

TEMA: 0645 COM-RTC - Aircraft Performance - Chap. 8

COD_PREG: PREGUNTA: **RPTA:**
 PREG20098661 At higher elevation airports the pilot should know that indicated airspeed will be unchanged, but groundspeed will be faster. A
OPCION A: will be unchanged, but groundspeed will be faster.
OPCION B: will be higher, but groundspeed will be unchanged.
OPCION C: should be increased to compensate for the thinner air.
OPCION D:

PREG20098679 GIVEN: **RPTA:** C

	WT	LNG.	ARM.	LNG.	MOM.	LAT.	ARM.	MOM.
Empty weight	1700	.....	116.1	....	?	.....	+ 0.2	....
Fuel (75 gal at 6.8 ppg) ....	?	.....	110.0	.....	?	.....	---	.....
Oil	12	.....	179.0	.....	?	.....	---	.....
Pilot (right seat)	175	.....	65.0	.....	?	.....	+12.5	.....
Passenger (left seat)	195	.....	104.0	....	?	.....	-13.3	.....
TOTALS			?		?		?	?

OPCION A: 109.35" and -.04"
OPCION B: 110.43" and +.02"
OPCION C: 110.83" and -.02"
OPCION D:

PREG20098680 A helicopter is loaded in such a manner that the CG is located aft of the aft allowable CG limit. Which is true about this situation? **RPTA:** C
OPCION A: In case of an autorotation, sufficient aft cyclic control may not be available to flare properly.
OPCION B: This condition would become more hazardous as fuel is consumed, if the main fuel tank is located aft of the rotor mast.
OPCION C: If the helicopter should pitchup due to gusty winds during high-speed flight, there may not be sufficient forward cyclic control available to lower the nose.
OPCION D:

PREG20098681 A helicopter is loaded in such a manner that the CG is located forward of the allowable CG limit. Which is true about this situation? **RPTA:** B
OPCION A: This condition would become less hazardous as fuel is consumed if the main fuel tank is located aft of the rotor mast.
OPCION B: In case of engine failure and the resulting autorotation, sufficient cyclic control may not be available to flare properly to land.
OPCION C: Should the aircraft pitchup during cruise flight due to gusty winds, there may not be enough forward cyclic control available to lower the nose.
OPCION D:

PREG20098682 With respect to using the weight information given in a typical aircraft owner's manual for computing gross weight, it is important to know that if items have been installed in the aircraft in addition to the original equipment, the **RPTA:** A

-
- OPCION A:** allowable useful load is decreased.
OPCION B: allowable useful load remains unchanged.
OPCION C: maximum allowable gross weight is increased.
OPCION D:
-

PREG20098683 (Refer to Figure 41) A
GIVEN:
Helicopter gross weight 1,225 lb
Ambient temperature 77°F
Determine the in-ground effect hover ceiling.

- OPCION A:** 6,750 feet.
OPCION B: 7,250 feet.
OPCION C: 8,000 feet.
OPCION D:
-

PREG20098684 (Refer to Figure 41) B
GIVEN:
Helicopter gross weight 1,175 lb
Ambient temperature 95°F
Determine the in-ground effect hover ceiling.

- OPCION A:** 5,000 feet.
OPCION B: 5,250 feet.
OPCION C: 6,250 feet.
OPCION D:
-

PREG20098685 (Refer to Figure 41) B
GIVEN:
Helicopter gross weight 1,275 lb
Ambient temperature 9°F
Determine the in-ground effect hover ceiling.

- OPCION A:** 6,600 feet.
OPCION B: 7,900 feet.
OPCION C: 8,750 feet
OPCION D:
-

PREG20098686 (Refer to Figure 42) B
Departure is planned from a heliport that has a reported pressure altitude of 4,100 feet. What rate of climb could be expected in this helicopter if the ambient temperature is 90°F?

- OPCION A:** 210 ft/min.
OPCION B: 250 ft/min.
OPCION C: 390 ft/min.
OPCION D:
-

PREG20098687 (Refer to Figure 42) A
Departure is planned for a flight from a heliport with a pressure altitude of 3,800 feet. What rate of climb could be expected in this helicopter during departure if the ambient temperature is 70°F?

-
- OPCION A:** 330 ft/min.
OPCION B: 360 ft/min.
OPCION C: 400 ft/min.
OPCION D:
-

PREG20098688 (Refer to Figure 43) B
GIVEN:
Ambient temperature 60°F
Pressure altitude 2,000 ft
What is the rate of climb?

- OPCION A:** 480 ft/min.
OPCION B: 515 ft/min.
OPCION C: 540 ft/min.
OPCION D:
-

PREG20098689 (Refer to Figure 43) B
GIVEN:
Ambient temperature 80°F
Pressure altitude 2,500 ft
What is the rate of climb?

- OPCION A:** 350 ft/min.
OPCION B: 395 ft/min.
OPCION C: 420 ft/min.
OPCION D:
-

PREG20098690 (Refer to Figure 44) C
GIVEN:
Ambient temperature 40°F
Pressure altitude 1,000 ft
What is the rate of climb?

- OPCION A:** 810 ft/min.
OPCION B: 830 ft/min.
OPCION C: 860 ft/min.
OPCION D:
-

PREG20098691 (Refer to Figure 44) A
GIVEN:
Ambient temperature 60°F
Pressure altitude 2,500 ft
What is the rate of climb?

- OPCION A:** 705 ft/min.
OPCION B: 630 ft/min.
OPCION C: 755 ft/min.
OPCION D:
-

PREG20098662 The performance tables of an aircraft for takeoff and climb are based on A
OPCION A: pressure/density altitude.

- OPCION B:** cabin altitude
OPCION C: true altitude
OPCION D:
-

- PREG20098663 What are the standard temperature and pressure values for sea level? A
- OPCION A:** 15°C and 29.92" Hg.
OPCION B: 50°F and 1013.2" Hg.
OPCION C: 15°C and 29.92 Mb.
OPCION D:
-

- PREG20098664 (Refer to Figure 31). C
If the tower-reported surface wind is 010° at 18 knots, what is the crosswind component for a Rwy 08 landing?
- OPCION A:** 7 knots.
OPCION B: 15 knots.
OPCION C: 17 knots.
OPCION D:
-

- PREG20098665 (Refer to Figure 31). A
The surface wind is 180° at 25 knots. What is the crosswind component for a Rwy 13 landing?
- OPCION A:** 19 knots.
OPCION B: 21 knots.
OPCION C: 23 knots.
OPCION D:
-

- PREG20098666 (Refer to Figure 31). A
What is the headwind component for a Rwy 13 takeoff if the surface wind is 190° at 15 knots?
- OPCION A:** 7 knots.
OPCION B: 13 knots.
OPCION C: 15 knots.
OPCION D:
-

- PREG20098667 When computing weight and balance, the empty weight includes the weight A
of the airframe, engine (s), and all items of operating equipment permanently installed. Empty weight also includes
- OPCION A:** the unusable fuel, full operating fluids, and full oil.
OPCION B: all usable fuel, maximum oil, hydraulic fluid, but does not include the weight of pilot, passengers, or baggage.
OPCION C: all usable fuel and oil, but does not include any radio equipment or instruments that were installed by someone other than the manufacturer.
OPCION D:
-

- PREG20098668 If all index units are positive when computing weight and balance, the B
location of the datum would be at the

-
- OPCION A:** centerline of the main wheels.
OPCION B: nose, or out in front of the airplane.
OPCION C: centerline of the nose or tailwheel, depending on the type of airplane.
OPCION D:
-

- PREG20098669 The CG of an aircraft can be determined by which of the following methods? C
- OPCION A:** Dividing total arms by total moments.
OPCION B: Multiplying total arms by total weight.
OPCION C: Dividing total moments by total weights.
OPCION D:
-

- PREG20098670 The CG of an aircraft may be determined by B
- OPCION A:** dividing total arms by total moments.
OPCION B: dividing total moments by total weight.
OPCION C: multiplying total weight by total moments.
OPCION D:
-

- PREG20098671 GIVEN: B
Weight A: 155 pounds at 45 inches aft of datum
Weight B: 165 pounds at 145 inches aft of datum
Weight C: 95 pounds at 185 inches aft of datum
Based on this information, where would the CG be located aft of datum?
- OPCION A:** 86.0 inches.
OPCION B: 116.80 inches.
OPCION C: 125.0 inches.
OPCION D:
-

- PREG20098672 GIVEN: B
Weight A: 140 pounds at 17 inches aft of datum
Weight B: 120 pounds at 110 inches aft of datum
Weight C: 85 pounds at 210 inches aft of datum
Based on this information, the CG would be located how far aft of datum?
- OPCION A:** 89.11 inches.
OPCION B: 96.89 inches.
OPCION C: 106.92 inches.
OPCION D:
-

- PREG20098673 GIVEN: A
Weight A: 135 pounds at 15 inches aft of datum
Weight B: 205 pounds at 117 inches aft of datum
Weight C: 85 pounds at 195 inches aft of datum
Based on this information, the CG would be located how far aft of datum?
- OPCION A:** 100.2 inches.
OPCION B: 109.0 inches.
OPCION C: 121.7 inches.
OPCION D:
-

PREG20098674 GIVEN: C
 Weight A: 175 pounds at 135 inches aft of datum
 Weight B: 135 pounds at 115 inches aft of datum
 Weight C: 75 pounds at 85 inches aft of datum
 The CG for the combined weights would be located how far aft of datum?
OPCION A: 91.76 inches.
OPCION B: 111.67 inches.
OPCION C: 118.24 inches.
OPCION D:

PREG20098675 (Refer to Figure 37) C
 GIVEN: WEIGHT MOMENT
 Gyroplane basic weight (oil included) 1,315150.1
 Pilot weight 140 ?
 Passenger weight 150 ?
 27 gal fuel 162 ?
 The CG is located
OPCION A: outside the CG envelope; the maximum gross weight is exceeded.
OPCION B: outside the CG envelope; the maximum gross weight and the gross-weight moment are exceeded.
OPCION C: within the CG envelope; neither maximum gross weight nor gross-weight moment is exceeded.
OPCION D:

PREG20098676 (Refer to Figure 37) B
 GIVEN: WEIGHT MOMENT
 Gyroplane basic weight (oil included) 1,315154.0
 Pilot weight 145?
 Passenger weight 153?
 27 gal fuel 162 ?
 The CG is located
OPCION A: outside the CG envelope; the maximum gross weight is exceeded.
OPCION B: outside the CG envelope; but the maximum gross weight is not exceeded.
OPCION C: within the CG envelope; neither maximum gross weight nor gross-weight moment is exceeded.
OPCION D:

PREG20098677 (Refer to Figure 39) A
 GIVEN: WEIGHT ARM (IN) MOMENT (IN-LBS)
 Empty weight..... 1,700.....+ 6.0+10,200
 Pilot weight 200 -31.0 ?
 Oil (8 qt all usable) ? + 1.0 ?
 Fuel (50 gal. all usable) ? + 2.0 ?
 Baggage 30 -31.0 ?
 TOTALS ? ? ?
 If the datum is located at station 0, the CG is located approximately
OPCION A: 1.64 inches aft of datum.
OPCION B: 1.64 inches forward of datum

OPCION C: 1.66 inches forward of datum.

OPCION D:

PREG20098678 (Refer to Figure 40.) A
GIVEN:
Basic weight (oil is included) 830 lb
Basic weight moment (1,000/in-lb) 104.8
Pilot weight 175 lb
Passenger weight 160 lb
Fuel 19.2 gal
The CG is located

OPCION A: well aft of the aft CG limit.

OPCION B: within the CG envelope.

OPCION C: forward of the forward CG limit

OPCION D:

PREG20098692 (Refer to Figures 45 and 46) A
GIVEN:
Pressure altitude 4,000 ft
Ambient temperature 80°F
To clear a 50-foot obstacle, a jump takeoff would require

OPCION A: more distance than a running takeoff.

OPCION B: less distance than a running takeoff.

OPCION C: the same distance as a running takeoff.

OPCION D:

PREG20098693 (Refer to Figures 45 and 46) C
GIVEN:
Pressure altitude 4,000 ft
Ambient temperature 80°F
The takeoff distance to clear a 50-foot obstacle is

OPCION A: 1,225 feet for a jump takeoff.

OPCION B: 1,440 feet for a running takeoff.

OPCION C: less for a running takeoff than for a jump takeoff.

OPCION D:
