

TEMA: 0625 ATP-RTC - Emergencies, Hazards & Flight Physiology -
Chap.7

COD_PREG: PREGUNTA: **RPTA:**
PREG20098037 (9107) When making an approach to a narrower-than-usual runway, without VASI assistance, the pilot should be aware that the approach **B**
OPCION A: altitude may be higher than it appears
OPCION B: altitude may be lower than it appears
OPCION C: may result in leveling off too high and landing hard
OPCION D:

PREG20098038 (9108) The illusion of being in a noseup attitude which may occur during a rapid acceleration takeoff is known as **C**
OPCION A: inversion illusion
OPCION B: autokinesis
OPCION C: somatogravic illusion
OPCION D:

PREG20098039 (9109) In the dark, a stationary light will appear to move when stared at for a period of time. This illusion is known as **C**
OPCION A: somatogravic illusion
OPCION B: ground lighting illusion
OPCION C: autokinesis
OPCION D:

PREG20098040 (9110) When making a landing over darkened or featureless terrain such as water or snow, a pilot should be aware of the possibility of illusion. The approach may appear to be too. **A**
OPCION A: high
OPCION B: low
OPCION C: shallow
OPCION D:

PREG20098027 (9050) Under what condition does ATC issue safety alerts? **B**
OPCION A: When collision with another aircraft is imminent
OPCION B: If the aircraft altitude is noted to be in close proximity to the surface or an obstacle
OPCION C: When weather conditions are extreme and wind shear or large hall is in the vicinity
OPCION D:

PREG20098028 (9054) What airport condition is reported by the tower when more than one wind condition at different positions on the airport is reported? **B**
OPCION A: Light and variable

OPCION B: Wind shear
OPCION C: Frontal passage
OPCION D:

PREG20098029 (9097) What minimum condition is suggested for declaring an emergency? A

OPCION A: Anytime the pilot is doubtful of a condition that could adversely affect flight safety.
OPCION B: When fuel endurance or weather will require an en route or landing priority.
OPCION C: When distress conditions such as fire, mechanical failure, or structural damage occurs.
OPCION D:

PREG20098030 (9098) It is the responsibility of the pilot and crew to report a near midair collision as a result of proximity of at least B

OPCION A: 50 feet or less to another aircraft.
OPCION B: 500 feet or less to another aircraft.
OPCION C: 1,000 feet or less to another aircraft.
OPCION D:

PREG20098031 (9101) What is a symptom of carbon monoxide poisoning? C

OPCION A: Rapid, shallow breathing.
OPCION B: Pain and cramping of the hands and feet.
OPCION C: Dizziness.
OPCION D:

PREG20098032 (9102) Which would most likely result in hyperventilation? A

OPCION A: A stressful situation causing anxiety
OPCION B: The excessive consumption of alcohol
OPCION C: An extremely slow rate of breathing and insufficient oxygen
OPCION D:

PREG20098033 (9103) What causes hypoxia? C

OPCION A: Excessive carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
OPCION B: An increase in nitrogen content of the air at high altitudes.
OPCION C: A decrease of oxygen partial pressure.
OPCION D:

PREG20098034 (9104) Which is a common symptom of hyperventilation? A

OPCION A: Tingling of the hands, legs, and feet.
OPCION B: Increased vision keenness.

OPCION C: Decreased breathing rate.

OPCION D:

PREG20098035 (9105) Loss of cabin pressure may result in hypoxia because as cabin altitude increases C

OPCION A: the percentage of nitrogen in the air is increased

OPCION B: the percentage of oxygen in the air is decreased

OPCION C: oxygen partial pressure is decreased

OPCION D:

PREG20098036 (9106) Hypoxia is the result of which of these conditions? A

OPCION A: Insufficient oxygen reaching the brain.

OPCION B: Excessive carbon dioxide in the bloodstream.

OPCION C: Limited oxygen reaching the heart muscles.

OPCION D:

PREG20098041 (9111) What is the effect of alcohol consumption on functions of the body? A

OPCION A: Alcohol has an adverse effect, especially as altitude increases.

OPCION B: Small amounts of alcohol in the human system increase judgement and decision-making abilities.

OPCION C: Alcohol has little effect if followed by equal quantities of black coffee.

OPCION D:

PREG20098042 (9112) A pilot is more subject to spatial disorientation when C

OPCION A: ignoring or overcoming the sensations of muscles and inner ear

OPCION B: eyes are moved often in the process of cross-checking the flight instruments

OPCION C: body sensations are used to interpret flight attitudes

OPCION D:

PREG20098043 (9113) Which procedure is recommended to prevent or overcome spatial disorientation? C

OPCION A: Reduce head and eye movement to the greatest possible extent.

OPCION B: Rely on the kinesthetic sense.

OPCION C: Rely entirely on the indications of the flight instruments.

OPCION D:

PREG20098044 (9114) What is the most effective way to use the eyes during night flight? B

OPCION A: Look only al far away, dim lights

OPCION B: Scan slowly to permit offcenter viewing

OPCION C: Concentrate directly on each object for a few seconds

OPCION D:

PREG20098045 (9115)	While making prolonged constant rate turns under IFR conditions, an abrupt head movement can create the illusion of rotation an entirely different axis. This is known as	B
OPCION A:	autokinesis	
OPCION B:	Coriolis illusion	
OPCION C:	the leans	
OPCION D:		
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PREG20098046 (9116)	Which observed target aircraft would be of most concern with respect to collision avoidance?	C
OPCION A:	One which appears to be ahead and moving from left to right at high speed.	
OPCION B:	One which appears to be ahead and moving from right to left at low speed.	
OPCION C:	One which appears to be ahead with no lateral or vertical movement and is increasing in size.	
OPCION D:		
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PREG20098047 (9117)	Scanning procedures for effective collision avoidance should constitute	A
OPCION A:	looking outside for 15 seconds, then inside for 5 seconds, then repeat	
OPCION B:	1 minute inside scanning, then 1 minute outside scanning, then repeat	
OPCION C:	looking outside every 30 seconds except in radar contact when outside scanning is unnecessary	
OPCION D:		
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PREG20098048 (9118)	When using the Earth's horizon as a reference point to determine the relative position of othert aircraft, most concern would be for aircraft	C
OPCION A:	above the horizon and increasing in size.	
OPCION B:	on the horizon with little relative movement.	
OPCION C:	on the horizon and increasing in size.	
OPCION D:		
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PREG20098049 (9120)	Hazardous vortex turbulence that might be encountered behind large aircraft is created only when that aircraft is	A
OPCION A:	developing lift.	
OPCION B:	operating at high airspeeds.	
OPCION C:	using high power settings.	
OPCION D:		
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PREG20098050 (9121)	Wingtip vortices created by large aircraft tend to	A
OPCION A:	sink below the aircraft generating the turbulence.	
OPCION B:	rise from the surface to traffic pattern altitude.	
OPCION C:	accumulate and remain for a period of time at the point where the takeoff roll began.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098051 (9124)	What effect would a light crosswind have on the wingtip vortices generated by a large airplane that has just taken off?	A
OPCION A:	The upwind vortex will tend to remain on the runway longer than the downwind vortex.	
OPCION B:	A crosswind will rapidly dissipate the strength of both vortices.	
OPCION C:	The downwind vortex will tend to remain on the runway longer than the upwind vortex.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098052 (9125)	To avoid the wingtip vortices of a departing jet airplane during takeoff, the pilot should	B
OPCION A:	lift off at a point well past the jet airplane's flightpath.	
OPCION B:	climb above and stay upwind of the jet airplane's flightpath.	
OPCION C:	remain below the flightpath of the jet airplane.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098053 (9126)	What wind condition prolongs the hazards of wake turbulence on a landing runway for the longest period of time?	B
OPCION A:	Direct tailwind.	
OPCION B:	Light quartering tailwind.	
OPCION C:	Light quartering headwind.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098054 (9127)	If you take off behind a heavy jet that has just landed, you should plan to lift off	B
OPCION A:	prior to the point where the jet touched down.	
OPCION B:	beyond the point where the jet touched down.	
OPCION C:	at the point where the jet touched down and on the upwind edge of the runway.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098055 (9354)	A person may not act as a crewmember of a civil aircraft if alcoholic beverages have been consumed by that person within the preceding	A
OPCION A:	8 hours	
OPCION B:	12 hours	
OPCION C:	24 hours	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098056 (9433)	Haze can give the illusion that the aircraft is	B
OPCION A:	closer to the runway than it actually is.	
OPCION B:	farther from the runway than it actually is.	
OPCION C:	the same distance from the runway as when there is no restriction to visibility.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098057 (9434) Sudden penetration of fog can create the illusion of A

OPCION A: pitching up.

OPCION B: pitching down.

OPCION C: levelling off.

OPCION D:

PREG20098058 (9435) What illusion, if any, can rain on the windscreen create? C

OPCION A: Does not cause illusions.

OPCION B: Lower than actual.

OPCION C: Higher than actual.

OPCION D:

PREG20098059 (9715) To allow pilots of in-trail lighter aircraft to make flight path adjustments to avoid make turbulence, pilots of heavy and large jet aircraft should fly B

OPCION A: below the established glidepath and slightly to either side of the on-course centerline.

OPCION B: on the established glidepath and on the approach course centerline or runway centerline extended.

OPCION C: above the established glidepath and slightly downwind of the on-course centerline.

OPCION D:
