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VIRUS SW-80

Q-1 Engine warm up is to be avoided at idle RPM, as this causes ----------to turn dirty.

(a) Spark plug (b) Engine (c) Choke lever (d) Exhaust

Q-2 In case of cross country flight/ cruise flight, climb at ----------speed to increase overall travelling speed.

(a) 1000knots (b) 2000knots (c) 100knots (d) 1500knots

Q-3 Minimum height to commence the maneuver of stall is ----------AGL.

(a) 150 ft (b) 1500 ft (c) 15000 ft (d) 250 ft

Q-4 In stall recovery procedure, the control stick is moved forward to reduce----------.

(a) Angle of refraction (b) Angle of attack (c) angle of reflection (d) None

Q-5 Single Magneto drop, Max drop value is----------.

(a)200 (b) 300 (c) 500 (d) 5800

Q-6 Max wind speed for parking outdoors with tie down is ----------kts..
(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 50

Q-7 Oil pressure is displayed in ----------.
(a) Liters (b) Kgs. (c) psi (d) psv

Q-8 In Altimeter, the altitude referenced is ---------Hpa.

(a) 1010.10 (b) 1010.15 (c) 1010.20 (d) 1013.25

Q-9 After landing, aircraft must undergo serious of checks to verify----------.

(a) Any damage (b) Air speed (c) Air worthiness (d) Air quality

Q-10 In case of Pneumatic instrument failure, manoeuvre the aircraft gently and keep the ------at position.

(a) Aileron and 90 (b) Flap and 0 (c) Rudder and 0 (d) None

Q-11 For normal flight operation, mechanical fuel pump provides adequate----------.

(a) Air Pressure (b) Fuel pressure (c) Vacuum pressure (d) None

Q-12 If forced to land on water, the battery should be disconnected by pulling battery disconnection----------.

(a) Wire (b) Engine (c) Ring (d) None

Q-13 Final approach speed (landing) is ----------.

(a) 30 knots with flaps 0 degree (b) 50 knots with flaps 0 degree
(c) 30 knots with flaps 25 degree (d) 50 knots with flaps 25 degree

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NAVIGATION AND METEROLOGY

1. _____ is the art of guiding an aircraft through air.
   a) Air navigation
   b) Map reading
   c) Meterology
   d) Dead reckoning

2. Air navigation differs from surface navigation in _____ and _____ ways
   a) Low speed and less time to calculate position
   b) high speed and less time to calculate position
   c) Low speed and more time to calculate position
   d) High speed and less time to calculate position

3. Apart from _____ and _____ the pilot navigator also able to fly the aircraft accurately
   a) VFR And IFR
   b) Map reading and meterology
   c) Map reading and mental DR
   d) Mental DR and meterology

4. Variation in _____ , _____ and _____ often results in unexpected grosss errors
   a) Speed , motion , direction
   b) Altitude , direction , speed
   c) Speed , height , direction
   d) Direction , height , altitude

5. The pilot largely navigates using _____ combined with visual observations.
   a) Dead reckoning
   b) Map reading
   c) Navigation
   d) Meteorology

6. VFR may be supplemented by _____
   a) Beacons
   b) Instruments
   c) Radio navigation aids
   d) Maps

7. Techniques used in aircraft _____

a) 4
b) 3
c) 1
d) 2

8. Under IFR rules the pilot will navigate exclusively using instruments and radio navigation aids such as _____
a)Beacons
b) Instruments
c) Radio navigation aids
d)Maps

9. IFR directed under radar control by controlling _____
a) Air traffic service
b) Air traffic controller
c) Area control service
d) Approach control service

10. Pilot should be skilled in _____ and _____
a) Map reading and mental DR
b) Map reading and meteorology
c) VFR and IFR
d) Maps and charts

11. Earth has been marked by number of _____
a)latitude
b)longitude
c)imaginary lines
d)rhumb line

12. The imaginary lines have been recognized and accepted as important _____ by all countries.
a)symbol
b)signs
c)maps
d)lines.

