minimum altitude of

- a. 2000' above highest obstacle with in 8 kms of aircraft position in mountainous areas
- b. 1000' above highest obstacle elsewhere
- c. 1000' above highest obstacle with in 600m of aircraft position in mountainous areas.
- d. Both (a) and (b) are correct

Ans. d

47. Prisoners can be carried on board with the permission of :

(a) Police commissioner (b) DGCA (c) DM (d) DIG prisons

Ans. b

48. Indian airspace is classified as: (a) A,B,C,D (b) B,C,D,E (c) C,D,E,F (d) D,E,F,G

Ans. d

49. Series of red flashes to an aircraft in flight indicate:

- a. Aerodrome unsafe do not land
- b. Give way to other ac and keep circling
- c. Flying over danger area clear immediately
- d. Wait for white signal to join circuit

Ans. a

50. VFR flts are not permitted:

(a) Above F 100 (b) Above FL150 (c) Above F 50 (d) above 3000 from terrain or water

Ans. b

Question Paper - 13

1. Advance notification for establishment of a VOR at an airport shall be notified by means of
a) AIRAC b) AIP c) NOTAM d) AIC

Ans. a)

2. A pilot involved in an incident whose flying has been stopped can start flying again with the permission of : (a) Operator (b) DGCA (c) Central govt. (d) ATC

Ans. (b)

3. What action should be taken if hyperventilation is suspected?
(a) Breathe at a slower rate by taking very deep breaths.
(b) Consciously breathe at a slower rate than normal.
(c) Consciously force yourself to take deep breaths and breathe at a faster rate than normal.

Ans. (b)

4. Why is hypoxia particularly dangerous during flights with one pilot?
(a) Night vision may be so impaired that the pilot cannot see other aircraft.
(b) Symptoms of hypoxia may be difficult to recognize before the pilot's reactions are affected.
(c) The pilot may not be able to control the aircraft even if using oxygen.

Ans. (b)

5. The sensations which lead to spatial disorientation during instrument flight conditions:
(a) Are frequently encountered by beginning instrument pilot, but never by pilots with moderate instrument experience.
(b) occur, in most instances, during the initial period of transition from visual to instrument flight.
(c) Must be suppressed and complete reliance placed on the indications of the flight instruments.

Ans. (c)

6. Where taxiway holding positions have not been established, aircraft waiting to enter an active runway 1000m of length should normally hold.
a) Clear of the maneuvering area b) 30 m from the edge of the runway
c) 50 m from the edge of the runway d) 60 m from the edge of the runway

Ans. c)

7. How can an instrument pilot best overcome spatial disorientation?
(a) Rely on kinesthetic sense. (b) Use a very rapid cross-check.
(c) Read and interpret the flight instruments, and act accordingly.

Ans. (c)

8. How can an instrument pilot best overcome spatial disorientation?
(a) Use a very rapid cross-check.
(b) Properly interpret the flight instrument and act accordingly.

(c) Avoid banking in excess of 30°.

Ans. (b)

9. Two a/c flying in the vicinity of aerodrome under radar control will be separated by :

- (a) 15 nm (b) 10 nm (c) 5 nm (d) 3 nm

Ans. c)

10. The amount of fuel carried on board any propeller driven aeroplane at the commencement of a day VFR flight must be sufficient, having regard to the meteorological conditions and foreseeable delays that are expected in flight, to fly to the destination aerodrome

- a) And then fly for a period of 45 minutes at normal cruising speed.
b) And then fly for a period of 30 minutes at normal cruising speed.
c) Then to a specified alternate and then for a period of 45 minutes at normal cruising speed.
d) Then to a specified alternate and then for a period of 30 minutes at normal cruising speed.

Ans. c)

11. Width of Taxi track centre line markings is: a) 6 cms b) 30 cms c) 10 cms d) 15 cms

Ans. d)

12. CTA extends from:

- a) Ground level to a specified upper limit
b) At least 700' from the surface of the earth to unlimited
c) At least 5000' from the surface of the earth to a specified upper limit
d) None of the above

Ans. b)

13. Speed limitations in class 'A' airspace are :

- a) 250kts above 10,000' AMSL b) 250 kts below 10,000' AMSL
c) Not applicable d) Recommended in high density areas

Ans. c)

14. A pilot is more subject to spatial disorientation?

- (a) Kinesthetic senses are ignored.
(b) Eyes are moved often in the process of cross-checking the flight instruments.
(c) Body signals are used to interpret flight attitude.

Ans. (c)

15. RVSM is:

- a) Applicable in India b) Not applicable in India
c) Applicable to VFR flights only d) Applicable to military aircraft only

Ans. a)

16. A Boeing 737 aircraft fails to arrive over DPN at 1135 UTC. Its ETA DPN is 1105 UTC. It will be a: a) Distress phase b) Alert phase c) Uncertainty phase d) ALERFA

Ans. c)

17. Aircraft that has right-of-way shall:

- a) Maintain heading and speed b) Turn right c) Turn left d) Take no action

Ans. a)

18. Which procedure is recommended to prevent or overcome spatial disorientation?

- (a) Reduce head and eye movement to the extent possible.
(b) Rely on the kinesthetic senses.
(c) Rely on the indications of the flight instruments.

Ans. (c)

19. In class 'D' airspace, a VFR Flt at F120 requires inflight visibility of:

- a) 5kms b) 1.5kms c) 3kms d) 8kms

Ans. d)

20. On a magnetic track of 000°, an IFR flt can fly at:

- a) F 95 b) F120 c) F 170 d) F180

Ans. c)

21. SIDs are used for:

- a) IFR departures at busy aerodromes b) VFR flights only
c) For all aerodrome traffic d) For all arriving aircraft

Ans. a)

22. RVR for a runway filed by an operator is 500m. Threshold RVR is reported to be 800m. It is:

- (a) above filed minima
(a) below filed minima
(b) with in minima if mid RVR is above 450m
(c) with in minima if both mid RVR and stop end RVR are above 500m.

Ans. a)

23. Hypoxia can be controlled by:

- (a) Using oxygen above 5000 AMSL during day time (b) Breathing in a bag.
(c) Using oxygen above 5000 AMSL during night time
(d) Opening windows & air vents

Ans. (c)

24. Decompression sickness causes:

- (a) Lack of CO₂ in blood. (b) Lack of O₂ in blood.
(c) N₂ bubbles in tissues. (d) Over breathing

Ans. (c)

25. Flight plan shall be submitted atleast _____ mins before departure

- a) 30mins b) 60mins c) 45mins d) 90mins

Ans. b)

26. Annex dealing with operation of Aircraft is

- a) Annex 2 b) Annex 6 c) Annex 11 d) Annex 14

Ans. b)

27. AIP contains information on:

- a) Aerodromes b) Notams c) AIRACs d) AICs

Ans. a)

28. Angle of intersection of Rapid Exit Taxiways with runway should not be more than:

- a) 30° b) 25° c) 45° d) 60°

Ans. c)

29. Length of runway centre line stripe + gap should not be less than

- a) 60 m b) 75 m c) 30 m d) 50 m

Ans. d)

30. A major early symptom of Hypoxia is

- a) An increased sense of well being b) A marked suppression of mental alertness
c) A sense of fear d) A sense of physical weakness

Ans. a)

31. What is the minimum flight visibility for flight in VFR if an aircraft is flying at 5000 feet in Class G airspace at a speed of 120 knots and in sight of the surface?

- a) 8000 metres b) 5000 metres c) 1500 metres d) There is no minimum

Ans. b)

32. What is the maximum speed for an aircraft to fly under VFR at 8000 feet in class G airspace in India? a) 180 knots b) 250 knots c) 350 knots d) There is no limit

Ans. b)

33. In Cat II ILS approach, what is DH & RVR?

- (a) 100' and upto 1500' (b) Below 200' and 550m
(c) 200' and upto 350m (d) 100' & upto 350m

Ans. (d)

34. What is the minimum cruise altitude under IFR (over non-mountainous terrain) allowed by ICAO?

- a) 1000 feet above the highest fixed object within 600 metres of its position
b) 1000 feet above the highest fixed object within 2000 metres of its position
c) 1000 feet above the highest fixed object within 8 km of its position
d) 1500 feet above the highest fixed object within 600 metres of its position

Ans. c)

35. What mode A transponder setting means an aircraft is suffering unlawful interference?

- a) 7000 b) 7500 c) 7600 d) 7700

Ans. b)

36. If a military aero plane flies alongside you and rocks its wings, what should you do?

- a) Follow it
- b) Call on 121.50 MHz
- c) Select 7700 on your transponder
- d) All the above

Ans. d)

37. What does a steady red light from ATC indicate to the pilot of an aircraft in flight?

- a) Go-around
- b) Do not land, divert
- c) Land at this aerodrome after receiving a green light
- d) Give way to other aircraft and continue circling

Ans. d)

38. What light signal indicates to the pilot of an aircraft in the air that he may land?

- a) A steady green light
- b) A flashing green light
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Ans. a)

39. What signal should the pilot use to tell his ground handler that his brakes are on?

- a) Show his open hand then close it
- b) Show his closed hand then open it
- c) Cross his hands in front of his face
- d) Place his crossed hands in front of his face then uncross them

Ans. a)

40. What does a white dumbbell in the signal area mean?

- a) Landing prohibited
- b) Take-offs, landings and taxiing must be made on paved surface only
- c) Take-offs and landings must be made on paved surfaces, taxiing may be on grass
- d) Make all take-offs, landings and taxiing on runways & taxiways only.

Ans. d)

41. What ground signal indicates the runway in use to an aircraft in the air?

- a) A white T in the signal area
- b) White numbers in the signal area
- c) Either (a) or (b)
- d) Neither (a) or (b)

Ans. a)

42. In the signals area there is a red square with a yellow diagonal. What does this mean?

- a) The traffic pattern is right hand
- b) All turns after take-offs and landings must be to the right
- c) Landing prohibited
- d) Take special care during approach and landing

Ans. d)

43. What is defined as “Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reaction of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth’s surface”?

- a) An aircraft
- b) A flying machine
- c) An airship
- d) An aeroplane

Ans. a)

44. Which type of controlled airspace touches the ground?

- a) A Terminal Control Area
- b) An Airway
- c) A Control Zone
- d) CTA

Ans. c)

45. What Air Traffic Service gives a pilot information about possible conflicting traffic but no advice as to the correct action to take to avoid it?

- a) Flight Advisory Service b) Flight Information Service
- c) Radar Advisory Service & Radar Information Service
- d) Radar Control & Procedural Control

Ans. b)

46. In which Class of controlled airspace does ATC provide separation to IFR traffic from all other traffic, no separation between VFR traffic, but VFR traffic must have clearance to enter the airspace? a) Class B b) Class C c) Class D d) Class E

Ans. b)

47. ATC may provide an Approach Control Service. For what traffic is it primarily provided?

- a) All aircraft arriving at the aerodrome only
- b) All aircraft arriving or departing the aerodrome
- c) Controlled traffic arriving at the aerodrome only
- d) Controlled traffic arriving or departing the aerodrome only

Ans. d)

48. What is defined as “A service provided within advisory airspace to ensure separation, in so far as is practical, between aircraft which are operating on IFR flights plans. “?

- a) Air Traffic Control Service b) Air Traffic Advisory Service
- c) Flight Information Service d) Air Traffic Alerting Service

Ans. b)

49. Cessna aircraft call sign VGA gives a call that he has a lot of smoke in the cockpit and is going to land at a nearby field. It will be a:

- a) Alert phase b) Uncertainty phase c) Distress phase d) Non of the above

Ans. c)

50. The aerobatics shall be carried out not below: a) 6000' b) 2000' c) 5000' d) 1000'

Ans. b)

Question Paper - 14

1. Met report contains

- (a) Air temp, turbulence, spot wind (b) Air temp, clouds above, turbulence
(c) Air temp, cabin pressure, winds

Ans. (a)

2. The visibility reqd. when flying at (or) below 3000' in a controlled airspace

- a) 5 kms b) 8 kms c) 10 kms d) 3 kms

Ans. a)

3. Transition altitude at an aerodrome is above _____ Msl in India

- a) 2000' AMSL b) 3000' AMSL c) 4000' AMSL d) 5000' AMSL

Ans. c)

4. Which procedure is recommended to prevent or overcome spatial disorientation?

- (a) Reduce head and eye movement to the extent possible
(b) rely on the kinesthetic senses.
(c) Rely on the indications of the flight instruments.

Ans. c)

5. What action should be taken if hyperventilation is suspected?

- (a) Breathe at a slower rate by taking very deep breaths.
(b) Consciously breathe at a slower rate than normal.
(c) Consciously force yourself to take deep breaths and breathe at a faster rate than normal.

Ans. b)

6. Change in frequency or location of navigational aids on short notice is notified through:

- a) Notams b) AIRAC c) AIP d) AIC

Ans. a)

7. When body temp. is low, its called:

- (a) Hyperventilation (b) Antokinensis (c) Hypothermia (d) Hypoxia

Ans. (c)

8. Runaway end lights appear as _____ lights: a) Green b) Blue c) White d) Red

Ans. d)

9. Taxiway center line lights are

- a) Red b) Green c) Yellow d) Alternate Red & Green

Ans. b)

10. IFR flight shall not be commenced if the weather at destination and alternate is

- a) Above minima b) CAVOK c) below minima d) IMC prevails

Ans. c)

11. ADC is exempted for A/C flying within ____ of the aerodrome and below
 a) 10 NMS, 5000' b) 5 NMS, 1000' c) 5 NMS, 4000' d) 5 NMS, 3000'
 Ans. b)
12. Runway centre line lights are: a) Blue b) White c) Red d) Amber
 Ans. b)
13. Crossing of an ATS route should be at an angle of : a) 60° b) 90° c) 45° d) 30°
 Ans. b)
14. An A/C descending through the transition layer will report its height in
 a) Flight Levels b) AMSL c) Altitude d) AGL
 Ans. c)
15. Information about facilities on an aerodrome is found in
 a) AICs b) NOTAMs c) AIRAC d) AIP
 Ans. d)
16. Publicity material can be dropped from an A/C if it has the permission of
 a) DM/ Commissioner of Police b) DGCA c) Aerodrome officer d) ICAO
 Ans. a)
17. A flight which exceeds Mach number -1, cannot fly over
 a) Populated Areas b) Indian Air Space c) Europe d) High Seas
 Ans. b)
18. Petroleum in bulk is petroleum in receptable, which exceeds
 a) 1000 lts b) 900 lts c) 1500 lts d) 500 lts
 Ans. b)
19. The demolition of buildings and trees act was came into effect in year
 a) 1934 b) 1937 c) 1994 d) 1954
 Ans. c)
20. If a passenger falls sick then action by PIC is
 a) Inform Operator b) Inform health officer of destination
 c) Inform doctor on board d) Inform DGCA
 Ans. b)
21. The incubation period of relapsing fever is _____ days: a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 10
 Ans. c)
22. The route navigation charges are on the basis of
 a) AUW b) Length of aircraft c) No. of Nav Aids used d) No. of passengers
 Ans. a)

23. Control Zone is from

- a) Surface of earth to a specified upper limit b) 5000' to unlimited
- c) Atleast 700' d) None of the above

Ans. a)

24. If an a/c has R/T failure then it will indicate to the ATC during day by

- a) Switching on/off Nav lights b) Rocking Wings
- c) Flickering Anti-collision lights d) Flying low

Ans. b)

25. If PIC of an a/c flying sees the red navigation light of an a/c at a Relative bearing of 270 then the action of pilot a) Turn Right b) No action c) Turn left d) Give way

Ans. b)

26. Anti-collision lights are required on aircraft above

- a) 1500 kg b) 15000 kg c) 5700 kgs d) all ac

Ans. c)

27. The pilot has to inform the ATC if the ETA changes by

- c) 5 mins b) 3 mins c) 10 mins d) 2 mins

Ans. b)

28. Night flying hours can be logged between

- a) 20 mins after Sunset to 20 mins before Sunrise b) 45 mins c) 1 hrs d) 15 mins

Ans. a)

29. Runway direction is measured from

- a) True North b) Compass North c) Magnetic North d) North Pole

Ans. c)

30. An A/C flying a track of 180° will fly at ____ level on a IFR plan..

- a) F 260 b) F185 c) F90 d) F170

Ans. a)

31. If the marshaller has either arm placed level with chest and moved laterally indicates

- a) Stop b) Cut Engines c) Continue Straight d) Turn Off

Ans. b)

32. Apron is an area on aerodrome where following activities take place:

- (a) Loading /unloading of passengers, mail and cargo only.
- (b) Parking of aircraft only.
- (c) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
- (d) loading/unloading of passengers, mail and cargo, fueling, parking or maintenance.

Ans. (d)

33. NDB separation is a) 15° at 15 NMs b) 30° at 15 NMs c) 45° at 15 NMs d) 15° at 30 NMs
Ans. b)

34. Red pyrotechnic light to A/C in flight indicates
a) Not withstanding any previous instructions, do not land for the time being.
b) Proceed to alternate c) Keep circling d) Total refusal to land
Ans. a)

35. International flying time in one day is:
(a) 8 hrs 4 landing (b) 8 hrs 3 landing
(c) 9 hrs 3 landing (d) 6 hrs 4 landing
Ans. (c)

36. Aerodrome beacon light colour is
a) Alternate white & green b) Green c) Red d) Alternate white & red
Ans. a)

37. Anti collision lights are _____ lights
a) Steady Red b) Rotating Red c) Flashing Red d) Red & White
Ans. c)

38. If an A/C flying at F290 is descending over Palam and its altimeter reads 12000 ft then the pilot will report its height as a) Altitude b) Flight level c) On QFE
Ans. b)

39. For an IFR flt on a track of 180° (M) , FL to be selected is
a) F 230 b) F 240 c) F250 d) F 255
Ans. b)

40. If a climbing a/c is crossing the level of another a/c the separation required is
a) 15 NMs b) 15 Mins c) 20 NMs d) 5 Mins
Ans. b)

41. Pilot to act as PIC of a public transport a/c should have flown on that route:
(d) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
Ans. (a)

42. The pilot has to inform the ATC if its TAS changes by
a) 3 % & 5 kts b) 5% & 10 kts c) 10% & 5 kts d) 3 kts
Ans. b)

43. The alert phase starts when an A/C fails to land within
a) 3 mins b) 2 mins c) 5 mins d) 10 mins
Ans. c)

44. No smoking shall be permitted within _____mtrs .of A/C (or) fuelling equipment.

- a) 15mtrs b) 10mts c) 30 mts d) 50 mts

Ans. c)

45. Flight to be operated in pressurized a/c, flight is not to commence unless oxygen is carried to supply:

- (a) All crew (b) All crew Passengers
(c) All crew when pressure below 700 hPa.
(d) All crew passengers when below 800 hPa.

