TEMA: 0626 ATP-RTC - Meteorology and Weather Services - Chap.8

COD_PREG:	PREGUNTA:	RPTA:
PREG20098166 (9299)	What is indicated on the Weather Depiction Chart by a continuous smooth line enclosing a hatched geographic area?	C
OPCION A:	The entire area has ceilings less than 1,000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles	
OPCION B:	More than 50 percent of the area enclosed by the smooth line is predicted to have IFR conditions	
OPCION C:	Reporting stations within the enclosed area are all showing IFR conditions at the time of the report	
OPCION D:		
PREG20098167 (9701)	The horizontal wind shear, critical for turbulence (moderate or greater) per 150 miles is	B
OPCION A:	18 knots or less	
OPCION B:	greater than 18 knots	
OPCION C:	not a factor, only vertical shear is a factor	
OPCION D:		
PREG20098168 (9706)	A severe thunderstorm is one in which he surface wind is	A
OPCION A:	50 knots or greater and/or surface hail is 3/4 inch or more in diameter.	
OPCION B:	55 knots or greater and/or surface hail is 1/2 inch or more in diameter.	
OPCION C:	45 knots or greater and/or surface hail is 1 inch or more in diameter.	
OPCION D:		
PREG20098169 (9708)	A squall is a sudden increase of at least 16 knots in average wind speed to a sustained speed of	B
OPCION A:	24 knots or more for at least 1 minute	
OPCION B:	22 knots or more for at least 1 minute	
OPCION C:	20 knots or more for at least 1 minute	
OPCION D:		
PREG20098170 (9709)	A calm wind that is forecast, in the international Terminal Aerodrome Forecast (TAF) is encoded as	B
OPCION A:	VRB00KT	
OPCION B:	00000KT	
OPCION C:	00003KT	
OPCION D:		
PREG20098171 (9710)	In the International Terminal Aerodrome Forecast (TAF), a variable wind direction is noted by "VRB" where the three digit direction usually appears. A calm wind appears in the TAF as	C

OPCION A: 00003KT
OPCION B: VRB00KT
OPCION C: 00000KT
OPCION D:

PREG20098172 (9713) — KFTW UA/OV DFW/TM 1645/FL100/TP PA30/SK SCT031-TOP043/BKN060-TOP085/OVC097-TOPUNKN/WX FV00SM RA/TA 07
This pilot report to Fort Worth (KFTW) indicates — C

OPCION A: the aircraft is in light rain
OPCION B: that the top of the ceiling is 4,300 feet
OPCION C: the ceiling at KDFW is 6,000 feet
OPCION D:

PREG20098173 (9716) — The prevailing visibility in the following METAR is METAR KFSM 131756Z AUTO 00000KT M1/4SM R25/0600V 1000FT-RA FG VV004 06/05 A2989 RMK AO2 $ — A

OPCION A: less than 1/4 statute mile
OPCION B: measured 1/4 statute mile
OPCION C: a mean (average) of 1/4 statute mile
OPCION D:

PREG20098174 (9718) — The VV001 in the following METAR indicates METAR KFSM 131756Z AUTO 00000KT M1/4SM R25/0600V1000FT - RA FG VV001 A2989 RMK AO2 VIS 3/4 RWY19 CHINO RWY19$ — B

OPCION A: an observer reported the vertical visibility as 100 feet
OPCION B: a 100 foot indefinite ceiling
OPCION C: the variability value is 100 feet
OPCION D:

PREG20098079 (9151) — What is a characteristic of the troposphere? — B

OPCION A: It contains all the moisture of the atmosphere.
OPCION B: There is an overall decrease of temperature with an increase of altitude.
OPCION C: The average altitude of the top of the troposphere is about 6 miles.
OPCION D:

PREG20098080 (9152) — What is the primary cause of all changes in the Earth's weather? — A

OPCION A: Variations of solar energy at the Earth's surface
OPCION B: Changes in air pressure over the Earth's surface
OPCION C: Movement of air masses from moist areas to dry areas
OPCION D:

PREG20098060 (9130) — What is the expected duration of an individual microburst? — C

OPCION A: Two minutes with maximum winds lasting approximately 1 minute

OPCION B: One microburst may continue for as long as 2 to 4 hours

OPCION C: Seldom longer than 15 minutes from the time the burst strikes the ground until dissipation

OPCION D:

PREG20098061 (9133) Which INITIAL cockpit indications should a pilot be aware of when a headwind shears to a calm wind? C

OPCION A: Indicated airspeed decreases, aircraft pitches up, and altitude decreases.

OPCION B: Indicated airspeed increases, aircraft pitches down, and altitude increases.

OPCION C: Indicated airspeed decreases, aircraft pitches down, and altitude decreases.

OPCION D:

PREG20098062 (9134) Which condition would INITIALLY cause the indicated airspeed and pitch to increase and the sink rate to decrease? C

OPCION A: Sudden decrease in a headwind component.

OPCION B: Tailwind which suddenly increases in velocity.

OPCION C: Sudden increase in a headwind component.

OPCION D:

PREG20098063 (9135) Which INITIAL cockpit indications should a pilot be aware of when a constant tailwind shears to a calm wind? C

OPCION A: Altitude increases; pitch and indicated airspeed decrease

OPCION B: Altitude, pitch, and indicated airspeed decrease

OPCION C: Altitude, pitch, and indicated airspeed increase

OPCION D:

PREG20098064 (9136) What is the recommended technique to counter the loss of airspeed and resultant lift from wind shear? C

OPCION A: Lower the pitch attitude and regain lost airspeed.

OPCION B: Avoid overstressing the aircraft, "pitch to airspeed", and apply maximum power.

OPCION C: Maintain, or increase, pitch attitude and accept the lower-than-normal airspeed indications.

OPCION D:

PREG20098065 (9137) Which wind-shear condition results in a loss of airspeed? B

OPCION A: Decreasing headwind or tailwind

OPCION B: Decreasing headwind and increasing tailwind

OPCION C: Increasing headwind and decreasing tailwind

OPCION D:

PREG20098066 (9138) Which wind-shear condition results in an increase in airspeed? C

OPCION A: Increasing tailwind and decreasing headwind.
OPCION B: Increasing tailwind and headwind.
OPCION C: Decreasing tailwind and increasing headwind.
OPCION D:

PREG20098067 (9139) Which is the definition of "severe wind shear"? B

OPCION A: Any rapid change of horizontal wind shear in excess of 25 knots; vertical shear excepted.
OPCION B: Any rapid change in wind direction or velocity which causes airspeed changes greater than 500 ft/min.
OPCION C: Any change of airspeed greater than 20 knots which is sustained for more than 20 seconds or vertical speed changes in excess of 100 ft/min.
OPCION D:

PREG20098068 (9140) Doppler wind measurements indicate that the windspeed change a pilot may expect when flying through the peak intensity of a microburst is approximately C

OPCION A: 15 knots
OPCION B: 25 knots
OPCION C: 45 knots
OPCION D:

PREG20098069 (9141) Which airplane performance characteristics should be recognized during takeoff when encountering a tailwind shear that increases in intensity? A

OPCION A: Loss of, or diminished, airspeed performance
OPCION B: Decreased takeoff distance
OPCION C: Increased climb performance immediately after takeoff
OPCION D:

PREG20098070 (9142) Thrust is being managed to maintain desired indicated airspeed and the glide slope is being flown. Which characteristics should be observed when a tailwind shears to a constant headwind? B

OPCION A: PITCH ATTITUDE: Increases. VERTICAL SPEED: Increases. INDICATED AIRSPEED: Decreases, then increases to approach speed.
OPCION B: PITCH ATTITUDE: Increases. VERTICAL SPEED: Decreases. INDICATED AIRSPEED: Increases, then decreases.
OPCION C: PITCH ATTITUDE: Decreases. VERTICAL SPEED: Decreases. INDICATED AIRSPEED: Decreases, then increases to approach speed.
OPCION D:

PREG20098071 (9143) Maximum downdrafts in a microburst encounter may be as strong as C

OPCION A: 8,000 ft/min
OPCION B: 7,000 ft/min

OPCION C: 6,000 ft/min

OPCION D:

PREG20098072 (9144) An aircraft that encounters a headwind of 45 knots, within a microburst, may expect a total shear across the microburst of — C

OPCION A: 40 knots
OPCION B: 80 knots
OPCION C: 90 knots
OPCION D:

PREG20098073 (9145) (Refer to Figure 144.) If involved in a microburst encounter, in which aircraft positions will the most severe downdraft occur? — C

OPCION A: 4 and 5
OPCION B: 2 and 3
OPCION C: 3 and 4
OPCION D:

PREG20098074 (9146) (Refer to Figure 144.) When penetrating a microburst, which aircraft will experience an increase in performance without a change in pitch or power? — C

OPCION A: 3
OPCION B: 2
OPCION C: 1
OPCION D:

PREG20098075 (9147) (Refer to Figure 144.) What effect will a microburst encounter have upon the aircraft in position 3? — C

OPCION A: Decreasing headwind
OPCION B: Increasing tailwind
OPCION C: Strong downdraft
OPCION D:

PREG20098076 (9148) (Refer to Figure 144.) What effect will a microburst encounter have upon the aircraft in position 4? — A

OPCION A: Strong tailwind
OPCION B: Strong updraft
OPCION C: Significant performance increase
OPCION D:

PREG20098077 (9149) (Refer to Figure 144.) How will the aircraft in position 4 be affected by a microburst encounter? — B

OPCION A: Performance increasing with a tailwind and updraft
OPCION B: Performance decreasing with a tailwind and downdraft
OPCION C: Performance decreasing with a headwind and downdraft
OPCION D:

PREG20098078 (9150)	What is the expected duration of an individual microburst?	C
OPCION A:	Two minutes with maximum winds lasting approximately 1 minute	
OPCION B:	One microburst may continue for as long as 2 to 4 hours	
OPCION C:	Seldom longer than 15 minutes from the time the burst strikes the ground until dissipation	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098081 (9153)	What characterizes a ground-based inversion?	C
OPCION A:	Convection currents at the surface.	
OPCION B:	Cold temperatures.	
OPCION C:	Poor visibility.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098082 (9154)	What feature is associated with a temperature inversion?	A
OPCION A:	A stable layer of air.	
OPCION B:	An unstable layer of air.	
OPCION C:	Air mass thunderstorms.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098083 (9155)	When does minimum temperature normally occur during a 24-hour period?	A
OPCION A:	After sunrise	
OPCION B:	About 1 hour before sunrise	
OPCION C:	At midnight	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098084 (9156)	Which area or areas of the Northern Hemisphere experience a generally east to west movement of weather systems?	B
OPCION A:	Arctic only	
OPCION B:	Arctic and subtropical	
OPCION C:	Subtropical only	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098085 (9157)	At lower levels of the atmosphere, friction causes the wind to flow across isobars into a low because the friction	A
OPCION A:	decreases windspeed and Coriolis force	
OPCION B:	decreases pressure gradient force	
OPCION C:	creates air turbulence and raises atmospheric pressure	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098086 (9159)	What is a feature of air movement in a high pressure area?	B
OPCION A:	Ascending from the surface high to lower pressure at higher altitudes	
OPCION B:	Descending to the surface and then outward	
OPCION C:	Moving outward from the high at high altitudes and into the high at the surface	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098087 (9160)	Where is the usual location of a thermal low?	C
OPCION A:	Over the arctic region.	
OPCION B:	Over the eye of a hurricane.	
OPCION C:	Over the surface of a dry, sunny region.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098088 (9161)	Freezing rain encountered during climb is normally evidence that	B
OPCION A:	a climb can be made to a higher altitude without encountering more than light icing	
OPCION B:	a layer of warmer air exists above	
OPCION C:	ice pellets at higher altitudes have changed to rain in the warmer air below	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098089 (9162)	What temperature condition is indicated if precipitation in the form of wet snow occurs during flight?	A
OPCION A:	The temperature is above freezing at flight altitude	
OPCION B:	The temperature is above freezing at higher altitudes	
OPCION C:	There is an inversion with colde air below	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098090 (9166)	What is an important characteristic of wind shear?	C
OPCION A:	It is primarily associated with the lateral vortices generated by thunderstorms.	
OPCION B:	It usually exists only in the vicinity of thunderstorms, but may be found near a strong temperature inversion.	
OPCION C:	It may be associated with either a wind shift or a windspeed gradient at any level in the atmosphere.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098091 (9169)	What condition produces the most frequent type of ground-or surface-based temperature inversion?	C
OPCION A:	The movement of colder air under warm air or the movement of warm air over cold air.	
OPCION B:	Widespread sinking of air within a thick layer aloft resulting in heating by compression.	
OPCION C:	Terrestrial radiation on a clear, relatively calm night.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098092 (9170)	Which term applies when the temperature of the air changes by compression or expansion with no heat added or removed?	C
OPCION A:	Katabatic.	
OPCION B:	Advection.	
OPCION C:	Adiabatic.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098093 (9171)	What is the approximate rate unsaturated air will cool flowing upslope?	A
OPCION A:	3°C per 1,000 feet.	
OPCION B:	2°C per 1,000 feet.	
OPCION C:	4°C per 1,000 feet.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098094 (9175)	Isobars on a surface weather chart represent lines of equal pressure	B
OPCION A:	at the surface	
OPCION B:	reduced to sea level	
OPCION C:	at a given atmospheric pressure altitude	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098095 (9176)	At which location does Coriolis force have the least effect on wind direction?	C
OPCION A:	At the poles	
OPCION B:	Middle latitudes (30° to 60°)	
OPCION C:	At the Equator	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098096 (9177)	How does Coriolis force affect wind direction in the Southern Hemisphere?	A
OPCION A:	Causes clockwise rotation around a low	
OPCION B:	Causes wind to flow out of a low toward a high	
OPCION C:	Has exactly the same effect as in the Northern Hemisphere	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098097 (9178)	Which weather condition is defined as an anticyclone?	B
OPCION A:	Calm	
OPCION B:	High pressure area	
OPCION C:	COL	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098098 (9179)	Which conditions result in the formation of frost?	C

OPCION A: The temperature of the collecting surface is at or below freezing and small droplets of moisture are falling

OPCION B: Dew collects on the surface and then freezes because the surface temperature is lower than the air temperature

OPCION C: Temperature of the collecting surface is below the dewpoint and the dewpoint is also below freezing

OPCION D:

PREG20098099 (9180) What condition is indicated when ice pellets are encountered during flight? B

OPCION A: Thunderstorms at higher levels

OPCION B: Freezing rain at higher levels

OPCION C: Snow at higher levels

OPCION D:

PREG20098100 (9181) When will frost most likely form on aircraft surfaces? A

OPCION A: On clear nights with stable air and light winds

OPCION B: On overcast nights with freezing drizzle precipitation

OPCION C: On clear nights with convective action and a small temperature / dewpoint spread

OPCION D:

PREG20098101 (9182) What is the result when water vapor changes to the liquid state while being lifted in a thunderstorm? A

OPCION A: Latent heat is released to the atmosphere.

OPCION B: Latent heat is transformed into pure energy.

OPCION C: Latent heat is absorbed from the surrounding air by the water droplet.

OPCION D:

PREG20098102 (9183) What is a feature of supercooled water? B

OPCION A: The water drop sublimates to an ice particle upon impact

OPCION B: The unstable water drop freezes upon striking an exposed object

OPCION C: The temperature of the water drop remains at 0°C until it impacts a part of the airframe, then clear ice accumulates

OPCION D:

PREG20098103 (9184) What is indicated about an air mass if the temperature remains unchanged or decreases slightly as altitude is increased? C

OPCION A: The air is unstable.

OPCION B: A temperature inversion exists.

OPCION C: The air is stable.

OPCION D:

PREG20098104 (9185)	What weather condition occurs at the altitude where the dewpoint lapse rate and the dry adiabatic lapse rate converge?	A
OPCION A:	Cloud bases form	
OPCION B:	Precipitation starts	
OPCION C:	Stable air changes to unstable air	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098105 (9186)	Which process causes adiabatic cooling?	A
OPCION A:	Expansion of air as it rises.	
OPCION B:	Movement of air over a colder surface.	
OPCION C:	Release of latent heat during the vaporization process.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098106 (9187)	When saturated air moves downhill, its temperature increases	B
OPCION A:	at a faster rate than dry air because of the release of latent heat.	
OPCION B:	at a slower rate than dry air because vaporization uses heat.	
OPCION C:	at a slower rate than dry air because condensation releases heat.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098107 (9188)	Which condition is present when a local parcel of air is stable?	A
OPCION A:	The parcel of air resists convection	
OPCION B:	The parcel of air cannot be forced uphill	
OPCION C:	As the parcel of air moves upward, its temperature becomes warmer than the surrounding air	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098108 (9189)	Convective clouds which penetrate a stratus layer can produce which threat to instrument flight?	C
OPCION A:	Freezing rain	
OPCION B:	Clear air turbulence	
OPCION C:	Embedded thunderstorms	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098109 (9190)	Which type clouds are indicative of very strong turbulence?	B
OPCION A:	Nimbostratus	
OPCION B:	Standing lenticular	
OPCION C:	Cirrocumulus	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098110 (9191)	What is the feature of a stationary front?	C

OPCION A: The warm front surface moves about half the speed of the cold front surface.
OPCION B: Weather conditions are a combination of strong cold front and strong warm front weather.
OPCION C: Surface winds tend to flow parallel to the frontal zone.
OPCION D:

PREG20098111 (9192) Which event usually occurs after an aircraft passes through a front into the colder air? C

OPCION A: Temperature/dewpoint spread decreases.
OPCION B: Wind direction shifts to the left.
OPCION C: Atmospheric pressure increases.
OPCION D:

PREG20098112 (9193) What minimum thickness of cloud layer is indicated if precipitation is reported as light or greater intensity? A

OPCION A: 4,000 feet thick
OPCION B: 2,000 feet thick
OPCION C: A thickness which allows the cloud tops to be higher than the freezing level
OPCION D:

PREG20098113 (9194) Which condition produces weather on the lee side of a large lake? A

OPCION A: Warm air flowing over a colder lake may produce fog
OPCION B: Cold air flowing over a warmer lake may produce advection fog
OPCION C: Warn air flowing over a cool lake may produce rain showers
OPCION D:

PREG20098114 (9195) How can the stability of the atmosphere be determined? A

OPCION A: Ambient temperature lapse rate.
OPCION B: Atmospheric pressure at various levels.
OPCION C: Surface temperatures/dewpoint spread.
OPCION D:

PREG20098115 (9196) Which weather phenomenon signals the beginning of the mature stage of a thunderstorm? B

OPCION A: The appearance of an anvil top.
OPCION B: The start of rain at the surface.
OPCION C: Growth rate of the cloud is at its maximum.
OPCION D:

PREG20098116 (9197) During the life cycle of a thunderstorm, which stage is characterized predominately by downdrafts? B

OPCION A: Cumulus

OPCION B: Dissipating
OPCION C: Mature
OPCION D:

PREG20098117 (9198) What feature is normally associated with the cumulus stage of a thunderstorm? — C

OPCION A: Beginning of rain at the surface.
OPCION B: Frequent lightning.
OPCION C: Continuous updraft.
OPCION D:

PREG20098118 (9201) Where can the maximum hazard zone caused by wind shear associated with a thunderstorm be found? — C

OPCION A: in front of the thunderstorm cell (anvil side) and on the southwest side of the cell
OPCION B: Ahead of the roll cloud or gust front and directly under the anvil cloud
OPCION C: On all sides and directly under the thunderstorm cell
OPCION D:

PREG20098119 (9202) Atmospheric pressure changes due to a thunderstorm will be al the lowest value — B

OPCION A: during the downdraft and heavy rain showers.
OPCION B: when the thunderstorm is approaching.
OPCION C: immediately after the rain showers have stopped.
OPCION D:

PREG20098120 (9203) Why are downdrafts in a mature thunderstorm hazardous? — A

OPCION A: Downdrafts are kept cool by cold rain which tends to accelerate the downward velocity
OPCION B: Downdrafts converge toward a central location under the storm after striking the surface
OPCION C: Downdrafts become warmer than the surrounding air and reverse into an updraft before reaching the surface
OPCION D:

PREG20098121 (9204) What is a difference between an air mass thuderstorm and a steady-state thunderstorm? — B

OPCION A: Air mass thunderstorms produce precipitation which falls outside of the updraft
OPCION B: Air mass thunderstorm downdrafts and precipitation retard and reverse the updrafts
OPCION C: Steady-state thunderstorms are associated with local surface heating
OPCION D:

PREG20098122 (9205)	Which type storms are most likely to produce funnel clouds or tornadoes?	B
OPCION A:	Air mass thunderstorms	
OPCION B:	Cold front or squall line thunderstorms	
OPCION C:	Storms associated with icing and supercooled water	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098123 (9206)	When advection fog has developed, what may tend to dissipate or lift the fog into low stratus clouds?	B
OPCION A:	Temperature inversion.	
OPCION B:	Wind stronger than 15 knots.	
OPCION C:	Surface radiation.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098124 (9207)	Which conditions are necessary for the formation of upslope fog?	A
OPCION A:	Moist, stable air being moved over gradually rising ground by a wind	
OPCION B:	A clear sky, little or no wind, and 100 percent relative humidity	
OPCION C:	Rain falling through stratus clouds and a 10 to 25-knot wind moving the precipitation up the slope	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098125 (9208)	How are haze layers cleared or dispersed?	B
OPCION A:	By convective mixing in cool night air.	
OPCION B:	By wind or the movement of air.	
OPCION C:	By evaporation similar to the clearing of fog.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098126 (9209)	Which feature is associated with the tropopause?	C
OPCION A:	Absence of wind and turbulence	
OPCION B:	Absolute upper limit of cloud formation	
OPCION C:	Abrupt change of temperature lapse rate	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098127 (9210)	Which type cloud is associated with violent turbulence and a tendency toward the production of funnel clouds?	A
OPCION A:	Cumulonimbus mamma	
OPCION B:	Standing lenticular	
OPCION C:	Stratocumulus	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098128 (9211)	A clear area in a line of thundestorm echoes on a radar scope indicates	C

OPCION A: the absence of clouds in the area.
OPCION B: an area of no convective turbulence.
OPCION C: an area where precipitation drops are not detected.
OPCION D:

PREG20098129 (9212) When flying over the top of a severe thunderstorm, the cloud should be overflown by at least — A

OPCION A: 1,000 feet for each 10 knots windspeed
OPCION B: 2,500 feet
OPCION C: 500 feet above any moderate to severe turbulence layer
OPCION D:

PREG20098130 (9213) What type weather change is to be expected in an area where frontolysis is reported? — B

OPCION A: The frontal weather is becoming stronger
OPCION B: The front is dissipating
OPCION C: The front is moving at a faster speed
OPCION D:

PREG20098131 (9214) Which weather condition is an example of a nonfrontal instability band? — A

OPCION A: Squall line
OPCION B: Advective fog
OPCION C: Frontogenesis
OPCION D:

PREG20098132 (9215) Which atmospheric factor causes rapid movement of surface fronts? — A

OPCION A: Upper winds blowing across the front.
OPCION B: Upper low located directly over the surface low.
OPCION C: The cold front overtaking and lifting the warm front.
OPCION D:

PREG20098133 (9216) In which meteorological conditions can frontal waves and low pressure areas form? — B

OPCION A: Warm fronts or occluded fronts.
OPCION B: Slow-moving cold fronts or stationary fronts.
OPCION C: Cold front occlusions.
OPCION D:

PREG20098134 (9217) What weather difference is found on each side of a "dry line"? — B

OPCION A: Extreme temperature difference
OPCION B: Dewpoint difference

OPCION C: Stratus versus cumulus clouds
OPCION D:

PREG20098135 (9218) Under what conditions would clear air turbulence (CAT) most likely be encountered? — A

OPCION A: When constant pressure charts show 20-knot isotachs less than 60 NM apart
OPCION B: When constant pressure charts show 60-knot isotachs less than 20 NM apart
OPCION C: When a sharp trough is moving at a speed less than 20 knots
OPCION D:

PREG20098136 (9219) What action is recommended when encountering turbulence due to a wind shift associated with a sharp pressure frough? — A

OPCION A: Establish a course across the trough
OPCION B: Climb or descend to a smoother level
OPCION C: Increase speed to get out of the trough as soon as possible
OPCION D:

PREG20098137 (9220) In comparison to an approach in a moderate headwind, which is an indication of a possible wind shear due to a decreasing headwing when descending on the glide slope? — B

OPCION A: Less power is required.
OPCION B: Higher pitch attitude is required.
OPCION C: Lower descent rate is required.
OPCION D:

PREG20098138 (9221) What condition is necessary for the formation of structural icing in flight? — C

OPCION A: Supercooled water drops
OPCION B: Water vapor
OPCION C: Visible water
OPCION D:

PREG20098139 (9223) Which type precipitation is an indication that supercooled water is present? — B

OPCION A: Wet snow
OPCION B: Freezing rain
OPCION C: Ice pellets
OPCION D:

PREG20098141 (9226) What is the lowest cloud in the stationary group associated with a mountain wave? — A

OPCION A: Rotor cloud
OPCION B: Standing lenticular
OPCION C: Low stratus

OPCION D:

PREG20098142 (9227) Where is the normal location of the jetstream relative to surface lows and fronts? A

OPCION A: The jetstream is located north of the surface systems

OPCION B: The jetstream is located south of the low and warm front

OPCION C: The jetstream is located over the low and crosses both the warm front and the cold front

OPCION D:

PREG20098140 (9225) Which is a necessary condition for the occurence of a low-level temperature inversion wind shear? B

OPCION A: The temperature differential between the cold and warm layers must be at least 10°C.

OPCION B: A calm or light wind near the surface and a relatively strong wind just above the inversion.

OPCION C: A wind direction difference of at least 30° between the wind near the surface and the wind just above the inversion.

OPCION D:

PREG20098143 (9228) Which type frontal system is normally crossed by the jetstream? C

OPCION A: Cold fron and warm front

OPCION B: Warm front

OPCION C: Occluded front

OPCION D:

PREG20098144 (9229) Which type clouds may be associated with the jetstream? B

OPCION A: Cumulonimbus cloud line where the jetstream crosses the cold front

OPCION B: Cirrus clouds on the equatorial side of the jetstream

OPCION C: Cirrostratus cloud band on the polar side and under the jetstream

OPCION D:

PREG20098145 (9230) Which action is recommended if jetstream turbulence is encountered with a direct headwind or tailwind? C

OPCION A: Increase airspeed to get out of the area quickly.

OPCION B: Change course to fly on the polar side of the jetstream.

OPCION C: Change altitude or course to avoid a possible elongated turbulent area.

OPCION D:

PREG20098146 (9231) Which action is recommended regarding an altitude change to get out of jetstream turbulence? A

OPCION A: Descend if ambient temperature is falling

OPCION B: Descend if ambient temperature is rising

OPCION C: Maintain altitude if ambient temperature is not changing

OPCION D:

PREG20098147 (9232) Clear air turbulence (CAT) associated with a mountain wave may extend as far as — B

OPCION A: 1,000 miles or more downstream of the mountain
OPCION B: 5,000 feet above the tropopause
OPCION C: 100 miles or more upwind of the mountain
OPCION D:

PREG20098148 (9235) Turbulence encountered above 15,000 feet AGL, not associated with cloud formations, should be reported as — C

OPCION A: convective turbulence.
OPCION B: high altitude turbulence.
OPCION C: clear air turbulence.
OPCION D:

PREG20098149 (9236) A strong wind shear can be expected — A

OPCION A: on the low pressure side of a 100-knot jetstream core
OPCION B: where the horizontal wind shear is 15 knots, in a distance equal to 2.5° longitude
OPCION C: if the 5°C isotherms are spaced 100 NM or closer together
OPCION D:

PREG20098150 (9237) What is a likely location of clear air turbulences? — A

OPCION A: in a upper trough on the polar side of a jetstream
OPCION B: Near a ridge aloft on the equatorial side of a high pressure flow
OPCION C: Downstream of the equatorial side of a jetstream
OPCION D:

PREG20098151 (9238) Where do the maximum winds associated with the jetstream usually occur? — A

OPCION A: in the vicinity of breaks in the tropopause on the polar side of the jef core
OPCION B: Below the jet core where a long straight stretch of the jetstream is located
OPCION C: On the equatorial side of the jetstream where moisture has formed cirriform clouds
OPCION D:

PREG20098152 (9239) Which type jetstream can be expected to cause the greater turbulence? — C

OPCION A: A straight jetstream associated with a high pressure ridge.
OPCION B: A jetstream associated with a wide isotherm spacing.
OPCION C: A curving jetstream associated with a deep low pressure trough.
OPCION D:

PREG20098153 (9240)	What weather feature occurs at altitude level near the tropopause?	A
OPCION A:	Maximum winds and narrow wind shear zones	
OPCION B:	Abrupt temperature increase above the tropopause	
OPCION C:	Thin layers of cirrus (ice crystal) clouds at the tropopause level.	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098154 (9241)	Where are jetstreams normally located?	B
OPCION A:	In areas of strong low pressure systems in the stratosphere	
OPCION B:	At the tropopause where intensified temperature gradients are located	
OPCION C:	In a single continuous band, encircling the Earth, where there is a break between the equatorial and polar tropopause	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098155 (9242)	METAR KFSO 031053Z VRB02KT 7SM MIFG SKC 15/14 A3012 RMK SLP993 6/// T01500139 56012 In the above METAR, the SLP993 6/// indicates	B
OPCION A:	sea level pressure 999.3 hectopascals which in the last 6 hours has dropped 4 hectopascals	
OPCION B:	sea-level pressure 999.3 hectopascals and an indeterminable amount of precipitation has ocurred over the last 3 hours	
OPCION C:	sea-level pressure 999.3 hectopascals and in the last 6 hours that four-tenths of an inch of precipitation has fallen	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098156 (9245)	Weather conditions expected to occur in the vicinity of the airport, but not at the airport, are denoted by the letters "VC." When VC appears in a Terminal Aerodrome Forecast, it covers a geographical area of	A
OPCION A:	a 5 to 10 statute mile radius from the airport	
OPCION B:	a 5 mile radius of the center of a runway complex	
OPCION C:	10 miles of the station originating the forecast	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098157 (9248)	What weather is predicted by the term VCTS in a Terminal Aerodrome Forecast?	A
OPCION A:	Thunderstorms are expected in the vicinity	
OPCION B:	Thunderstorms may occur over the station and within 50 miles of the station	
OPCION C:	Thunderstorms are expected between 5 and 25 miles of the runway complex	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098158 (9249)	If squalls are reported at the destination airport, what wind conditions existed at the time?	B
OPCION A:	Sudden increases in windspeed of at least 15 knots, to a sustained wind speed of 20 knots, lasting for at least 1 minute	

OPCION B: A sudden increase in wind speed of at least 16 knots, the speed rising to 22 knots or more for 1 minute or longer

OPCION C: Rapid variation in wind direction of at least 20° and changes in speed of at least 10 knots between peaks and lulls

OPCION D:

PREG20098159 (9262) What type turbulence should be reported when it causes slight, rapid, and somewhat rhythmic bumpiness without appreciable changes in attitude or altitude, less than one-third of the time? A

OPCION A: Occasional light chop

OPCION B: Moderate turbulence

OPCION C: Moderate chop

OPCION D:

PREG20098160 (9263) What type turbulence should be reported when it causes changes in altitude and/or attitude more than two-thirds of the time, with the aircraft remaining in positive control at all times? B

OPCION A: Continuous severe chop.

OPCION B: Continuous moderate turbulence.

OPCION C: Intermittent moderate turbulence.

OPCION D:

PREG20098161 (9264) What type turbulence should be reported when it momentarily causes slight, erratic changes in altitude and/or attitude, one-third to two-thirds of the time? C

OPCION A: Occasional light chop.

OPCION B: Moderate chop.

OPCION C: Intermittent moderate turbulence.

OPCION D:

PREG20098162 (9265) What conditions are indicated on a Weather Depiction Chart? A

OPCION A: Actual sky cover, visibility restrictions, and type of precipitation at reporting stations

OPCION B: Forescast ceilings and visibilities over a large geographic area

OPCION C: Actual en route weather conditions between reporting stations

OPCION D:

PREG20098163 (9271) (Refer to Figure 145.) The peak wind at KAMA was reported to be from 320° true at 39 knots A

OPCION A: which occurred at 1743Z

OPCION B: with gusts to 43 knots

OPCION C: with .43 of an inch liquid precipitation since the last report

OPCION D:

PREG20098164 (9292) (Refer to Figure 149.) What will be the wind and temperature trend for a DSM LIT SHV flight at 12,000 feet? A

OPCION A:	Windspeed decrease	
OPCION B:	Temperature decrease	
OPCION C:	Wind direction shift from northwest to southeast	
OPCION D:		

PREG20098165 (9293)	(Refer to Figure 149.) What is the forecast temperature at ATL for the 3,000 foot level?	C
OPCION A:	+6°C	
OPCION B:	+6° F	
OPCION C:	Not reported	
OPCION D:		