

(A53) PPL直昇機基本航行學

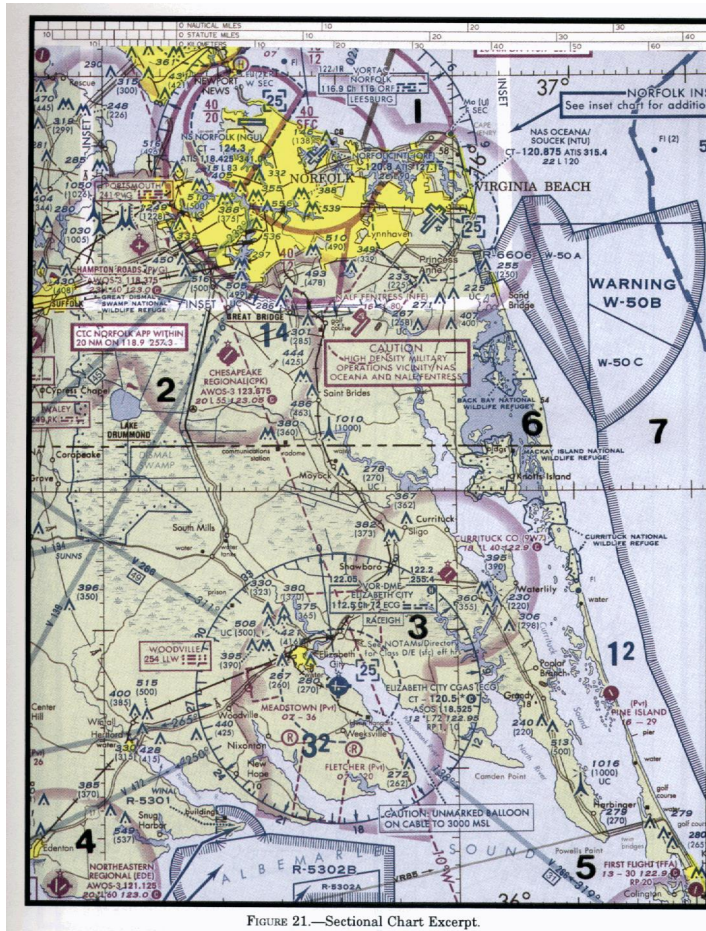
最近更新日期：無；更新題號：無

原始題號:0014665 題組:4 難易度:中

(C) 1. (參照圖1, 第2區)在Lake Drummond的旗幟符號代表
(如圖A53_Fig1)

(A)Norfolk C類空域強報告點。 (B)Hampton Roads機場強制報告點。 (C)用來辨識初次呼叫Norfolk進場管制的目視檢查點。

題目圖：



原始題號:0014666 題組:5 難易度:中

(A) 2. (參照圖1, 第2區)在Chesapeake地區機場的標高為
(如圖A53_Fig1)

(A)20 呎。 (B)36呎。 (C)360呎。

題目圖：

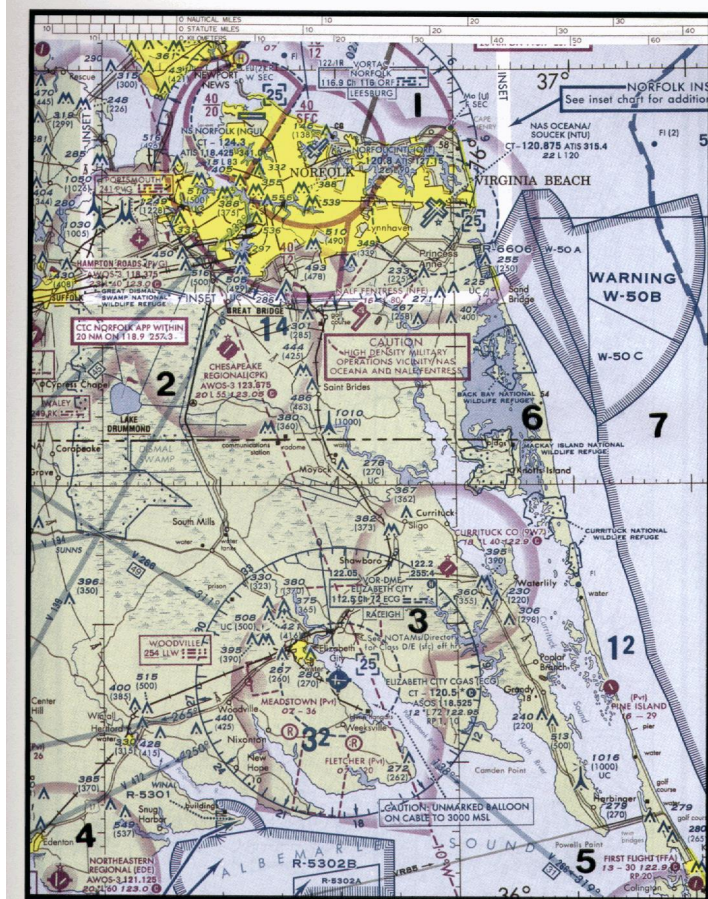


FIGURE 21.—Sectional Chart Excerpt.

原始題號:0014667 題組:6 難易度:中

- (C) 3. (參照圖4，第3區) 約在Savannah國際機場西南6浬的發光障礙物高度為何？
(如圖A53_Fig4)
(A)823 呎 MSL。 (B)"1,013呎 MSL。" (C)"1,403呎 MSL。"

題目圖：



FIGURE 24.—Sectional Chart Excerpt.

原始題號:0014668 題組:7 難易度:中

- (B) 4. (參照圖4，第3區) 約在Savannah VORTAC 340幅向11浬的一組障礙物高度為何？
(如圖A53_Fig4)
(A)400呎 AGL。 (B)455 呎 MSL。 (C)432 呎 MSL。

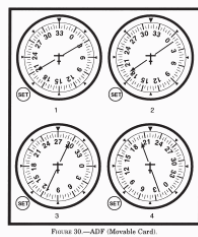
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原始題號:0014669 題組:1 難易度:中

- (C) 5. (參照圖10，第1圖示)決定飛向電台之磁方位為何?
(如圖A53_Fig10)
(A)030°。 (B)180°。 (C)210°。

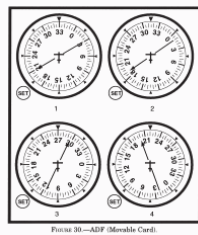
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原始題號:0014670 題組:2 難易度:中

- (C) 6. (參照圖10，第2圖示)飛行員飛向電台之磁方位為何?
(如圖A53_Fig10)
(A)010°。 (B)145°。 (C)190°。

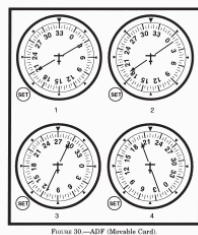
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原始題號:0014671 題組:3 難易度:中

- (C) 7. (參照圖10，第2圖示)決定攔截180方位至電台時，飛機的概略磁方位為何?
(如圖A53_Fig10)
(A)040°。 (B)160°。 (C)220°。

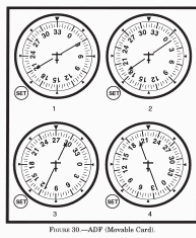
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原始題號:0014672 題組:4 難易度:中

- (B) 8. (參照圖10，第3圖示)自電台至飛機的磁方位為何?
(如圖A53_Fig10)
(A)025°。 (B)115°。 (C)295°。

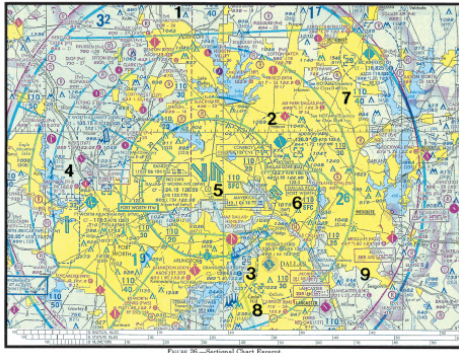
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原始題號:0014673 題組:1 難易度:中

- (B) 9. (參照圖6，第7區)在McKinney (TKI)上空的空域，被管制範圍自地表至 (如圖A53_Fig6)
(A)700呎AGL。 (B)"2, 900呎MSL。" (C)"2, 500呎MSL。"

題目圖：



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- (C) 10. (參照圖13，第一點) Georgetown機場 (Q61)上空的 E類空域底部為 (如圖A53_Fig13)
(A)地面或水面。 (B)700呎AGL。 (C)3823呎MSL。



FIGURE 61.—Sectional Chart Excerpt

原始題號:0014675 題組:3 難易度:中

(C) 11. (參照圖13，第6點) Mosier機場是
(如圖A53_Fig13)

- (A)限制持私人與娛樂飛行員執照者使用的機場。(B)在限制空域內的軍方限制子機場。
(C)非公共使用機場。

題目圖：

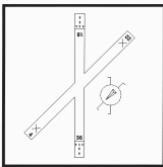


FIGURE 61.—Sectional Chart Excerpt

原始題號:0014676 題組:1 難易度:中

- (A) 12 (參照圖15) 若風向顯示如落地方向指示器，飛行員應落至 (如圖A53_Fig15)
(A)18跑道並預期右側風。(B)22跑道直接對正風。(C)36跑道並預期右側風。

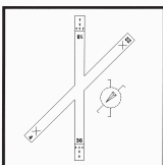
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原始題號:0014677 題組:2 難易度:中

- (C) 13 (參照圖15) 在南/北跑道頭出現的箭頭顯示該區 (如圖A53_Fig15)
(A)只可用於滑行。(B)可用於滑行、起飛及落地。(C)不能用於落地，但可用於滑行與起飛。

題目圖：



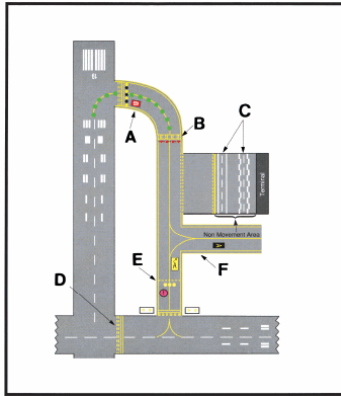
原始題號:0014678 題組:1 難易度:中

(B) 14. (參照圖19)跑道上哪一個符號顯示飛機位置?

(如圖A53_Fig19)

(A)E (B)F (C)L

題目圖：



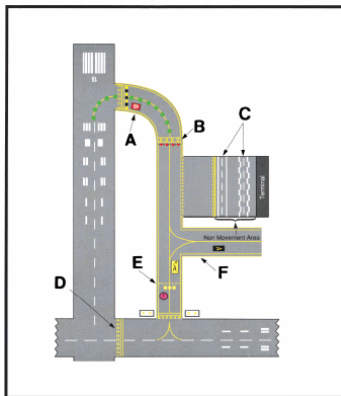
原始題號:0014679 題組:2 難易度:中

(B) 15. (參照圖19)跑道標示A部分可用來

(如圖A53_Fig19)

(A)落地。(B)滑行與起飛。(C)滑行與落地。

題目圖：



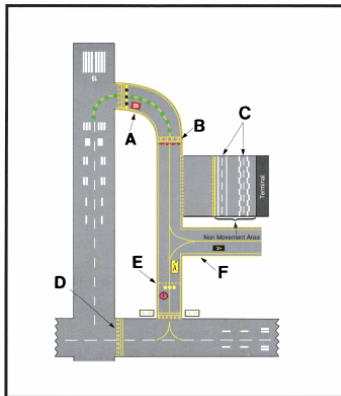
原始題號:0014680 題組:1 難易度:中

(B) 16. (參照圖19)哪一個符號顯示為車道?

(如圖A53_Fig19)

(A)A (B)C (C)E

題目圖：



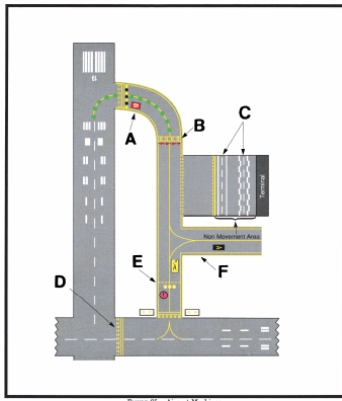
原始題號:0014681 題組:2 難易度:中

(C) 17. (參照圖19)哪一個符號顯示滑行道/滑行道交叉口待命標誌?

(如圖A53_Fig19)

(A)B (B)D (C)E

題目圖：



原始題號:0014682 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 18. 在不使用無線電儀器導航的目視飛行期間，航向與地速需藉由推測航行，不斷地檢視與修正
(A)藉由觀測檢查點導航。(B)風偏修正。(C)磁羅盤與地速指示器。

原始題號:0014683 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 19. 在陸地上長途飛行，不使用無線電儀器導航時，通常靠使用推測航行及
(A)導航。(B)風偏修正。(C)羅盤航向。

原始題號:0014684 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 20. 有關藍色與紫紅色用以顯示分段航途中的機場，何者為真？
(A)"有塔台管制的機場，上空為A, B, C類空域顯示為藍色，D, E類空域顯示為紫紅色。"
(B)"有塔台管制的機場，上空為C, D, E類空域顯示為紫紅色。"(C)"有塔台管制的機場，上空為B, C, D, E類空域顯示為藍色。"

原始題號:0014685 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 21. 有關用以顯示分段航途中機場的顏色，何者為真？
(A)"有塔台管制的機場，上空為D, E類空域顯示為紫紅色。"(B)有塔台管制的機場顯示為紫紅色。(C)有塔台管制的機場顯示為藍色。

原始題號:0014686 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 22. 使用導航方式，飛行員得以藉____，防止偏離航線太遠。
(A)飛計畫航向。(B)飛計畫。(C)參考檢查點或選定之特徵。

原始題號:0014687 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 23. 轉換真航線至磁航向時，飛行員應
(A)減東向磁偏差及右側風修正角。(B)加西向磁偏差及減左側風修正角。(C)減西向磁偏差及加右側風修正角。

原始題號:0014688 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 24. 空氣移動時影響飛機____的移動速度。
(A)在地表上空。(B)在空氣中。(C)轉彎時。

原始題號:0014689 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 25. 為獲得一定時間內之飛行距離，需乘以
(A)地速。(B)指示空速。(C)相等空速。

原始題號:0014690 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 26. 為何要填寫目視飛行計畫書給飛航服務台？

(A)飛行超過機場25哩時，必須如此。(B)提供航行報告給飛航服務台。(C)提供緊急事件時之搜救。

原始題號:0014691 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 27. 在無人管制機場離場航線程序何者正確？

(A)離開機場範圍後，朝任何安全方向離場。(B)所有轉彎均向左。(C)遵照FAA為機場設計的航線。

原始題號:0014692 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 28. 下降時加入航線，會造成特定撞擊之危害，

(A)應予避免。(B)應在可能時使用。(C)違法。

原始題號:0014693 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 29. 哪一種刊物包含有機場標示與圖示說明？

(A)飛航人員手冊(AIM)。(B)民航通告(AC)。(C)民航/設施指令。

原始題號:0014694 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 30. 滑行道上的跑道待命位置標示目的為何？

(A)使飛機在跑道外待命。(B)讓飛機獲得許可進入跑道。(C)飛機禁止進入的識別區。

原始題號:0014695 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 31. 待命位置符號有

(A)白底紅字。(B)紅底白字。(C)紅底黃字。

原始題號:0014696 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 32. 滑行道上的跑道待命位置標示為

(A)飛機在跑道外等待之辨識區。(B)飛機禁止進入之辨識區。(C)讓飛機獲得許可進入跑道。

原始題號:0014697 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 33. 滑行道盡頭符號標誌

(A)顯示滑行道終止。(B)顯示為飛機禁止進入。(C)提供特定滑行道之一般滑行指示。

原始題號:0014698 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 34. 不可進入符號標誌之目的為何？

(A)飛機禁止進入之辨識準備區。(B)勿繼續超越交叉口之辨識區。(C)離開跑道保護區界線辨識區。

原始題號:0014699 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 35. 機場旋轉燈於白天開啟時代表

(A)機場有障礙物。(B)"地面能見度低於3哩，且/或雲幕高低於1,000呎。"(C)機場管制塔台未運作。

原始題號:0014700 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 36. 在使用VASI進場時，低於下滑道指示器會看到

(A)閃爍白燈。(B)固定白燈。(C)閃爍紅燈。

原始題號:0014701 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 37. 任何人不得在_____實施編隊飛行。

(A)人口密集區域上空。(B)D類空域。(C)除非各機機長事先規劃。

原始題號:0014702 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 38. 在所有飛航中，何種航空器有優先權？

(A)氣球。(B)遇險之飛機。(C)五邊進場落地飛機。

原始題號:0014703 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 39. 兩架同類飛機接近但不對頭，應採取何行動？

(A)較快速之飛機應禮讓。(B)在左側之飛機應禮讓。(C)每架飛機應禮讓右側飛機。

原始題號:0014704 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 40. 除必須起降外，飛行員在任何機場操作飛機之最低安全高度為何？

(A)在馬力失效時，飛機緊急落地不危害地表之人員或財產。(B)距地表500呎高度，且不接近任何人員、船艦、車輛、或建築物。(C)"在地表水平半徑1,000呎內、最高障礙物高度以上500呎。"

原始題號:0014705 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 41. 『露點』術語之意思為何？

(A)空氣必須冷卻至飽和時之溫度。(B)凝結溫度等於蒸發溫度時。(C)造成降水之溫度。

原始題號:0014706 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 42. 用在命名雲字尾的 nimbus 意思為

(A)密集垂直發展的雲。(B)雨雲。(C)含有冰珠的中雲。

原始題號:0014707 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 43. 山岳波最危險特徵之一，就是在__及內部的亂流區。

(A)滾軸雲下方。(B)滾軸雲上方。(C)筭狀雲下方。

原始題號:0014708 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 44. 哪一類雲顯示對流性亂流？

