
TEMA: 0297 FLT/DSP - (CHAP. 04) PERFORMANCE

COD PREG: PREG20085282
PREGUNTA: Figure 27/28
What are the approach speed and ground roll when landing under Operating Conditions B-36?
RPTA: A

OPCION A: 113 knots and 950 feet.

OPCION B: 113 knots and 1,950 feet.

OPCION C: 112 knots and 900 feet.

PREG20085389 Figure 68,69
What are the recommended IAS and EPR settings for holding under Operating Conditions O-5? C

OPCION A: 219 knots and 1.28 EPR.

OPCION B: 214 knots and 1.26 EPR.

OPCION C: 218 knots and 1.27 EPR.

PREG20085280 Figure 26
What are the time and distance to descend from 23,000 feet to 600 feet with an average 15-knot headwind? C

OPCION A: 14.2 minutes, 50 NAM.

OPCION B: 14.6 minutes, 56 NAM.

OPCION C: 14.9 minutes, 59 NAM.

PREG20085279 Figure 26
What are the distance and fuel consumption to descend from 13,500 feet to 1,500 feet? B

OPCION A: 30 NAM, 87 pounds.

OPCION B: 29 NAM, 80 pounds.

OPCION C: 38 NAM, 100 pounds.

PREG20085278 Figure 26
What are the time and distance to descend from 16,500 feet to 3,500 feet? C

OPCION A: 9.3 minutes, 37 NAM.

OPCION B: 9.1 minutes, 35 NAM.

OPCION C: 8.7 minutes, 33 NAM.

PREG20085277 Figure 26
What are the distance and fuel consumption to descend from 22,000 feet to 4,500 feet? B

OPCION A: 44 NAM, 117 pounds.

OPCION B: 48 NAM, 112 pounds.

OPCION C: 56 NAM, 125 pounds.

PREG20085276	Figure 26 What are the time and distance to descend from 18,000 feet to 2,500 feet?	A
OPCION A:	10.3 minutes, 39 NM.	
OPCION B:	9.8 minutes, 33 NM.	
OPCION C:	10.0 minutes, 36 NM.	

PREG20085275	Figures 21 to 25 What is the fuel consumption during the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-35?	C
OPCION A:	900 pounds.	
OPCION B:	1,030 pounds.	
OPCION C:	954 pounds.	

PREG20085274	Figures 21 to 25 What is the fuel consumption during the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-34?	B
OPCION A:	668 pounds.	
OPCION B:	718 pounds.	
OPCION C:	737 pounds.	

PREG20085273	Fig. 21 to 25 What is the fuel consumption during the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-33?	B
OPCION A:	1,165 pounds.	
OPCION B:	1,373 pounds.	
OPCION C:	976 pounds.	

PREG20085272	What is the fuel consumption during the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-32?	C
OPCION A:	1,028 pounds.	
OPCION B:	896 pounds.	
OPCION C:	977 pounds.	

PREG20085271	Figures 21 to 25 What is the fuel consumption during the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-31?	A
OPCION A:	812 pounds.	
OPCION B:	749 pounds.	
OPCION C:	870 pounds.	

PREG20085270	Figures 21 to 25 What is the en route time of the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-35?	C
OPCION A:	1 hour 6 minutes.	

OPCION B: 1 hour 8 minutes.
OPCION C: 1 hour 10 minutes.

PREG20085269 Figures 21 to 25 A
What is the en route time of the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-34?

OPCION A: 1 hour 6 minutes.
OPCION B: 1 hour 3 minutes.
OPCION C: 1 hour 11 minutes.

PREG20085268 Figures 21 to 25 C
What is the en route time of the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-33?

OPCION A: 1 hour 50 minutes.
OPCION B: 1 hour 36 minutes.
OPCION C: 1 hour 46 minutes.

PREG20085267 Figures 21 to 25 A
What is the en route time of the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-32?

OPCION A: 1 hour 13 minutes.
OPCION B: 1 hour 15 minutes.
OPCION C: 1 hour 20 minutes.

PREG20085266 Figures 21 to 25 B
What is the en route time of the cruise leg for Operating Conditions BE-31?

OPCION A: 1 hour 11 minutes.
OPCION B: 1 hour 17 minutes.
OPCION C: 1 hour 19 minutes.

PREG20085283 Figure 27/28 B
What is the remaining runway length when stopped after landing over a 50-foot obstacle for Operating Conditions B-37?

OPCION A: 2,500 feet.
OPCION B: 2,000 feet.
OPCION C: 2,600 feet.

PREG20085265 Figures 19 and 20 C
At what altitude is the service ceiling with one engine inoperative for Operating Conditions BE-30?

OPCION A: 9,600 feet.
OPCION B: 13,200 feet.
OPCION C: 2,100 feet above the MEA.

PREG20085284 Figure 27 and 28 A
What are the approach speed and ground roll when landing under
Operating Conditions B-37?

OPCION A: 108 knots and 1,400 feet.
OPCION B: 109 knots and 900 feet.
OPCION C: 107 knots and 1,350 feet.

PREG20085286 Figures 27 and 28 C
What is the total runway used when touchdown is at the 1,000 foot
marker for Operating Conditions B-38?

OPCION A: 2,000 feet.
OPCION B: 1,700 feet.
OPCION C: 1,800 feet.

PREG20085307 Figure 43 A
What is the single-engine landing distance over a 50-foot obstacle?

Gross weight 15,000 lb
Pressure altitude 8,000 ft
Temperature (OAT) +20°C

OPCION A: 1,900 feet.
OPCION B: 1,800 feet.
OPCION C: 2,000 feet.

PREG20085366 Figures 61 and 62 C
What is the trip fuel for Operating Conditions X-2?

OPCION A: 33,000 pounds.
OPCION B: 28,000 pounds.
OPCION C: 35,000 pounds.

PREG20085365 Figures 61 and 62 B
What is the trip fuel for Operating Conditions X-1?

OPCION A: 25,000 pounds.
OPCION B: 26,000 pounds.
OPCION C: 24,000 pounds.

PREG20085364 Figures 61 and 62 A
What is the trip time for Operating Conditions X-5?

OPCION A: 2 hours 55 minutes.
OPCION B: 3 hours 10 minutes.
OPCION C: 2 hours 50 minutes.

PREG20085363 Figures 61 and 62 B
What is the trip time for Operating Conditions X-4?

OPCION A: 6 hours 50 minutes.

OPCION B: 5 hours 45 minutes.

OPCION C: 5 hours 30 minutes.

PREG20085362 Figures 61 and 62 C
What is the trip time for Operating Conditions X-3?

OPCION A: 4 hours 15 minutes.

OPCION B: 3 hours 40 minutes.

OPCION C: 4 hours.

PREG20085361 Figures 61 and 62 B
What is the trip time for Operating Conditions X-2?

OPCION A: 5 hours 5 minutes.

OPCION B: 6 hours 15 minutes.

OPCION C: 5 hours 55 minutes.

PREG20085360 Figures 61 and 62 C
What is the trip time for Operating Conditions X-1?

OPCION A: 4 hours 5 minutes.

OPCION B: 4 hours 15 minutes.

OPCION C: 4 hours.

PREG20085359 Figures 59 and 60 B
What is the maximum climb EPR for Operating Conditions T-5?

OPCION A: 2.00.

OPCION B: 2.04.

OPCION C: 1.96.

PREG20085358 Figures 59 and 60 C
What is the maximum climb EPR for Operating Conditions T-4?

OPCION A: 2.20.

OPCION B: 2.07.

OPCION C: 2.06.

PREG20085401 Figures 71,72 C
What is the approximate level-off pressure altitude after drift-down under Operating Conditions D-3?

OPCION A: 22,200 feet.

OPCION B: 19,800 feet.

OPCION C: 21,600 feet.

PREG20085400 Figures 71,72 B
What is the approximate level-off pressure altitude after drift-down under Operating Conditions D-2?

OPCION A: 14,700 feet.

OPCION B: 17,500 feet.

OPCION C: 18,300 feet.

PREG20085399 Figure 71,72 A
What is the approximate level-off pressure altitude after drift-down under Operating Conditions D-1?

OPCION A: 19,400 feet.

OPCION B: 18,000 feet.

OPCION C: 20,200 feet.

PREG20085398 Figure 70 A
How many minutes of dump time is required to reduce fuel load to 16,000 pounds?

Initial weight 175,500 lb

Zero fuel weight 138,000 lb

OPCION A: 9 minutes.

OPCION B: 10 minutes.

OPCION C: 8 minutes.

PREG20085397 Figure 70 C
How many minutes of dump time is required to reach a weight of 151,500 pounds?

Initial weight 181,500 lb

Zero fuel weight 126,000 lb

OPCION A: 15 minutes.

OPCION B: 14 minutes.

OPCION C: 13 minutes.

PREG20085396 Figure 70 C
How many minutes of dump time is required to reduce fuel load to 25,000 pounds?

Initial weight 179,500 lb

Zero fuel weight 136,500 lb

OPCION A: 10 minutes.

OPCION B: 9 minutes.

OPCION C: 8 minutes.

PREG20085394 Figures 68,69 C
What is the approximate fuel consumed when holding under Operating Conditions O-5?

OPCION A: 2,950 pounds.

OPCION B: 2,870 pounds.

OPCION C: 2,400 pounds.

PREG20085393	Figures 68,69 What is the approximate fuel consumed when holding under Operating Conditions O-4?	C
OPCION A:	2,870 pounds.	
OPCION B:	2,230 pounds.	
OPCION C:	1,440 pounds.	

PREG20085392	Figures 68,69 What is the approximate fuel consumed when holding under Operating Conditions O-3?	A
OPCION A:	2,940 pounds.	
OPCION B:	2,520 pounds.	
OPCION C:	3,250 pounds.	

PREG20085410	Figures 73,74,75 What is the reference speed for Operating Conditions L-2?	B
OPCION A:	140 knots.	
OPCION B:	145 knots.	
OPCION C:	148 knots.	

PREG20085432	Figures 84,85 What is the approximate fuel consumed when holding under Operating Conditions H-4?	A
OPCION A:	3,190 pounds.	
OPCION B:	3,050 pounds.	
OPCION C:	2,550 pounds.	

PREG20085411	Figures 73,74,75 What is Vref +20 for Operating Conditions L-3?	B
OPCION A:	151 knots.	
OPCION B:	169 knots.	
OPCION C:	149 knots.	

PREG20085473	What is the best method of speed reduction if hydroplaning is experienced on landing?	C
OPCION A:	Apply full main wheel braking only.	
OPCION B:	Apply nosewheel and main wheel braking alternately and abruptly.	
OPCION C:	Apply aerodynamic braking to the fullest advantage.	

PREG20085430	Figures 84,85 What is the approximate fuel consumed when holding under Operating Conditions H-2?	A
OPCION A:	5,100 pounds.	
OPCION B:	3,400 pounds.	
OPCION C:	5,250 pounds.	

PREG20085429	Figures 84,85 What is the approximate fuel consumed when holding under Operating Conditions H-1?	C
OPCION A:	3,500 pounds.	
OPCION B:	4,680 pounds.	
OPCION C:	2,630 pounds.	

PREG20085428	Figures 84,85 What are the recommended IAS and EPR settings for holding under Operating Conditions H-5?	C
OPCION A:	245 knots andn 1.65 EPR.	
OPCION B:	237 knots andn 1.61 EPR.	
OPCION C:	249 knots andn 1.67 EPR.	

PREG20085427	Figures 84,85 What are the recommended IAS and EPR settings for holding under Operating Conditions H-4?	B
OPCION A:	219 knots and 1.44 EPR.	
OPCION B:	216 knots and 1.42 EPR.	
OPCION C:	220 knots and 1.63 EPR.	

PREG20085426	What are the recommended IAS and EPR settings for holding under Operating Conditions H-3?	B
OPCION A:	226 knots and 1.30 EPR.	
OPCION B:	230 knots and 1.31 EPR.	
OPCION C:	234 knots and 1.32 EPR.	

PREG20085425	Figures 84,85 What are the recommended IAS and EPR settings for holding under Operating Conditions H-2?	C
OPCION A:	257 knots and 1.60 EPR.	
OPCION B:	258 knots and 1.66 EPR.	
OPCION C:	253 knots and 1.57 EPR.	

PREG20085424	Figures 84,85 What are the recommended IAS and EPR settings for holding under Operating Conditions H-1?	A
OPCION A:	264 knots and 1.80 EPR.	
OPCION B:	259 knots and 1.73 EPR.	
OPCION C:	261 knots and 1.81 EPR.	

PREG20085423	figures 81, 82, and 83 What are rotation and V2 bug speeds for Operating Conditions G-5?	B
OPCION A:	120 and 134 knots.	

OPCION B: 119 and 135 knots.

OPCION C: 135 and 135 knots.

PREG20085422 Figures 81, 82, and 83 C
What are V1 and V2 speeds for Operating Conditions G-4?

OPCION A: 133 and 145 knots.

OPCION B: 127 and 141 knots.

OPCION C: 132 and 146 knots.

PREG20085303 Figure 42 A
What is the airspeed limit (Vne)?

Gross weight 14,000 lb
Pressure altitude 8,000 ft
Temperature (OAT) -15°C

OPCION A: 121 KIAS.

OPCION B: 123 KIAS.

OPCION C: 113 KIAS.

PREG20085302 Figure 42 A
What is the airspeed limit (Vne)?

Gross weight 15,000 lb
Pressure altitude 6,000 ft
Temperature (OAT) 0°C

OPCION A: 135 KIAS.

OPCION B: 127 KIAS.

OPCION C: 143 KIAS.

PREG20085301 Figure 42 B
What is the airspeed limit (Vne)?

Gross weight 17,500 lb
Pressure altitude 4,000 ft
Temperature (OAT) +10°C

OPCION A: 114 KIAS.

OPCION B: 120 KIAS.

OPCION C: 130 KIAS.

PREG20085300 Figure 42 A
Given the following, what is the airspeed limit (Vne)?

Gross weight 16,500 lb
Pressure altitude 5,000 ft
Temperature (OAT) -15°C

OPCION A: 128 KIAS.

OPCION B: 133 KIAS.

OPCION C: 126 KIAS.

PREG20085299 Figure 41 A
Given the following, what is the single-engine climb or descent performance?

Pressure altitude 1,500 ft
Temperature (OAT) +45°C

OPCION A: 100 ft/min descent.

OPCION B: 360 ft/min climb.

OPCION C: 200 ft/min descent.

PREG20085298 Figure 41 C
Given the following, what is the single-engine climb or descent performance?

Pressure altitude 9,500 ft
Temperature (OAT) -10°C

OPCION A: 600 ft/min descent.

OPCION B: 840 ft/min descent.

OPCION C: 280 ft/min descent.

PREG20085297 Figure 41 B
Given the following, what is the single-engine climb or descent performance?

Pressure altitude 4,700 ft
Temperature (OAT) +20°C

OPCION A: 420 ft/min climb.

OPCION B: 60 ft/min climb.

OPCION C: 60 ft/min descent.

PREG20085421 Figures 81, 82, and 83 A
What are V1, Vr and V2 speeds for Operating Conditions G-3?

OPCION A: 134, 134, and 145 knots.

OPCION B: 134, 139, and 145 knots.

OPCION C: 132, 132, and 145 knots.

PREG20085420 Figures 81, 82, and 83 C
What is the rotation speed for Operating Conditions G-2?

OPCION A: 150 knots.

OPCION B: 154 knots.

OPCION C: 155 knots.

PREG20085419 Figures 81, 82, and 83 B
What is the takeoff safety speed for Operating Conditions G-1?

- OPCION A:** 122 knots.
OPCION B: 137 knots.
OPCION C: 133 knots.

PREG20085418 Figures 81, 82, and 83 C
What is the maximum takeoff EPR for Operating Conditions G-5?

- OPCION A:** Engines 1 and 3, 2.27; engine 2, 2.18.
OPCION B: Engines 1 and 3, 2.16; engine 2, 2.14.
OPCION C: Engines 1 and 3, 2.23; engine 2, 2.22.

PREG20085417 Figures 81, 82, and 83 A
What is the maximum takeoff EPR for Operating Conditions G-4?

- OPCION A:** Engines 1 and 3, 2.23; engine 2, 2.21.
OPCION B: Engines 1 and 3, 2.26; engine 2, 2.25.
OPCION C: Engines 1 and 3, 2.24; engine 2, 2.24.

PREG20085416 Figures 81, 82, and 83 B
What is the maximum takeoff EPR for Operating Conditions G-3?

- OPCION A:** Engines 1 and 3, 2.08; engine 2, 2.05.
OPCION B: Engines 1 and 3, 2.14; engine 2, 2.10.
OPCION C: Engines 1 and 3, 2.18; engine 2, 2.07.

PREG20085415 Figures 81, 82, and 83 C
What is the maximum takeoff EPR for Operating Conditions G-2?

- OPCION A:** Engines 1 and 3, 2.15; engine 2, 2.16.
OPCION B: Engines 1 and 3, 2.18; engine 2, 2.13.
OPCION C: Engines 1 and 3, 2.14; engine 2, 2.11.

PREG20085414 Figures 81, 82, and 83 A
What is the maximum takeoff EPR for Operating Conditions G-1?

- OPCION A:** Engines 1 and 3, 2.22; engine 2, 2.16.
OPCION B: Engines 1 and 3, 2.22; engine 2, 2.21.
OPCION C: Engines 1 and 3, 2.15; engine 2, 2.09.

PREG20085412 Figures 73,74,75 C
What is Vref +10 for Operating Conditions L-4?

- OPCION A:** 152 knots.
OPCION B: 138 knots.
OPCION C: 148 knots.

PREG20085234 At what speed, with reference to L/Dmax, does maximum rate-of-climb A
for a jet airplane occur?

- OPCION A:** A speed greater than that for L/Dmax.
OPCION B: A speed equal to that for L/Dmax.

OPCION C: A speed less than that for L/Dmax.

PREG20085233 What should a pilot do to maintain "best range" airplane performance when a tailwind is encountered? C

OPCION A: Increase speed.

OPCION B: Maintain speed.

OPCION C: Decrease speed.

PREG20085232 What performance is characteristic of flight at maximum L/D in a propeller-driven airplane? A

OPCION A: Maximum range and distance glide.

OPCION B: Best angle of climb.

OPCION C: Maximum endurance.

PREG20085231 Which maximum range factor decreases as weight decreases? C

OPCION A: Angle of attack.

OPCION B: Altitude.

OPCION C: Airspeed.

PREG20085230 What effect does landing at high elevation airports have on groundspeed with comparable conditions relative to temperature, wind, and airplane weight? A

OPCION A: Higher than at low elevation.

OPCION B: Lower than at low elevation.

OPCION C: The same as at low elevation.

PREG20085229 Under what condition is Vmc the highest? B

OPCION A: Gross weight is at the maximum allowable value.

OPCION B: CG is at the most rearward allowable position.

OPCION C: CG is at the most forward allowable position.

PREG20085228 What is the resulting performance loss when one engine on a twin-engine fails? B

OPCION A: Reduction of cruise airspeed by 50 percent.

OPCION B: Reduction of climb by 50 percent or more.

OPCION C: Reduction of all performance by 50 percent.

PREG20085227 If an engine failure occurs at an altitude above single-engine ceiling, what airspeed should be maintained? B

OPCION A: Vmc.

OPCION B: Vyse.

OPCION C: Vxse.

PREG20085226 How can turbulent air cause an increase in stalling speed of an airfoil? A

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- OPCION A:** An abrupt change in relative wind.
OPCION B: A decrease in angle of attack.
OPCION C: Sudden decrease in load factor.
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PREG20085225 For which of these aircraft is the "clearway" for a particular runway considered in computing takeoff weight limitations? **B**

- OPCION A:** Those passenger-carrying transport aircraft certificated between August 26, 1957 and August 30, 1959.
OPCION B: Turbine-engine-powered transport airplanes certificated after September 30, 1958.
OPCION C: U.S. certified air carrier airplanes certificated after August 29, 1959.
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PREG20085224 What effective runway length is required for a turbojet-powered airplane at the destination airport if the runways are forecast to be wet or slippery at the ETA? **B**

- OPCION A:** 70 percent of the actual runway available, from a height of 50 feet over the threshold.
OPCION B: 115 percent of the runway length required for a dry runway.
OPCION C: 115 percent of the runway length required for a wet runway.
-

PREG20085241 Figure 13
Given the following conditions, what is the takeoff distance over a 50-foot obstacle? **C**

Pressure altitude Sea Level
Tempertaure (OAT) +12°C
Weight 16,000 lb
Wind component 16 kts HW
Ice vanes Extended

- OPCION A:** 1,750 feet.
OPCION B: 2,800 feet.
OPCION C: 2,550 feet.
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PREG20085263 Figures 19 and 20
At what altitude is the service ceiling with one engine inoperative for Operating Conditions BE-28? **C**

- OPCION A:** 1,500 feet above the MEA.
OPCION B: 10,400 feet.
OPCION C: 11,800 feet.
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PREG20085242 Figure 13 A
Given the following conditions, what is the takeoff ground roll and V1 speed?

Pressure altitude 4,000 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) 0°C
Weight 15,500 lb
Wind component 16 kts TW
Ice vanes Extended

OPCION A: 2,900 feet, 106 knots.

OPCION B: 4,250 feet, 102 knots.

OPCION C: 2,700 feet, 107 knots.

PREG20085244 Figure 13 A
Given the following conditions, what is the takeoff ground roll and V1 speed?

Pressure altitude 3,000 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) -10°C
Weight 15,000 lb
Wind component 8 kts TW
Ice vanes Extended

OPCION A: 2,200 feet, 105 knots.

OPCION B: 2,000 feet, 113 knots.

OPCION C: 1,900 feet, 103 knots.

PREG20085261 Figures 19 and 20 A
At what altitude is the service ceiling with one engine inoperative for Operating Conditions BE-26?

OPCION A: 13,000 feet.

OPCION B: 14,200 feet.

OPCION C: 13,600 feet.

