

(A24) CPL航空氣象

最近更新日期：無；更新題號：無

原始題號:0012083 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 1. 平流層(stratosphere)的特性為何:
(A)高度上升溫度下降 (B)平流層底約在35,000呎 (C)高度上升溫度不變

原始題號:0012084 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 2. 中緯度地區平均對流層(troposphere)的高度為:
(A)20,000呎 (B)37,000呎 (C)45,000呎

原始題號:0012085 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 3. 造成天氣變化的原因為何?
(A)各地接收到的太陽能量不同所致 (B)地表壓力不同所致 (C)氣團的移動所致

原始題號:0012086 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 4. 如果1,350呎的氣溫是8°C, 依標準大氣之溫度變化 (standard (average) temperature lapse), 結冰高度(freezing level)為何?
(A)3,350呎 (B)5,350呎 (C)9,350 呎

原始題號:0012087 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 5. 通常地面逆溫 (inversion)的成因:
(A)暖空氣受地型抬升 (B)冷空氣移動到暖空氣上方或暖空氣移動到的冷空氣下方 (C)夜間微風時地表輻射冷卻

原始題號:0012088 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 6. 地面為南風, 5000呎吹西南風, 這樣的差異是:
(A)高度愈高處, 氣壓梯度力愈大 (B)地表摩擦力所致 (C)地表柯氏力(Coriolis force)所致

原始題號:0012089 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 7. 地面風與位於2,000呎高空風之間的關係是:
(A)兩者風向一樣, 因地表摩擦力所致, 地面風風速較小 (B) 2000呎高空風之風向平行等壓線(isobars), 地面風則是吹跨越等壓線, 且風速較小 (C)2000呎高空風風速較小

原始題號:0012090 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 8. 在北半球, 是那一種力造成風向偏右, 轉變為平行等壓線(isobars):
(A)離心力(Centrifugal) (B)氣壓梯度力(Pressure gradient) (C)柯氏力(Coriolis force)

原始題號:0012091 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 9. "露點溫度"(dew point)的定義:
(A)定壓下使氣溫下降到空氣內的水汽飽和(saturated)時之溫度 (B)水汽之凝結(condensation)和蒸發(evaporation)速度相等時 (C)當氣溫達到露點溫度時, 就會形成露水

原始題號:0012092 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 10. 空氣中的水汽含量由下列哪一項決定：

(A)相對濕度(relative humidity) (B)氣溫 (C)大氣的穩定度(stability of air)

原始題號:0012093 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 11. 大氣的穩定度由下列哪一項決定：

(A)低層風 (B)垂直大氣的溫度變化(Ambient lapse rate) (C)大氣壓力

原始題號:0012094 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 12. 未飽和空氣(Unsaturated air)隨高度的(乾絕熱)溫度變化率為：

(A)每上升一千呎溫度下降 3°C (B)每上升一千呎溫度下降 2°C (C)每上升一千呎溫度下降 2.5°C

原始題號:0012095 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 13. 穩定(stable)而潮濕的空氣強制抬升，通常會形成：

(A)層狀雲(Stratified clouds) (B)直展雲 (C)層狀雲(Stratified clouds)並有伴隨極小的垂直運動

原始題號:0012096 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 14. 哪一種天氣型態造成積狀雲(cumuliform type clouds)，能見度好，陣雨，及明冰的積冰(clear-type icing)?

(A)潮濕及不穩定的大氣及缺乏抬升運動 (B)乾燥及穩定的大氣及抬升運動 (C)潮濕及不穩定的大氣及抬升運動

原始題號:0012097 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 15. 雲依其高度與發展分為：

(A)層狀雲 (Stratus)，積狀雲 (cumulus)，雨雲(nimbus)，卷狀雲(cirrus) (B)上升氣流，鋒面，溫度下降及降水形成的雲 (C)高雲族，中雲族，低雲族，直展雲族 (vertical development)

原始題號:0012098 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 16. 高雲的組成：

(A)臭氧 (ozone) (B)凝結核 (condensation nuclei) (C)冰晶 (ice crystals)

原始題號:0012099 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 17. 哪一種雲帶來的亂流最強：

(A)塔狀積雲 (TCU) (B)積雨雲 (CB) (C)高積雲(AC)

原始題號:0012100 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 18. 通常工業區比較容易有霧，其主要原因是：

(A)都市的空氣比較穩定(stabilization) (B)空氣中有較多燃燒產物之凝結核 (condensation nuclei) (C)工業污染造成氣溫上升

原始題號:0012101 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 19. 哪一種天氣型態造成輻射霧(radiation fog):

(A)晴空靜風的夜間，地表上方空氣水汽充分 (B)暖濕的熱帶空氣移動到較冷的海水面 (C)冷空氣移動到較暖的水域

原始題號:0012102 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 20. 不穩定(unstable)的冷空氣移動到暖水域, 會造成:
(A)積雲(Cumuliform clouds), 亂流, 低能見度 (B)積雲(Cumuliform clouds), 亂流, 能見度良好 (C)層雲 (Stratiform clouds), 無亂流, 低能見度

原始題號:0012103 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 21. 雷雨形成的原因:
(A)充沛水汽且伴隨積雲 (B)充沛水汽, 伴隨積雲且逆溫(inverted lapse rate) (C)充沛水汽之不穩定(unstable)及抬升運動

原始題號:0012104 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 22. 雷雨(thunderstorm)的成熟 (mature) 期的徵兆為:
(A)開始下雨 (B)形成雲的速度加快 (C)雲裡有很強的亂流

原始題號:0012105 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 23. 雷雨(thunderstorm)的哪一個階段具明顯的下沖氣流 (downdrafts) :
(A)積雲期 (Cumulus) (B)消散期(Dissipating) (C)成熟期 (Mature)

原始題號:0012106 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 24. 雷雨(thunderstorm)活動伴隨明顯下沖氣流 (downdrafts) 的成熟期(mature stage), 其特徵為:
(A)積雨雲頂有明顯的砧狀雲頂(anvil top) (B)開始下雨 (C)形成陣風鋒面(gust front)

原始題號:0012107 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 25. 風切(wind shear) 的特性為:
(A)大氣中有臭氣成份 (zones) 且有幅合現象 (convergence)所致 (B)柯氏力(Coioslis force)在高層及低層大氣不同所致 (C)伴隨低層大氣的逆溫(inversion), 噴射氣流 (jet stream), 及鋒面帶(frontal zone) 的大氣現象

原始題號:0012108 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 26. 精確進場時, 風由尾風轉變成頭風, 推力應如何調整以保持恆定的指示空速?
(A)設較大的推力, 進入風切區時增加推力, 之後再減低推力 (B)設較小的推力, 進入風切區時減低推力, 之後再增加推力 (C)設較大的推力, 進入風切區時減低推力, 之後再增加推力

原始題號:0012109 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 27. 爬升或下降時穿越逆溫層或風切區, 飛行員應該要注意下列哪一種飛機性能的改變?
(A)較高的爬升率和較低的下降率 (B)突然的空速改變 (C)突然的推力減少

原始題號:0012110 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 28. 根據下列 TAF, KBNA地面天氣狀況為何? METAR KBNA 211250Z 33018KT 290V260 1/2SM R31/2700FT +SN BLSNFG VV008 00/M03 A2991 RMK RAE42SNB42
(A)風向介於290°至360° (B)31號跑道上大雪及霧 (C)12點42分雨停且開始下雪

原始題號:0012111 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 29. TAF中出現"VRB", 指風速在下列那一個範圍內
(A)3節 (knots)或3節以下 (B)6節或6節以下 (C)9節或9節以下

原始題號:0012112 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 30. 當能見度大於6英哩時, TAF 的預報方式為:

(A)6PSM. (B)P6SM. (C)6SMP.

原始題號:0012113 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 31. 根據下列 TAF, 1800Z風的狀況為何? KMEM 091740Z 0918/1018 00000KT 1/2SM
RAFG OVC005=

(A)靜風 (B)未知 (C)沒有資料

原始題號:0012114 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 32. 何時SIGMET會發佈?

(A)大範圍沙塵暴造成能見度低於3哩 (B)中度積冰 (C)地面風30節或以上

原始題號:0012115 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 33. AIRMETS最大的預測時間為何?

(A)2小時 (B)4小時 (C)6小時

原始題號:0012116 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 34. AIRMETs何時會重新發佈?

(A)只在整點過後15分鐘 (B)前一AIRMET失效後15分鐘 (C)每6小時

原始題號:0012117 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 35. 如何讓空氣內水汽增加?

(A)昇華及凝結 (B)蒸發及凝結 (C)昇華及蒸發

原始題號:0012118 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 36. 在北半球, 風向受到哪一種影響:

(A)受柯氏力(Coriolis force)影響偏向右 (B)受摩擦力影響偏向右 (C)受柯氏力
(Coriolis force)影響偏向左

原始題號:0012119 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 37. 下列敘述何者正確:

(A)高壓或脊線(ridge)為上升氣流形成的 (B)低壓或槽線(trough)為下降氣流形成的
(C)高壓或脊線(ridge)為下降氣流形成的

原始題號:0012120 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 38. 如果你在北半球飛向低氣壓:

(A)風由左邊來, 且風速會減弱. (B)風由左邊來, 且風速會增加. (C)風由右邊來, 且風速
會減弱.

原始題號:0012121 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 39. 在北半球, 越野飛行(cross-country)如果有左側風表示:

(A)飛行目的地天氣不佳 (B)飛行出發地天氣不佳 (C)缺乏氣壓資料, 無法判斷天氣好
壞

原始題號:0012122 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 40. 哪一種力阻礙風由高壓吹向低壓:

(A)柯氏力(Coriolis force) (B)地表摩擦力 (C)氣壓梯度力(Pressure gradient
force)

原始題號:0012123 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 41. 在北半球，低氣壓的特性為：

(A)反氣旋式氣流而且伴隨下降的空氣 (B)受柯氏力影響為氣旋式流動 (C)受柯氏力影響為反氣旋式流動

原始題號:0012124 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 42. 對流層頂的特性為：

(A)對流層頂高度全球一致 (B)環境溫度變化率驟變 (C)雲頂發展極限位置

原始題號:0012125 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 43. 標準大氣於 一萬呎時的溫度是：

(A) - 5°C. (B) - 15°C. (C) +5°C.

原始題號:0012126 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 44. 標準大氣於海平面的溫度及氣壓是：

(A)15°C 及 29.92吋 水銀柱高 (B)59°F 及 1013.2吋 水銀柱高 (C)15°C 及 29.92 百帕

原始題號:0012127 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 45. 標準大氣於 兩萬呎時的溫度是：

(A) - 15°C. (B) - 20°C. (C) - 25°C.

原始題號:0012128 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 46. 天空出現莢狀高積雲 (lenticular altocumulus) 表示：

(A)靜風 (B)很強的亂流 (C)嚴重積冰 (icing conditions)

原始題號:0012129 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 47. 哪一種天氣型態造成地面逆溫 (inversion)：

(A)夜間且天空晴朗,微風或靜風造成的 (B)地表加熱後快速的傳送到不穩定大氣造成的 (C)大範圍的積雲且雲底的高度一致

原始題號:0012130 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 48. 哪一種關於平流霧 (advection fog) 的敘述正確：

(A)緩慢形成,快速消散. (B)只在夜間或日出時形成的 (C)無論白天或夜間都有可能形成而且比輻射霧 (radiation fog) 持續的時間久

原始題號:0012131 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 49. 決定天空中形成層雲(stratiform)或積雲(cumuliform)的主要原因是

(A)抬升方式 (B)大氣的穩定度(stability) (C)空氣抬升時的溫度

原始題號:0012132 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 50. 有關對流(convective circulation)形成的原因為何？

(A)冷空氣下降強,導致熱空氣上升 (B)熱空氣因其密度較小而上升 (C)地面熱空氣較冷空氣多,且因熱空氣密度較小產生上升運動

原始題號:0012133 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 51. 雷雨的"積雲階段(cumulus stage)",其特性為何：

(A)滾軸雲 (Roll cloud) (B)連續的上升氣流 (C)開始下雨

原始題號:0012134 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 52. 哪一種危害性天氣夾帶強風，冰雹(hail)及龍捲風(tornadoes)?
(A)緩慢移動的暖鋒(warm fronts) (B)飆線(Squall Line) (C)快速移動的囚錮鋒(occluded fronts)

原始題號:0012135 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 53. 雷雨產生的亂流發生位置為何?
(A)亂流可以延伸至雷雨雲外 50 哩範圍內 (B)亂流只有風發生在積雨雲底及水平方向5 哩範圍內 (C)亂流可以延伸至雷雨雲外20哩範圍內

原始題號:0012136 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 54. 根據下列 METAR, 預估對流雲(convective-type cumuliform clouds)底高度為何?
KTUS ... 08004KT 4SM HZ 26/04 A2995 RMK RAE36
(A)4,400 呎 (B)8,800 呎 (C)17,600 呎

原始題號:0012137 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 55. 地面天氣圖 (Surface Analysis Chart)上相等的海平面氣壓值 (sea level pressure) 的連出來的線稱為:
(A)等壓線 (isobars) (B)等偏角線 (isogons) (C)毫巴(millibars)

原始題號:0012138 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 56. 地面天氣圖 (Surface Analysis Chart)上, 等壓線 (isobars)較密集表示:
(A)氣壓梯度(pressure gradient)較小 (B)氣壓梯度(pressure gradient)較大 (C)溫度梯度 (temperature gradient)較大

原始題號:0012139 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 57. TAF 中 "P6SM" 表示, 能見度大於:
(A)6 海哩 (B)6 英哩 (C)6 公里

原始題號:0012140 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 58. 哪一種天氣資料可以提供落地時機場的天氣資料?
(A)低層大氣顯著危害天氣圖 (Low-level Prog Chart) (B)雷達天氣圖 (Radar Summary and weather depiction charts) (C)TAF

原始題號:0012141 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 59. "VC" 表示機場附近的天氣資料, 其範圍是?
(A)機場附近8到16公里的範圍 (B)機場中心至其附近8公里的範圍 (C)機場附近16公里以外的範圍

原始題號:0012142 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 60. 根據下列 METAR, 12日 0230Z 風速為何? RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA
FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995 TEMPO 1500 SHRA=
(A)25節 (B)17節 (C)50節

原始題號:0012143 題組:1 難易度:易

- (C) 61. 根據下列 METAR, 12日0230Z 能見度為何? RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA
FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995 TEMPO 1500 SHRA=
(A)1500公尺 (B)1500呎 (C)8000公尺

原始題號:0012144 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 62. 根據下列 METAR, 12日 0230Z 雲幕高(Ceiling)為何? RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995 TEMPO 1500 SHRA=
(A)1200呎 (B)9000呎 (C)2500呎

原始題號:0012145 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 63. 根據下列 METAR, 12日 0230Z 露點溫度 (Dew Point Temperature) 為何? RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995 TEMPO 1500 SHRA=
(A)24°C (B)27°C (C)30°C

原始題號:0012146 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 64. 根據下列 METAR, 12日 0230Z 溫度為何? RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995 TEMPO 1500 SHRA=
(A)24度C (B)27度F (C)27度C

原始題號:0012147 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 65. 根據下列 METAR, 12日 0230Z 高度表撥值(QNH)為何? RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995 TEMPO 1500 SHRA=
(A)995 mb (B)27吋 水銀汞柱高(in-Hg) (C)1012 mb

原始題號:0012148 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 66. 所有天氣的自然變化過程(physical process), 都是來自於, 或是都會伴隨著產生
(A)空氣的移動 (B)氣壓的壓差 (C)熱交換

原始題號:0012149 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 67. 造成各個氣象觀測站間高度表撥定值(QNH)不同的原因為何
(A)地表受熱不均勻 (B)地表高低之不同 (C)科氏力

原始題號:0012150 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 68. 離地表5000呎高度的風向是西南風, 但地表的風向是南風。此一風向差異的最主要原因是
(A)高高度的壓差梯度較大 (B)風與地表之間的摩擦 (C)地表的科氏力較強

原始題號:0012151 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 69. 與對流循環有關的海風是由何所造成的
(A)溫暖、且密度較大的空氣自海上流向內陸 (B)水吸收及輻射熱的速度較陸地為快 (C)冷而密度較大的空氣自海上流向內陸

原始題號:0012152 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 70. 上昇熱氣流的發展需仰賴
(A)反時鐘方向旋轉的循環 (B)逆溫 (C)太陽光加熱

原始題號:0012153 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 71. 兩個不同氣團間的交界面稱做
(A)鋒面減弱(frontolysis) (B)鋒面形成(frontogenesis) (C)鋒面

原始題號:0012154 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 72. 飛越鋒面後一定會發生的天氣現象改變是
(A)風向 (B)降雨類型 (C)氣團的穩定度

原始題號:0012155 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 73. 跨越鋒面最容易注意到的不連續性是
(A)溫度改變 (B)雲的覆蓋面增加 (C)相對濕度增加

原始題號:0012156 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 74. 如果你打算落地的機場附近有雷雨，則在你的進場落地過程中預期會遭遇到什麼樣的危險天氣現象？
(A)降雨造成的靜電(precipitation static) (B)風切亂流 (C)穩定的降雨

原始題號:0012157 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 75. 通常生成於冷鋒前端的一條非鋒面性狹窄的雷雨帶叫做什麼
(A)鋒前系統(prefrontal system) (B)飈線(squall line) (C)乾燥線(dry line)

原始題號:0012158 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 76. 雷雨的生成需要些什麼條件？
(A)濕度大、上升力(lifting force)以及不穩定的狀況 (B)濕度大、溫度高以及積雲(cumulus clouds) (C)上升力(lifting force)、潮濕的空氣以及大量覆蓋的雲(extensive cloud cover)

原始題號:0012159 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 77. 在雷雨的生命週其中，哪一個階段最顯著的特徵是下沉氣流(downdrafts)？
(A)累積期(cumulus) (B)消散期(dissipating) (C)成熟期(mature)

原始題號:0012160 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 78. 雷雨在哪個階段達到其最大強度
(A)成熟期(mature stage) (B)下沉氣流期(downdraft stage) (C)積雲期(cumulus stage)

原始題號:0012161 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 79. 哪一項特徵通常與雷雨的積雲期(cumulus stage)有關？
(A)捲軸雲(roll cloud) (B)持續的上升氣流(updraft) (C)經常發生閃電

原始題號:0012162 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 80. 哪一項天氣現象代表雷雨成熟期(mature stage)的開始？
(A)砧狀雲(anvil top)的出現 (B)降雨(precipitation)開始落下 (C)雲的成長率最大時

原始題號:0012163 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 81. 通常會對飛機產生最強烈危害的雷雨是
(A)飈線(squall line)雷雨 (B)穩定狀態的雷雨(steady-state thunderstorms) (C)暖鋒雷雨

原始題號:0012164 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 82. 哪一項天氣現象總是會伴隨著表雷雨發生？
(A)閃電 (B)大雨 (C)冰雹

原始題號:0012165 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 83. 在飛行中要形成結構性結冰(structural icing)的一項必須的條件是
(A)溫度與露點溫度(dewpoint)的差距小 (B)層狀雲(stratiform cloud) (C)可見水氣(visible moisture)

原始題號:0012166 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 84. 在哪種環境下飛機的結構性結冰(structural icing)會有最大的累積率?
(A)積雲(cumulus clouds)且溫度低於零度 (B)凍毛雨(freezing drizzle) (C)凍雨(freezing rain)

原始題號:0012167 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 85. 在地表有冰霰(ice pellet), 則證明
(A)該地區有雷雨 (B)該區曾有冷鋒通過 (C)其上空有逆溫現象(temperature inversion)且更高之上空有下凍雨(freezing rain)

原始題號:0012168 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 86. 一種狀如杏仁或鏡片狀的雲, 看來似乎是靜止的, 但其中可能存有超過50節風的雲名為
(A)不活躍的鋒面雲(inactive frontal cloud) (B)漏斗雲(funnel cloud) (C)莢狀雲(lenticular cloud)

原始題號:0012169 題組:0 難易度:中

- (B) 87. 一種在會出現在山岳波(mountain wave)頂端, 靜止的鏡片狀雲名為
(A)乳房狀高積雲(mammatocumulus cloud) (B)靜止的莢狀雲(lenticular cloud) (C)捲軸雲(roll cloud)

原始題號:0012170 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 88. 當有超過40節的風在下列何狀況下即應預期會有山岳波亂流(mountain wave turbulence)
(A)當風橫向吹過山脊, 且氣流穩定時 (B)當風向下吹進山谷, 且氣流不穩定時 (C)當風的吹向與山嶺平行, 且氣流穩定時

原始題號:0012171 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 89. 風切(wind shear)會發生在何處?
(A)只有在高高度 (B)只有在低高度 (C)在所有高度的任何方向

原始題號:0012172 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 90. 當地表以上2,000到4,000英尺高度的風速至少有多大時, 飛行員即可預期在逆溫(temperature inversion)層中會有風切區(wind-shear zone)
(A)10節 (B)15節 (C)25節

原始題號:0012173 題組:0 難易度:中

- (B) 91. 下列何情況中預期會有嚴重的風切?
(A)當穩定的空氣越過山時, 會以層流的方式形成莢狀雲(lenticular cloud) (B)在低空逆溫(temperature inversion), 層、鋒面區域(frontal zones)及晴空亂流(clear air turbulence)區 (C)在鋒面過境後形成層積雲(stratocumulus)顯示有機械混合層(mechanical mixing)

原始題號:0012174 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 92. 若溫度與露點溫度間的差距很小且該差距在持續縮小中, 在華氏62度的情形下, 最容易生成哪種型態的天氣
(A)凍雨(freezing precipitation) (B)雷雨 (C)霧或低雲

原始題號:0012175 題組:0 難易度:中

(C) 93. 『露點溫度』代表什麼意思？

- (A)在該溫度下凝結(condensation)率等於蒸發(evaporation)率 (B)在該溫度下一定會生成露(dew) (C)將空氣降溫，降到使該空氣達到飽和(saturated)時的溫度

原始題號:0012176 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 94. 空氣中能夠含水蒸氣量(water vapor)的多寡取決於

- (A)露點溫度(dewpoint) (B)氣溫 (C)空氣之穩定度

原始題號:0012177 題組:0 難易度:中

(A) 95. 什麼作用可將水汽(moisture)加入未飽和(unsaturated)的空氣中

- (A)蒸發(evaporation)及昇華(sublimation) (B)加熱(heating)及凝結(condensation) (C)過飽和(supersaturation)及蒸發(evaporation)

原始題號:0012178 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 96. 什麼情形下會生成霜？

- (A)當小滴的水汽(moisture)落在溫度在冰點(freezing)或低於冰點的表面上 (B)當小滴的水汽(moisture)所落下的表面，其溫度等於或低於其周邊鄰近空氣的露點溫度，且該露點溫度(dewpoint)低於冰點 (C)當小滴的水汽(moisture)所落下的表面，其周邊鄰近空氣的溫度等於或低於低於冰點

原始題號:0012179 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 97. 什麼時候一定會生成雲、霧、或是露

- (A)水蒸氣凝結(condense)時 (B)有水蒸氣時 (C)相對濕度(relative humidity)達到100%時

原始題號:0012180 題組:0 難易度:中

(C) 98. 哪種霧會有低空亂流(low-level turbulence)及危險的結冰現象？

- (A)下雨造成的霧(rain-induced fog) (B)上坡霧(upslope fog) (C)蒸汽霧(steam fog)

原始題號:0012181 題組:0 難易度:中

(B) 99. 在哪種情況下最容易形成平流霧(advection fog)？

- (A)山坡迎風面上的一個溫暖潮濕的氣團(air mass) (B)在冬天裡一個氣團從海岸移向內陸 (C)一股微風將較冷的空氣吹到海上

原始題號:0012182 題組:0 難易度:中

(A) 100. 哪種情況最易導致輻射霧(radiation fog)的生成？

- (A)在清澈無風的夜裡，溫暖潮濕的空氣處於低平地區的上空 (B)潮濕的熱帶空氣移到冷的近海水域(offshore water)之上 (C)冷空氣移到較暖的空氣之上

原始題號:0012183 題組:0 難易度:中

(C) 101. 何種霧需要有風才會生成？

- (A)輻射霧(radiation fog)及冰霧(ice fog) (B)蒸氣霧(steam fog)及地面霧(ground fog) (C)平流霧(advection fog)及上坡霧(upslope fog)

原始題號:0012184 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 102. 雲是依照什麼來分成高雲族，中雲族，低雲族，直展雲族？

- (A)外型 (B)高度 (C)組成成分

原始題號:0012185 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 103. "nimbus" 這個用來給雲命名的字尾，是什麼意思？

(A)垂直向上發展的雲 (B)雨雲 (C)含有冰霰(ice pellet)的中層雲

原始題號:0012186 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 104. 形成積雨雲(cumulonimbus)所必須的條件為上升作用(lifting action)以及

(A)含有過多凝結核(condensation nuclei)的不穩定空氣 (B)不穩定的潮濕空氣 (C)穩定或是不穩定的空氣

原始題號:0012187 題組:0 難易度:中

(B) 105. 哪種雲會有最嚴重的亂流(turbulence)？

(A)塔狀積雲(towering cumulus) (B)積雨雲(cumulonimbus) (C)雨層雲(nimbostratus)

原始題號:0012188 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 106. 哪種雲顯示有對流所造成的亂流(convective turbulence)？

(A)卷雲(cirrus clouds) (B)雨層雲(nimbostratus clouds) (C)塔狀積雲(towering cumulus clouds)

原始題號:0012189 題組:0 難易度:中

(B) 107. 若地面空氣溫度為華氏82度，而露點溫度為華氏38度，則飛行員可預期積狀雲(cumuliform clouds)的雲底距離地面高度大約為多少？

(A)地面上(AGL) 9,000英尺 (B)地面上(AGL) 10,000英尺 (C)地面上(AGL) 11,000英尺

原始題號:0012190 題組:0 難易度:中

(C) 108. 若從海平面算起(MSL)1,000英尺的地面空氣溫度為華氏70度，而露點溫度為華氏48度，則積雲(cumulus clouds)的雲底距離地面高度大約為多少？

(A)從海平面算起(MSL) 4,000英尺 (B)從海平面算起(MSL) 5,000英尺 (C)從海平面算起(MSL) 6,000英尺

原始題號:0012191 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 109. 穩定空氣的特徵為何？

(A)層狀雲(stratiform clouds) (B)能見度(visibility)無限大 (C)積雲(cumulus clouds)

原始題號:0012192 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 110. 高空風預測(Winds Aloft Forecast)所用之數值為何？

(A)磁向(magnetic direction)及節(knots) (B)磁向(magnetic direction)及每小時英里(miles per hour) (C)真向(true direction)及節(knots)

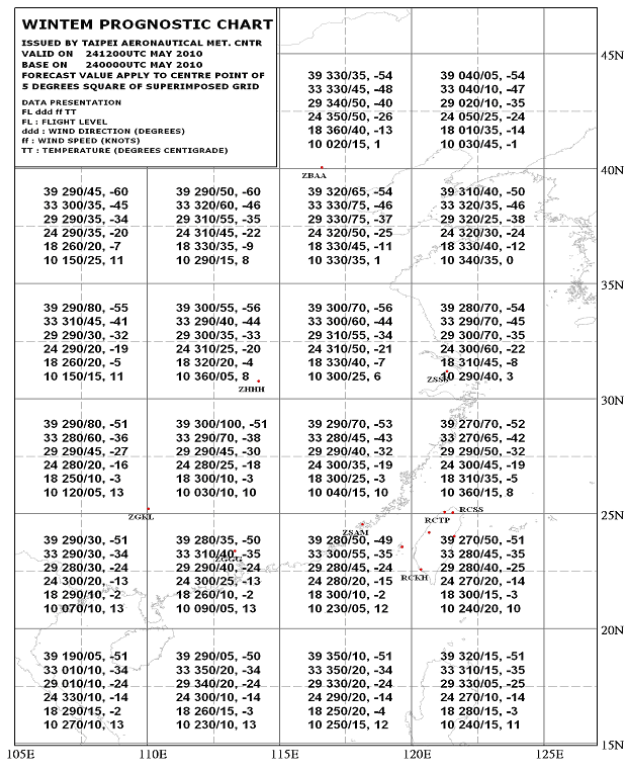
原始題號:0012193 題組:1 難易度:易

(A) 111. (參閱chart 6)ZGGG 18,000英尺高空風的預報為何？

(如圖A24_chart6)

(A)真向(true)260度，速度10節 (B)真向(true)23度，速度6節 (C)磁向(magnetic)235度，速度6節最大陣風(gust)到16節

題目圖：



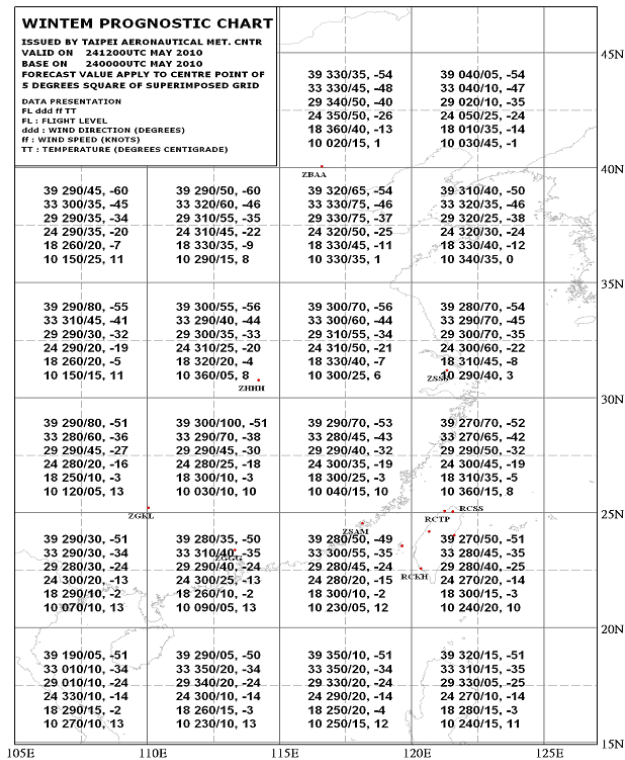
原始題號:0012194 題組:2 難易度:易

(B) 112 (參閱chart 6) ZSSS附近29,000英呎高空風及溫度的預報為何?

(如圖A24_chart6)

(A)磁向(magnetic)023度,速度53節,溫度攝氏47度 (B)真向(true)300度,速度70節,溫度攝氏負35度 (C)真向(true)235度,速度34節,溫度攝氏負7度

題目圖：



原始題號:0012196 題組:2 難易度:易

(A) 113. (參閱figure 6), 請問12小時顯著天氣預報圖(Significant Weather Prognostic Chart)上, 在加州南部的天氣標示(weather symbol)代表什麼 (如圖A24_Fig6)

(A)中度亂流, 從地面到18,000 英尺 (B)頂端達到18,000 英尺的雷雨 (C)晴空亂流下限是18,000 英尺

題目圖：

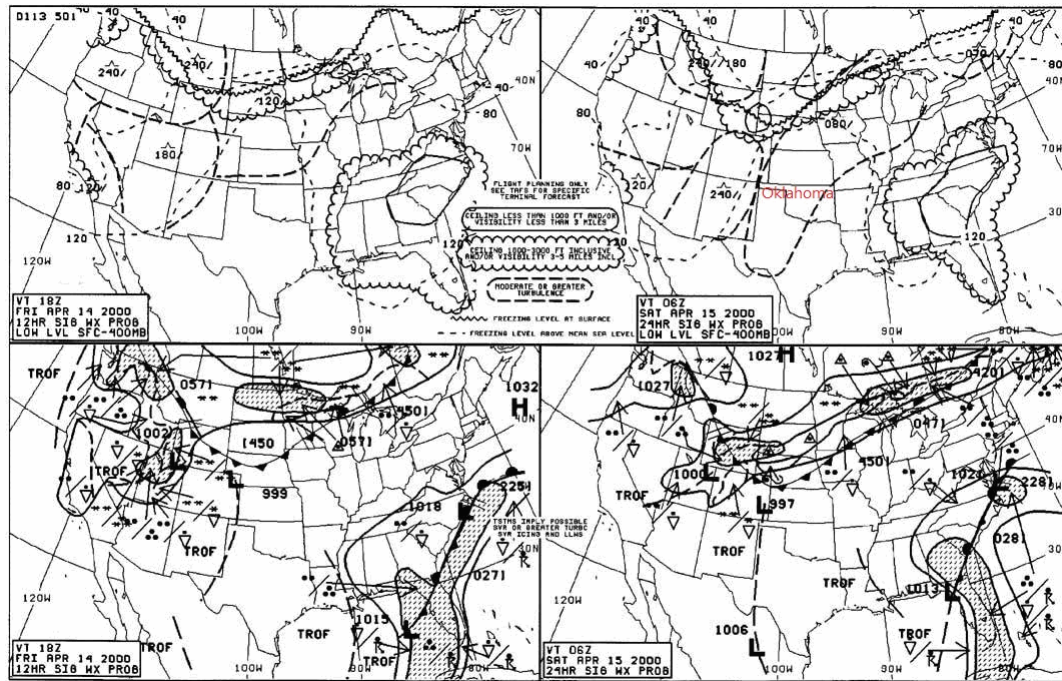


Figure 20. Significant Weather Prognostic Chart © ASA

原始題號:0012197 題組:3 難易度:易

(B) 114. (參閱figure 6), 在24小時顯著天氣預報圖(Significant Weather Prognostic Chart)上, 奧克拉荷馬(Oklahoma)州東北部的結冰層高度是多少? (如圖A24_Fig6)

(A)4,000 英尺 (B)8,000 英尺 (C)10,000 英尺

題目圖：

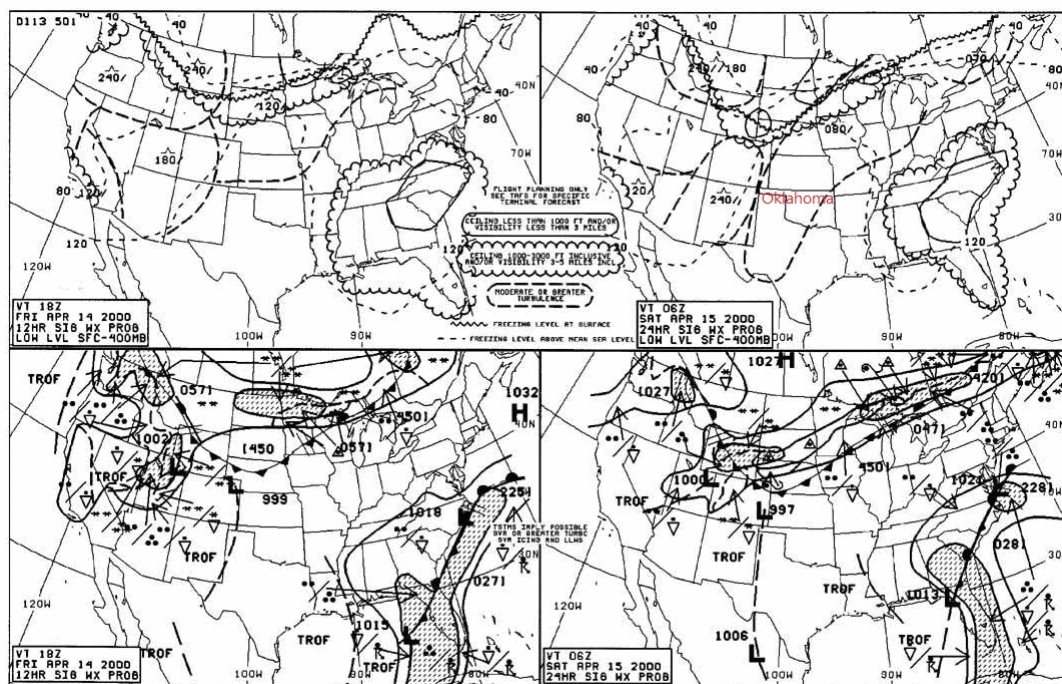


Figure 20. Significant Weather Prognostic Chart © ASA

原始題號:0012198 題組:4 難易度:易

(B) 115. (參閱figure 6), 飛行員如何善用顯著天氣預報圖(Significant Weather Prognostic Chart)?