(A)捲雲。(B)兩層雲。(C)塔狀積雲。

原始題號:0014709 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 45. 雷雨在_____強度最強。

(A)成熟階段。(B)下沉階段。(C)累積階段。

原始題號:0014710 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 46. 風切發生在何處？

(A)只發生在高高度。(B)只發生在低高度。(C)在所有高度、所有方向。

原始題號:0014711 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 47. 在每日最後一次飛行後加油為良好之作業程序，因為

(A)將現存之任何水份壓迫至油箱之最上方，以免燃油進入引擎。(B)藉消除油箱空氣空間，防止燃油膨脹。(C)藉消除油箱空氣空間，防止濕氣凝結。

原始題號:0014712 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 48. 大多數的空中撞擊意外發生於

(A)晴朗的白晝。(B)多霧的白晝。(C)多雲的夜晚。

原始題號:0014713 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 49. 飛行員察覺有任何安全顧慮時，應

(A)立即要求協助。(B)降低狀況警覺。(C)改變思維。

原始題號:0014714 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 50. 在大型飛機落地後進場落地，飛行員應以_____方式避免機尾亂流。

(A)飛在大型飛機五邊進場下滑道上方，並落在大型飛機落地點的前方。(B)飛在大型飛機五邊進場下滑道下方，並落在大型飛機落地點的後方。(C)飛在大型飛機五邊進場下滑道上方，並落在大型飛機落地點的後方。

原始題號:0014715 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 51. 翼尖渦流強度最大情形發生在機身_____時。

(A)輕、不潔、及快速 (B)重、不潔、及快速 (C)重、清潔、及慢速

原始題號:0014716 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 52. 下列何者關於經緯度敘述為真？

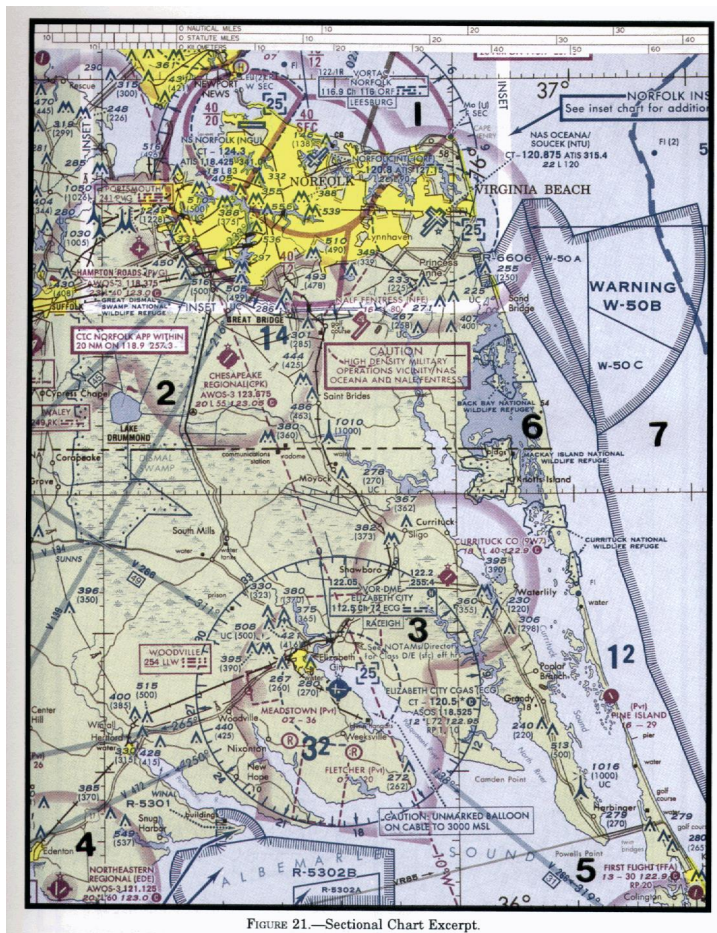
(A)經線平行於赤道。(B)經線穿越赤道並與赤道成直角。(C)經度及緯度的零度線通過英國的格林威治。

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(C) 53. (Refer to Figure 1, area 2.) The flag symbol at Lake Drummond represents a"(如圖A53_Fig1)

(A)compulsory reporting point for Norfolk Class C airspace. (B)compulsory reporting point for Hampton Roads Airport. (C)visual checpoint used to identify position for initial callup to Norfolk Approach Control.

題目圖：



原始題號:0014666 題組:5 難易度:中

- (A) 54. (Refer to Figure 1, area 2.) The elevation of the Chesapeake Regional Airport is" (如圖A53_Fig1)
(A)20 feet. (B)36 feet. (C)360 feet.

題目圖：

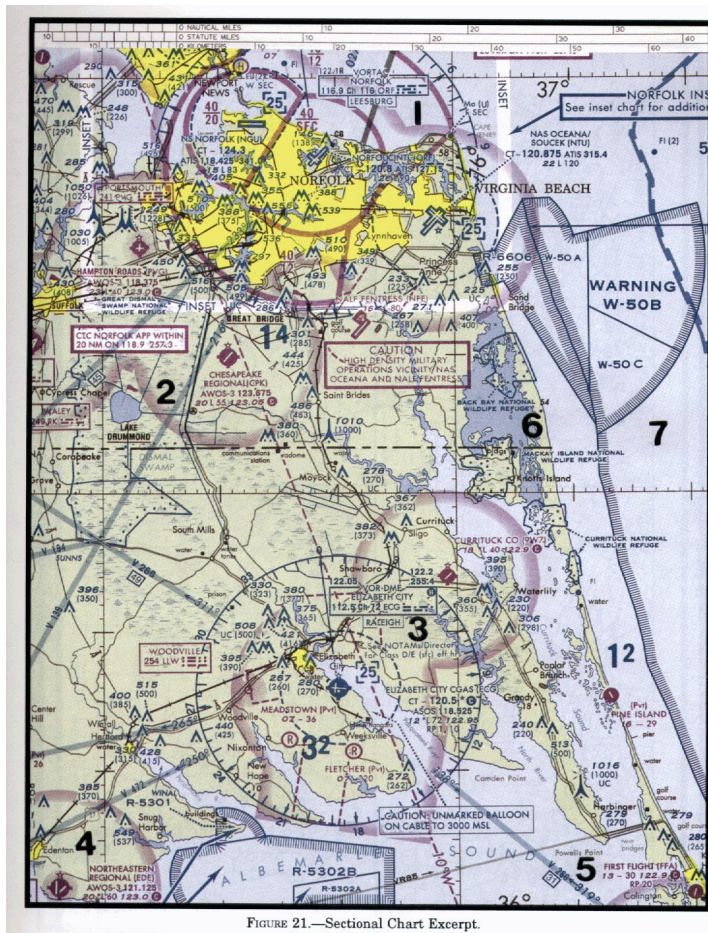


FIGURE 21.—Sectional Chart Excerpt.

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- (C) 55. (Refer to Figure 4, area 3.) What is the height of the lighted obstacle approximately 6 nautical miles southwest Savannah International?" (如圖A53_Fig4)
(A)823 feet MSL. (B)"1,013 feet MSL." (C)"1,403 feet MSL."

題目圖：



FIGURE 24.—Sectional Chart Excerpt.

原始題號:0014668 題組:7 難易度:中

- (B) 56. (Refer to Figure 4, area 3.) The top of the group obstruction approximately 11 nautical miles from the Savannah VORTAC on the 340° radial is" (如圖A53_Fig4)
(A)400 feet AGL. (B)455 feet MSL. (C)432 feet MSL.

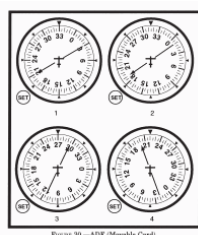
題目圖：



原始題號:0014669 題組:1 難易度:中

- (C) 57. (Refer to Figure 10, illustration 1.) Determine the magnetic bearing TO the station." (如圖A53_Fig10)
(A)030° (B)180° (C)210°

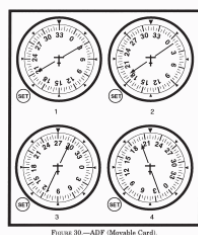
題目圖：



原始題號:0014670 題組:2 難易度:中

- (C) 58. (Refer to Figure 10, illustration 2.) What magnetic bearing should the pilot use to fly TO the station?" (如圖A53_Fig10)
(A)010° (B)145° (C)190°

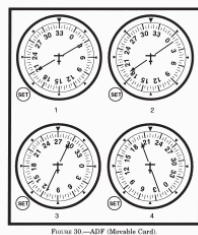
題目圖：



原始題號:0014671 題組:3 難易度:中

- (C) 59. (Refer to Figure 10, illustration 2.) Determine the approximate heading to intercept the 180° bearing TO the station." (如圖A53_Fig10)
(A)040° (B)160° (C)220°

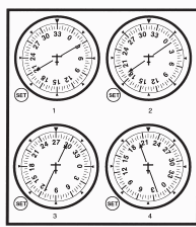
題目圖：



原始題號:0014672 題組:4 難易度:中

- (B) 60. (Refer to Figure 10, illustration 3.) What is the magnetic bearing FROM the station?" (如圖A53_Fig10)
 (A)025° (B)115° (C)295°

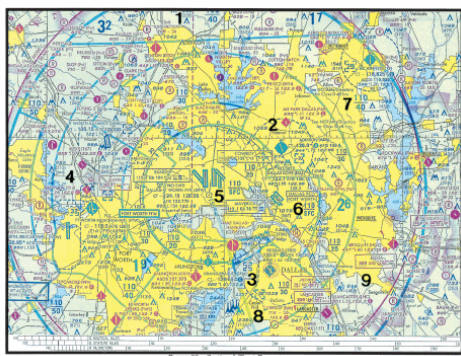
題目圖：



原始題號:0014673 題組:1 難易度:中

- (B) 61. (Refer to Figure 6, area 7.) The airspace overlying McKinney (TKI) is controlled from the surface to(如圖A53_Fig6)
 (A)700 feet AGL. (B)"2,900 feet MSL. " (C)"2,500 feet MSL. "

題目圖：



原始題號:0014674 題組:1 難易度:中

- (C) 62. (Refer to Figure 13, point 1) The floor of the Class E airspace above Georgetown Airport (Q61) is at"(如圖A53_Fig13)
 (A)the surface. (B)700 feet AGL. (C)"3,823 feet MSL. "

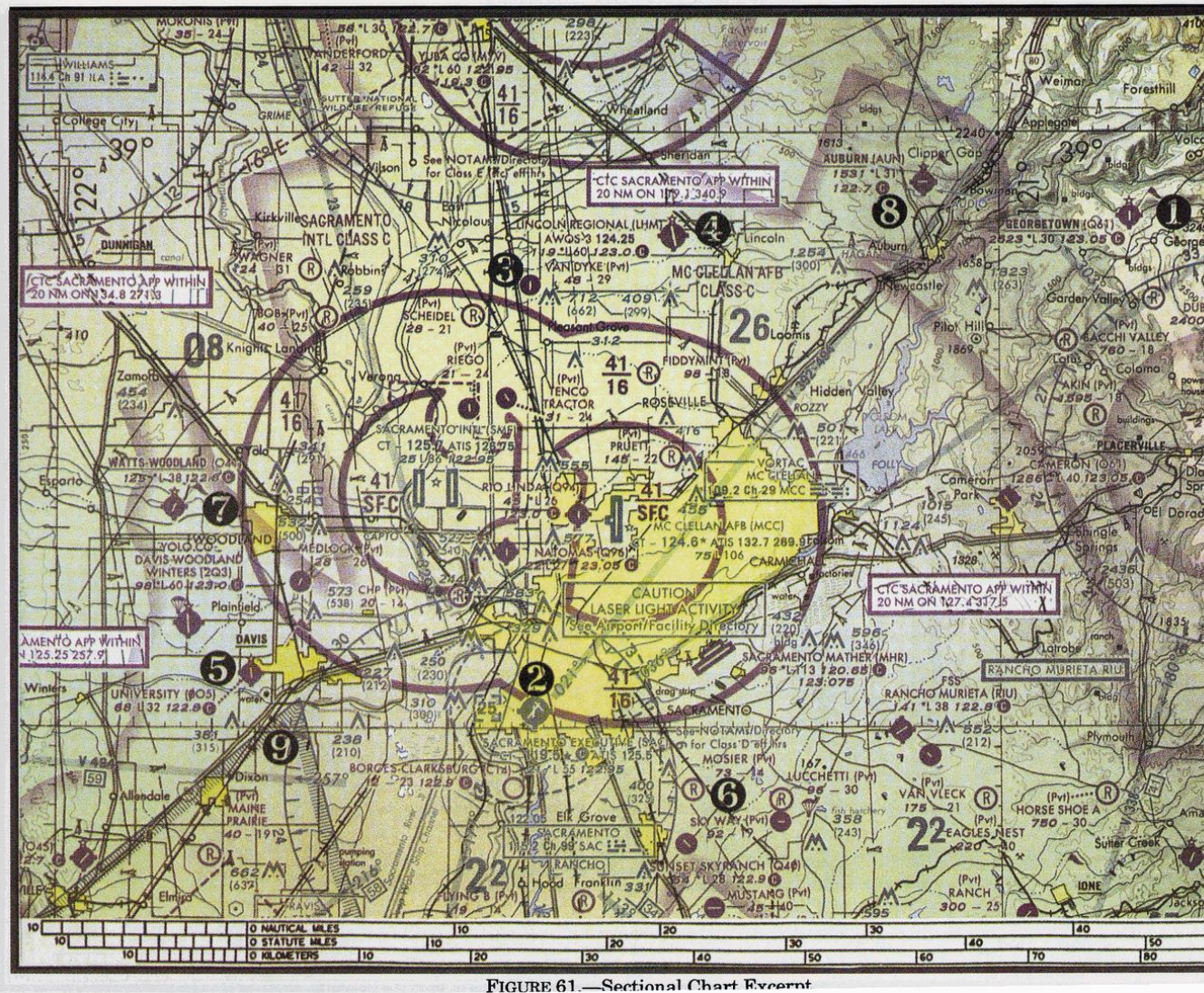


FIGURE 61.—Sectional Chart Excerpt

原始題號:0014675 題組:3 難易度:中

- (C) 63. (Refer to Figure 13, point 6) Mosier Airport is" (如圖A53_Fig13)
- (A)an airport restricted to use by private and recreational pilots. (B)a restricted military stage field within restricted airspace. (C)a nonpublic use airport.

題目圖：

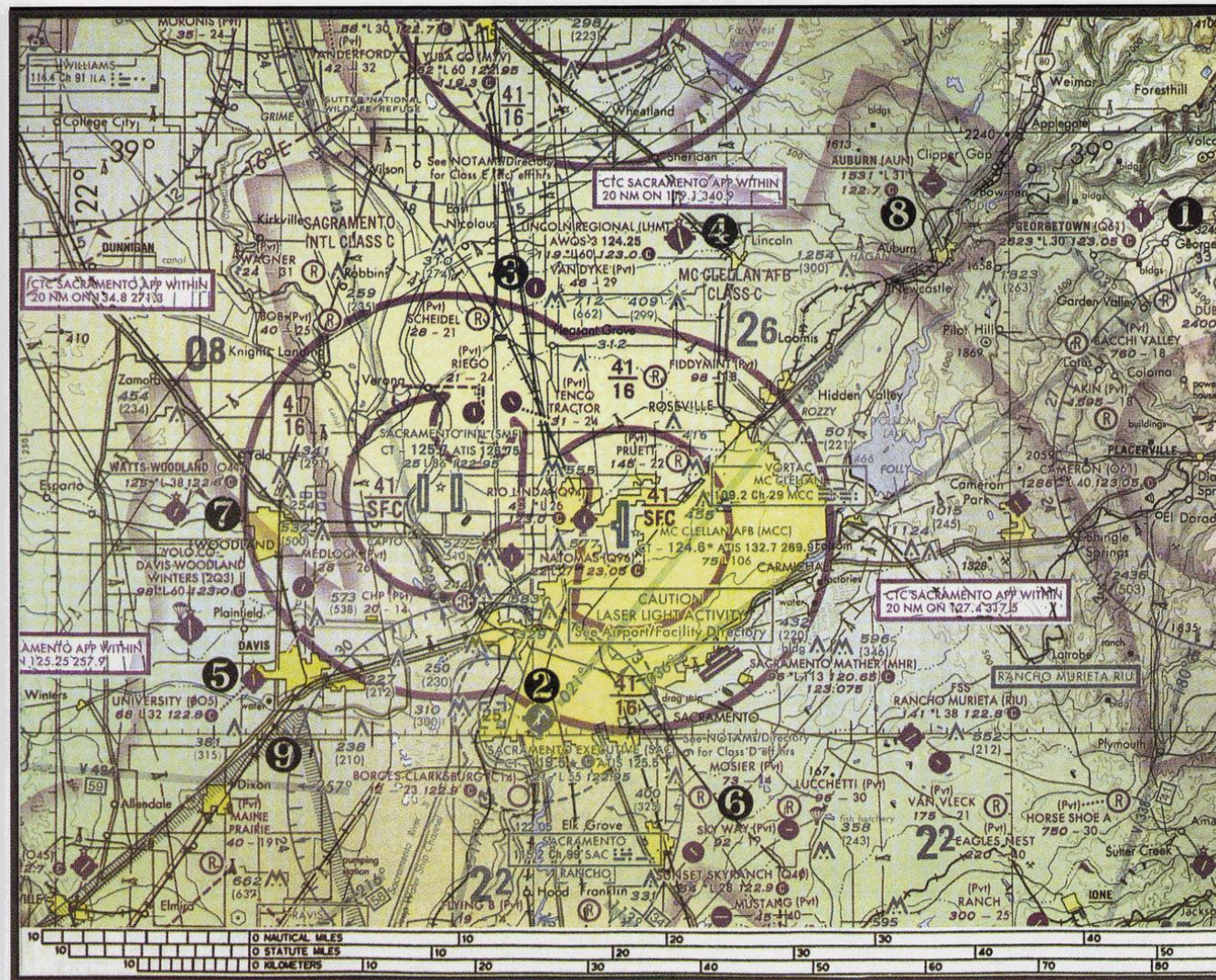
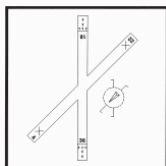


FIGURE 61.—Sectional Chart Excerpt

原始題號:0014676 題組:1 難易度:中

- (A) 64. (Refer to Figure 15.) If the wind is as shown by the landing direction indicator, the pilot should land on (如圖A53_Fig15)
- (A) Runway 18 and expect a crosswind from the right. (B) Runway 22 directly into the wind. (C) Runway 36 and expect a crosswind from the right.

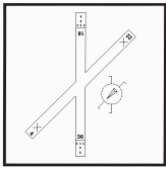
題目圖：



原始題號:0014677 題組:2 難易度:中

- (C) 65. (Refer to Figure 15.) The arrows that appear on the end of the north/south runway indicate that the area (如圖A53_Fig15)
- (A) may be used only for taxiing. (B) "is usable for taxiing, takeoff, and landing." (C) "cannot be used for landing, but may be used for taxiing and takeoff."

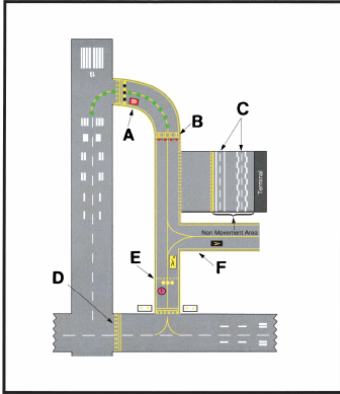
題目圖：



原始題號:0014678 題組:1 難易度:中

- (B) 66. (Refer to Figure 19) Which sign indicates the runway on which the aircraft is located?(如圖A53_Fig19)
(A)E (B)F (C)L

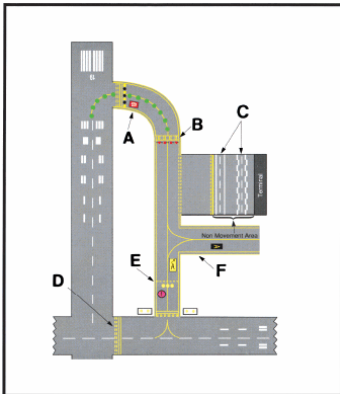
題目圖：



原始題號:0014679 題組:2 難易度:中

- (B) 67. (Refer to Figure 19.) That portion of the runway identified by the letter A may be used for(如圖A53_Fig19)
(A)landing. (B)taxiing and takeoff. (C)taxiing and landing.

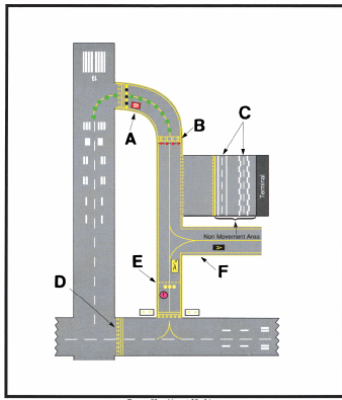
題目圖：



原始題號:0014680 題組:1 難易度:中

- (B) 68. (Refer to Figure 19) Which marking indicates a vehicle lane?(如圖A53_Fig19)
(A)A (B)C (C)E

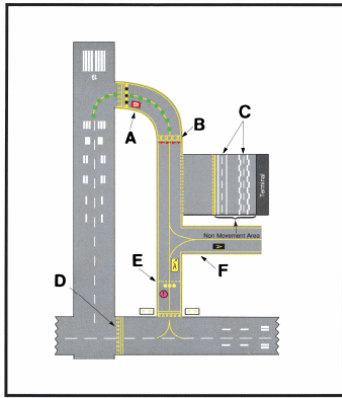
題目圖：



原始題號:0014681 題組:2 難易度:中

- (C) 69. (Refer to Figure 19) Which symbol indicates a taxiway/taxiway intersection hold position marking?(如圖A53_Fig19)
(A)B (B)D (C)E

題目圖：



原始題號:0014682 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 70. "During VFR navigation without radio instruments, heading and groundspeed, as calculated by dead reckoning, should be constantly monitored and corrected by "
(A)pilotage as observed from checkpoints. (B)the wind triangle. (C)wet compass and the groundspeed indicator.

原始題號:0014683 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 71. "For cross-country flights over land, navigation without radio instruments is usually accomplished using dead reckoning and"
(A)pilotage. (B)the wind triangle. (C)compass heading.

原始題號:0014684 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 72. Which is true concerning the blue and magenta colors used to depict airports on Sectional Aeronautical Charts?
(A)"Airports with control towers underlying Class A, B, and C airspace are shown in blue, Class D and E airspace are magenta." (B)"Airports with control towers underlying Class C, D, and E airspace are shown in magenta." (C)"Airports with control towers underlying Class B, C, D, and E airspace are shown in blue."

原始題號:0014685 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 73. Which is true concerning the colors used to depict airports on Sectional Aeronautical Charts?
(A)"Airports with control towers underlying Class D, and E airspace are magenta."
(B)Airports with control towers are shown in magenta. (C)Airports with control towers are shown in blue.

原始題號:0014686 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 74. "Using pilotage, a pilot can keep from drifting too far off course by"
(A)flying the flight plan heading. (B)flight a flgiht plan. (C)referring to selected features or checkpoints.

原始題號:0014687 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 75. "When converting from true course to magnetic heading, a pilot should"
(A)subtract easterly variation and right wind correction angle. (B)add westerly variation and subtract left wind correction angle. (C)subtract westerly variation and add right wind correction angle.

原始題號:0014688 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 76. Motion of the air affects the speed with which aircraft move
(A)over the Earth's surface. (B)through the air. (C)in a turn.

原始題號:0014689 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 77. To find the distance flown in a given time. Multiply time by
(A)groundspeed. (B)indicated airspeed. (C)equivalent airspeed.

原始題號:0014690 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 78. Why should you file a VFR flight plan with FSS?
(A)You are required to do so when flying beyond 25 NM from an airport. (B)To provide traffic reports with Flight Service. (C)To provide search and rescue in the event of an emergency.

原始題號:0014691 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 79. Which is the correct traffic pattern departure procedure to use at a no controlled airport?
(A)"Departure in any direction consistent with safety, after crossing the airport boundary." (B)Make all turns to the left. (C)Comply with any FAA traffic pattern established for the airport.

原始題號:0014692 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 80. Entries into traffic patterns while descending create specific collision hazards and
(A)should be avoided. (B)should be used whenever possible. (C)are illegal.

原始題號:0014693 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 81. Which publication contains an explanation of airport signs and markings?
(A)Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM). (B)Advisory Circulars (AC).
(C)Advisory Facility Directory (A/FD).

原始題號:0014694 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 82. What is the purpose for the runway hold position marking on the taxiway?
(A)Holds aircraft short of the runway. (B)Allows an aircraft permission onto the runway. (C)Identifies area where aircraft are prohibited.

原始題號:0014695 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 83. Holding position signs have
(A)red inscriptions on white background. (B)white inscriptions on red background
(C)yellow inscriptions on red background.

原始題號:0014696 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 84. Runway hold position' marking on the taxiway
(A)identifies where aircraft hold short of the runway. (B)identifies an area where aircraft are prohibited. (C)allows an aircraft permission onto the runway.

原始題號:0014697 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 85. "The "taxiway ending" marker"
(A)indicates taxiway does not continue. (B)identifies area where aircraft are prohibited. (C)provides general taxiing direction to named taxiway.

原始題號:0014698 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 86. What is the purpose of No Entry sign?
(A)Identifies paved area where aircraft are prohibited from entering.
(B)Identifies area that does not continue beyond intersection. (C)Identifies the exit boundary for the runway protected area.

原始題號:0014699 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 87. An airport's rotating beacon operated during daylight hours often indicates
(A)there are obstructions on the airport. (B)"the ground visibility is less than 3 miles and/or the ceiling is less than 1,000 feet." (C)the Air Traffic Control tower is not in operation.

原始題號:0014700 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 88. A below glide slope indication from a pulsating visual approach slope indicator is a
(A)pulsating white light. (B)steady white light. (C)pulsating red light.

原始題號:0014701 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 89. No person may operate an aircraft in formation flight
(A)over a densely populated area. (B)in Class D airspace. (C)except by prior arrangement with the pilot in command of each aircraft.

原始題號:0014702 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 90. Which aircraft has the right-of-way over all other air traffic?
(A)A balloon. (B)An aircraft in distress. (C)An aircraft on final approach to land.

原始題號:0014703 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 91. "What action is required when two aircraft of the same category converge, but not head-on?"

(A)The faster aircraft shall give way. (B)The aircraft on the left shall give way. (C)Each aircraft shall give way to the right.

原始題號:0014704 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 92. "Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, what is the minimum safe altitude for a pilot to operate an aircraft anywhere?"

(A)"An altitude allowing, if a power unit fails, an emergency landing without undue hazard to persons or property on the surface." (B)"An altitude of 500 feet above the surface and no closer than 500 feet to any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure." (C)"An altitude of 500 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 1,000feet"

原始題號:0014705 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 93. "What is meant by the term ""dew point""?"

(A)The temperature at which air must be cooled to become saturated. (B)The temperature at which condensation and evaporation are equal. (C)The temperature which causes precipitation.

原始題號:0014706 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 94. "The suffix 'nimbus,' used in naming clouds, means"

(A)a cloud with extensive vertical development. (B)a rain cloud. (C)a middle cloud containing ice pellets.

原始題號:0014707 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 95. One of the most dangerous features of mountain waves is the turbulent areas in and

(A)below rotor clouds. (B)above rotor clouds. (C)below lenticular clouds.

原始題號:0014708 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 96. What cloud types would indicate convective turbulence?

(A)Cirrus clouds. (B)Nimbostratus clouds. (C)Towering cumulus clouds.

原始題號:0014709 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 97. Thunderstorms reach their greatest intensity during the

(A)mature stage. (B)downdraft stage. (C)cumulus stage.

原始題號:0014710 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 98. Where does wind shear occur?

(A)Only at higher altitudes. (B)Only at lower altitudes. (C)"At all altitudes, in all directions."

原始題號:0014711 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 99. Filling the fuel tanks after the last flight of the day is considered a good operating procedure because this will
(A)force any existing water to the top of the tank away from the fuel lines to the engine. (B)prevent expansion of the fuel by eliminating airspace in the tanks
(C)prevent moisture condensation by eliminating airspace in the tanks.

原始題號:0014712 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 100. Most midair collision accidents occur during
(A)clear days. (B)hazy days. (C)cloudy nights.

原始題號:0014713 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 101. Pilots who become apprehensive for their safety for any reason should
(A)request assistance immediately. (B)reduce their situational awareness.
(C)change their mindset.

原始題號:0014714 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 102. "When landing behind a large aircraft, the pilot should avoid wake turbulence by staying"
(A)above the large aircraft's final approach path and landing beyond the large aircraft's touchdown point. (B)below the large aircraft's final approach path and landing before the large aircraft's touchdown point. (C)above the large aircraft's final approach path and landing before the large aircraft's touchdown point.

原始題號:0014715 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 103. The greatest vortex strength occurs when the generating aircraft is
(A)"light, dirty, and fast." (B)"heavy, dirty, and fast." (C)"heavy, clean, and slow."

原始題號:0014716 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 104. Which statement about longitude and latitude is true?
(A)Lines of longitude are parallel to the Equator. (B)Lines of longitude cross the Equator at right angles. (C)"The 0° line of latitude and longitude passes through Greenwich, England."