PREG20085260 Figures 15 and 18 C
What are the time, fuel, and distance from the start of climb to cruise altitude for Operating Conditions BE-25?

OPCION A: 11.5 minutes; 170 pounds; 31 NM.

OPCION B: 8.0 minutes; 270 pounds; 28 NM.

OPCION C: 12.5 minutes; 195 pounds; 38 NM.

PREG20085259 Figures 15 and 18 C
What are the time, fuel, and distance from the start of climb to cruise altitude for Operating Conditions BE-24?

OPCION A: 12.0 minutes; 220 pounds; 45 NM.

OPCION B: 9.0 minutes; 185 pounds; 38 NM.

OPCION C: 10.0 minutes; 170 pounds; 30 NM.

PREG20085258 Figures 15 and 18 B
What are the time, fuel, and distance from the start of climb to cruise altitude for Operating Conditions BE-23?

OPCION A: 13.0 minutes; 180 pounds; 35 NM.
OPCION B: 14.0 minutes; 210 pounds; 40 NM.
OPCION C: 15.0 minutes; 240 pounds; 46 NM.

PREG20085257 Figures 15 and 18 B
What are the time, fuel, and distance from the start of climb to cruise altitude for Operating Conditions BE-22?

OPCION A: 12.0 minutes; 220 pounds; 40 NM.
OPCION B: 11.0 minutes; 185 pounds; 37 NM.
OPCION C: 10.5 minutes; 175 pounds; 32 NM.

PREG20085256 Figures 15 and 18 B
What are the time, fuel, and distance from the start of climb to cruise altitude for Operating Conditions BE-21?

OPCION A: 10.0 minutes; 290 pounds; 35 NM.
OPCION B: 10.0 minutes; 165 pounds; 30 NM.
OPCION C: 11.5 minutes; 165 pounds; 30 NM.

PREG20085255 Figures 15,16,17 C
What is the single-engine climb gradient after takeoff in climb configuration for Operating Conditions BE-25?

OPCION A: 385 ft/min.
OPCION B: 780 ft/min.
OPCION C: 665 ft/min.

PREG20085254 Figures 15,16,17 A
What is the two-engine rate of climb after takeoff in climb configuration for Operating Conditions BE-24?

OPCION A: 2,100 ft/min.
OPCION B: 2,400 ft/min.
OPCION C: 1,500 ft/min.

PREG20085253 Figures 15,16,17 B
What is the two-engine rate of climb after takeoff in climb configuration for Operating Conditions BE-23?

OPCION A: 1,500 ft/min.
OPCION B: 2,600 ft/min.
OPCION C: 2,490 ft/min.

PREG20085474 Compared to dynamic hydroplaning, at what speed does viscous hydroplaning occur when landing on a smooth, wet runway? B

- OPCION A:** At approximately 2.0 times the speed that dynamic hydroplanning occurs.
- OPCION B:** At a lower speed than dynamic hydroplanning.
- OPCION C:** At the same speed as dynamic hydroplanning.

- PREG20085494 Which performance factor decreases as airplane gross weight increases, for a given runway? A
- OPCION A:** Critical engine failure speed.
- OPCION B:** Rotation speed.
- OPCION C:** Accelerate-stop distance.

- PREG20085476 Which place in the turbojet engine is subjected to the highest temperature? C
- OPCION A:** Compressor discharge.
- OPCION B:** Fuel spray nozzles.
- OPCION C:** Turbine inlet.

- PREG20085535 Figures 119 to 122 A
What is the specific range in nautical miles per 1,000 pounds of fuel from level-off to start of descent using .78 Mach?
- OPCION A:** 48.8 NAM/1000.
- OPCION B:** 52.5 NAM/1000.
- OPCION C:** 55.9 NAM/1000.

- PREG20085534 Figures 119 to 122 B
What is the total fuel required for the flight from BUF to ORD using .78 Mach?
- OPCION A:** 19,033 pounds.
- OPCION B:** 21,739 pounds.
- OPCION C:** 22,189 pounds.

- PREG20085533 Figures 119 to 122 C
What is the ETE from BUF to ORD using .78 Mach?
- OPCION A:** 1 hour 09 minutes.
- OPCION B:** 1 hour 07 minutes.
- OPCION C:** 1 hour 05 minutes.

- PREG20085532 Figures 115, 116, 117, 118, and 118C B
What is the total fuel required at .82 Mach?
- OPCION A:** 22,420 pounds.
- OPCION B:** 22,284 pounds.
- OPCION C:** 22,700 pounds.

PREG20085531 Figures 107, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 118C B

What is the ETE at .82 Mach?

OPCION A: 1 hour 05 minutes.

OPCION B: 1 hour 07 minutes.

OPCION C: 1 hour 03 minutes.

PREG20085530 Figures 115, 116, 117, 118, and 118C C

What approximate indicated Mach should be maintained to arrive over the BZA VORTAC 6 minutes after passing IPL VORTAC?

OPCION A: .73 Mach.

OPCION B: .74 Mach.

OPCION C: .715 Mach.

PREG20085529 Figures 115, 116, 117, 118, and 118C B

What is the total fuel required at .80 Mach?

OPCION A: 22,836 pounds.

OPCION B: 22,420 pounds.

OPCION C: 22,256 pounds.

PREG20085528 Figures 115, 116, 117, 118, and 118C C

What is the ETE at .80 Mach?

OPCION A: 1 hour 02 minutes.

OPCION B: 1 hour 04 minutes.

OPCION C: 1 hour 07 minutes.

PREG20085527 Figures 115, 116, 117, 118, and 118C B

What is the specific range in nautical miles per 1,000 pounds of fuel from level-off to the ARLIN Intersection using .78 Mach?

OPCION A: 46.1 NAM/1,000 pounds.

OPCION B: 48.2 NAM/1,000 pounds.

OPCION C: 50.0 NAM/1,000 pounds.

PREG20085526 Figures 115, 116, 117, 118, and 118C B

What is the total fuel required at .78 Mach?

OPCION A: 22,140 pounds.

OPCION B: 22,556 pounds.

OPCION C: 22,972 pounds.

PREG20085525	Figures 107, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 118C	A
	What is the ETE at .78 Mach?	
OPCION A:	1 hour 08 minutes.	
OPCION B:	1 hour 02 minutes.	
OPCION C:	1 hour 05 minutes.	

PREG20085524	Figures 103 to 106	B
	Determine the ETE for the flight from Tucson Int'l to Los Angeles Int'l.	
OPCION A:	2 hours 10 minutes.	
OPCION B:	2 hours 15 minutes.	
OPCION C:	2 hours 19 minutes.	

PREG20085523	Figures 103 to 106	B
	Estimate the total fuel required to be on the aircraft, prior to taxi at Tucson Int'l.	
OPCION A:	2,223 pounds.	
OPCION B:	2,327 pounds.	
OPCION C:	2,447 pounds.	

PREG20085522	Figures 98,100,102	A
	Determine the TAS required to arrive at CUGAR, 29 minutes after level-off?	
OPCION A:	285 knots.	
OPCION B:	290 knots.	
OPCION C:	295 knots.	

PREG20085521	Figures 98,100,102	A
	Determine the TAS required to arrive at CUGAR, 31 minutes after level-off?	
OPCION A:	269 knots.	
OPCION B:	264 knots.	
OPCION C:	258 knots.	

PREG20085520	Figures 98-100-102	B
	What is the total fuel required from DFW Int'l to IAH?	
OPCION A:	1,555 pounds.	
OPCION B:	1,863 pounds.	
OPCION C:	1,941 pounds.	

PREG20085519	Figures 98,100,102	B
	What is the ETE from DFW Int'l to IAH?	
OPCION A:	1 hour 2 minutes.	
OPCION B:	1 hour 4 minutes.	
OPCION C:	1 hour 6 minutes.	

PREG20085536	Figures 119 to 122 What is the ETE from BUF to ORD using .80 Mach?	B
OPCION A:	1 hour 01 minutes.	
OPCION B:	1 hour 04 minutes.	
OPCION C:	1 hour 08 minutes.	

PREG20085518	Figures 94,95,96 What TAS should be maintained to arrive over CRL VORTAC 42 minutes after level-off?	C
OPCION A:	166 knots.	
OPCION B:	168 knots.	
OPCION C:	171 knots.	

PREG20085537	Figures 119 to 122 What is the total fuel required for the flight from BUF to ORD using .80 Mach?	C
OPCION A:	19,388 pounds.	
OPCION B:	22,094 pounds.	
OPCION C:	21,644 pounds.	

PREG20085539	Figures 158, 159, 160, 160A, and 161 The required amount of fuel (in pounds) to be on N711JB, prior to taxi, is	B
OPCION A:	5,993 pounds.	
OPCION B:	6,408 pounds.	
OPCION C:	6,641 pounds.	

PREG20085556	Figures 214, 216, 216A, 217, and 218. The estimated fuel usage between BDL and PHL for TNA 90 is	C
OPCION A:	10,555 pounds.	
OPCION B:	10,799 pounds.	
OPCION C:	6,130 pounds.	

PREG20085555	Figures 214, 216, 216A, 217, and 218. The total fuel required to be onboard TNA 90 before starting to taxi at BDL is	B
OPCION A:	11,979 pounds.	
OPCION B:	11,735 pounds.	
OPCION C:	11,851 pounds.	

PREG20085554	Figures 182, 214, 216, 216A, 217, and 218. The time enroute between BDL and PHL for TNA 90 is	B
OPCION A:	54 minutes.	
OPCION B:	52 minutes.	
OPCION C:	50 minutes.	

PREG20085553	Figure 214 In block 3 of the flight plan, the G following MD90/indicates the aircraft is equipped with	A
OPCION A:	GPS/GNSS that has oceanic, en route, terminal, and GPS approach capability.	
OPCION B:	Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) with /R capability.	
OPCION C:	Electronic Flight Instrument System (EFIS).	

PREG20085552	Figure 202 In block 3 of the flight plan, there is the following entry: B/B747/R. What does the suffix "/R" indicate?	A
OPCION A:	RNAV/Transponder/altitude encoding capability.	
OPCION B:	That the flight plan contains an RNAV route.	
OPCION C:	RNAV/TCAS/Transponder/altitude encoding capability.	

PREG20085551	Figure 202 In block 3 of the flight plan, there is the following entry: B/B747/R. What does the prefix "B" indicate?	B
OPCION A:	Foreign air carrier (Brazil).	
OPCION B:	TCAS and heavy.	
OPCION C:	DME and transponder but no altitude encoding capability.	

PREG20085550	Figures 185A, 202, 203, 203A, 204, 205A, and 206. The ETE on this flight plan (PTL 55 LAS-SFO), is	C
OPCION A:	1 hour 25 minutes.	
OPCION B:	1 hour 27 minutes.	
OPCION C:	1 hour 29 minutes.	

PREG20085549	Figures 185A, 202, 203, 203A, 204, 205A, and 206. For PTL 55 to be dispatched on this flight plan (LAS-SFO), how much fuel is required to be onboard at the start of taxi?	B
OPCION A:	27,800 pounds.	
OPCION B:	28,317 pounds.	
OPCION C:	29,450 pounds.	

PREG20085548	Figures 190, 191, 192, 193, 193A, 194, 195, and 195A. The required fuel that should be onboard PIL 10 at MSP is	A
OPCION A:	28,053 pounds.	
OPCION B:	29,057 pounds.	
OPCION C:	29,960 pounds.	

PREG20085357	Figures 59 and 60 What is the maximum climb EPR for Operating Conditions T-3?	C
OPCION A:	2.11.	
OPCION B:	2.02.	
OPCION C:	1.90.	

PREG20085356	Figures 59 and 60 What is the maximum climb EPR for Operating Conditions T-2?	C
OPCION A:	2.10.	
OPCION B:	1.99.	
OPCION C:	2.02.	

PREG20085355	Figures 59 and 60 What is the maximum climb EPR for Operating Conditions T-1?	A
OPCION A:	1.82.	
OPCION B:	1.96.	
OPCION C:	2.04.	

PREG20085354	Figures 56, 57, and 58 What is the aircraft weight at the top of climb for Operating Conditions V-5?	A
OPCION A:	73,000 pounds.	
OPCION B:	72,900 pounds.	
OPCION C:	72,800 pounds.	

PREG20085353	Figures 56, 57, and 58 What is the aircraft weight at the top of climb for Operating Conditions V-4?	A
OPCION A:	102,900 pounds.	
OPCION B:	102,600 pounds.	
OPCION C:	103,100 pounds.	

PREG20085352	Figures 56, 57, and 58 What is the aircraft weight at the top of climb for Operating Conditions V-3?	B
OPCION A:	82,100 pounds.	
OPCION B:	82,500 pounds.	
OPCION C:	82,200 pounds.	

PREG20085351	Figures 56, 57, and 58 How much fuel is burned during en route climb for Operating Conditions V-2?	A
OPCION A:	2,250 pounds.	
OPCION B:	2,600 pounds.	
OPCION C:	2,400 pounds.	

PREG20085350	Figures 56, 57, and 58 How much fuel is burned during en route climb for Operating Conditions V-1?	C
OPCION A:	4,100 pounds.	
OPCION B:	3,600 pounds.	
OPCION C:	4,000 pounds.	

PREG20085367	Figures 61 and 62 What is the trip fuel for Operating Conditions X-3?	B
OPCION A:	36,000 pounds.	
OPCION B:	34,500 pounds.	
OPCION C:	33,000 pounds.	

PREG20085349	Figures 56, 57, and 58 What is the ground distance covered during en route climb for Operating Conditions V-5?	C
OPCION A:	70 NM.	
OPCION B:	47 NM.	
OPCION C:	61 NM.	

PREG20085368	Figures 61 and 62 What is the trip fuel for Operating Conditions X-4?	A
OPCION A:	33,000 pounds.	
OPCION B:	31,500 pounds.	
OPCION C:	34,000 pounds.	

PREG20085370	Figures 63 and 64 What is the turbulent air penetration N1 power setting for Operating Conditions Q-1?	C
OPCION A:	82.4 percent?	
OPCION B:	84.0 percent.	
OPCION C:	84.8 percent.	

PREG20085387	Figure 68,69 What are the recommended IAS and EPR settings for holding under Operating Conditions O-3?	B
OPCION A:	217 knots and 1.50 EPR.	

OPCION B: 215 knots and 1.44 EPR.

OPCION C: 216 knots and 1.40 EPR.

PREG20085386 Figure 68,69 B
What are the recommended IAS and EPR settings for holding under
Operating Conditions O-2?

OPCION A: 210 knots and 1.57 EPR.

OPCION B: 210 knots and 1.515 EPR.

OPCION C: 210 knots and 1.45 EPR.

PREG20085385 Figure 68,69 C
What are the recommended IAS and EPR settings for holding under
Operating Conditions O-1?

OPCION A: 221 knots and 1.83 EPR.

OPCION B: 223 knots and 2.01 EPR.

OPCION C: 217 knots and 1.81 EPR.

PREG20085384 Figure 66,67 C
What is the estimated fuel consumption for Operating Conditions Z-5?

OPCION A: 6,250 pounds.

OPCION B: 5,380 pounds.

OPCION C: 7,120 pounds.

PREG20085383 Figure 66,67 C
What is the estimated fuel consumption for Operating Conditions Z-4?

OPCION A: 4,950 pounds.

OPCION B: 5,380 pounds.

OPCION C: 5,230 pounds.

PREG20085382 Figure 66,67 B
What is the estimated fuel consumption for Operating Conditions Z-3?

OPCION A: 12,300 pounds.

OPCION B: 11,300 pounds.

OPCION C: 13,900 pounds.

PREG20085381 Figure 66,67 A
What is the estimated fuel consumption for Operating Conditions Z-2?

OPCION A: 10,270 pounds.

OPCION B: 9,660 pounds.

OPCION C: 10,165 pounds.

PREG20085380 Figure 66,67 A
What is the estimated fuel consumption for Operating Conditions Z-1?

OPCION A: 5,230 pounds.

OPCION B: 5,970 pounds.

OPCION C: 5,550 pounds.

PREG20085379 Figure 66,67 A
What is the trip time corrected for wind under Operating Conditions
Z-5?

OPCION A: 1 hour 11 minutes.

OPCION B: 56 minutes.

OPCION C: 62 minutes.

PREG20085378 Figure 66, 67 B
What is the trip time corrected for wind under Operating Conditions
Z-4?

OPCION A: 48.3 minutes.

OPCION B: 50.7 minutes.

OPCION C: 51.3 minutes.

PREG20085377 Figure 66,67 B
What is the trip time corrected for wind under Operating Conditions
Z-3?

OPCION A: 2 hours 9 minutes.

OPCION B: 1 hour 59 minutes.

OPCION C: 1 hour 52 minutes.

PREG20085376 Figures 66,67 C
What is the trip time corrected for wind under Operating Conditions
Z-2?

OPCION A: 1 hour 35 minutes.

OPCION B: 1 hour 52 minutes.

OPCION C: 1 hour 46 minutes.

PREG20085375 Figures 66,67 B
What is the trip time corrected for wind under Operating Conditions
Z-1?

OPCION A: 58.1 minutes.

OPCION B: 51.9 minutes.

OPCION C: 54.7 minutes.

PREG20085374 Figures 63 and 64 A
What is the turbulent air penetration N1 power setting for Operating
Conditions Q-5?

OPCION A: 70.9 percent.

OPCION B: 72.9 percent.

OPCION C: 71.6 percent.

PREG20085306 Figure 43 B
What is the single-engine landing distance over a 50-foot obstacle?

Gross weight 16,500 lb
Pressure altitude 5,500 ft
Temperature (OAT) -10°C

- OPCION A:** 1,700 feet.
OPCION B: 1,550 feet.
OPCION C: 1,600 feet.
-

PREG20085372 Figures 63 and 64 C
What is the turbulent air penetration N1 power setting for Operating Conditions Q-3?

- OPCION A:** 77.8 percent.
OPCION B: 82.6 percent.
OPCION C: 84.2 percent.
-

PREG20085371 Figures 63 and 64 B
What is the turbulent air penetration N1 power setting for Operating Conditions Q-2?

- OPCION A:** 78.2 percent.
OPCION B: 75.2 percent.
OPCION C: 76.7 percent.
-

PREG20085369 Figures 61 and 62 C
What is the trip fuel for Operating Conditions X-5?

- OPCION A:** 15,000 pounds.
OPCION B: 20,000 pounds.
OPCION C: 19,000 pounds.
-

PREG20085348 Figures 56, 57, and 58 A
What is the ground distance covered during en route climb for Operating Conditions V-4?

- OPCION A:** 63 NM.
OPCION B: 53 NM.
OPCION C: 65 NM.
-

PREG20085373 Figures 63 and 64 A
What is the turbulent air penetration N1 power setting for Operating Conditions Q-4?

- OPCION A:** 76.8 percent.
OPCION B: 75.4 percent.
OPCION C: 74.0 percent.
-

PREG20085346 Figures 56, 57, and 58 C
What is the ground distance covered during en route climb for
Operating Conditions V-2?

OPCION A: 84 NM.
OPCION B: 65 NM.
OPCION C: 69 NM.

PREG20085324 Figures 48, 49, and 50 A
What is the aircraft weight at the top of climb for Operating Conditions
W-5?

OPCION A: 89,900 pounds.
OPCION B: 90,000 pounds.
OPCION C: 90,100 pounds.

PREG20085323 Figures 48, 49, and 50 B
What is the aircraft weight at the top of climb for Operating Conditions
W-4?

OPCION A: 86,150 pounds.
OPCION B: 86,260 pounds.
OPCION C: 86,450 pounds.

PREG20085322 Figures 48, 49, and 50 B
What is the aircraft weight at the top of climb for Operating Conditions
W-3?

OPCION A: 75,750 pounds.
OPCION B: 75,900 pounds.
OPCION C: 76,100 pounds.

PREG20085547 Figures 190, 191, 192, 193, 193A, 194, 195, and 195A. A
The estimated time en route from MSP to DEN for PIL 10 is

OPCION A: 1 hour 54 minutes.
OPCION B: 1 hour 57 minutes.
OPCION C: 2 hours 00 minutes.

PREG20085546 Figures 179 to 183 A
What "TAS" would EAB 90 need to maintain from SWL to SIE in an
attempt to cut 3 minutes off of the flight plan (SWL-SIE) ETE?

OPCION A: 276.
OPCION B: 280.
OPCION C: 284.

PREG20085545 Figures 179, 180, 181, 182, and 183. B
The required fuel from Newport News/Williamsburg Int'l to
Philadelphia Int'l for EAB 90 is

-
- OPCION A:** 1,860 pounds.
OPCION B: 1,908 pounds.
OPCION C: 2,003 pounds.
-

PREG20085544 Figures 179, 180, 181, 182, and 182A. A

The planned fuel usage from Newport News/Williamsburg Int'l to Philadelphia Int'l for EAB 90 is

- OPCION A:** 1,132 pounds.
OPCION B: 1,107 pounds.
OPCION C: 1,084 pounds.
-

PREG20085543 Figures 179, 180A, 181, 182, and 182A. C

The time en route from Newport News/Williamsburg Int'l to Philadelphia Int'l via the flight plan of EAB 90 is

- OPCION A:** 1 hour 27 minutes.
OPCION B: 1 hour 29 minutes.
OPCION C: 1 hour 31 minutes.
-

PREG20085542 Figures 168, 171, 172, and 173. C

What TAS should PTZ 70 maintain to arrive at FNT 30 minutes after passing PMM?

- OPCION A:** 255 knots.
OPCION B: 265 knots.
OPCION C: 260 knots.
-

PREG20085541 Figures 168, 169, 169A, 171, and 172. A

What is the computed fuel usage for PTZ 70 from start or taxi at Chicago Pal-Waukee to landing at Greater Buffalo Int'l?

- OPCION A:** 1,642 pounds.
OPCION B: 2,005 pounds.
OPCION C: 2,550 pounds.
-

PREG20085540 Figures 168, 169, 169A, 171, and 172. B

What is the ETE for PTZ 70 from Chicago Pal-Waukee Airport to Greater Buffalo Int'l Airport?