Ans. (c)

46 Runway threshold stripes are 8 on each side of central line of runway:

- (a) 30 m (b) 45 m (c) 60 m (d) 23 m

Ans. (a)

47. RVR for a runway filed by an operator is 500m. Threshold RVR is reported to be 800m. It is:

- (a) Above filed minima (b) Below filed minima
(c) With in minima if mid RVR is above 450m
(d) With in minima if both mid RVR and stop end RVR are above 500m.

Ans. (a)

48. For a VFR flight making approach at night, the approach will appear to be.

- (a) Faster than normal approach (b) Steeper than normal
(c) Shallower than normal (d) Non of the above

Ans. (b)

49. Draft amendments to aircraft rules 1937 will be published in:

- (a) AIP (b) AIC (c) AIP Supplement (d) CARs

Ans. (b)

50. When two aircraft are converging at approximately the same altitude

- a) Both aircraft shall alter heading to the left.
b) The aircraft on the right shall avoid the other by descending.
c) The aircraft that has the other on its right shall give way.
d) The aircraft that has other on its left shall give way

Ans. c)

Question Paper - 15

1. Without visual aid, a pilot often interprets centrifugal force as a sensation of:
a) Rising or falling b) Turning c) Motion reversal

Ans. a)

2. What is the principle objective of a rescue and firefighting service?
a) To prevent the spread of fire to other aircraft and facilities
b) To minimize the damage caused by fire
c) To extinguish any fire with minimum delay
d) To save lives

Ans. c)

3. An aircraft on a reciprocal track will be separated by:
(e) 15 mins at the time of crossing levels b) 15 mins at the time climb is initiated
(c) 10 mins after the time levels are crossed
(d) 10 mins at the time the climb is initiated

Ans. (c)

4. If a pilot sees 2.5 meter symbol “X” on the ground, What does it mean?
a) A survivor requires medical assistance b) A survivor requires general assistance
c) Affirmative d) Negative

Ans. a)

5. Which symbol indicates that the survivors have left the scene of the crash?
a) Y b) V c) ↓ d) N

Ans. c)

6. If pilot sees 2.5 meter symbol “V” on the ground, what does it mean?
a) A survivor requires medical assistance b) The survivors
c) A survivor requires general assistance d) Negative

Ans. c)

7. If you fly into Severe Turbulence which flight condition should you intend to maintain –
a) Constant Airspeed b) Level flt Altitude
c) Constant Altitude and Constant Speed d) Constant Ground speed

Ans. a)

8. Identify Runway lighting on center line lighting system:
a) Amber light from 3000’ to 1000 ft then Alternative Red and which light to the end.
b) Alternative Red and White light from 3000 ft to 1000 ft and then Red light to the end.
c) Alternative Red and White light from 3000’ to end of runway.
d) Red lights from 3000’ till end of runway.

Ans. b)

9. Identify Taxi way lights associated with center line lighting system:

- a) Alternative Blue and White light covering from the center line of the Taxiway.
- b) Blue light covering from the center line of R/way to the center line of Taxiway.
- c) Alternate green & Yellow light covering from center line of Runway to the center line of Taxiway.
- d) Yellow light covering from center line of Runway to the center line of Taxiway.

Ans. c)

10. For testing of Flt Recorder System:

- a) Minimum of 1 hour recorded data must be erased to get a valid test.
- b) Total of not more than 1 hour of recorded data may be erased.
- c) Total one hour of the oldest recorded data at the time of testing may be erased.
- d) Non of the above

Ans. c)

11. En-route Altitude will be determined for each stage of the route by taking 1000 ft of Terrain clearance with in a width of: a) 5 Nms b) 10kms c) 15Nms d) 20 Nms

Ans. d)

12. Aerobatic can be done below Altitude 6000 ft at least at a distance of:

- a) 2 NMs from the Aerodrome
- b) 4 NMs from the Aerodrome
- c) 5 NMs from the Aerodrome
- d) 6 NMs from the Aerodrome

Ans. a)

13. Flt Duty Time in the event of being extended shall be limited to:

- a) 3 hrs
- b) 4 hrs
- c) 6 hrs
- d) 8 hrs

Ans. b)

14. A rapid acceleration during takeoff can create the illusion of:

- (a) Spinning in the opposite direction
- (b) Being in a nose up attitude
- (c) Diving into the ground

Ans. b)

15. A flt- plan is required to be submitted to the appropriate ATS unit for: -

- a) All Inst Flts
- b) All Inst and Visual Flts
- c) After 5 kms /5 Nms/
- d) All controlled flts

Ans. b)

16. Flt Crew on Domestic Flt, the Flt time should not exceed more than _____ and No. of landing restrictions is

- a) 8 hrs and 4 landings
- b) 8 hrs and 6 landings
- c) 9 hrs and 3 landings
- d) 6 hrs and 4 landings

Ans. b)

17. All A/c from one FIR to another FIR should contact ATS unit responsible for providing FIS _____ mts prior to entry. a) 60 b) 20 c) 10 d) 30

Ans. c)

18. The sensations which lead to spatial disorientation during instrument flight conditions:
 (a) Are frequently encountered by beginning instrument pilot, but never by pilots with moderate instrument experience.
 (b) Occur, in most instances, during the initial period of transition from visual to instrument flight.
 (c) Must be suppressed and complete reliance placed on the indications of the flight instruments.
- Ans. c)
19. Abrupt head movement during a prolonged constant rate turns in IMC or simulated inst. conditions can cause:
 a) Pilot Disorientation b) False Horizon
 c) Illusion of rotation or movement in an entirely different axis
 d) Drowsiness or haziness
- Ans. a)
20. When instructed by ATC to hold short of Runway pilot should stop:
 a) With nose gear on hold line b) So that no part of the A/c extends beyond hold line
 c) So that the Flt Deck Area of A/c is even with the hold line
 d) Wings are in line with hold line.
- Ans. b)
21. Take off Alternate Aerodrome shall be located from the Aerodrome of departure not more than a distance equal to the Flt of _____ with one engine inoperative cruise speed.
 a) 1 hr for 2 Eng A/c and 2 hrs or more for 3 Eng or more than 3 Eng A/c
 b) 30 minutes for 2 Eng A/c and one hrs for more than 3 Eng A/c
 c) 2 hrs for 2 Eng A/c and 3 hr for 3 or more Eng A/c
 d) 2 hrs for 2 Eng A/c & 1 hr for 3 or more engine A/c
- Ans. a)
22. Lowest Transition Level in India is: a) F 40 b) F 50 c) F 45 d) F 55
- Ans. b)
23. Cosmic Radiations affect a pilot flying over a height above:
 a) F 430 b) F 450 c) F 470 d) F 490
- Ans. d)
24. A pilot has flown 120 hrs as p-i-c in last 29 consecutive days. He can fly _____ on 30th day:
 a) 6 hrs as p-i-c b) 6 hrs as co-pilot c) 8 hrs as Supernumerary pilot d) None of the above
- Ans. c)
25. State aircraft includes:
 a) Air India Aircraft b) Military aircraft
 c) All aircrafts registered in India d) aircraft operating in a state.
- Ans. b)

26. While force landing an aircraft in a field due to engine failure, one person is killed on ground P-i-C can be prosecuted for
a) Murder b) culpable homicide c) negligence d) cannot be prosecuted
Ans. d)
27. Instrument time includes:
a) Instrument flight time only. b) Inst. Ground time only c) Both a& b
d) Instrument Ground time upto 50% only and full Inst. flt. time
Ans. c)
28. For landing minima considerations, following values out of the multiple RVR values are taken into account.
a) RVR at the beginning of runway b) RVR at the middle of runway
c) RVR at the end of the runway d) Lowest value out of a), b) & c) above
Ans. a)
29. Flight Duty time is calculated based on:
a) Chokes off to Chokes on time.
b) From the time you report for duty till 30 mts after landing.
c) From the time you report for the duty till 15 minutes after switch off.
d) One hour before take off till 30 mins after landing
Ans. c)
30. Maximum age up to which a pilot can fly for remuneration is:
a) 55 yrs b) 60 yrs c) 65 yrs d) 70 yrs
Ans. c)
31. In IMC, on a route where reporting points are not given, the reporting will be done:
(a) Every half an hour (b) Every hour
(c) First report after 30mins and subsequent every 60mins
(d) On as required basis
Ans. (c)
32. A pilot involved in an incident whose flying has been stopped can start flying again with the permission of : (a) operator (b) DGCA (c) Central govt. (d) ATC
Ans. (b)
33. Separation is affected between:
a) Special VFR flts & IFR flts b) Special VFR flts & VFR flts
c) Both of the above d) None of the above
Ans. a)
34. In case of an accident in the vicinity of aerodrome, rescue & fire services are alerted by:
a) Control Tower b) App. Cont. c) Area Control d) FIC
Ans. a)

35. The following aircraft will be given priority to land:
 a) An aircraft with VVIP on board b) An aircraft with critical shortage of fuel
 c) A scheduled aircraft d) An aircraft experiencing in flight bad visibility
 Ans. b)
36. PAPI lights are operated
 a) During sunset to sunrise time
 b) 20 mts after sunset to 20 mins before sunrise
 c) In bad visibility conditions only when associated runway is in use
 d) Irrespective of the visibility during day & night when associated runway is being used
 Ans. d)
37. STAR is a:
 (a) Designated IFR arrival route (b) Designated VFR arrival route
 (c) Designated arrival route (d) All of the above
 Ans. a)
38. HAT for Precision approaches Cat II is: (a) Nil (b) 50' (c) 100' (d) 200'
 Ans. (b)
39. ICAO document dealing with Acts of Unlawful Interference is
 a) Annex 2 b) Annex 6 c) Annex 14 d) Annex 17
 Ans. d)
40. Significant differences between national regulations and ICAO procedures are published in
 a) AIRAC b) AIP c) NOTAMs d) AICs
 Ans. b)
41. Apron is an area on aerodrome where following activities take place:
 (a) Loading /unloading of passengers, mail and cargo only.
 (b) Parking of aircraft only.
 (c) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
 (d) loading/unloading of passengers, mail and cargo, fueling, parking or maintenance.
 Ans. (d)
42. When body temp. is low, its called:
 (a) Hyperventilation (b) Antokinensis (c) Hypothermia (d) Hypoxia
 Ans. (c)
43. Incubation period of yellow fever is _____ days.
 (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 10
 Ans. a)
44. All aircraft after take off are to turn _____ for a circuit pattern
 (a) Right (b) into the wind (c) left (d) along the wind
 Ans. c)

