Instructions

- There are 25 questions on this test.
- You have 50 minutes to complete this test.
- You may write your answers directly in the test.
- You may use any notes or resources you have created or collected.
- You may use a calculator and scratch paper if necessary.
- Good Luck!

Test Questions

1. As altitude increases, the indicated airspeed at which a given airplane stalls in a particular configuration will:
   a. Decreases as the airspeed increases
   b. Decreases as the true airspeed decreases
   c. Increases as the airspeed increases
   d. Remains the same regardless of altitude

2. An airplane will stall at the same:
   a. Angle of attack regardless of the altitude with relation to the horizon
   b. Angle of attack and altitude with relation to the horizon
   c. Angle of attack and altitude with relation to the tail of the aircraft
   d. Airspeed regardless of the altitude with relation to the horizon

3. A turn coordinator provides an indicator of the:
   a. Angle of bank up to but not exceeding 30°.
   b. Drag component of the aircraft
   c. Movement of the aircraft about the yaw and roll axes.
   d. Attitude of the aircraft with reference to the longitudinal axis.

4. The most important rule to remember in the event of a power failure after becoming airborne is to:
   a. Determine the wind direction to plan for the forced landing
   b. Determine nearby obstacles and distractions
   c. Immediately establish the proper gliding altitude and airspeed
   d. Quickly check the fuel supply for possible fuel exhaustion
5. What force makes an airplane turn?
   a. Centrifugal force
   b. The horizontal component of drag
   c. The horizontal component of lift
   d. The vertical component of lift

6. When does the P-factor cause the airplane to yaw to the left?
   a. When at high airspeeds
   b. When at low airspeeds
   c. When at high angles of attack
   d. When at low angles of attack

7. Which basic flight maneuver increases the load factor on an airplane as compared to straight-and-level flight?
   a. Climbs
   b. Stalls
   c. Turns
   d. Yaws

8. One of the main functions of flaps during approach and landing is to:
   a. Decrease the angle of descent while increasing the airspeed
   b. Decrease the angle of descent without increasing the airspeed
   c. Increase the angle of descent without increasing the airspeed
   d. Permit a touchdown at a higher indicated airspeed

9. The wind condition that requires maximum caution when avoiding wake turbulence or landing is a:
   a. Light, quartering headwind
   b. Light, quartering tailwind
   c. Strong headwind
   d. Strong tailwind

10. 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 before the large aircraft’s touchdown point.
    b. Above the large aircraft’s final approach path and landing beyond the large aircraft’s touchdown point.
    c. Below the large aircraft’s final approach path and landing before the aircraft’s touchdown point.
    d. Below the large aircraft’s final approach path and landing beyond the aircraft’s touchdown point.

11. The stalling speed of an airplane is most affected by:
    a. Changes in air density
    b. Changes in angle of the aircraft
    c. Variations in airplane loading
    d. Variations in flight altitude

12. During the transition from straight-and-level flight to a climb, the angle of attack is increased and lift:
    a. is momentarily decreased
    b. is momentarily increased
    c. is drastically changed
    d. remains the same
13. In theory, if the airspeed of an airplane is doubled while in level flight, parasite drag will become:
   a. eight times greater
   b. four times greater
   c. half as great
   d. twice as great

14. Stall speed is affected by:
   a. angle of attack, weight, and air density
   b. angle of attack and weight
   c. load factor, angle of attack, and power
   d. weight, load factor, and power

15. Airplane wing load during a level coordinated in smooth air depends upon the:
   a. angle of aircraft
   b. angle of bank
   c. rate of turn
   d. true airspeed

16. To produce the same lift while in ground effect as when out of ground effect, the airplane requires:
   a. A greater angle of attack
   b. A lower angle of attack
   c. The same angle of attack

17. If airspeed is increased during a level turn, what action would be necessary to maintain altitude? The angle of attack:
   a. and angle of bank must be decreased
   b. and angle of bank must be increased
   c. must be decreased or angle of bank increased
   d. must be increased or angle of bank decreased

18. If standard rate turn is maintained, how long would it take to turn 360 degrees?
   a. 1 minute
   b. 2 minutes
   c. 3 minutes
   d. 4 minutes

19. The angle of attack of wing directly controls the:
   a. Amount of airflow above and below the wing
   b. Angle of incidence of the airfoil
   c. Angle of incidence of the wing
   d. Distribution of pressures acting on the wing

20. Stall speed is affected by:
   a. Angle of attack, weight, and air density
   b. Load factor, angle of attack, and power
   c. Power, load factor, and air density
   d. Weight, load factor, and power
21. An airplane will stall at the same:
   a. Airspeed regardless of the attitude with relation to the horizon
   b. Airspeed with a positive angle of attack
   c. Angle of attack and attitude with relation to the horizon
   d. Angle of attack regardless of the attitude with relation to the horizon

22. Which is true regarding the forces acting on an aircraft in a steady-state descent? The sum of all:
   a. Forward forces is equal to the sum of all rearward forces
   b. Rearward forces is greater than the sum of all forward forces
   c. Relative forces with a sum of all the intentional forces
   d. Upward forces is less than the sum of all downward forces

23. In a football game, two players tackle each other so hard that they both fly in opposite directions after they hit each other. What law of motion is this an example of?
   a. Newton's 1st Law
   b. Newton's 2nd Law
   c. Newton's 3rd Law

24. If you want to increase the acceleration of a baseball when you throw it, what must you increase to make this happen?
   a. Acceleration
   b. Force
   c. Newton's 2nd Law
   d. Mass

25. The ailerons are located on the
   a. fuselage
   b. horizontal stabilizer
   c. inner wing
   d. outer wing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>