- OPCION A:** 2 hours 15 minutes.
OPCION B: 2 hours 18 minutes.
OPCION C: 2 hours 21 minutes.
-

PREG20085538	Figures 158, 159, 160, 160A, 161. The estimated time en route from STL to LGA for N711JB is	C
OPCION A:	1 hour 46 minutes.	
OPCION B:	1 hour 50 minutes.	
OPCION C:	1 hour 54 minutes.	

PREG20085475	What effect, if any, will landing at a higher-than-recommended touchdown speed have on hydroplaning?	C
OPCION A:	No effect on hydroplaning, but increases landing roll.	
OPCION B:	Reduces hydroplaning potential if heavy braking is applied.	
OPCION C:	Increases hydroplaning potential regardless of braking.	

PREG20085517	Figures 94,95,96 What are the fuel requirements from Chicago Midway Airport to the Greater Buffalo Int'l?	A
OPCION A:	2,224 pounds.	
OPCION B:	1,987 pounds.	
OPCION C:	1,454 pounds.	

PREG20085515	When a turbine-engine-powered airplane is to be ferried to another base for repair of an inoperative engine, which operational requirement must be observed?	A
OPCION A:	Only the required flight crewmembers may be on board the airplane.	
OPCION B:	The existing and forecast weather for departure, en route, and approach must be VFR.	
OPCION C:	No passengers except authorized maintenance personnel may be carried.	

PREG20085493	Which condition reduces the required runway for takeoff?	C
OPCION A:	Higher-than-recommended airspeed before rotation.	
OPCION B:	Lower-than-standard air density.	
OPCION C:	Increased headwind component.	

PREG20085492	How should thrust reversers be applied to reduce landing distance for turbojet aircraft?	A
OPCION A:	Immediately after ground contact.	
OPCION B:	Immediately prior to touchdown.	
OPCION C:	After applying maximum wheel braking.	

PREG20085491	What is controlled by the waste gas of a turbo-charged reciprocating engine?	B
OPCION A:	Supercharger gear ratio.	
OPCION B:	Exhaust gas discharge.	
OPCION C:	Throttle opening.	

PREG20085490	Where is the critical altitude of a supercharged reciprocating engine?	A
OPCION A:	The highest altitude at which a desired manifold pressure can be obtained.	
OPCION B:	Highest altitude where the mixture can be leaned to best power ratio.	
OPCION C:	The altitude at which maximum allowable BMEP can be obtained.	

PREG20085489	Minimum specific fuel consumption of the turbo-prop engine is normally available in which altitude range?	B
OPCION A:	10,000 feet to 25,000 feet.	
OPCION B:	25,000 feet to the tropopause.	
OPCION C:	The tropopause to 45,000 feet.	

PREG20085488	Equivalent shaft horsepower (ESHP) of a turbo-prop engine is a measure of	B
OPCION A:	turbine inlet temperature.	
OPCION B:	shaft horsepower and jet thrust.	
OPCION C:	propeller thrust only.	

PREG20085487	What effect does high relative humidity have upon the maximum power output of modern aircraft engines?	B
OPCION A:	Neither turbojet nor reciprocating engines are affected.	
OPCION B:	Reciprocating engines will experience a significant loss of BHP.	
OPCION C:	Turbojet engines will experience a significant loss of thrust.	

PREG20085486	Under normal operating conditions, which combination of MAP and RPM produce the most severe wear, fatigue, and damage to high performance reciprocating engines?	A
OPCION A:	High RPM and low MAP.	
OPCION B:	Low RPM and high MAP.	
OPCION C:	High RPM and high MAP.	

PREG20085446	Figure 90 What is the transition distance when landing on an icy runway at a gross weight of 134,000 pounds?	A
OPCION A:	400 feet.	
OPCION B:	950 feet.	
OPCION C:	1,350 feet.	

PREG20085445	Figure 90 Which configuration will result in a landing distance of 5,900 feet over a 50 foot obstacle to an icy runway?	C
OPCION A:	Use of three reversers at 131,000 pounds gross weight.	
OPCION B:	Use of brakes and spoilers at 125,000 pounds gross weight.	
OPCION C:	Use of three reversers at 133,000 pounds gross weight.	

PREG20085485	What recovery would be appropriate in the event of compressor stall?	A
OPCION A:	Reduce fuel flow, reduce angle of attack, and increase airspeed.	
OPCION B:	Advance throttle, lower angle of attack, and reduce airspeed.	
OPCION C:	Reduce throttle, reduce airspeed, and increase angle of attack.	
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PREG20085484	Which type of compressor stall has the greatest potential for severe engine damage?	C
OPCION A:	Intermittent "backfire" stall.	
OPCION B:	Transient "backfire" stall.	
OPCION C:	Steady, continuous flow reversal stall.	
<hr/>		
PREG20085483	What indicates that a compressor stall has developed and become steady?	A
OPCION A:	Strong vibrations and loud roar.	
OPCION B:	Occasional loud "bang" and low reversal.	
OPCION C:	Completes loss of power with severe reduction in airspeed.	
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PREG20085482	What characterizes a transient compressor stall?	C
OPCION A:	Loud, steady roar accompanied by heavy shuddering.	
OPCION B:	Sudden loss of thrust accompanied by a loud whine.	
OPCION C:	Intermittent "bang", as backfires and flow reversals take place.	
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PREG20085481	What effect, if any, does high ambient temperature have upon the thrust output of a turbine engine?	A
OPCION A:	Thrust will be reduced due to the decrease in air density.	
OPCION B:	Thrust will remain the same, but turbine temperature will be higher.	
OPCION C:	Thrust will be higher because more heat energy is extracted from the hotter air.	
<hr/>		
PREG20085480	What effect will an increase in altitude have upon the available equivalent shaft horsepower (ESHP) of a turboprop engine?	A
OPCION A:	Lower air density and engine mass flow will cause a decrease in power.	
OPCION B:	Higher propeller efficiency will cause an increase in usable power (ESHP) and thrust.	
OPCION C:	Power will remain the same but propeller efficiency will decrease.	
<hr/>		
PREG20085479	An outside air pressure decreases, thrust output will	C
OPCION A:	increase due to greater efficiency of jet aircraft in thin air.	
OPCION B:	remain the same since compression of inlet air will compensate for any decrease in air pressure.	
OPCION C:	decrease due to higher density altitude.	

PREG20085447	Figure 90 What is the maximum landing weight which will permit stopping 700 feet short of the end of a 5,200-foot icy runway?	B
OPCION A:	124,000 pounds.	
OPCION B:	137,000 pounds.	
OPCION C:	108,000 pounds.	

PREG20085451	Figures 91, 92 What approach speed and ground roll will be needed when landing at a weight of 140,000 pounds if flaps are not used?	C
OPCION A:	138 knots and 3,900 feet.	
OPCION B:	153 knots and 2,900 feet.	
OPCION C:	183 knots and 2,900 feet.	

PREG20085449	Figure 91 How much will landing distance be reduced by using 15° of flaps rather than 0° flaps at a landing weight of 119,000 pounds?	B
OPCION A:	500 feet.	
OPCION B:	800 feet.	
OPCION C:	2,700 feet.	

PREG20085450	Figure 91 What is the ground roll when landing with 15° of flaps at a landing weight of 122,000 pounds?	A
OPCION A:	1,750 feet.	
OPCION B:	2,200 feet.	
OPCION C:	2,750 feet.	

PREG20085448	Figure 90 What is the landing distance on an icy runway with reversers inoperative at a landing weight of 125,000 pounds?	C
OPCION A:	4,500 feet.	
OPCION B:	4,750 feet.	
OPCION C:	5,800 feet.	

PREG20085444	Figure 89 How many feet will remain after landing on a 6,000-foot wet runway with reversers inoperative at 122,000 pounds gross weight?	B
OPCION A:	2,200 feet.	
OPCION B:	2,750 feet.	
OPCION C:	3,150 feet.	

PREG20085435	Figurews 86,87 What are descent fuel and distance under Operating Conditions S-2?	B
OPCION A:	1,440 pounds, 104 NM.	

OPCION B: 1,500 pounds, 118 NM.

OPCION C: 1,400 pounds, 98 NM.

PREG20085442 What is the maximum landing weight which will permit stopping 2,000 feet short of the end of a 5,400-foot dry runway with reversers and spoilers inoperative? B

OPCION A: 117,500 pounds.

OPCION B: 136,500 pounds.

OPCION C: 139,500 pounds.

PREG20085441 Figure 88 B
How many feet will remain after landing on a 7,200-foot dry runway with spoilers inoperative at 118,000 pounds gross weight?

OPCION A: 4,200 feet.

OPCION B: 4,500 feet.

OPCION C: 4,750 feet.

PREG20085440 Figure 88 C
How much longer is the dry runway landing distance using brakes only compared to using brakes and reversers at 114,000 pounds gross weight?

OPCION A: 1,150 feet.

OPCION B: 500 feet.

OPCION C: 300 feet.

PREG20085439 Figures 88,89 B
Which conditions will result in the shortest landing distance at a weight of 132,500 pounds?

OPCION A: Dry runway using brakes and reversers.

OPCION B: Dry runway using brakes and spoilers.

OPCION C: Wet runway using brakes, spoilers and reversers.

PREG20085438 Figures 86,87 A
What are descent fuel and distance under Operating Conditions S-5?

OPCION A: 1,420 pounds, 97 NAM.

OPCION B: 1,440 pounds, 102 NAM.

OPCION C: 1,390 pounds, 92 NAM.

PREG20085437 Figures 86,87 B
What are descent time and distance under Operating Conditions S-4?

OPCION A: 22 minutes, 110 NM.

OPCION B: 21 minutes, 113 NM.

OPCION C: 24 minutes, 129 NM.

PREG20085436 Figures 86,87 A
What are descent fuel and distance under Operating Conditions S-3?

OPCION A: 1,490 pounds, 118 NM.
OPCION B: 1,440 pounds, 110 NM.
OPCION C: 1,550 pounds, 127 NM.

PREG20085452 Figure 91 A
How much more runway will be used to land with 0° flaps rather than
15° of flaps at a landing weight of 126,000 pounds?

OPCION A: 900 feet.
OPCION B: 1,800 feet.
OPCION C: 2,700 feet.

PREG20085296 Figure 41 C
Given the following, what is the single-engine climb or descent
performance?

Pressure altitude 3,000 ft
Temperature (OAT) +35°C

OPCION A: 150 ft/min descent.
OPCION B: 350 ft/min climb.
OPCION C: 100 ft/min descent.

PREG20085295 Figure 41 A
What is the single-engine climb or descent performance?

Pressure altitude 7,500 ft
Temperature (OAT) 0°C

OPCION A: 80 ft/min descent.
OPCION B: 10 ft/min climb.
OPCION C: 50 ft ft/min climb.

PREG20085294 What is the climb performance with both engines operating? A

Pressure altitude 3,500 ft
Temperature (OAT) -10°C
Heater ON

OPCION A: 985 ft/min.
OPCION B: 1,300 ft/min.
OPCION C: 1,360 ft/min.

PREG20085293 Figure 40 B
What is the climb performance with both engines operating?

Pressure altitude 11,500 ft
Temperature (OAT) -15°C
Heater ON

- OPCION A:** 645 ft/min.
- OPCION B:** 375 ft/min.
- OPCION C:** 330 ft/min.

PREG20085292 Figure 40 B
What is the climb performance with both engines operating?

Pressure altitude 6,500 ft
Temperature (OAT) +25°C
Heater OFF

- OPCION A:** 285 ft/min.
- OPCION B:** 600 ft/min.
- OPCION C:** 400 ft/min.

PREG20085291 Figure 40 B
What is the climb performance with both engines operating?

Pressure altitude 7,500 ft
Temperature (OAT) +5°C
Heater ON

- OPCION A:** 905 ft/min.
- OPCION B:** 765 ft/min.
- OPCION C:** 1,080 ft/min.

PREG20085290 Figure 40 B
What is the climb performance with both engines operating?

Pressure altitude 9,500 ft
Temperature (OAT) -5°C
Heater ON

- OPCION A:** 925 ft/min.
- OPCION B:** 600 ft/min.
- OPCION C:** 335 ft/min.

PREG20085289 Figure 27 and 28 C
What is the landing distance over a 50-foot obstacle for Operating Conditions B-40?

- OPCION A:** 1,500 feet.
- OPCION B:** 1,750 feet.
- OPCION C:** 1,650 feet.

PREG20085288 Figure 27 and 28 B
What are the approach speed and ground roll when landing under Operating Conditions B-39?

- OPCION A:** 111 knots and 1,550 feet.
- OPCION B:** 110 knots and 1,400 feet.
- OPCION C:** 109 knots and 1,300 feet.

PREG20085287 What is the remaining runway length when stopped after landing over a 50-foot obstacle for Operating Conditions B-39? C

OPCION A: 2,300 feet.

OPCION B: 2,400 feet.

OPCION C: 2,500 feet.

PREG20085285 Figures 27 and 28 B
What is the landing distance over a 50-foot obstacle for Operating Conditions B-38?

OPCION A: 1,850 feet.

OPCION B: 1,700 feet.

OPCION C: 1,800 feet.

PREG20085304 Figure 42 C
What is the airspeed limit (Vne)?

Gross weight 12,500 lb
Pressure altitude 14,000 ft
Temperature (OAT) -20°C

OPCION A: 99 KIAS.

OPCION B: 108 KIAS.

OPCION C: 103 KIAS.

PREG20085264 Figures 19 and 20 A
Which statement is true regarding performance with one engine inoperative for Operating Conditions BE-29?

OPCION A: Service ceiling is more than 100 feet above the MEA.

OPCION B: Bleed air must be OFF to obtain a rate of climb of 50 ft/min at the MEA.

OPCION C: Climb is not possible at the MEA.

PREG20085262 Figures 19 and 20 B
Which statement is true regarding performance with one engine inoperative for Operating Conditions BE-27?

OPCION A: Climb rate at the MEA is more than 50 ft/min.

OPCION B: Service ceiling is below the MEA.

OPCION C: Bleed air OFF improves service ceiling by 3,000 feet.

PREG20085240 Figure 12 C
Given the following conditions, what is the minimum torque for takeoff?

Pressure altitude 5,500 ft
Temperature (OAT) +29°C
Ice vanes Retracted

OPCION A: 2,950 foot-pound.

- OPCION B:** 3,100 foot-pound.
- OPCION C:** 3,200 foot-pound.

PREG20085239 Figure 12 B
Given the following conditions, what is the minimum torque for takeoff?

Pressure altitude 3,500 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) +43°C
Ice vanes Retracted

- OPCION A:** 3,000 foot-pound.
- OPCION B:** 3,050 foot-pound.
- OPCION C:** 3,110 foot-pound.

PREG20085238 Figure 12 B
Given the following conditions, what is the minimum torque for takeoff?

Pressure altitude 7,500 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) +9°C
Ice vanes Extended

- OPCION A:** 3,200 foot-pound.
- OPCION B:** 3,160 foot-pound.
- OPCION C:** 3,330 foot-pound.

PREG20085237 Figure 12 A
Given the following conditions, what is the minimum torque for takeoff?

Pressure altitude 7,500 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) +35°C
Ice vanes Retracted

- OPCION A:** 2,820 foot-pound.
- OPCION B:** 2,880 foot-pound.
- OPCION C:** 2,780 foot-pound.

PREG20085236 Figure 12 A
Given the following conditions, what is the minimum torque for takeoff?

Pressure altitude 9,000 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) +3°C
Ice vanes Extended

- OPCION A:** 3,100 foot-pound.
- OPCION B:** 3,040 foot-pound.
- OPCION C:** 3,180 foot-pound.

PREG20085235	At what speed, with reference to L/Dmax, does maximum range for a jet airplane occur?	C
OPCION A:	A speed less than that for L/Dmax.	
OPCION B:	A speed equal to that for L/Dmax.	
OPCION C:	A speed greater than that for L/Dmax.	

PREG20085478	The most important restriction to the operation of turbojet or turboprop engines is	B
OPCION A:	limiting compressor speed.	
OPCION B:	limiting exhaust gas temperature.	
OPCION C:	limiting torque.	

PREG20085477	What effect would a change in ambient temperature of air density have on gas-turbine-engine performance?	C
OPCION A:	As air density decreases, thrust increases.	
OPCION B:	As temperature increases, thrust increases.	
OPCION C:	As temperature increases, thrust decreases.	

PREG20085391	Figures 68,69 What is the approximate fuel consumed when holding under Operating Conditions O-2?	C
OPCION A:	2,250 pounds.	
OPCION B:	2,500 pounds.	
OPCION C:	3,000 pounds.	

PREG20085516	Figures 94,95,96 What is the ETE from Chicago Midway Airport to Greater Buffalo Int'l?	A
OPCION A:	2 hours 12 minutes.	
OPCION B:	2 hours 15 minutes.	
OPCION C:	2 hours 18 minutes.	

PREG20085495	Maximum range performance of a turbojet aircraft is obtained by which procedure as aircraft weight reduces?	B
OPCION A:	Increasing speed or altitude.	
OPCION B:	Increasing altitude or decreasing speed.	
OPCION C:	Increasing speed or decreasing altitude.	

PREG20085497	How should reverse thrust propellers be used during landing for maximum effectiveness in stopping?	B
OPCION A:	Gradually increase reverse power to maximum as rollout speed decreases.	
OPCION B:	Use maximum reverse power as soon as possible after touchdown.	
OPCION C:	Select reverse-pitch after landing and use idle power setting of the engines.	

PREG20085514	Which operational requirement must be observed when ferrying a large, turbine-engine-powered airplane when one of its engines is inoperative?	A
OPCION A:	The weather conditions at takeoff and destination must be VFR.	
OPCION B:	Weather conditions must exceed the basic VFR minimums for the entire route, including takeoff and landing.	
OPCION C:	The flight cannot be conducted between official sunset and sunrise.	

PREG20085513	Which operational requirement must be observed when ferrying an air carrier airplane when one of its three turbine engines is inoperative?	A
OPCION A:	The weather conditions at takeoff and destination must be VFR.	
OPCION B:	The flight cannot be conducted between official sunset and official sunrise.	
OPCION C:	Weather conditions must exceed the basic VFR minimums for the entire route, including takeoff and landing.	

PREG20085512	A commercial operator plans to ferry a large, four-engine, reciprocating-engine-powered airplane from one facility to another to repair an inoperative engine. Which is an operational requirement for the three-engine flight?	B
OPCION A:	The gross weight at takeoff may not exceed 75 percent of the maximum certificated gross weight.	
OPCION B:	Weather conditions at the takeoff and destination airports must be VFR.	
OPCION C:	The computed takeoff distance to reach V1 must not exceed 70 percent of the effective runway length.	

PREG20085511	Which operational requirement must be observed by a commercial operator when ferrying a large, three-engine, turbojet-powered airplane from one facility to another to repair an inoperative engine?	C
OPCION A:	The computed takeoff distance to reach V1 must not exceed 70 percent of the effective runway length.	
OPCION B:	The existing and forecast weather for departure, en route, and approach must be VFR.	
OPCION C:	No passengers may be carried.	

PREG20085510	What is an area identified by the term "stopway"?	B
OPCION A:	An area, at least the same width as the runway, capable of supporting an airplane during a normal takeoff.	
OPCION B:	An area designated for use in decelerating an aborted takeoff.	
OPCION C:	An area, not as wide as the runway, capable of supporting an airplane during a normal takeoff.	

PREG20085509	What is the name of a plane beyond the end of a runway which does not contain obstructions and can be considered when calculating takeoff performance of turbine-powered aircraft?	A
OPCION A:	Clearway.	

OPCION B:	Stopway.	
OPCION C:	Obstruction clearance plane.	

PREG20085508	Which is correct symbol for the stalling speed or the minimum steady flight speed at which the airplane is controllable?	B
OPCION A:	V _{so} .	
OPCION B:	V _s .	
OPCION C:	V _{s1} .	

PREG20085507	Which is the correct symbol for the minimum steady-flight speed or stalling speed in the landing configuration?	C
OPCION A:	V _s .	
OPCION B:	V _{s1} .	
OPCION C:	V _{so} .	

PREG20085506	Which is the correct symbol for design cruising speed?	A
OPCION A:	V _c .	
OPCION B:	V _s .	
OPCION C:	V _{ma} .	

PREG20085505	Which speed symbol indicates the maximum operating limit speed for an airplane?	B
OPCION A:	V _{le} .	
OPCION B:	V _{mo} /M _{mo} .	
OPCION C:	V _{lo} /M _{lo} .	

PREG20085504	What is the correct symbol for minimum unstick speed?	A
OPCION A:	V _{mu} .	
OPCION B:	V _{md} .	
OPCION C:	V _{fc} .	

PREG20085503	Which is the definition of V ₂ speed?	B
OPCION A:	Takeoff decision speed.	
OPCION B:	Takeoff safety speed.	
OPCION C:	Minimum takeoff speed.	

PREG20085502	If severe turbulence is encountered, which procedure is recommended?	B
OPCION A:	Maintain a constant altitude.	
OPCION B:	Maintain a constant attitude.	
OPCION C:	Maintain constant airspeed and altitude.	

PREG20085443	Figure 89 Which of the following configurations will result in the shortest landing distance over a 50-foot obstacle to a wet runway?	C
OPCION A:	Brakes and spoilers at 122,500 pounds gross weight.	
OPCION B:	Brakes and reversers at 124,000 pounds gross weight.	
OPCION C:	Brakes, spoilers, and reversers at 131,000 pounds gross weight.	

PREG20085453	Figures 91,92 What approach speed and landing distance will be needed when landing at a weight of 140,000 pounds with 15° of flaps?	B
OPCION A:	123 knots and 3,050 feet.	
OPCION B:	138 knots and 3,050 feet.	
OPCION C:	153 knots and 2,050 feet.	

PREG20085463	Figure 93 What thrust is required to maintain level flight at 110,000 pounds, with gear up, flaps 25°, and an airspeed of 152 knots?	A
OPCION A:	14,500 pounds.	
OPCION B:	15,900 pounds.	
OPCION C:	16,700 pounds.	

PREG20085455	Figure 92 What is the thrust required to maintain a 3° glide slope at 140,000 pounds, with gear down, flaps 30°, and an airspeed of Vref +30 knots?	B
OPCION A:	13,300 pounds.	
OPCION B:	16,200 pounds.	
OPCION C:	17,700 pounds.	

PREG20085434	Figures 86,87 What are descent time and distance under Operating Conditions S-1?	B
OPCION A:	24 minutes, 118 NM.	
OPCION B:	26 minutes, 125 NM.	
OPCION C:	25 minutes, 118 NM.	

PREG20085472	At what minimum speed will dynamic hydroplaning begin if a tire has an air pressure of 70 psi?	C
OPCION A:	85 knots.	
OPCION B:	80 knots.	
OPCION C:	75 knots.	

PREG20085471	At what minimum speed (rounded off) could dynamic hydroplaning occur on main tires having a pressure of 121 psi?	B
OPCION A:	90 knots.	
OPCION B:	96 knots.	
OPCION C:	110 knots.	

PREG20085470	Which term describes the hydroplaning which occurs when an airplane's tire is effectively held off a smooth runway surface by steam generated by friction?	A
OPCION A:	Reverted rubber hydroplaning.	
OPCION B:	Dynamic hydroplaning.	
OPCION C:	Viscous hydroplaning.	

PREG20085469	A definition of the term "viscous hydroplaning" is where	B
OPCION A:	the airplane rides on standing water.	
OPCION B:	a film of moisture covers the painted or rubber-coated portion of the runway.	
OPCION C:	the tires of the airplane are actually riding on a mixture of steam and melted rubber.	

PREG20085468	Figures 115, 116, and 117.	B
	Due to traffic, LAX Center radar vectored PTL 130 to TRM, then cleared the flight to PHX via J169 BLH, direct to Arlin Intersection. What approximate indicated MACH should be maintained to arrive over the BLH VORTAC 8 minutes after passing TRM VORTAC?	
OPCION A:	.84 Mach.	
OPCION B:	.82 Mach.	
OPCION C:	.86 Mach.	

PREG20085467	Figure 103 What CAS should be used to maintain the fixed TAS at the proposed altitude?	B
OPCION A:	157 knots.	
OPCION B:	167 knots.	
OPCION C:	172 knots.	

PREG20085466	The symbol for the speed at which the critical engine is assumed to fail during takeoff is	C
OPCION A:	V2.	
OPCION B:	V1.	
OPCION C:	Vef.	

PREG20085465	The minimum speed during takeoff, following a failure of the critical engine at Vef, at which the pilot may continue the takeoff and achieve the required height above the takeoff surface within the takeoff distance is indicated by symbol	B
OPCION A:	V2min.	
OPCION B:	V1.	
OPCION C:	Vlof.	

PREG20085464	The maximum speed during takeoff that the pilot may abort the takeoff and stop the airplane within the accelerate-stop distance is	C
OPCION A:	V2.	
OPCION B:	Vef.	
OPCION C:	V1.	

PREG20085462	Figure 93 What thrust is required to maintain level flight at 110,000 pounds, with gear down, flaps 40°, and an airspeed of 118 knots?	B
OPCION A:	17,000 pounds.	
OPCION B:	20,800 pounds.	
OPCION C:	22,300 pounds.	

PREG20085501	What action is appropriate when encountering the first ripple of reported clear air turbulence (CAT)?	C
OPCION A:	Extend flaps to decrease wing loading.	
OPCION B:	Extend gear to provide more drag and increase stability.	
OPCION C:	Adjust airspeed to that recommended for rough air.	

PREG20085500	Which condition has the effect of reducing critical engine failure speed?	A
OPCION A:	Slush on the runway or inoperative antiskid.	
OPCION B:	Low gross weight.	
OPCION C:	High density altitude.	

PREG20085499	Under which condition during the landing roll are the main wheel brakes at maximum effectiveness?	A
OPCION A:	When wing lift has been reduced.	
OPCION B:	At high groundspeeds.	
OPCION C:	When the wheels are locked and skidding.	

PREG20085498	What effect does an uphill runway slope have upon takeoff performance?	A
OPCION A:	Increases takeoff distance.	
OPCION B:	Decreases takeoff speed.	
OPCION C:	Decreases takeoff distance.	

PREG20085496	Which procedure produces the minimum fuel consumption for a given leg of the cruise flight?	A
OPCION A:	Increase speed for a headwind.	
OPCION B:	Increase speed for a tailwind.	
OPCION C:	Increase altitude for a headwind, decrease altitude for a tailwind.	

PREG20085390 Figures 68, 69 A
What is the approximate fuel consumed when holding under Operating Conditions O-1?

OPCION A: 1,625 pounds.
OPCION B: 1,950 pounds.
OPCION C: 2,440 pounds.

PREG20085395 Figure 70 B
How many minutes of dump time is required to reach a weight of 144,500 pounds?

Initial weight 180,500 lb
Zero fuel weight 125,500 lb

OPCION A: 13 minutes.
OPCION B: 15 minutes.
OPCION C: 16 minutes.

PREG20085388 Figure 68,69 A
What are the recommended IAS and EPR settings for holding under Operating Conditions O-4?

OPCION A: 223 knots and 1.33 EPR.
OPCION B: 225 knots and 1.33 EPR.
OPCION C: 220 knots and 1.28 EPR.

PREG20085461 Figure 93 B
What is the thrust required to maintain a 3° glide slope at 110,000 pounds, with gear down, flaps 30°, and an airspeed of Vref +20 knots?

OPCION A: 9,800 pounds.
OPCION B: 11,200 pounds.
OPCION C: 17,000 pounds.

PREG20085460 Figure 93 A
What is the maximum charted indicated airspeed while maintaining a 3° glide slope at a weight of 110,000 pounds?

OPCION A: 136 knots.
OPCION B: 132 knots.
OPCION C: 139 knots.

PREG20085459 Figure 92 A
What is the change of total drag for a 140,000-pound airplane when configuration is changed from flaps 30°, gear down, to flaps 0°, gear up, at a constant airspeed of 160 knots?

OPCION A: 13,500 pounds.
OPCION B: 13,300 pounds.
OPCION C: 15,300 pounds.

PREG20085458	Figure 92 What thrust is required to maintain level flight at 140,000 pounds, with gear down, flaps 25°, and an airspeed of 145 knots?	B
OPCION A:	16,500 pounds.	
OPCION B:	18,100 pounds.	
OPCION C:	18,500 pounds.	

PREG20085457	Figure 92 What thrust is required to maintain level flight at 140,000 pounds, with gear down, flaps 25°, and an airspeed of 162 knots?	B
OPCION A:	17,400 pounds.	
OPCION B:	19,500 pounds.	
OPCION C:	22,200 pounds.	

PREG20085456	Figure 92 What thrust is required to maintain level flight at 140,000 pounds, with gear up, flaps 25°, and an airspeed of 172 knots?	B
OPCION A:	13,700 pounds.	
OPCION B:	18,600 pounds.	
OPCION C:	22,000 pounds.	

PREG20085454	Figure 92 What is the maximum charted indicated airspeed while maintaining a 3° glide slope at a weight of 140,000 pounds?	C
OPCION A:	127 knots.	
OPCION B:	149 knots.	
OPCION C:	156 knots.	

PREG20085433	Figures 84,85 What is the approximate fuel consumed when holding under Operating Conditions H-5?	C
OPCION A:	3,170 pounds.	
OPCION B:	7,380 pounds.	
OPCION C:	5,540 pounds.	

PREG20085413	Figures 73,74,75 What is the maneuvering speed for Operating Conditions L-5?	C
OPCION A:	124 knots.	
OPCION B:	137 knots.	
OPCION C:	130 knots.	

PREG20085431	Figures 84,85 What is the approximate fuel consumed when holding under Operating Conditions H-3?	B
OPCION A:	3,090 pounds.	

OPCION B: 6,950 pounds.

OPCION C: 6,680 pounds.

PREG20085409 Figures 73,74,75 A
What is Vref for Operating Conditions L-1?

OPCION A: 143 knots.

OPCION B: 144 knots.

OPCION C: 145 knots.

PREG20085408 Figures 73,75 A
What is the go-around EPR for Operating Conditions L-5?

OPCION A: 2.00 EPR.

OPCION B: 2.04 EPR.

OPCION C: 2.05 EPR.

PREG20085407 Figures 73,75 A
What is the go-around EPR for Operating Conditions L-4?

OPCION A: 2.056 EPR.

OPCION B: 2.12 EPR.

OPCION C: 2.096 EPR.

PREG20085406 Figures 73,75 A
What is the go-around EPR for Operating Conditions L-3?

OPCION A: 2.06 EPR.

OPCION B: 2.07 EPR.

OPCION C: 2.09 EPR.

PREG20085405 Figures 73,75 C
What is the go-around EPR for Operating Conditions L-2?

OPCION A: 2.115 EPR.

OPCION B: 2.10 EPR.

OPCION C: 2.06 EPR.

PREG20085404 Figures 73,75 B
What is the go-around EPR for Operating Conditions L-1?

OPCION A: 2.01 EPR.

OPCION B: 2.03 EPR.

OPCION C: 2.04 EPR.

PREG20085403 Figures 71,72 B
What is the approximate level-off pressure altitude after drift-down under Operating Conditions D-5?

OPCION A: 8,800 feet.

OPCION B: 9,600 feet.

OPCION C: 13,000 feet.

PREG20085402 Figures 71,72 C

What is the approximate level-off pressure altitude after drift-down under Operating Conditions D-4?

OPCION A: 27,900 feet.

OPCION B: 22,200 feet.

OPCION C: 24,400 feet.

PREG20085252 Figures 15,16,17 C

What is the single-engine climb gradient after takeoff in climb configuration for Operating Conditions BE-22?

OPCION A: 6.8 percent gradient.

OPCION B: 7.5 percent gradient.

OPCION C: 5.6 percent gradient.

PREG20085251 Figures 15,16,17 C

What is the two-engine rate of climb after takeoff in climb configuration for Operating Conditions BE-21?

OPCION A: 1,350 ft/min.

OPCION B: 2,450 ft/min.

OPCION C: 2,300 ft/min.

PREG20085250 Figure 14 C

Given the following conditions, what is the accelerate-stop field length?

Pressure altitude Sea Level
Tempertaure (OAT) +30°C
Weight 13,500 lb
Wind component 14 kts HW
Ice vanes Retracted

OPCION A: 2,500 feet.

OPCION B: 2,850 feet.

OPCION C: 3,050 feet.

PREG20085249 Fig. 14 B

Given the following conditions, what is the accelerate-stop field length?

Pressure altitude 8,000 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) -5°C
Weight 14,000 lb
Wind component 4 kts TW
Ice vanes Extended

OPCION A: 4,500 feet.

OPCION B: 4,800 feet.

OPCION C: 5,300 feet.

PREG20085248 Figure 14 A
Given the following conditions, what is the accelerate-stop field length?

Pressure altitude 6,000 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) +10°C
Weight 16,600 lb
Wind component 15 kts HW
Ice vanes Retracted

OPCION A: 4,950 feet.

OPCION B: 4,800 feet.

OPCION C: 5,300 feet.

PREG20085247 Figure 14 C
Given the following conditions, what is the accelerate-stop field length?

Pressure altitude 2,000 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) -15°C
Weight 16,000 lb
Wind component 5 kts HW
Ice vanes Extended

OPCION A: 3,750 feet.

OPCION B: 4,600 feet.

OPCION C: 4,250 feet.

PREG20085246 Figure 14 C
Given the following conditions, what is the accelerate-stop field length?

Pressure altitude 5,000 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) +20°C
Weight 15,000 lb
Wind component 10 kts HW
Ice vanes Retracted

OPCION A: 6,300 feet.

OPCION B: 4,700 feet.

OPCION C: 4,300 feet.

PREG20085245 Figure 13 A
Given the following conditions, what is the takeoff distance over a 50-foot obstacle?

Pressure altitude 6,000 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) +35°C
Weight 14,500 lb
Wind component 10 kts HW
Ice vanes Retracted

-
- OPCION A:** 4,150 feet.
OPCION B: 4,550 feet.
OPCION C: 2,600 feet.
-

PREG20085243 Figure 13 B
Given the following conditions, what is the takeoff distance over a 50-foot obstacle?

Pressure altitude 2,000 ft
Tempertaure (OAT) +15°C
Weight 16,600 lb
Wind component Calm
Ice vanes Retracted

- OPCION A:** 3,400 feet.
OPCION B: 3,700 feet.
OPCION C: 4,200 feet.
-

PREG20085305 Figure 43 C
What is the single-engine landing distance over a 50-foot obstacle?

Gross weight 12,000 lb
Pressure altitude 3,500 ft
Temperature (OAT) +30°C

- OPCION A:** 850 feet.
OPCION B: 900 feet.
OPCION C: 1,000 feet.
-

PREG20085281 Figure 27 and 28 A
What is the landing distance over a 50-foot obstacle for Operating Conditions B-36?

- OPCION A:** 1,900 feet.
OPCION B: 1,625 feet.
OPCION C: 950 feet.
-

PREG20085333 Figure 51 and 52 A
What is the approximate landing weight for Operating Conditions L-4?

- OPCION A:** 73,200 pounds.
OPCION B: 74,190 pounds.
OPCION C: 73,500 pounds.
-

PREG20085334 Figure 51 and 52 B
What is the approximate landing weight for Operating Conditions L-5?

- OPCION A:** 78,600 pounds.
OPCION B: 77,000 pounds.
OPCION C: 76,300 pounds.
-

PREG20085321	Figures 48, 49, and 50 What is the aircraft weight at the top of climb for Operating Conditions W-2?	C
OPCION A:	82,775 pounds.	
OPCION B:	83,650 pounds.	
OPCION C:	83,800 pounds.	

PREG20085320	Figures 48, 49, and 50 What is the aircraft weight at the top of climb for Operating Conditions W-1?	B
OPCION A:	81,600 pounds.	
OPCION B:	81,400 pounds.	
OPCION C:	81,550 pounds.	

PREG20085318	Figures 48, 49, and 50 What is the ground distance covered during en route climb for Operating Conditions W-4?	B
OPCION A:	58.4 NM.	
OPCION B:	61.4 NM.	
OPCION C:	60.3 NM.	

PREG20085317	Figures 48, 49, and 50 What is the ground distance covered during en route climb for Operating Conditions W-3?	A
OPCION A:	86.4 NM.	
OPCION B:	84.2 NM.	
OPCION C:	85.1 NM.	

PREG20085316	Figures 48, 49, and 50 What is the ground distance covered during en route climb for Operating Conditions W-2?	C
OPCION A:	85.8 NM.	
OPCION B:	87.8 NM.	
OPCION C:	79.4 NM.	

PREG20085315	Figures 48, 49, and 50 What is the ground distance covered during en route climb for Operating Conditions W-1?	A
OPCION A:	104.0 NM.	
OPCION B:	99.2 NM.	
OPCION C:	109.7 NM.	

PREG20085314	Figures 45, 46, and 47 What are V1 and Vr speeds for Operating Conditions A-5?	B
OPCION A:	V1 110.4 knots; Vr 110.9 knots.	

OPCION B: V1 109.6 knots; Vr 112.7 knots.

OPCION C: V1 106.4 knots; Vr 106.4 knots.

PREG20085313 Figures 45, 46, and 47 B
What are V1 and Vr speeds for Operating Conditions A-4?

OPCION A: V1 128.0 knots; Vr 130.5 knots.

OPCION B: V1 129.9 knots; Vr 133.4 knots.

OPCION C: V1 128.6 knots; Vr 131.1 knots.

PREG20085312 Figures 45, 46, and 47 A
What are V1 and Vr speeds for Operating Conditions A-3?

OPCION A: V1 136.8 knots; 141.8 knots.

OPCION B: V1 134.8 knots; 139.0 knots.

OPCION C: V1 133.5 knots; 141.0 knots.

PREG20085311 Figures 45,46,47 C
What are V1 and Vr speeds for Operating Conditions A-2?

OPCION A: V1 129.7 knots; Vr 134.0 knots.

OPCION B: V1 127.2 knots; Vr 133.2 knots.

OPCION C: V1 127.4 knots; Vr 133.6 knots.

PREG20085310 Figures 45,46,47 A
What are V1 and Vr speeds for Operating Conditions A-1?

OPCION A: V1 123.1 knots; Vr 125.2 knots.

OPCION B: V1 120.5 knots; Vr 123.5 knots.

OPCION C: V1 122.3 knots; Vr 124.1 knots.

PREG20085309 Figure 43 C
What is the single-engine landing distance over a 50-foot obstacle?

Gross weight 17,000 lb
Pressure altitude 4,000 ft
Temperature (OAT) +40°C

OPCION A: 1,850 feet.

OPCION B: 2,200 feet.

OPCION C: 2,000 feet.

PREG20085308 Figure 43 B
What is the single-engine landing distance over a 50-foot obstacle?

Gross weight 14,000 lb
Pressure altitude 1,000 ft
Temperature (OAT) +10°C

OPCION A: 650 feet.

OPCION B: 920 feet.

OPCION C: 800 feet.

PREG20085347 Figures 56, 57, and 58 B

What is the ground distance covered during en route climb for Operating Conditions V-3?

OPCION A: 95 NM.

OPCION B: 79 NM.

OPCION C: 57 NM.

PREG20085325 Figures 51, 52 B

What is the total time from starting to the alternate through completing the approach for Operating Conditions L-1?

OPCION A: 30 minutes.

OPCION B: 44 minutes.

OPCION C: 29 minutes.

PREG20085326 Figures 51,52 B

What is the total time from starting to the alternate through completing the approach for Operating Conditions L-2?

OPCION A: 36 minutes.

OPCION B: 55 minutes.

OPCION C: 40 minutes.

PREG20085319 Figures 48, 49, and 50 C

What is the ground distance covered during en route climb for Operating Conditions W-5?

OPCION A: 68.0 NM.

OPCION B: 73.9 NM.

OPCION C: 66.4 NM.

PREG20085328 Figures 51,52 A

What is the total time from starting to the alternate through completing the approach for Operating Conditions L-4?

OPCION A: 35 minutes.

OPCION B: 19 minutes.

OPCION C: 20 minutes.

PREG20085345 Figures 56, 57, and 58 A

What is the ground distance covered during en route climb for Operating Conditions V-1?

OPCION A: 145 NM.

OPCION B: 137 NM.

OPCION C: 134 NM.

PREG20085344	Figures 53, 54, and 55 What are rotation and V2 bug speeds for Operating Conditions R-5?	A
OPCION A:	138 and 143 knots.	
OPCION B:	136 and 138 knots.	
OPCION C:	134 and 141 knots.	

PREG20085327	Figures 51,52 What is the total time from starting to the alternate through completing the approach for Operating Conditions L-3?	B
OPCION A:	1 hour.	
OPCION B:	1 hour 15 minutes.	
OPCION C:	1 hour 24 minutes.	

PREG20085342	Figures 53, 54, and 55 What are V1, Vr, and V2 speeds for Operating Conditions R-3?	B
OPCION A:	143, 143, and 147 knots.	
OPCION B:	138, 138, and 142 knots.	
OPCION C:	136, 138, and 143 knots.	

PREG20085341	Figures 53, 54, and 55 What is the rotation speed for Operating Conditions R-2?	C
OPCION A:	147 knots.	
OPCION B:	152 knots.	
OPCION C:	146 knots.	

PREG20085340	Figures 53, 54, and 55 What is the takeoff safety speed for Operating Conditions R-1?	A
OPCION A:	128 knots.	
OPCION B:	121 knots.	
OPCION C:	133 knots.	

PREG20085339	Figures 53, 54, and 55 What is the takeoff EPR for Operating Conditions R-5?	A
OPCION A:	1.98.	
OPCION B:	1.95.	
OPCION C:	1.96.	

PREG20085338	Figures 53, 54, and 55 What is the takeoff EPR for Operating Conditions R-4?	B
OPCION A:	2.06.	
OPCION B:	2.105.	
OPCION C:	2.11.	

PREG20085337	Figures 53, 54, and 55 What is the takeoff EPR for Operating Conditions R-3?	C
OPCION A:	2.01.	
OPCION B:	2.083.	
OPCION C:	2.04.	

PREG20085343	Figures 53,54,55 What are critical engine failure and takeoff safety speeds for Operating Conditions R-4?	B
OPCION A:	131 and 133 knots.	
OPCION B:	123 and 134 knots.	
OPCION C:	122 and 130 knots.	

PREG20085335	Figures 53, 54, and 55 What is the takeoff EPR for Operating Conditions R-1?	C
OPCION A:	2.04.	
OPCION B:	2.01.	
OPCION C:	2.035.	

PREG20085336	Figures 53, 54, and 55 What is the takeoff EPR for Operating Conditions R-2?	A
OPCION A:	2.19.	
OPCION B:	2.18.	
OPCION C:	2.16.	

PREG20085329	Figures 51,52 What is the total time from starting to the alternate through completing the approach for Operating Conditions L-5?	A
OPCION A:	1 hour 3 minutes.	
OPCION B:	48 minutes.	
OPCION C:	55 minutes.	

PREG20085331	What is the approximate landing weight for Operating Conditions L-2?	B
OPCION A:	65,200 pounds.	
OPCION B:	65,800 pounds.	
OPCION C:	69,600 pounds.	

PREG20085332	What is the approximate landing weight for Operating Conditions L-3?	A
OPCION A:	80,300 pounds.	
OPCION B:	85,400 pounds.	
OPCION C:	77,700 pounds.	

PREG20085330	Figures 51, 52 What is the approximate landing weight for Operating Conditions L-1?	C
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OPCION A: 79,000 pounds.

OPCION B: 83,600 pounds.

OPCION C: 81,500 pounds.