45. Met report contains
(a) Air temp, turbulence, spot mind (b) Air temp, clouds above, turbulence
(c) Air temp, cabin pressure, minds
Ans. (a)
46. The west end of a runway oriented east and west is numbered
(a) 09 (b) 90 (c) 27 (d) 270
Ans. a)
47. Min. width of runway centre line stripes for Cat I runways is :
(a) 0.3mts (b) 0.6mts (c) 0.45mts (d) 0.9mts
Ans. c)
48. During an initial climb in uncontrolled airspace, the altimeter setting should be:
(a) The local QNH (b) The local QFE
(c) The Standard Pressure Setting (d) Any desired value
Ans. a)
49. A VFR flt cannot be operated:
(a) At F120 (b) At transonic speed
(c) 100 NMs from the seashore in uncontrolled airspace
(d) Across international borders
Ans. b)
50. Slaughtering of animals is not permitted with in _____ of ARP
(a) 10 kms (b) 10 NMs (c) 20 kms (d) 20 NMs
Ans. a)

Question Paper - 16

Q1. In a precision approach, minimum height below which p-i-c cannot descend unless visual reference to land is established

- a) DA b) DH c) MDA d) MDH

Ans. (b)

Q2. In a non-precision approach, min height below which p-i-c may not descend is:

- a) DA b) DH c) MDA d) MDH

Ans. (d)

Q3. OCA is calculated for

- a) Precision approaches b) Non-precision approaches
c) Both a & b d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

Q4. Green Light on an aircraft is visible if seen from the front

- a) At an arc of 110° to the starboard side b) At an arc of 110° to the port side
c) At an arc of 140° to the starboard side d) At an arc of 140° to the port side

Ans. (b)

Q5. ILS glide slope angle normally is set at : a) 2.5° b) 3.0° c) 3.5° d) 4.0°

Ans. (b)

Q6. An instrument runway served by ILS & visual aids intended for operations with a DH not lower than 60m and RVR not less than 550m is a

- a) Cat I runway b) Cat II runway c) Cat III runway d) Non-precision approach runway

Ans. (a)

Q7. Airfield safety altitude:

- a) Is highest sector safety altitude with in 25NMs
b) Is highest sector safety altitude with in 10NMs
c) Provides clearance from obstructions with in 50NMs of aerodrome
d) None of the above

Ans. (a)

Q8. Enroute Jeppensen charts are based on _____ projection

- a) Lamberts b) Mercator c) Conical d) Polar

Ans. (a)

Q9. Fuel to be carried by a Turbo-jet aircraft when destination alternate is required is to fly to destination aerodrome execute an approach and MA and thereafter:

- a) To fly to alternate +45 mts at holding speed at 1500'
b) To fly to alternate +30mts at 1500' make an approach and land
c) To fly to alternate via pre determined point + 45 mins at 1500'
d) To fly to alternate + fly for 60 mts at 1500'.

Ans. (b)

Q10. ATPL medical fitness and license validity period is

- a) one year and five years b) six month & five years
- c) one year and two years d) six months & two years

Ans. (d)

Q11. Cabin crew requirement for an airplane with seating capacity of more than 50 passengers is :

- a) One cabin crew for each unit of 50 passengers
- b) Two cabin crew plus one cabin crew for each unit of 50 passengers units above 99 passengers
- c) Non of the above d) both are correct

Ans. (b)

Q12. Vertical separation in RVSM airspace

- a) is increased b) is decreased c) does not alter d) increases between F 290 & 410

Ans. (b)

Q13. On PAPI approach, if a pilot sees 3 lights white and green, the aircraft is

- a) too high b) slightly high c) on correct approach d) slightly low

Ans. (b)

Q14. MDA is calculated for:

- a) Precision approaches b) non-precision approach
- c) Circling approaches d) both (b) & (c)

Ans. (d)

Q15. ETOPS stands for

- a) Extra Time Operations b) Extended Turbojet Operations
- c) Extend true engine operation d) Extended Range for Twin Engine Operations

Ans. (d)

Q16. An Air India aircraft is on an dry lease to I.F.A for military use. It will be known as a:

- (a) Civil aircraft (b) Military aircraft
- (c) International flight (d) Domestic flight

Ans. (b)

Q17. Registration of an aircraft is valid for:

- (a) One year (b) Till cancelled by DGCA
- (c) Till owner dies (d) Till it is destroyed in an accident

Ans. (d)

Q18. Flight manual contains:

- (a) Fuel and oil to be carried on board (b) Certificate of air worthiness
- (c) Route Navigation guidance (d) Information and instruction to save operations

Ans. (d)

Q19. Succession of command is given by:

- (a) The operator to pilots by a circular (b) DGCA (c) Central government (d) ICAO

Ans. (a)

Q20. Emergency check list is to be carried by:

- (a) Scheduled flights (b) Non – scheduled operators
(c) All aircraft (d) If Co/A says so

Ans. (c)

Q21. A pilot doing a test flight can carried by:

- (a) On payment (b) Without payment
(c) Cannot carried (d) Can carry if operator permits

Ans. (c)

Q22. If a CPL holder is hospitalized for _____ day his medical becomes invalid:

- (a) 7 days (b) 10 days (c) 15 days (d) 30 days

Ans. (c)

Q23. Hyperventilation is caused due to:

- (a) Decreased breathing rate (b) Increased hearty beat
(c) Excessive carbon mono-oxide in the blood (d) Emotional tension or anxiety

Ans. (d)

Q24. OCA is Associated with:

- (a) Precision Approaches (b) Circling approaches
(c) Ht. calculated to ensure terrain clearance (d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

Q25. Flt plan is to be filed in India in respect of:

- (a) All flights other than scheduled flts (b) All flts other than local flts
(c) Only for scheduled flts (d) International flights only

Ans. (b)

Q26. Sun rise at Kalikut aerodrome is at 0550h. A VFR flight can take off from there at the earliest at: (a) 0530 h (b) 0610 h (c) 0550 h (d) 0620 h

Ans. (c)

Q27. Hyper ventilation is caused due to lack of _____ in blood system

- (a) Oxygen (b) Carbon Dioxide (c) CO (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

Q28. OCA circling approach is _____ the OCA precision approach:

- (a) Lower than (b) Higher than (c) Equal to (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

Q29. If an aerodrome minima is not established for IFR/VFR operations the minima to be applied will be laid down by:

- (a) AAI (b) DGCA (c) Operator (d) ICAO

Ans. (b)

Q30. Enroute flt levels are on: (a) QNH (b) QNE (c) QFE (d) QFF

Ans. (b)

Q31. To overcome severe turbulence pilot should maintain

- (a) Constant flt attitude (b) Constant airspeed
(c) Constant airspeed and attitude (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

Q32. At Aerodromes where no ATZ is established, the vicinity of aerodrome for VFR flts shall be:

- (a) 5 NMs from ARP upto 1000' agl (b) 25 NMs from ARP upto 5000' agl
(c) 10 NMs from ARP upto 3000' agl (d) 5 NMs from ARP upto 3000' agl

Ans. (d)

Q33. Deviations from ICAO procedures are published in

- (a) AIC (b) AIRAC (c) AIP (d) CARS

Ans. (c)

Q34. To get valid result, FDR data can be erased for testing purpose upto

- (a) Last one hr of the recoding (b) Earliest one hr of the recording
(c) One hr of recording at random (d) Any of the above

Ans. (b)

Q35. Track separation is also known as separation

- (a) Vertical (b) Lateral (c) Longitudinal (d) Composite

Ans. (b)

Q36. Abrupt head movements in IMC operations may cause:

- (a) False horizon (b) Disorientation (c) Optical illusion (d) Hyperventilation

Ans. (b)

Q37. Flt. Engg. Is carried on board:

- (a) If P-I-C desires so (b) If operator feels so
(c) If demanded by C of A (d) If there is a technical sang in aircraft

Ans. (c)

Q38. Flt plan is prepared by

- (a) Taking any arbitrary points on route (b) Taking shortest distance to the destination
(c) Chosing routes as listed in AIP (d) Flying routes decided by the flight dispatcher

Ans. (c)

Q39. For safety reasons, a person should remain away from a jet engine by at least:

- (a) 100' (b) 200' (c) 300' (d) 500'

Ans. (b)

Q40. ADC is required for

- (a) Scheduled flight only (b) Non-scheduled flight only
(c) All flight in ADIZs (d) Flights close to international border

Ans. (c)

Q41. Vertical separation in CVSM airspaces above FL 290 is:

- (a) 1000' (b) 2000' (c) 4000' (d) 5000'

Ans. (b)

Q42. Decision Altitude is related to:

- (a) Precision Approaches (b) Non precision approaches
(c) Circling approaches (d) Both (a) & (b)

Ans. (a)