13. Earth is a _____
a)circle
b)oblate spheroid
c) flat earth
d) cyclinder

14.earth polar diameter_____
a) 23 NM

32NM

C) 23 KM

D)21 NM

15. equatorial diameter _____

a) 23 NM

b)6884 NM

C) 6861 NM

D)6862 NM

16. For the purpose of air navigation earth is considered a perfect _____

A)circle
b)oblate spheroid
c) flat earth
d) sphere

17. on earth imaginary lines are drawn to understand_____

a)longitude
b)latitude
c) map reading
d) air navigation

18. _____ cuts the earth into 2 equal halves.

a)small circle
b)great circle
c) earth axis
d) rhumb line

19. great circle examples_____

A)small circle
b)equator
c) prime meridian
d) latitude

20. small circle follows the plane of the _____

a)latitude
b)great circle

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c) earth axis
d) rhumb line

21. example for small circle _____

a)parallels of latitude
b) parallels of longitude
c) anti meridian
d) meridian

22. rhumb line cutting the _____ at same angle.

a)latitude
b)great circle
c) meridian
d) prime meridian

23. rhumb line example _____

A)small circle
b)meridian
c) prime meridian
d) latitude

24. _____ is a great circle whose plane is perpendicular to axis of rotation of earth.

A)small circle
b)equator
c) prime meridian
d) latitude

25.equator lies in a _____ direction.

A) north - south
b)east-west

26.equator divides the earth into _____ and _____ hemisphere.

A)north, south
b)east , west
c) south western , north eastern
d) north western,south eastern

27.earth axis lying perpendicular to the _____

A)longitude
b)equator
c) prime meridian
d) latitude

28_____ passing to the center of the earth.

A)rhumb line
b)equator

c) earth axis
d) latitude

29. anti-meridian indicates _____ direction.

A) north - south
b)east-west

30.every great circle joining the two poles is _____

A)anti-meridian
b)meridian
c) prime meridian
d) latitude

31. latitudes are the angular distance along _____

A)anti-meridian
b)meridian
c) prime meridian
d)equator

longitude

32. latitudes are the angular distance along _____ on east or west of the prime meridian.

A)anti-meridian
b)meridian
c) prime meridian
d)equator

33.the latitude of place is defined as the arc of the meridian between _____ and _____.

A)equator and place
b)rhumb line and equator
c) earth axisland place
d)equator and the earth axis

34.the longitude of place is defined as the shorter arc of the equator between _____ and _____.

A)equator and meridian
b)meridian and prime meridian
c) prime meridian and anti meridian
d)meridian and antemeridian

35. the latitude is measured in degrees , minutes and seconds from _____ from the equator.

A) 0 deg to 180 deg
b) 0 deg to 360deg
c) 0 deg to 270deg
d)0 deg to 90 deg

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36. . the longitude is measured in degrees , minutes and seconds from _____

A) 0 deg to 180 deg
b) 0 deg to 360deg
c) 0 deg to 270deg
d)0 deg to 90 deg

37. The meridian passing through Greenwich Village of England which is the datum for record is _____

A)anti-meridian
b)meridian
c) prime meridian
d)equator

38._____ is one in which a good pictorial representation of a country is portrayed and is provided mainly to be used for map reading.

a) topographical
b)geographical
c) road map
d)resource maps

39. The _____ basic elements required in a map

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

40. Distances will be measured accurately by use of a _____ which is provided at the bottom of each map.

a) statement in words
b) representative fraction
c) measurement scale
d) graduated scale

41.The scale is the ratio of a _____ measured on the map

a) length
b)height
c) distance
d) displacement

42. In aviation both _____ and _____ are used for Navigation.

a) Map reading and mental DR
b) Map reading and meteorology
c) VFR and IFR
d) Maps and charts

43. When a projection has a graticule of latitudes, longitudes and an abundance of ground features it is called a _____

a) chart
b)relief
c) map
d) signs

44. _____is indicated on maps and charts in one or more of five different ways

a) chart
b)relief
c) symbols
d) signs

45. The details on topographical maps are shown by _____

a) chart
b)relief
c) symbols
d) signs

46. _____ are shown against places where the exact height above sea level or depth below mean sea level has been measured

a) Spot heights or depths

b) Contours and form lines

c) Layer tints

d) Hachures

47. _____are lines joining all places having the same heights above a certain datum level

a) hill shading

b) Contours and form lines

c) Layer tints

d) Hachures

48. _____ commonly used on maps to show relief.

