

	EXAMEN FINAL MATERIA : PROCED. OPERACIONALES Duración: 00:45	FECHA: 07-10-2021
		NOTA:

ALUMNO: _____Asier Trifol_

PROFESOR: Joan Balta

1. – An airplane creates a wake turbulence when:

- a) Flying at high speed
- b) Flying with its gear and flaps extended
- c) Generating lift
- d) Using a high engine RPM

2.- When requested by an Authority to produce the aircraft documentation required to be carried on board, the commander:

- a) Can request a delay of 48 hours
- b) Shall comply within a reasonable period of time
- c) Can refuse to present them
- d) Shall only comply if authorized by the operator

3.- When are the flight crew members allowed to leave their stations?

- a) In the performance of their duties
- b) At any time specified by the Operations Manual
- c) When having lunch
- d) Only when the captain allows it

4.- Ground resonance occurring when rotor RPM is within operating limits can be alleviated by:

- a) Avoiding any control input until all vibration has ceased
- b) Applying the rotor brake as rapidly as possible
- c) Compensating for helicopter movement with cyclic control
- d) Applying collective pitch and lifting off

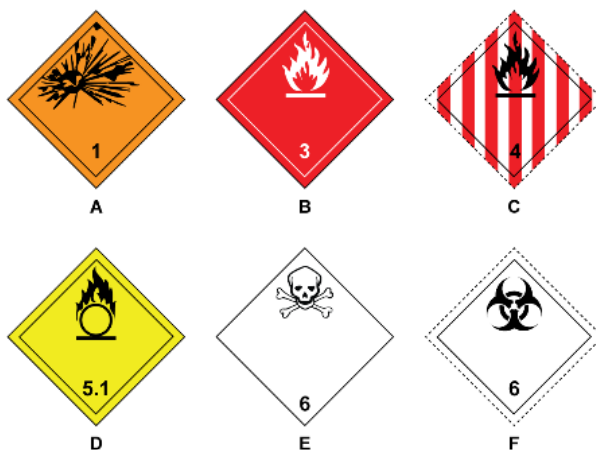
5.- When taking-off behind a heavy aircraft, with the wind coming from the left side, you adopt, whenever possible:

- a) A different flight path from the preceding aircraft, by remaining to the right of and under its path
- b) A different flight path from the preceding aircraft, by remaining to the left of and above its path
- c) A different flight path from the preceding aircraft, by remaining behind it and under its path
- d) An identical flight path to the one of the preceding aircraft

6.- During a flight, the captain is informed that a passenger is using a portable electronic device, which is adversely affecting the aircraft's electronic avionics. The captain:

- a) Must stop the passenger from using the device
- b) May allow the device to be used at take-off and landing
- c) May allow the device to be used except during take-off and landing
- d) May allow the device to be used with certain exceptions

7.- If a package is marked with a label shown in figure "F" of the attached diagram, it contains:



- a) Explosives
- b) Infectious material
- c) Radioactive material
- d) Miscellaneous dangerous material

8.- In normal flight, what is the position of the emergency lighting switch?

- a) ON
- b) OFF
- c) ARMED
- d) STBY

9.- At high all up mass, unintentional over-pitching is likely to occur:

- a) In a transition to or from the hover
- b) As a result of excessive cyclic movement
- c) After attaining effective translational lift
- d) When commencing a flare

10.- A cut-in area:

- a) Always has a crash axe located next to it
- b) Is designated as a weaker fuselage area
- c) Is lit internally by the emergency lighting system
- d) Is delineated by external markings having right angled corners

11.- The emergency lighting system must be able to function and supply certain level of lighting after the main electric power system has been cut off for at least:

- a) 90 seconds
- b) 10 minutes
- c) 5 minutes
- d) 30 minutes



EXAMEN FINAL
MATERIA : PROCEDIMIENTOS OPERACIONALES

12.- In order to minimize the negative effects of rotor downwash, the pilots can utilize the following methods:

- a) Avoid overflight of other aircraft, vehicles, and personnel during air-taxi manoeuvring
- b) A "rolling" take-off and/or landing should be used by helicopters equipped with wheels
- c) Passengers should remain in the helicopter with their seats belts secured until the rotors have stopped turning
- d) All of the above

13.- In accordance with EASA AIR OPS, on board a non-pressurized aircraft, the crew and all passengers must be supplied with oxygen throughout the flight period during which the pressure altitude is greater than:

- a) 13.000 ft
- b) 12.000 ft
- c) 11.000 ft
- d) 10.000 ft

14.- The commander of a public transport aircraft must ensure that passenger seat belts are secure for:

- a) Take-off and landing
- b) Take-off, landing, taxiing and turbulence
- c) Take-off, landing, taxiing, turbulence and during emergencies
- d) Take-off, landing and turbulence

15.- Which windshear condition results in an increase in airspeed?

- a) Increasing tailwind
- b) Decreasing tailwind
- c) Decreasing headwind
- d) None of the above

16.- According to EASA AIRCREW regulation, EXCEPT for night VMC operations, the recent experience conditions of a commander assigned to a flight on a helicopter by an operator must not be less than:

- a) 6 take-offs and 6 landings during last 6 months
- b) 6 take-offs, 6 circuits and 6 landings as pilot flying on the same type of helicopter or flight simulator of the helicopter type to be used, in the preceding 90 days
- c) 3 take-offs, 3 circuits and 3 landings as pilot flying on the same type of helicopter or flight simulator of the helicopter type to be used, in the preceding 90 days
- d) 3 take-offs and 3 landings on this type of helicopter during the last 6 months

17.- In accordance with AIR OPS, the operator is required to provide an Operations Manual:

- a) For operations staff
- b) For all company personnel
- c) Only for flight crew
- d) For the Authority



EXAMEN FINAL
MATERIA : PROCEDIMIENTOS OPERACIONALES

18.- In a helicopter with manual throttle, if the main rotor is over-pitched, the corrective action is to:

- a) Reduce engine power and leave collective pitch constant
- b) Reduce both engine power and collective pitch
- c) Increase engine power and collective pitch
- d) Reduce collective pitch and increase engine power

19.- Which PART prescribes requirements for approved maintenance organizations?

- a) PART - 66
- b) PART - 25
- c) PART – AMO
- d) PART – 145

20.- When an aircraft flies into a horizontal tail wind gust the aircraft tends:

- a) To climb
- b) To descend
- c) Not to change its trajectory
- d) To climb or descend, depending on the gust strength

21.- The complete information regarding the types of goods which the passengers are forbidden from transporting aboard an aircraft is listed in the:

- a) ICAO document “Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air”
- b) EASA AIR OPS documentation
- c) Aircraft’s Flight Manual
- d) ICAO Annex 18

22.- According to AIR OPS, what is the definition of an Air Operator Certificate?

- a) A certificate authorizing an operator to carry out specified commercial air transport operations
- b) A certificate automatically authorizing an operator to carry out domestic air services in any ICAO contracting State
- c) A certificate needed to carry out specified commercial international air transport operations, but not for domestic commercial flights
- d) A certificate the crew will present to immigration officers, stating that all passengers on board fulfil the visa requirements needed

23.- Is refueling permissible when passengers are on board, embarking or disembarking?

- a) It is permissible
- b) It is permissible when relevant precautions are taken except when using AVGAS or wide-cut fuels
- c) It is not permissible except when using wide cut fuels or AVGAS
- d) It is permissible only as long as the passengers remain on board



EXAMEN FINAL
MATERIA : PROCEDIMIENTOS OPERACIONALES

24.- "RNP type" is defined as a containment value expressed as a distance in ____ from the intended position within which flights would be for at least ____ of the total flying time

- a) KM, 90%
- b) Km, 95%
- c) NM, 90%
- d) NM, 95%

25.- Who is responsible for assuring that the air transportation of an item of dangerous goods is not prohibited?

- a) The shipper when completing the shipper's declaration for dangerous goods
- b) The captain, always using the list of prohibited aircraft items
- c) The operator
- d) It is not specified

26.- The attitudes to be adopted by the passengers, sitting in the travelling direction, in case of an emergency landing are:

- 1) Legs together and feet flat on the floor
- 2) Head resting against the back of the front seat
- 3) Forearms on the armrests
- 4) Seat belt very tightly fastened
- 5) Head resting on the forearm

The combination regrouping all the correct statements is:

- a) 2, 3, 4
- b) 2, 4, 5
- c) 1, 4, 5
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4

27.- A piece of equipment on tour public transport helicopter fails while taxiing to the holding point. The reference document you shall use in the first place to decide on the procedure to follow is:

- a) The Operations Manual under the heading "Abnormal and Emergency Procedures"
- b) The Operations Manual under the heading "MEL"
- c) The EASA AIR OPS
- d) The MMEL

28.- The regulations for transportation of dangerous goods are contained in:

- a) ICAO Annex 8
- b) ICAO Annex 18
- c) The Washington Convention
- d) ICAO Annex 17



EXAMEN FINAL
MATERIA : PROCEDIMIENTOS OPERACIONALES

29.- In the event of an engine failure in a single engine helicopter in the cruise, the recommended sequence of immediate actions is:

- a) Correct yaw with pedals, lower collective, transmit mayday, select landing site, use cyclic and collective to position for landing
- b) Lower collective, counteract yaw with pedals, select attitude for appropriate airspeed with cyclic, select landing site, transmit mayday, position helicopter for an into-wind landing
- c) Flare with cyclic, counteract yaw with pedals, establish descent with collective, select landing site, adjust collective for range, land into wind, transmit mayday
- d) Select airspeed, lower collective, adjust yaw pedals, transmit mayday, autorotate to open ground, adjust speed for landing

30.- After anti-icing has been completed, a pre-departure inspection reveals presence of frost, ice or snow. The correct action is to:

- a) Switch on all the aircraft anti-icing and de-icing systems and leave on until clear of icing conditions when airborne
- b) Complete departure as soon as possible to reduce the possibility of further contamination
- c) Carry out a new de-icing/anti-icing procedure
- d) Complete departure provided that the recommended anti-icing holdover (protection) time for the prevailing conditions and type of fluid used has not been exceeded