Q43. A worker working close to the runway is thrown off and seriously injured by a jet blast from a departing aircraft it is an

- (a) Notifiable Accident (b) Notifiable incident
(c) Occurrence (d) Information

Ans. (a)

Q44. Minimum visibility required to fly at 12000' for a VFR flt is

- (a) 5 kms (b) 8 kms (c) 10 kms (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

Q45. ATC services are provided to IFR flts and traffic information to VFR flts as far as practical provided in class airspace: (a) B (b) C (c) D (d) E

Ans. (d)

Q46. Cruising level available on a magnetic track of 300° are

- (a) 115, 135, 155, 175 (b) 110, 130, 150, 160,
(c) 125, 145, 165, 185 (d) 125, 165, 185, 205

Ans. (c)

Q47. Route designator for domestic routes is:

- (a) White (b) Amber (c) Blue (d) Red

Ans. (a)

Q48. Series of red and green projection fired at an interval of 10 sees means:

- (a) Do not land for the time being (b) Exercise caution while landing
(c) Keep away from danger area (d) Keep circling

Ans. (c)

Q49. Black bars on a white dumbbell means:

- (a) Land, take off and taxi on runways only
- (b) Land, take off on runways only but other manoeuvres need not be confined to runways & taxiways only
- (c) Exercise caution for all traffic

Ans. (b)

Q50. Navigation light are to be displayed by all aircraft in flight:

- (a) From 30 mins after sunset till 30 mins before sunrise
- (b) From sunset to sunrise
- (c) At all time
- (d) During dark night only.

Ans. (b)

Question Paper - 17

1. Inst. Chart procedures are given in: (a) AIC (b) NOTAMS (c) AIRAC (d) AIP

Ans. (d)

2. Inst. Charts carried in aircraft are contained in:

(a) Operation Manual (b) Aircraft Manual (c) Route guides (d) Operational Circulars

Ans. (c)

3. Danger areas are given in: (a) AIRAC (b) AIC (c) AIP (d) NOTAMs

Ans. (c)

4. To know the current watch hours at an aerodrome, pilot should refer to

(a) NOTAMs (b) AIP (c) AIC (d) CARs

Ans. (b)

5. Vertical separation applicable to non-RVSM aircraft operating in RVSM airspaces is

(a) 500' (b) 1000' (c) 2000' (d) 4000'

Ans. (c)

6. Weather below minima implies that:

(a) RVR/ Visibility and weather below minima specified by the operator

(b) Weather below V M C

(c) RVR / VIS and weather below minima specified by ICAO

(d) Cloud ceiling is below 1500' above the aerodrome

Ans. (a)

7. Two digits in black over yellow black ground hanging from the tower indicates

(a) Time in UTC (hrs) (b) runway in use

(c) Location of ATS reporting point (d) current visibility in kms.

Ans. (b)

8. Decision altitude is related to:

(a) Precision app (b) Non precision app (c) Circling app (d) both 'a' & 'b'

Ans. (a)

9. Circling minima's are:

(a) Higher than precision app minimas (b) lower than precision app minimas

(c) Same as precision app minimas (d) may be more or less than precision app.minimas

Ans. (a)

10. ARP is at the:

(a) Geometric centre of an aerodrome (b) Highest elevation at an aerodrome

(c) Designated point at the aerodrome. (d) None of the above

Ans. (a)

11. SIDS are published in: (a) AIRAC (b) NOTAMs (c) CARs (d) AIP
Ans. (d)

12. White flashes from tower to aircraft in flight means:
(a) Return to this aerodrome and proceed to apron
(b) Land at this aerodrome and proceed to apron.
(c) Land after green signal from Tower.
(d) None of the alone
Ans. (b)

13. OCA is determined after taking into account margin for:
(a) Terrain clearance (b) Pilot error (c) Operational considerations
(d) Weather considerations.
Ans. (a)

14. RVR/DH for cat II ILS ops is
(a) 550m/60 (b) 350m/30m (c) 550m/30m (d) 800m/60m
Ans. (b)

15. RVR/DH minima cat III A MLS is:
(a) 200m/Nil (b) 50m/nil (c) nil/nil (d) Non of the alone
Ans. (a)

16. Position reports to be given by an aircraft, if no route is being followed will be at an interval of:
(a) 30 mins (b) 60 mins (c) First report after 30 mins and subsequent reports after 60 mins
(d) on as required basis
Ans. (c)

17. Oxygen is carried on board for all crew members and passengers when at atmospheric pressure will be less than: (a) 620 hPa (b) 700 hPa (c) 376 hPa (d) 800 hPa
Ans. (b)

18. A twin engine p-i-c has decided to divert due to failure of one engine. It will be
(a) Uncertainty phase (b) Alert phase (c) Distress phase (d) Non of the above
Ans. (b)

19. An IFR flt will maintain a minimum altitude of
(a) 2000' above highest obstacle with in 8 kms of aircraft position in mountainous areas
(b) 1000' above highest obstacle elsewhere
(c) 1000' above highest obstacle with in 600m of aircraft position in mountainous areas.
(d) Both (a) and (b) are correct
Ans. (d)

20. Prisoners can be carried on board with the permission of
(a) Police commissioner (b) DGCA (c) DM (d) DIG prisons

Ans. (b)

21. In Cat II, What is DH & RVR?

- (a) 100' and upto 1500' (b) Below 200' and 550m
(c) 200' and upto 350m (d) 100' & upto 350m

Ans. (d)

22. Series of red flashes to an aircraft in flight indicate:

- a) Aerodrome unsafe do not land b) Give way to other ac and keep circling
c) Flying over danger area clear immediately d) Wait for white signal to join circuit

Ans. (a)

23. VFR flts are not permitted:

- (a) Above F 100 (b) Above FL150 (c) Above F 50 (d) above 3000 from terrain or water

Ans. (b)

24. Personnel are required to maintain their log books for a period of --- years after the date of last entry: a) 2 years b) 5 years c) 1 year d) 3 years

Ans. (b)

25. Movement area of an aerodrome constitutes the following

- a) Area including runways / taxiways excluding apron
b) Area excluding taxiways but including runways and apron
c) Area including runways / taxiways / aprons
d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

26. PIC of an aeroplane can fly for a maximum number of hours in a period of consecutive 30 Days: a) 125 hours b) 100 hours c) 80 percent of time as co-pilot d. none of the above

Ans. (a)

27. Validity of ATPL medical and licence is

- a) 6 months and 5 years b) 5 months and 2 years
c) 6 months and 2 years d) 1 year and 2 years

Ans. (c)

28. Cabin crew required for a passenger plane with 83 seating capacity is

- a) 8 b) 2 c) 3 d) 2 + 1 for 50 passengers carried more.

Ans. (b)

29. ICAO annex dealing with Acts of unlawful interference is

- a) annex 7 b) annex 10 c). annex 17 d) annex 18

Ans. (c)

30. Personnel flying above altitude of ____ feet are required to maintain a separate log to calculate hours of exposure to radiation: a) 40000 ft b) 41000 ft c) 45000 ft d) 49000 ft

Ans. (d)

31. Navigation lights of an aeroplane cover the following sectors

- a) Red on starboard, green on port 110 deg each
- b) Green on starboard, red on port 110 deg each
- c) Red on starboard, green on port 140 deg each
- d) Green on starboard, red on port 140 deg each

Ans. (b)

32. Twin engine operations are governed by: a) STOP b) ETOPS c) RNP d) RNAV

Ans. (b)

33. Control area is

- a) Controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the earth
- b) Controlled airspace extending upwards from surface of the earth to a specified limit
- c) Controlled airspace
- d) Both a and c above

Ans. (d)

34. When refueling operations are in progress, unauthorized persons are prohibited within

- a) 15 mtrs b) 30 mtrs c) 43 mtrs d) 20 mtrs

Ans. (a)

35. Series of red flashes directed towards an aircraft in flight indicate

- a) Return for landing b) Stop c) Aerodrome unsafe, do not land
- d) Notwithstanding any previous instructions, do not land for the time being

Ans. (c)

36. Decompression sickness causes:

- (a) Lack of CO₂ in blood (b) Lack of O₂ in blood.
- (c) N₂ bubbles in tissues (d) Over breathing

Ans. (c)

37. The crew of an aircraft should not consume alcoholic drink

- a) Within 12 hours of flight time b) as in 'a' and during the flight
- c) Within 24 hours of flight time d) none of the above

Ans. (b)

38. An aircraft incident and accident is to be reported within

- a) incident 12 hrs, accident 24 hours b) incident 24 hrs, accident 48 hours
- c) incident 24 hrs, accident 12 hours d) incident 48 hrs, accident 24 hours

Ans. (d)

39. Width of an airway is

- a) 10 nm over land and 20 nm over sea b) 20 nm over land and 20 nm over sea
- c) 20 nm over land and 40 nm over sea d) 20 nm over land and 10 nm over sea

Ans. (b)

40. A series of red and green pyrotechnics fired towards and aircraft indicate
a) Aircraft is entering a danger area b) aircraft is entering a restricted area
c) Aircraft is entering a prohibited area d) all above are correct

Ans. (d)

41. As a PIC you find yourself over a prohibited area, you will
a) Signal urgency and land at the nearest aerodrome
b) Signal distress and land at nearest aerodrome
c) As 'b' and land at aerodrome outside the prohibited area
d) Signal urgency and proceed on your way

Ans. (c)

42. The repeated switching on and off of the landing lights indicate
a) urgency b) distress c) pan pan d) affirmative

Ans. (a)

43. A pressurized flight shall
a) Carry oxygen for all crew members
b) Carry oxygen for all crew members and passengers
c) Carry oxygen for all crew members and passengers, in the event of loss of pressurization, pressure in the compartment would be less than 700 mb
d) Carry oxygen for all crew members and passengers, in the event of loss of pressurization, pressure in the compartment would be less than 620 mb

Ans. (c)

44. General information of purely explanatory or advisory nature are promulgated through
a) CAR b) AIP c) AIC d) NOTAM

Ans. (c)

45. A flight plan shall be preserved by the operator for a period of
a) 6 months b) 1 year c) 2 years d) 3 years

Ans. (a)

46. Doc 4444 relates to
a) Flight level tables b) position reports c) emergency procedures d) all above

Ans. (d)

47. An aircraft transiting from one FIR to next FIR shall request transfer to ATC at least
a) 60 minutes b) 30 minutes c) 15 minutes d) 10 minutes

Ans. (d)

48. While ascending through the transition level and descending through, height of the aircraft shall be reported
a) Ascending altitude, descending flight level b) ascending flight level, descending altitude
c) Ascending QFE, descending QNH d) ascending QNH, descending QNE

Ans. (b)

49. The operating minima for an aerodrome are expressed in terms of

- a) RVR
- b) RVR or visibility and MDA / H
- c) RVR or visibility and if necessary cloud conditions
- d) All above

Ans. (d)

50. Corrections to charts relating to entry/exit requirements are given in

- a) AIP
- b) AIC
- c) Chart NOTAMS
- d) CAR

Ans. (a)

Question Paper - 18

1. Jeppessen charts use widely

- a) Polar stereographic projection b) Lamberts conical conformal
- c) Mercator d) Oblique Mercator

Ans. b

2. PIC of an aeroplane shall

- a) Be responsible for safe conduct of navigation
- b) Be responsible for safe conduct of flight at all times
- c) Be responsible for safe conduct of flight and maintain order and discipline amongst all onboard the flight
- d) All above is correct

Ans. d

3. The minimum safest altitude that the aircraft can descend below the transition altitude within 25 NMs of an aerodrome area is given by

- a) MORA b) MOEA c) MSA d) MOCA

Ans. c

4. In a non precision approach, the minimum height that the pilot can descend to is given by

- a) DA b) DH c) MDA d) MDH

Ans. d

5. Pilot in command of an aircraft on precision approach cannot execute a landing unless he has the runway visual references in contact before he can descend below

- a) MSA b) MDH c) DA d) MDA

Ans. c

6. An operator can designate as a PIC of an aeroplane only if

- (a) He has made 6 take offs and landings on the aerodromes along the route within the last 3 months
- (b) He has made 3 take offs and landings on the aerodromes along the route within the last 6 months
- (c) He has made 6 take offs and landings on the aerodromes along the route within the last 6 months
- (d) He has made 3 take offs and landings on the aerodromes along the route within the last 3 months

Ans. d

7. An operator can designate as a PIC of an aeroplane if

- (a) He has flown as a copilot of an aeroplane along the route for minimum of last 3 months
- (b) He has flown as a copilot of an aeroplane along the route for minimum of last 6 months
- (c) He has flown as a copilot of an aeroplane along the route for minimum of last 9 months
- (d) He has flown as a copilot of an aeroplane along the route for minimum of last 12 months

Ans. d

8. A turbojet aircraft is required to carry minimum amount of fuel as
- (a) Fuel from departure to destination, execute a missed approach, to a destination alternate, fuel for take off taxi holding and landing, plus 30 minutes of reserve
 - (b) Fuel from departure to destination, execute a missed approach, to a destination alternate, fuel for take off taxi holding and landing, plus 45 minutes of reserve
 - (c) Fuel from take off to an alternate via a predetermined point, sufficient fuel for taxi, take-off, holding and landing, plus 45 minutes of reserve, total of which should not be less than 2 hours of flying time.

Ans. a

9. A white dumbbell with a black bar spaced perpendicularly indicates
- a) All aircraft are required to land, takeoff and taxi on taxiways and runways only.
 - b) Are required to land and takeoff on runways only
 - c) A white dumbbell when displayed requires a/c to land and takeoff and taxi on taxiways and runways only.

Ans. b

10. A/c on same level converging track has separation
- a) 15min b) 10min c) 5min d) 20NM

Ans. a

11. Aeronautical information circulars provide information that:
- (a) Timely knowledge of services, procedure or hazard which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations
 - (b) Does not qualify as a NOTAM or an inclusion in AIP, but relates to flight safety, air navigation, administrative or legislative matters.
 - (c) Temporary changes to the information contained in the AIP which are published by means of special pages.

Ans. b

12. To acquire a valid a test for flight data recorder, at least 1hr of the data should be deleted
- a) A total of 1hr should be deleted to provide a valid test
 - b) The oldest recorded data at the time of testing may be erased
 - c) The oldest accumulated data at the time of testing should be erased.
 - d) Minimum 1hr of data recorded can be erased

Ans. c

13. An operator must maintain medical records of flight crew for radiation exposure above
- a) 49,000ft b) 51,000ft c) 46,000ft d) 41,000ft

Ans. a

14. What is the time limit that a pilot should not fly when under the influence of alcohol?
- a) 24hrs b) 12hrs c) 72hrs d) 18hrs

Ans. b

15. Runway centre line lights are: a) Green b) Blue c) White d) Red

Ans. c

16. Annex 17 contains what information

- a) a/c accident investigation
- b) safeguarding acts of unlawful interference
- c) Search and rescue

Ans. b

17. What should be the flight visibility of an a/c flying at 3000' in class G airspace

- a) 1500m
- b) 5km
- c) 8km
- d) Clear of cloud and in sight of surface

Ans. b

18. Transponder code for distress is: a) 7700 b) 7600 c) 121.5 d) 7500

Ans. a

19. What type of flight is allowed in class A airspace

- a) IFR only
- b) IFR and VFR
- c) IFR and special VFR
- d) VFR only

Ans. a

20. An a/c with seating capacity of 150, what is the number of flight attendants required to be carried on the flight: a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

Ans. c

21. In IMC aircraft changes from aerodrome control tower to approach control

- a) Immediately after take off.
- b) before entering runway
- c) on finals

Ans. a

22. What lights would a pilot slightly above glide slope see on a PAPI.

- a) 3 green and 1 white
- b) 3 red and 1 white
- c) 2 red and 2 white
- d) 3 white and 1 red

Ans. d

23. Red and green flashes fired at an interval of 10 secs indicate.

- (a) Over prohibited area, restricted area or danger area.
- (b) Do not land for the time being.
- (c) Exercise caution while landing.

Ans. a

24. At runway and taxiway holding lines:

- (a) White dashes lie towards nearest runway.
- (b) Yellow continuous lines lie towards runway.
- (c) White dashes lie towards nearest runway.

Ans. c

25. Identifier TDZL is _____:

- (a) Green and white lights 75 mtr spacing
- (b) White paired, flash lights at 150 mtr longitudinal

(c) White paired variable lights with 30 mtr longitudinal spacing

Ans. c

26. You have diverted your flt to field alternate. In what time you have to intimate to your original destination: (a) 30 min (b) 10 min (c) 20 min (d) 60 min

Ans. a

27. Position report should be given in...

- (a) 30 min in IMC (b) 15 min in IMC
- (c) 45 min in VMC (d) first report after 30 mins and subsequent after 60 mins

Ans. d

28. Abrupt head movement in a step turn may causes...

- (a) Spatial disorientation (b) False horizon (c) Elevator illusion

Ans. a

29. Centrifugal force without visual aids can be interpreted by a pilot as:

- (a) Motion reversal (b) Turning (c) Rising and falling

Ans. c

30. Destination and information signs are.

- (a) Black letter in yellow background (b) Yellow letter in black background
- (c) White in back

Ans. a

31. Cockpit lights are

- (a) Red light as they help in reading contours on maps at night
- (b) Bright lights
- (c) Dim white light

Ans. c

32. Hyperventilation is:

- (a) Excessive oxygen in blood stream (b) Lack of sleep (c) Insufficient CO₂

Ans. c

33. Hypoxia

- (a) Increases with altitude (b) Is normally experienced below 8000 feet
- (c) Is due to over breathing

Ans. a

34. On x-country flt you divert to another aerodrome, you have to inform ATC if delayed by:

- (a) 15 min (b) 60 min (c) 30 min

Ans. c

35. If you see a white and flashing red light, ac is

- (a) A/c flying away from you (b) Right to left (c) Left to right

Ans. a

36. A/c passing from left to right you will see

- (a) Red light (b) Red and white light (c) Green light

Ans. c

37. Record to be maintained for months for radiation if flying above...

- (a) 10,000' (b) 49,000' (c) 60,000'

Ans. b

38. One a/c is tracking 030 degree reporting over a point at 0412 hrs other on 100 degree cannot pass this point before: (a) 0422 (b) 0427 (c) 0417

Ans. b

39. FDR and CVR are used for

- (a) Investigation for accidents and incidents (b) Training (c) Collision avoidance

Ans. a

40. ADC is not required if flying in

- (a) 5 nm and below 3000' (b) 3 nm and below 1000' (c) 5 nm and below 1000' AGL

Ans. c

41. Aerobatics with in 2 nm of airport can not be done below...

- (a) 2000' (b) 6000' (c) 3000'

Ans. b

42. Unlawful interference is given in annexure: (a) 2 (b) 10 (c) 17

Ans. c

43. Aircraft operation are given in annexure: (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 11

Ans. b

44. SIDs are available in: (a) AIRACS (b) AIP (c) CARS

Ans. b

45. Incubation period for relapsing fever is: (a) 6 days (b) 7 days (c) 8 days

Ans. c

46. Visibility required for VFR flight below 3000' or 1000' terrain clearance is

- (a) 5 km (b) 1.6 km (c) 8 km

Ans. a

47. Two a/c of same category converging...

- (a) Both will turn to right (b) Aircraft on right will turn right
(c) Aircraft on the left will give way

Ans. c

48. Sunrise time is 0550 hrs VFR flt can take off at
(a) 0520 hrs (b) 0535 hrs (c) 0510 hrs (d) 0550 hrs

Ans. d

49. Due to fog other a/c will appear to be
(a) Nearest than normal (b) Farther than normal (c) Will have no difference

Ans. b

50. Data can be removed from FDR.
(a) Not more than one hour accumulated for testing purpose.
(b) One hour of data last recorded for testing purpose.
(c) Two hour of recorded data for testing purpose.

Ans. a

Question Paper - 19

1. In IMC a/c on aerodrome control to approach control will be transferred:
(a) Immediately after take off (b) Immediately before entering runway.
(c) After leaving ATZ (d) 5 NM from ARP
Ans. a)
2. No of runway threshold stripes for a runway width of 23 meters is
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
Ans. c)
3. Pair of landing stripes for a runway LDA of 1500 meters is:
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
Ans. c)
4. Filed minima 500m, RVR beginning 800m, RVR mid 300m. Aerodrome is:
(a) Below minima (b) At par with minima
(c) Above minima (d) Will depend on trend forecast.
Ans. c)
5. Flight manual is a manual associated with
(a) COA (b) ICAO Standards (c) DGCA CARs (d) AAI procedures
Ans. a)
6. No of cabin crew is required according to
(a) No. of passengers excluding crew members
(b) No. of persons on board including crew members
(c) No of seats (d) No. of services offered on board
Ans. c)
7. Track separation is:
(a) Longitudinal (b) vertical (c) composite (d) Lateral
Ans. d)
8. Geographical separation is:
(a) Longitudinal (b) vertical (c) composite (d) Lateral
Ans. d)
9. Alert phase is:
(a) Aircraft is about to force land in a river
(b) Aircraft is intercepted
(c) Apprehension exists as to the safety of the ship and its occupants.
(d) Aircraft has not reported at the time of his ETA over the destination
Ans. c)
10. Appropriate way to cross a route.

- a) Along the traffic flow at 45 degrees
- b) 90 degrees to the route
- c) Against the flow of traffic keeping a sharp lookout
- d) At VFR levels

Ans. b)

11. Acrobatic flights can not be performed below 6000' with in:

- a) 2 NM from the nearest point of the perimeter of the aerodrome.
- b) 2NM from the ARP of the aerodrome.
- c) Over populated areas.
- d) Over restricted areas.

Ans. a)

12. Semi-circular system sectors are.

- a) From 001° to 180° and 181° to 360°
- b) From 000° to 089°, 090° to 179°, 180° to 269° and 270° to 359°
- c) From 090° to 260° and 270° to 089°
- d) From 000° 179° and 180° to 359°

Ans. d)

13. Aerodrome local flying area is to be considered, if ATZ is not notified:

- a) With in 5 NM of ARP up to 3000 feet.
- b) With in 25 NM of ARP up to 10,000 feet.
- c) with in 10 NM of ARP up to 5000 feet.
- d) with in 5 NM of ARP up to 1000 feet.

Ans. a)

14. Minimum vertical distance from clouds for a VFR flt is:

- a. 5000'
- b. 1500'
- c. 1000'
- d. 300'

Ans. c)

15. ICAO annex for ac operations is:

- a) Annex 1
- b) Annex 3
- c) Annex 6
- d) Annex 17

Ans. c)

16. ICAO Annex for safeguarding against unlawful interference is:

- a) Annex 6
- b) Annex 11
- c) Annex 14
- d) Annex 17

Ans. d)

17. White dumbbell with black horizontal bars indicates:

- a) Aircraft are required to land, takeoff and taxi on runways and taxiways only
- b) Aircraft are required to land and take off on runways only, but other manoeuvres need not be confined to runways and taxiways.
- c) Special precautions must be observed in approaching to land or in landing.
- d) Land and take off on runways only if cleared by ATC.

Ans. b)

18. Red square with one yellow diagonal.

- a) Landings are prohibited and that the prohibition is liable to be prolonged.
- b) Special precautions must be observed in approaching to land or in landing.
- c) Return to starting point on the aerodrome.
- d) Exercise precaution while landing and approaching to land due to extensive bird

activity.

Ans. b)

19. Minimum distance from jet blast: a. 100' b. 200 m c. 43 m d. 200 feet

Ans. d)

20. Sunrise time 0550 there is no night flying facilities, earliest departure can be at:

a. 0550 b. 0620 c. 0520 d. 0650

Ans. c)

21. Reporting time on routes not defined by reporting points is :

- a) First half hour then every hour
- b) First report after 30', subsequent on as required basis
- c) Every hour
- d) As per the desire of p-i-c.

Ans. a)

22. OCA

- a) Is specified to facilitate safe holding heights
- b) Used in establishing compliance with appropriate obstacle clearance criteria.
- c) Meets obstructions clearance criteria for take offs
- d) Is used to designate obstacle clearance along ATS routes

Ans. b)

23. Flight plan is required

- a) For all flights except local flights.
- b) For local flights only
- c) For IFR flts only
- d) For controlled flights only

Ans. a)

24. Deviation from standards is given in

a. AICs b. AIRACS c. Annex 4 d. AIP

Ans. d)

25. Amendment to aircraft rules 1937 is given in: a) AIP b) AIC c) AIRAC d) CARs

Ans. b)

26. Current watch hours of the station is given in

a. NOTAMs b. AIC c. AIP d. CARs

Ans. c)

27. Cat II ILS approach

- a) Decision height not lower than 60 m (200 ft) and with either a visibility not less than 800m or a runway visual range not less than 550 m.
- b) Decision height lower than 60 m (200 ft), but not lower than 30 m (100ft), and a runway visual range not less than 350 m.
- c) A decision height lower than 30 m (100 ft) or no decision height; and
- d) Used in establishing compliance with appropriate obstacle clearance criteria.

28. Abrupt head movement during instrument flying causes
a) Pilot disorientation b) Giddiness c) Blurred vision d) Air sickness
Ans. a)

30. Succession of command is given:
a) In Operation manual b) by Operator c) by DGCA d) in COA
Ans. a)

32. Instrument flying time means:
a) Flying simulator b) Flying in IMC c) Flying a/c with sole reference to instruments
Ans. c)

34. ATPL who is 28 years old, medical is valid for
a) 2 yrs b) 1 yr c) 6 months d) 3 months
Ans. c)

36. Flight plan is made:
 a) By choosing routes from AIP b) By choosing the shortest route between two points
 c) By dispatcher d) By choosing most economical route from aircraft manual.

Ans. a)

38. Person is killed on runway while landing after being hit by the wing of an aircraft. It is

Ans. a)

Ans. b)

Ans. a)

Ans. b)

Ans. b)

Ans. a)

Ans. d)

Ans. a)

Ans. c)

Ans. c)

116

12 months of the flight for cosmic radiation effects:

- a. FL 490 b. FL 510 c. FL 150 d. FL 290

Ans. a)

49. An aircraft continues his approach on PAPI with all lights indicating white. He will touchdown.

- a) Short of touchdown point b) At touchdown point
c) Beyond touchdown point d) At threshold of the runway.

Ans. c)

50. International flying time in one day for flight Crew is:

- (a) 8 hrs 4 landing (b) 8 hrs 3 landing
(c) 9 hrs 3 landing (d) 6 hrs 4 landing.

Ans. c)

Question Paper - 20

1. VT-AXC owned by a private citizen is on a flight to Sri Lanka from Chennai on sight seeing tour. The aircraft's required to carry _____ among other things.

- a. Journey log book b. C of A
- c. Pilot's License d. All above are correct

Ans. d

2. A certificate of registration is valid from the date of registration to.

- a. 1 year
- b. Till the aircraft is destroyed in an accident
- c. Till it is cancelled by DGCA
- d. When the owner dies

Ans. b

3. Altitude in transition layer is maintained by setting altimeter to.

- a. QFE b. 1013.2 c. QNH d. QFF

Ans. c

4. No person acting as PIC or operating crew member shall have taken alcohol narcotics or stimulates during the preceding.

- a. 24 hours b. 8 hours c. 12 hours d. 4 hours

Ans. c

5. If aircraft has undertaken a flight on route not defined by designated significant points the pilot is required to report aircraft position.

- a. Every hour
- b. Every 30 minutes
- c. Every 45 minutes
- d. First time just after half an hour after take off and thereafter every hour

Ans. d

6. Before arrival in India a health report is to be sent.

- a. Before take off b. 7 days prior to arrival
- c. 2 hours before arrival d. 5 hours before arrival

Ans. c

7. A white dumbbell with a black bar placed perpendicular to the shaft indicates that you should use only.

- a. Runways b. Runways and taxiways
- c. Runways for landing & take off d. Grass runway is unserviceable

Ans. c

8. A horizontal yellow diagonal on a red square panel indicates.

- a. Special precautions to be take when approaching to land.
- b. Landing areas is unserviceable

- c. Check runway in use
- d. Use only runway

Ans. a

9. When radio contact is lost, an IFR flight in VMC should.
- a. Continue in VMC and land at nearest suitable aerodrome
 - b. Continue as per current flight plan
 - c. Divert to alternate airfield
 - d. Force land at nearest aerodrome

Ans. a

10. Minimum vertical distance from cloud for VFR flight within controlled space is.
- a. 1000 ft b. 500 ft c. 1000 m d. 500 m

Ans. a

11. IFR flight within controlled airspace shall immediately report any deviations from flight plan resulting in;
- a. Variation of TAS by 5%
 - b. Change in ETA over reporting point by more than 3 minutes
 - c. Change in current flight plan in emergency
 - d. All above are correct

Ans. d

12. RVR minima filed at Delhi 550m, reported touch down RVR 800, weather conditions are;
- a. Conditions for minima would have been met in case mid RVR was 450m or above.
 - b. Below minima
 - c. Above minima
 - d. All above are correct

Ans. c

13. An aircraft 'A' on a track of 030M reported crossing point X at 0412 at FL370. another aircraft 'B' at FL 370 on a track of 100M can cross the same crossing point not earlier than;
- a. 0427 b. 0420 c. 0422 d. 0412

Ans. a

14. A situation wherein apprehension exists as to the safety of an aircraft and its occupants is;
- a. Uncertainty (INCERFA) b. Distress phase (DISTRESFA)
 - c. Alert phase (ALERFA)

Ans. c

15. The aerodrome at Calicut is not declared suitable for night operations. If the sunrise is at 0550 the earliest time by which an aircraft operation at the station can take place is;
- a. 0605 b. 0535 c. 0550 d. 0520

Ans. d

16. The responsibility for control of departing aircraft will be transferred from aerodrome control to approach control when IMC is prevailing;
- a. Immediately before the aircraft enters the runway in use for take off.
 - b. In the vicinity of the aerodrome
 - c. Reaching a DME distance of 15 nm
 - d. After the aircraft enters clouds

Ans. a

17. The flight crew consists of pilot and copilot on an international flight. The flight time should not exceed more than ____ number of landings restricted to ____.

- a. 8 hrs & 4 landings
- b. 9 hrs & 3 landings
- c. 8 hrs & 3 landings
- d. 6 hrs & 4 landings

Ans. b

18. A flight to be operated with a pressurized aeroplane will not be commenced unless a sufficient quantity of stored breathing oxygen is carried to supply;

- a. All crew members
- b. All crew members and passengers
- c. All crew members and passengers, when the atmospheric pressure in any compartment occupied by them is less than 700 mb
- d. All crew members and passengers, when the atmospheric pressure in any compartment occupied by less than 800 mb.

Ans. c

19. For each flight of an aeroplane above _____ the operator shall maintain records, so that the total cosmic radiation received by each crew member, over a period of 12 consecutive months can be determined:

- a. 41,000 ft
- b. 49,000 ft
- c. 40,000 ft
- d. 45,000 ft

Ans. b

20. All aircraft transiting from one FIR to another FIR should inform ATS units responsible for providing FIS at least:

- a. 60 minutes prior to entry
- b. 20 minutes prior to entry
- c. 10 minutes before entry
- d. after crossing the FIR boundary

Ans. c

21. The take off alternate aerodrome shall be located from the aerodrome of departure, not more than a distance equivalent to a flight time of:

- a. One hour for a two engine aero plane and 2 hour for 3 or more engines aero plane.
- b. 30 minutes for a two engine aero plane and 1 hour for 3 or more engines aero plane.
- c. Two hour for a 2 engine aero plane and 3 hour for 3 or more engines aero plane.
- d. Two hour for a two engine aero plane and 1 hour for 3 or more engines aero plane

Ans. a

22. Identify taxi turn off lights associated with the centre line lighting system.

- a. Alternate blue and white lights curving from the centre line of the runway to

- the centre line of the taxiway
- b. Green lights curving from the centre line of the runway to the centre line of the taxiway.
- c. Blue lights curving from the centre line of the runway to the centre line of the taxiway

Ans. b

23. Identify runway remaining lighting on centre line lighting systems;
- a. Amber lights from 3000 ft to 1000 ft, then alternate red and white lights to the end.
 - b. Alternate red and white from 3000 ft to 1000 ft, then red lights to the end.
 - c. Alternate red and white lights from 3000 ft to the end of the runway.

Ans. b

24. Identify touchdown zone lighting (TDZL):
- a. Two rows of transverse light bars disposed symmetrically about the runway centre line.
 - b. Flashing centre line lights spaced at 50 ft intervals extending through the touch down zone.
 - c. Alternate white and green centre line lights extending from 75 ft from the threshold through the touch down zone.

Ans. a

25. When instructed by ATC to “hold short of a runway (ILS critical area etc.)” the pilot should stop:
- a. With the nose gear on the hold line.
 - b. So that no part of the aircraft extends beyond the hold line.
 - c. So that the flight deck area of the aircraft is even with the hold line.

Ans. b

26. Airport information signs, used to provide destination or information, have:
- a. Yellow inscriptions on a black background.
 - b. White inscriptions on a black background.
 - c. Black inscriptions on a yellow background.

Ans. c

27. Information obtained from flight data and cockpit voice recorders will be used only for determining:
- a. Who was responsible for any accident or incident.
 - b. Evidence for use in civil penalty or court of enquiry.
 - c. Possible causes of accidents or incidents.

Ans. c

28. For the purpose of testing the flight recorder system:
- a. A minimum of one hour of the oldest recorded data must be erased to get a valid test
 - b. A total of one hour of the oldest recorded data accumulated at the time of testing may be erased.
 - c. A total of not more than one hour of recorded data may be erased.
 - d. All the above are wrong.

Ans. b

29. If you fly into severe turbulence, which flight condition should you attempt to maintain:

- a. Constant air speed (VA) b. Level flight attitude
- c. Constant altitude and constant airspeed

Ans. a

30. One pilot will be designated as PIC of a public transport aircraft for each flight by:

- a. The operator b. DGCA
- c. Flying contract unit d. None of the above is correct

Ans. a

31. Enroute altitude will be determined for each stage of the route by taking 1000 ft terrain clearance within:

- a. 5 nm b. 10 km c. 15 nm d. 20 nm

Ans. d

32. Vicinity of the aerodrome for a VFR /IFR flight is:

- a. 5 miles around up to 3000 ft AGL
- b. 25 miles around
- c. As in (1) and instrument holding and approach procedure paths

Ans. c

33. A flight plan is required to be submitted to the appropriate ATS unit for

- a. IFR flights b. All controlled flights c. All flights other than local flights
- d. Flights which go more than 5 km from airfield

Ans. c

34. Flight duty time if inevitably extended, will be limited to:

- a. 3 hrs b. 8 hrs c. 6 hrs d. 4 hrs

Ans. d

35. The privileges of a license can be exercised by a pilot involved in an incident after:

- a. He is cleared by the medical authority
- b. He is cleared by the DGCA
- c. He is cleared by the ATS authority
- d. He is cleared by the owner of the aircraft

Ans. b

36. For knowing the current watch hours of a station you should look onto:

- a. AIC b. CAR c. AIP d. NOTAM

Ans. c

37. In a category D airspace, ATC will provide separation between:

- a. IFR flights and provides information on VFR flights and traffic avoidance on

- request to IFR flights and traffic information to VFR flights
 b. IFR flights and IFR flights
 c. IFR flights and IFR/VFR flights and VFR/VFR flights
 d. IFR flights and IFR & VFR flights

Ans. a

38. Track separation ensures:

- a. Vertical separation between aircraft. b. Time separation between aircraft.
 c. Lateral separation between aircraft. d. Longitudinal separation.

Ans. c

39. Aerobatics flight, if flying within 2 nm of the periphery of an aerodrome, will be carried out at a height not less than:

- a. 1000 ft b. 1000 ft above the highest obstruction within 2000ft
 c. 2000 ft d. 6000 ft

Ans. d

40. No pilot shall fly for more than the number of hours specified below during any period of 30 consecutive days:

- a. 120 hrs b. 125 hrs c. 130 hrs d. 140 hrs

Ans.. b

41. Cockpit check lists and emergency check lists are required to be carried in all Indian registered aircraft when they are effecting:

- a. Public transport. b. Aerial work. c. Any flight.
 d. Both public transport and aerial work aircraft.

Ans. c

42. R/W directions are given in:

- a. grid north b. true north c. magnetic north d. compass north

Ans. c

43. No domestic flight carrying passengers is permitted to fly with in _____ nautical miles of international border.

- a. 15 km. b. 5 nm c. 10nm d. 15nm

Ans. d

44. Prisoners to be carried by permission of :

- a. D.G.C.A b. Aerodrome controller
 c. Operator d. Police commissioner

Ans. a

45. CO poisoning symptoms:

- a. Tightening of forehead. b. Loss of muscular power.
 c. Increased sense of well being.

Ans. b

46. Without visual aid, a pilot often interprets centrifugal force as a sensation of:
(a) Rising or falling (b) Turning (c) Motion reversal
Ans. a
47. Abrupt head movement during a prolonged constant rate in IMC or simulated instrument conditions can cause:
(a) Pilot disorientation (b) false horizon (c) elevator illusion
Ans. a
48. A sloping cloud formation, an obscured horizon, and a dark scene spread with ground lights and stars can create an illusion known as:
(a) Elevator illusions (b) auto kinesis (c) false horizons
Ans. c
49. An abrupt change from climb to straight and level flight can create the illusion of:
(a) Tumbling backwards (b) A nose up attitude
(c) A descent with the wing level
Ans. a
50. A rapid acceleration during takeoff can create the illusion of:
(a) Spinning in the opposite direction (b) Being in a nose up attitude
(c) Diving into the ground
Ans. b