(如圖A24_Fig6)

(A)用在所有高度上做綜合性的考量 (B)用以決定應當避讓之區域(結冰層及亂流) (C)用以分析現有的鋒面活動及雲層之覆蓋面積

題目圖：

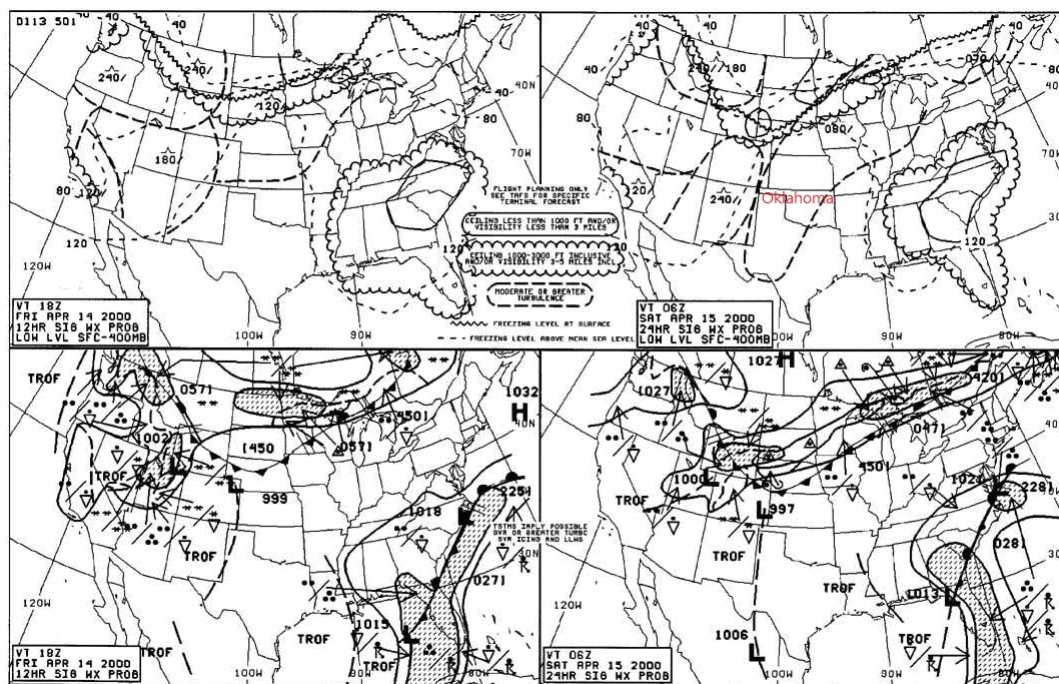


Figure 20. Significant Weather Prognostic Chart © ASA

原始題號:0012199 題組:5 難易度:易

(A) 116. (參閱figure 6) 位於西部伴隨著冷鋒的低壓預測動向為 (如圖A24_Fig6)

(A)以30節的速度朝東移動 (B)以12節的速度朝東北移動 (C)以30節的速度朝東南移動

題目圖：

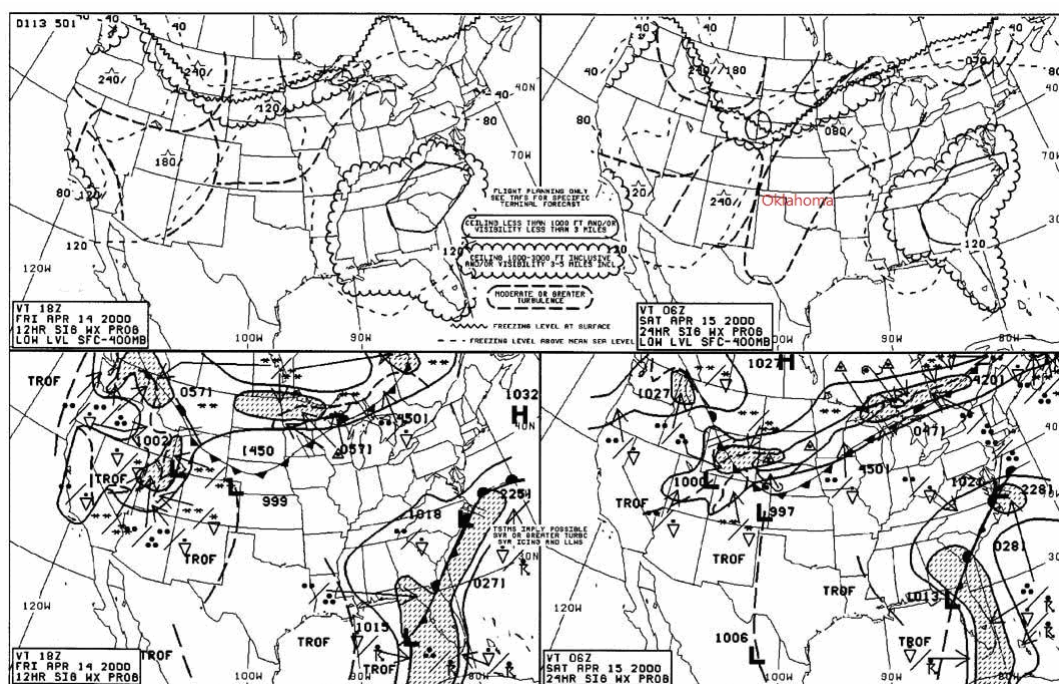


Figure 20. Significant Weather Prognostic Chart © ASA

原始題號:0012200 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 117. 顯著天氣報告(SIGMET)是對哪些飛機發布的, 有關危害天氣狀況的警告? (A)僅針對小飛機 (B)僅針對大飛機 (C)所有的飛機

(A)輕度亂流 (B)中度亂流 (C)強烈亂流

(A)於FL280有噴射氣流強度100kts (B)於FL370 有噴射氣流強度110kts (C)於FL360有噴射氣流強度100kts

(A)2010年5月06日00Z世界標準時 (B)2010年5月07日00Z世界標準時 (C)2010年5月06日00台北地方時

(C) 121. (參閱figure 1) N15E140之標記？

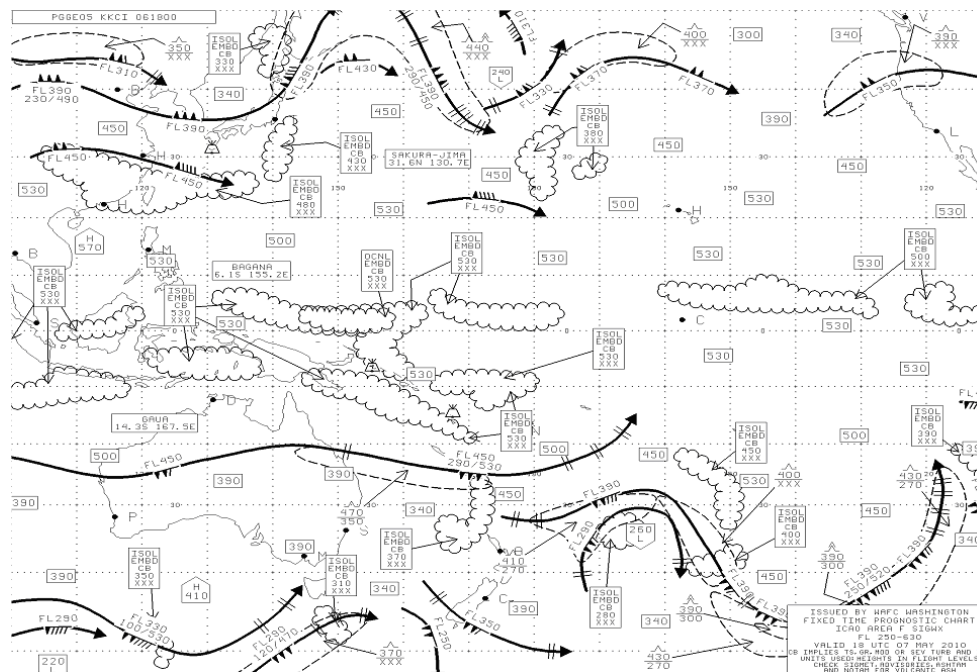
(A)Turbulence level FL500 (B)CIELING level FL500 (C)tropopause level FL500