a) hill shading

b) Contours and form lines

c) hachures

d)layer tints

49. _____is produced by assuming that a bright light is shining across the

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map sheet so that shadows are cast by all high ground on its lower side.

a) hill shading

b) Contours and form lines

c) hachures

d)layer tints

50. ½ million maps have larger scale than ____million

a)1/8

b) 1 /6

c)1

d)1/4

51. _____is global in nature

a)atmosphere

b) weather

c) water vapour

d)clouds

52. atmospheric changes occur on scales ranging from a few _____to thousands of _____.

a)km , cm

b) cm ,km

c)mm , km

d)m, km

53. WMO – world meteorological organization

54. ICAO- International civil aviation organisation

55. Meteorological Services in India are provided By _____.

a) WMO

b) IACO

c) met Department

d) IMO

56. IMO- International ~~[illegible]~~ organization meteorological

57.Forecast for base and diversionary airfields for the next _____hours with specific mention of weather warnings that may be in force and the likelihood of its extension.

a)4-12

b) 4-6

c)5-12

d)6-12

58. The physical state of atmosphere at a given place and time is _____.

a)cloud

b)precipitation

c)climate

d)weather

59. air is a _____mixture of variety of gases.

a)chemical

b) mechanical

c) physical

d) artificial

60. The main constituents of this mixture are nitrogen and oxygen, accounting for almost _____

a)98%

b)99%

c)98.8%

d)99.8%

61. The mixture of nitrogen and oxygen is more or less the same upto about __ kilometers

a)60

b)40

c)50

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d)55

62. The percentage of composition of nitrogen _____

a)78.08%

b)99%

c)78.09%

d)78.80%

63. The percentage of composition of oxygen_____

a)20.59%

b)20.95%

c)29.05%

d)20.36%

64. The percentage of composition of argon _____

a)0.94%

b)0.93%

c)0.95%

d)0.92%

65. _____ layers there is a concentration of Ozone between 30 and 50 km.

a) lower

b)higher

c) middle

66. While the pressure and density _____ as the height _____,

a) decrease , decrease

b) decrease , increase

c) increase , decrease

d) increase , increase

67. standard Mean Sea level temperature _____

a) 16 deg c

14 deg c

c) 15 deg c

d) 13 deg c

68. standard Mean Sea level pressure ____ mb

a) 1013.35

b) 1012.25

c) 1013.15

d) 1013.25

69. standard Surface density ___

a) 1225 g/m2

b) 1225 g/m3

c) 1225 g/m4

d) 1225 g/m5

70. standard Acceleration due to gravity _____

a) 980.665 cm / sec3

b) 980.645 cm / sec2

c) 980.665 cm / sec2

d) 980.645 cm / sec2

71. The lapse rate is roughly _____

a) 6.4°c /km

b) 6.5°c /km

c) 6.4°c /m

d) 6.5°c /m

72. The boundary of the mesosphere is the mesopause, about ___ km .

a)80

b)85

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c)84

d)90

73. the troposphere range in the equator _____ km.

a)8-10

b)16-18

c)14-16

d)14-18

74. the troposphere range in the poles _____ km.

a)8-10

b)16-18

c)8-12

d)10-12

75. higher stratosphere the temperature is of the order of _____.

a) 1.98°c.

b)90°c.

c)0°c.

d) 6.5°c.

76. in mesosphere, temperature again _____with height.

a) increases

b)decreases

c)steady

77. the lowest temperatures in the mesosphere are found _____

a) 1.98°c.

b)-90°c.

c) 90°c.

10°c

78.the upper layer of the thermosphere is _____

a) 700 km

b) above 700 km

c)undefined

d)700-1000 km

79.the line seperates earth atmosphere and outer space_____

a) rhumb line

b)karman line

c) latitude

d) longitude

80.exosphere is also reffered as _____

a) thermosphere

b)mesosphere

c)troposphere

d)stratosphere

81._____layer causes reflection of radio waves and makes long wave radio communication possible

a) thermosphere

b)mesosphere

c)ionsphere

d)stratosphere

82.ISA – International standard atmosphere

83. When an aircraft climbs away from the earth surface the height of the column of

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air above it _____ and therefore the weight and pressure exerted by that column

a) decrease , decrease

b) decrease , increase

c) increase , decrease

d) increase , increase

84. The _____motions which may be effective in producing clouds

a) desending

b) ascending

c)uphill

d) Turbulent

85. _____motion, leading to numerous small scale upward currents

a) desending

b) ascending

c)uphill

d) Turbulent

86.cirro means _____

a) medium clouds

b) high clouds

c)layer type

d) heap type

87.alto means _____

a) medium clouds

b) high clouds

c)layer type

d) heap type

88. stratus means _____

a) medium clouds

b) high clouds

c)layer type

d) heap type

89. cumulous means–_____

a) medium clouds

b) high clouds

c)layer type

d) heap type

90. average height of medium clouds _____

a) 6500 feet to 20,000feet

b) 20,000 feet and above

c) ground level to 6500 feet

d) 6400 feet to 20,000feet

91. average height of low clouds _____

a) 6500 feet to 20,000feet

b) 20,000 feet and above

c) ground level to 6500 feet

d) 6400 feet to 20,000feet

92. Cb- cumulonimbus

93. Medium size water drops falling from layer types of clouds. _____

a) sleet

b)shower

c)snow

d)rain

94. Frozen rain in the form of flakes or ice crystal _____

a) sleet

b)shower

c)snow

d)hail strom

95._____Large drops falling from heap type of clouds.

a) sleet

b)shower

c)snow

d)hail strom

96. A storm in which solid pellets of ice fall on the ground ___

a) sleet

b)thunder strom

c)snow

d)hail strom

97.As- Altostratus

98.Ac- Altocumulus

99.Cc- cirrocumulus

100.Cs- cirrostratus

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Airmanship

1._____ helps to inculcate the sense of discipline amongst pilots and other crew members

a)aerodrome b)airmanship c) air report d) air route

2._____ is Defined area on land or water including any buildings, installations and equipment intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and movement of ac.

a)aerodrome b)airmanship c) air report d) air route

3. _____is a report passed during the course of a flight in conformity with requirements for position, operational, or meteorological reporting in the AIREP or POMAR form

a)aerodrome b)airmanship c) air report d) air route

4. The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules.

a)aerodrome b)airmanship c) air report d) air route

5. The direction in which the longitudinal axis of an aircraft is pointed usually expressed in degrees from North (magnetic) is

a)heading b)restricted area c)prohibited area d)QFE

6. Airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas of territorial waters of a State, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited is

a)heading b)restricted area c)prohibited area d)QFE

7. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a State, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with specified conditions is

a)heading b)restricted area c)prohibited area d)QFE

8. When set on the altimeter on the ground, the Altimeter should read zero is

a)heading b)restricted area c)prohibited area d)QFE

9. The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified datum is

a)height b)transitional altitude c)QNH d)Visibility

10. When set on the altimeter on the ground, the altimeter should read aerodrome elevation is

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a)height b)transitional altitude c)QNH d)Visibility

11. The altitude in the vicinity of an aerodrome at or below which the Vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to altitudes above mean sea level or height above the aerodrome depending on whether QNH or QFE is set on the altimeter is

a)height b)transitional altitude c)QNH d)Visibility

12. . The ability, as determined by atmospheric conditions and expressed in units of distance, to see and identify prominent lighted objects by night is

a)height b)transitional altitude c)QNH d)Visibility

13. The airspace between the transition altitude and the transition level. The depth of the layer will normally be insignificant, and will in any case never exceed 500 ft is

a)height b)transitional altitude c)transitional layer d)Visibility

14. service provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding ac in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required is

a)altering service b)alternate aerodrome c)altitude d)distress message

15. The vertical distance of a level, a point or object considered as a point measured from mean sea level (MSL) is

a)altering service b)alternate aerodrome c)altitude d)distress message

16. Emergency message to be used when an aircraft is threatened by serious or imminent danger and the crew is in need of immediate assistance

a)altering service b)alternate aerodrome c)altitude d)distress message

17. An aerodrome specified in the flight plan to which a flight may proceed when it becomes inadvisable to land at planned aerodrome is

a)altering service b)alternate aerodrome c)altitude d)distress message

18. _____ensures a pilot at his best, when the situation is at its worst

a)altering service b)airmanship c)altitude d)distress message

19. _____when studied in correct sense promotes flight safety and prevents aircraft accidents

a)altering service b)airmanship c)altitude d)distress message

20. _____helps the pilot to know the standard procedures laid down for the airfield on which he is operating

a)altering service b)airmanship c)altitude d)distress message

21. _____helps the pilot to know procedure to be followed in emergency situation.

a)altering service b)airmanship c)altitude d)distress message

22._____the vertical position of a point or a level, above, on or affixed to the surface of the earth, measured from mean sea level is

a)height b)transitional altitude c)elevation d)Visibility

23. _____ are that part of an airfield intended for the surface movement of the aircraft

a)runway b)taxiway c)movement areas d)flight strip

24._____ are paved surfaces intended for take-off and landing of ac.

a)runway b)taxiway c)movement areas d)flight strip

25. _____are paved surfaces provided for the taxing of aircraft and intended to provide a link between one part of the aerodrome and another.

a)runway b)taxiway c)movement areas d)flight strip

26. _____is the rectangular portion of an airfield containing the runway and paved over-runs along with the shoulders and cleared zones

a)runway b)taxiway c)movement areas d)flight strip

27. _____are paved areas and include runways, taxiways, dispersal areas, aprons etc.

a)runway b)taxiway c)movement areas d)flight strip

28. _____Areas immediately adjacent to the edges of the runway, taxiways, overruns and SGAs prepared for accidental or emergency use in the event of an aircraft running off the paved surface.

a)runway b)shoulders c)movement areas d)flight strip

29._____ are those areas of the flight strip adjacent to the shoulders which for safety 45 of aircraft operations

a)cleared zone b)shoulders c)movement areas d)flight strip

30. _____defined rectangular area on ground at the end of runway in the direction of take-off prepared as a suitable area in which an aircraft can be stopped in case of abandoned take off, or during a landing emergency

a)runway b)shoulders c)movement areas d)over-run areas

31. _____markings shall consist of a two-digit number and on parallel runways shall be supplemented by a letter

a)runway designation marking b) runway centre line marking c) runway threshold marking d) runway side strip marking

32.In which two- digit number shall be the whole number nearest to one tenth of magnetic azimuth of centre line measured clockwise from magnetic North when viewed from direction of approach

a)runway designation marking b) runway centre line marking c) runway threshold marking d) runway side strip marking

33. _____ markings shall be located over the first 600 m (2000 ft) of instrument runways at longitudinal spacing of 150 m (500 ft)

a)runway touch down zone marking b) runway centre line marking c) runway threshold marking d) runway side strip marking

34._____ markings shall consist of a series of broken longitudinal lines along the runway centre line

a)runway designation marking b) runway centre line marking c) runway threshold marking d) runway side strip marking

35. . The markings shall consist of a series of longitudinal strips of uniform dimensions symmetrically placed on both sides of runway centre line are

a)runway designation marking b) runway centre line marking c) runway threshold marking d) runway side strip marking

36. _____markings shall be provided on all paved runways

a)runway designation marking b) runway centre line marking c) runway threshold marking d) runway side strip marking

37. which markings shall be provided with distance coding

a)runway touch down zone marking b) runway centre line marking c) runway threshold marking d) runway side strip marking

38. These markings shall be single unbroken lines 0.15 m (6") wide along the centre line of taxiway

a)runway touch down zone marking b) taxiway centre line marking c) runway threshold marking d) runway side strip marking

39. These markings shall consist of four lines of 0.15 m (6") width each with spacing of 0.15 m (6")

a)runway touch down zone marking b) taxiway centre line marking c) runway holding position marking d) runway side strip marking

40._____ markings shall be in the form of cross

a)unserviceability marking b) taxiway centre line marking c) runway threshold marking d) runway side strip marking

41._____ shall be displayed on those parts of movement area, which are unfit for landing.

a)runway touch down zone marking b) taxiway centre line marking c) runway threshold marking d) unserviceability marking

42. When operated more than ____ nm seaward from the coast-line in controlled airspaces.

A) 200nm b)100nm c)50nm d)150nm

43. When two aircrafts are on the paths which cross, the aircraft which has the other on its right is to give way

A) landing b) approaching to land c)approaching head on d)converging

44. . When two aircrafts are approaching head on, each is to alter heading to the right

A) landing b) approaching to land c)approaching head on d)converging

45. The aircraft at the lower altitude on the approach has the right of way

A) landing b) approaching to land c)approaching head on d)converging

46. Aircraft in the final stage of landing have the right of way over aircraft in the air and on the ground

A) landing b) approaching to land c)approaching head on d)converging

47._____is the area on the opposite side of the landing runway from the downwind leg. Approach should be made into this area at or above circuit height.

A) downwind b) baseleg c)upwind d)circuit joining croswind

48. _____a flight path at right angles to the direction of landing

A) downwind b) baseleg c)upwind d)circuit joining crosswind

49. _____ is a flight path, opposite to the direction of landing, which is parallel to and at a sufficient distance from the landing runway to permit a standard rate-one turn to the base leg.

A) downwind b) baseleg c)upwind d)circuit joining crosswind

50._____ is a corridor, lying within the airspace between the centre of the landing runway and its upwind end, linking the upwind side and the downwind leg

A) downwind b) baseleg c)upwind d)circuit joining crosswind

51. _____is a flight path in the (f) direction lf landing, commencing at least ¼ mile from the runway threshold, wherein an airplane is in line with the landing runway and descending towards the runway threshold.

A) final approach leg b) baseleg c)upwind d)circuit joining crosswind

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52.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "A" stands for Alpha

53.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "B" stands for Bravo

54.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "C" stands for charlie

55.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "D" stands for Delta

56.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "E" stands for echo

57.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "F" stands for foxtrot

58.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "G" stands for golf

59.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "H" stands for hotel

60.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "I" stands for India

61.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "J" stands for juliet

62.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "K" stands for kilo

63.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "L" stands for lima

64.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "M" stands for mike

65.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "N stands for novembes

66.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "O" stands for oscar

67.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "P stands for papa

68.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "Q" stands for Quebec

69.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "R" stands for Romeo

70.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "S" stands for sierra

71.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "T" stands for tango

72.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "U" stands for uniform

73.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "V" stands for victor

74.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "W" stands for whiskey

75.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "X" stands for X-Ray

76.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "Y" stands for yankee

77.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "Z" stands for Zulu

78.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "10" stands for one zero

79.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "76" stands for seven six

80.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY 100 stands for one zero zero

81.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY 583 stands for five eight three

82.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY 5000 stands for __five thousand

83.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY 25000 tands for __two five thousand

84.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY 34 stands for three four

85. A unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights arriving at or departing from, one or more aerodromes is

A) approach control office b) approach control tower c)aerodrome control service d)alerting service

86. A unit established to provide air traffic control service to aerodrome traffic

A) approach control office b) approach control tower c)aerodrome control service d)alerting service

87. ATC service for arriving or departing controlled flights Approch control service

A) approach control office b) approach control tower c)aerodrome control service d)alerting service

88. ATC service for aerodrome traffic is

A) approach control office b) approach control tower c)aerodrome control service d)alerting service

89.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "1" stands for __one_____

90.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "2" stands for __two_____

91.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "3" stands for __three___

92.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "4" stands for __four____

93.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "5" stands for __five____

94.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "6" stands for __six____

95.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "7" stands for __seven___

96.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "8" stands for __eight___

97.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "9" stands for __nine___

98.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "10" stands for __one zero

99.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "1560" stands for one five six zero

100.In RT PROCEDURES AND PHRASEOLOGY "." stands for __decimal