[illegible]

(B) 122. (參閱figure 1) 之圖表有效高度為？

(A)FL250以下 (B)FL250-FL650 (C)全部皆對

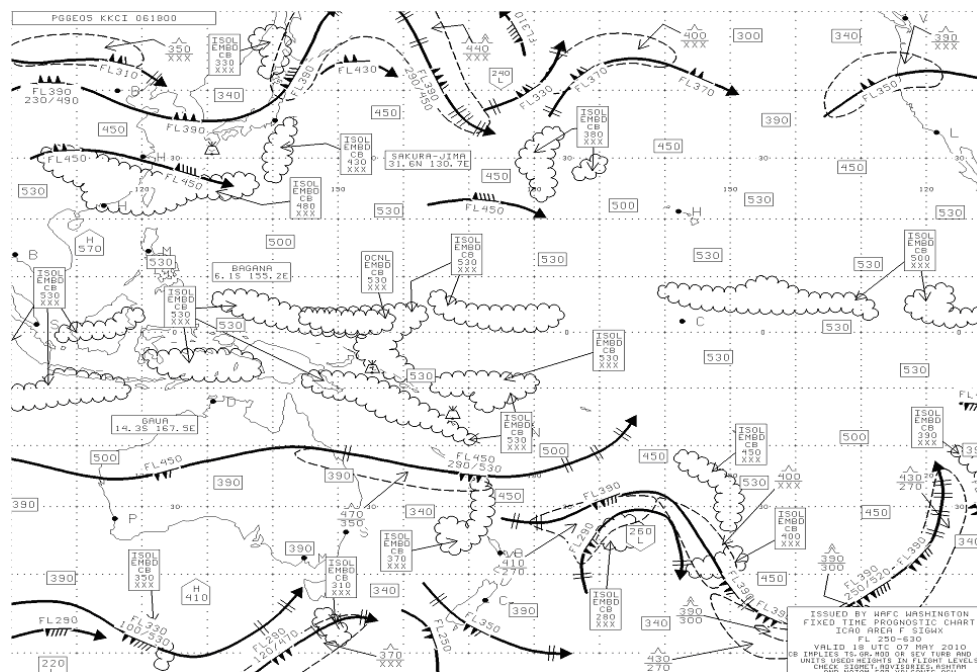
題目圖：



原始題號:0012206 題組:4 難易度:中

- (B) 123. (參閱figure 1) N30E140 之CB雲頂高為何?
(如圖A24_Fig1)
(A)FL 250 (B)FL430 (C)由地表海平面至FL320

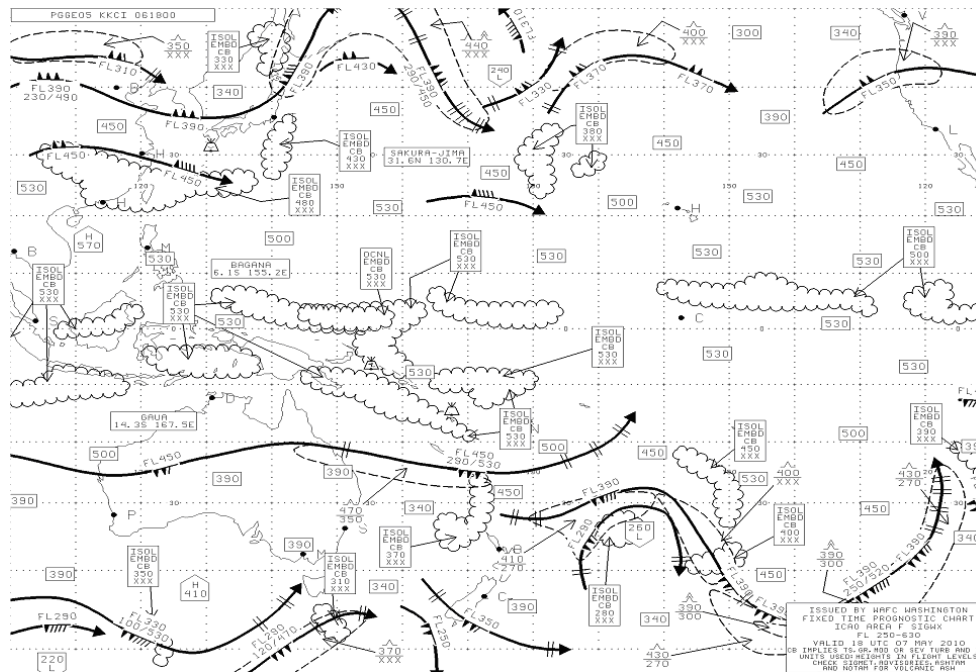
題目圖：



原始題號:0012207 題組:5 難易度:中

- (B) 124. (參閱figure 1) 於N42W125之標記所指為何?
(如圖A24_Fig1)
(A)輕度C.A.T. (B)中度C.A.T. (C)強度C.A.T.

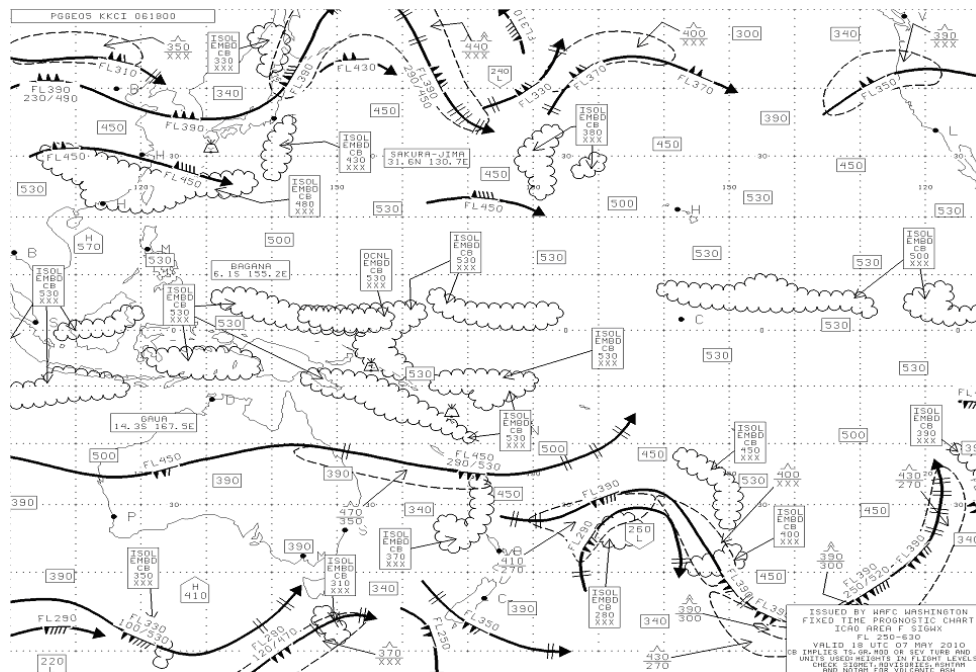
題目圖：



原始題號:0012208 題組:6 難易度:中

- (C) 125. (參閱figure 1) S10E110 之雲頂高為?
(如圖A24_Fig1)
(A)FL250 (B)SEA level-FL320 (C)FL530

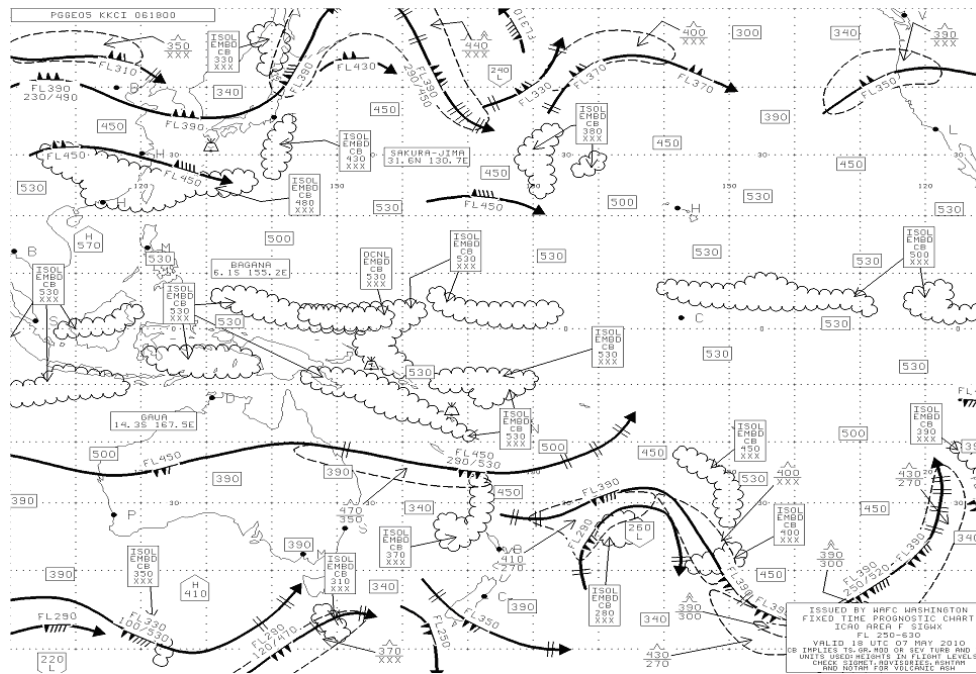
題目圖：



原始題號:0012209 題組:7 難易度:中

- (B) 126. (參閱figure 1) 於N40W130之標記為何意義?
(如圖A24_Fig1)
(A)亂流層高FL360 (B)FL350之噴射氣流強度100kts (C)雲系之移動方向

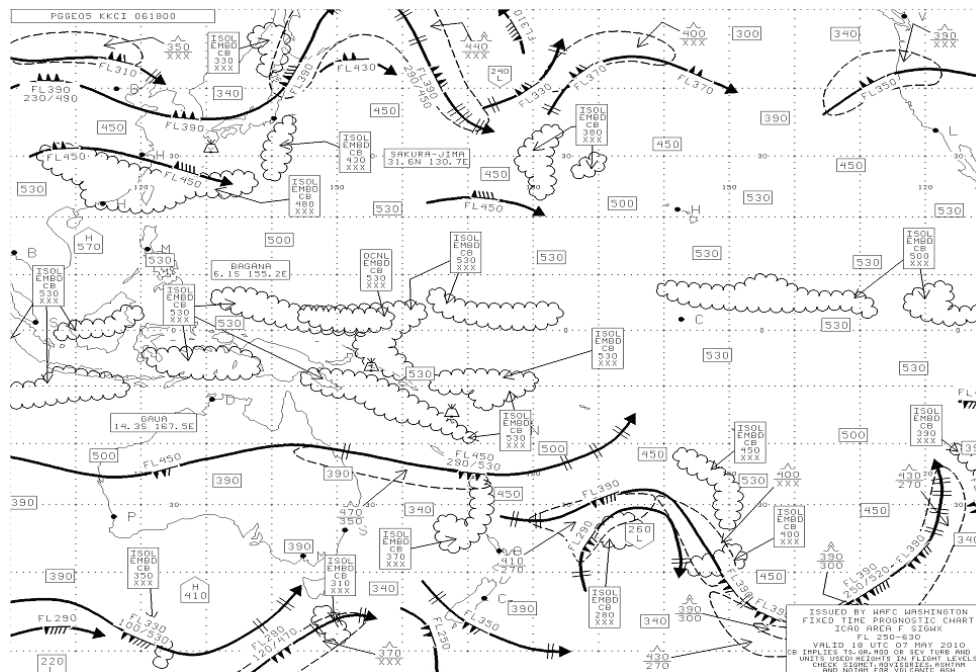
題目圖：



原始題號:0012210 題組:8 難易度:中

- (A)127. (參閱figure 1) 請問於本圖中是否可以找到輕度亂流的資料？
 (如圖A24_Fig1)
 (A)無輕度亂流之標示 (B)N40E164之亂流為輕度亂流 (C)全部皆非

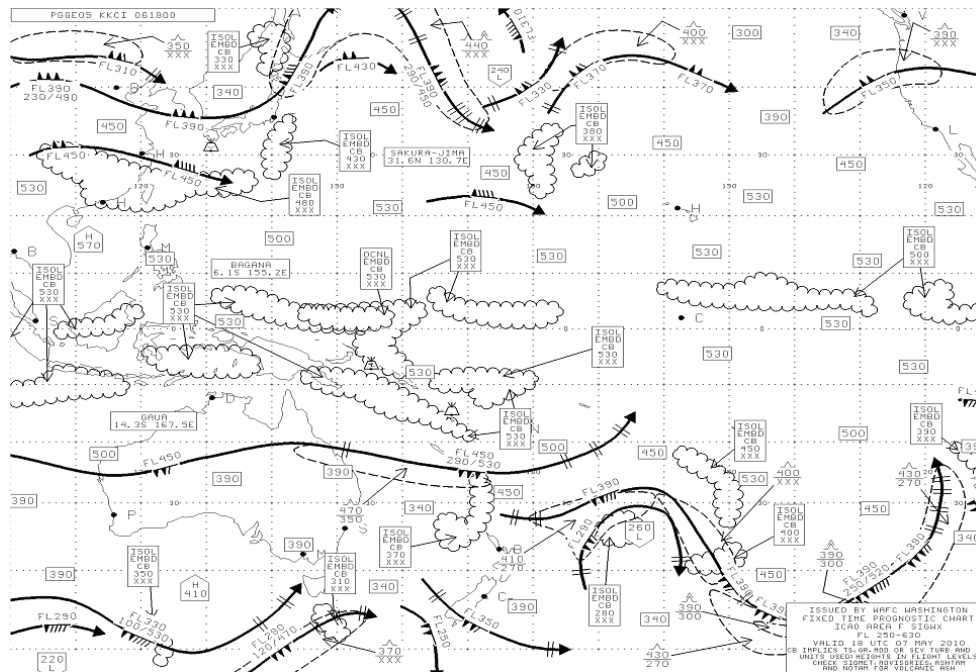
題目圖：



原始題號:0012211 題組:9 難易度:中

- (B)128. (參閱figure 1) S25E160標記之亂流高度為何？
 (如圖A24_Fig1)
 (A)FL250-FL450 (B)FL350-FL470 (C)FL250-FL500 (D)全部皆非

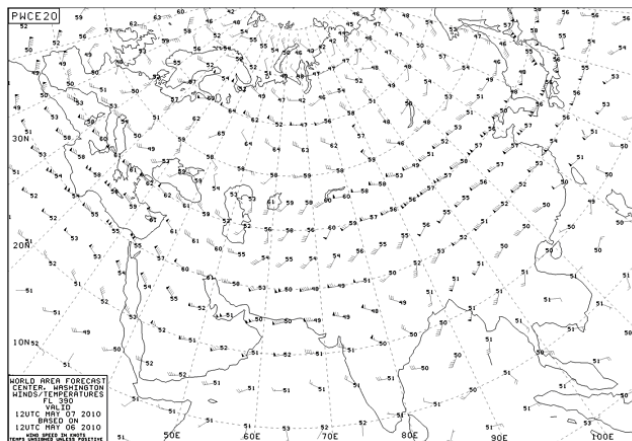
題目圖：



原始題號:0012212 題組:0 難易度:中

- (B) 129. (參閱figure 2) , 請問200hPa之標準海平面氣壓高度為何?
(如圖A24_Fig2)
(A)FL350 (B)FL390 (C)FL200

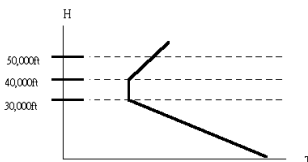
題目圖：



原始題號:0012213 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 130. (參閱figure B)' 對流層頂之高度為何?
(如圖A24_FigB)
(A)30,000呎 (B)40,000呎 (C)50,000呎

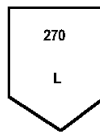
題目圖：



原始題號:0012214 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 131. (參閱figure C)符號所示為何?
(如圖A24_FigC)
(A)地區性低壓其高度27,000呎 (B)地區性結冰層其高度 27,000呎 (C)該處對流層頂高度為 27,000呎 (D)對流層頂高度最高 27,000呎

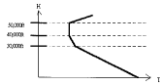
題目圖：



原始題號:0012215 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 132. (參閱figure D)顯示對流層頂之高度為何?
(如圖A24_FigD)
(A)30,000呎 (B)40,000呎 (C)50,000呎

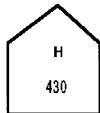
題目圖：



原始題號:0012216 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 133. (參閱figure E)符號所示為何?
(如圖A24_FigE)
(A)地區性高壓其高度43,000呎 (B)地區性結冰層其高度43,000呎 (C)該處對流層頂高度為 43,000呎 (D)對流層頂高度最高43,000呎

題目圖：



原始題號:0012217 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 134. (參閱figure L)符號所示之積冰程度為何?
(如圖A24_FigL)
(A)輕度積冰 (B)中度積冰 (C)重度積冰

題目圖：




原始題號:0012218 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 135. (參閱figure N)符號所示之亂流程度為何?
(如圖A24_FigN)
(A)輕度亂流 (B)中度亂流 (C)強烈亂流

題目圖：


原始題號:0012219 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 136. (參閱figure 0)符號所示之亂流程度為何?
(如圖A24_Fig0)
(A)輕度亂流 (B)中度亂流 (C)強烈亂流

題目圖：


原始題號:0012220 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 137. (參閱figure G)符號所示之雲底高度為何?
(如圖A24_FigG)
(A)38,000呎 (B)27,000呎 (C)未知

題目圖： ISOL 380
CB 270

原始題號:0012221 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 138. (參閱figure H)符號所示之雲底高度為何?
(如圖A24_FigH)
(A)38,000呎 (B)27,000呎 (C)未知

題目圖： ISOL 380
CB XXX

原始題號:0012222 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 139. (參閱figure G)符號所示之雲頂高度為何?
(如圖A24_FigG)
(A)38,000呎 (B)27,000呎 (C)未知

題目圖： ISOL 380
CB 270


原始題號:0012223 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 140. (參閱figure I)符號所示之雲底高度為何?
(如圖A24_FigI)
(A)38,000呎 (B)28,000呎 (C)未知

題目圖： ISOL XXX
CB 280


原始題號:0012224 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 141. (參閱figure K)符號所示之積冰程度為何?
(如圖A24_FigK)
(A)輕度積冰 (B)中度積冰 (C)重度積冰

題目圖： 

原始題號:0012225 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 142. (參閱figure P)' 高空風如下圖表示風速多少?
(如圖A24_FigP)
(A)110Kts (B)115Kts (C)25Kts

題目圖： 

原始題號:0012226 題組:0 難易度:中

- (B) 143. (參閱figure Q)高空預測圖中如圖之數字係代表:
(如圖A24_FigQ)
(A)風速 (B)溫度 (C)高度 (D)高空雲量

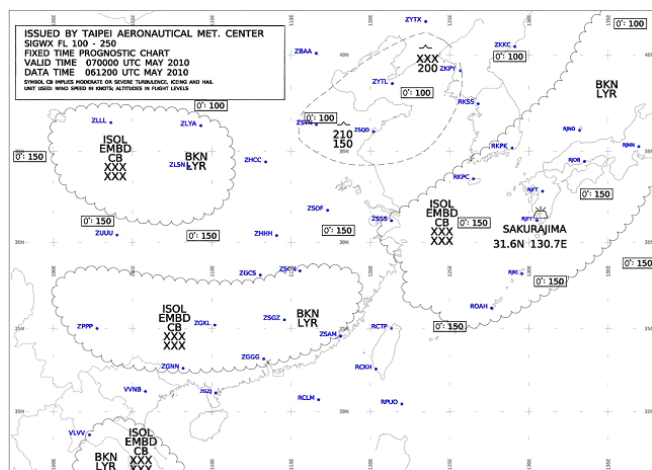
原始題號:0012227 題組:1 難易度:中

(B) 144. (參閱figure 3)依據所提供之SIGNIFICANT WEATHER PROGNOSTIC CHART, 自RCTP飛往ZSQD將遭遇到:

(如圖A24_Fig3)

(A)中度積冰 (B)中度亂流 (C)重度積冰 (D)強烈亂流

題目圖：

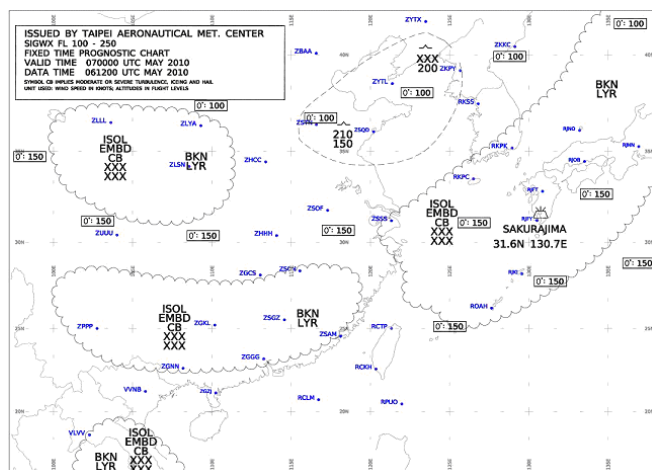


原始題號:0012228 題組:2 難易度:中

(D) 145. (參閱figure 3), ROAH 上空雲層之狀況為何:(如圖A24_Fig3)

(A)240-360 hPa之間 (B)240-360毫米之間 (C)從10,000公尺-25,000公尺之間
(D)10,000-25,000英尺之間

題目圖：

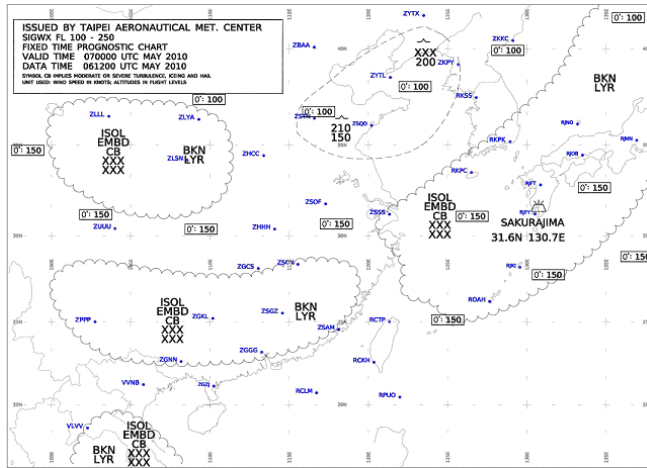


原始題號:0012229 題組:4 難易度:中

(C) 146. (參閱figure 3) 之有效時間，降落ZGGG，將遭遇到ISOL CB意謂： (如圖A24_Fig3)

(A)CB呈線狀排列 (B)CB滿佈所標示之全區 (C)CB呈孤立狀 (D)CB在減弱中

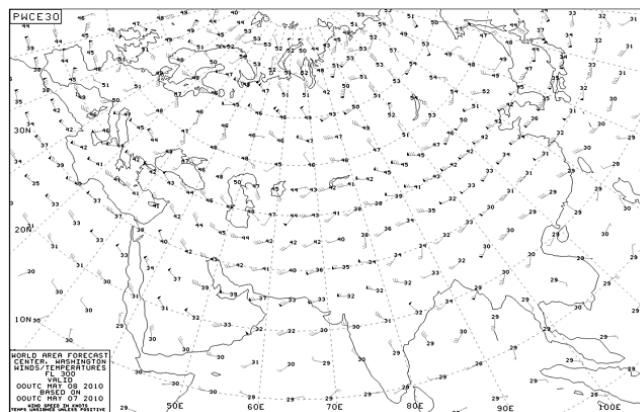
題目圖：



原始題號:0012230 題組:1 難易度:中

- (C) 147. (參閱figure 4), 所提供之300 hPa PROGNOSTIC CHART, 此圖氣象與何一高度最為接近：
(如圖A24_Fig4)
(A)40,000英尺 (B)35,000英尺 (C)30,000英尺 (D)25,000英尺

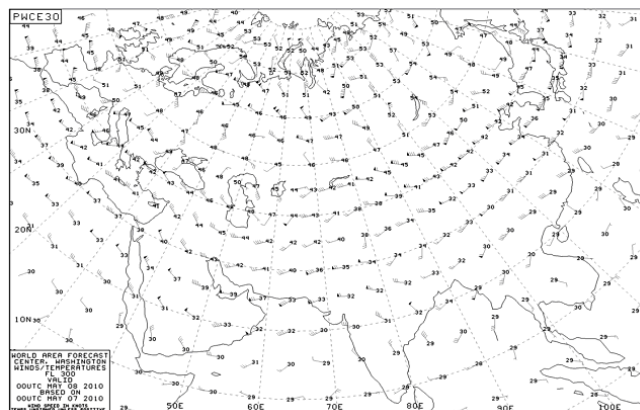
題目圖：



原始題號:0012231 題組:2 難易度:中

- (B) 148. (參閱figure 4), 所提供之300 hPa PROGNOSTIC CHART, 請以內插法，推算RCTP之高空資料應為：(如圖A24_Fig4)
(A)風速45KT，溫度-30°F (B)風速45KT，溫度-30°C (C)風速95KT，溫度-30°F (D)風速95KT，溫度-30°C

題目圖：



原始題號:0012083 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 149. A characteristic of the stratosphere is
(A)An overall decrease of temperature with an increase in altitude. (B)A relatively even base altitude of approximately 35,000 feet (C)Relatively small changes in temperature with an increase in altitude.

原始題號:0012084 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 150. The average height of the troposphere in the middle latitude is
(A)20,000 FT (B)37,000 FT (C)45,000 FT

原始題號:0012085 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 151. The primary cause of all changes in the earth's weather is
(A)variation of solar energy received by the Earth's regions (B)changes in air pressure over the Earth's surface (C)movement of the air mass

原始題號:0012086 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 152. If the air temperature is + 8 degree at an elevation of 1,350 feet and a standard (average) temperature lapse rate exists, what will be the approximate freezing level?
(A)3,350 ft MSL (B)5,350 ft MSL (C)9,350 ft MSL

原始題號:0012087 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 153. A common type of ground or surface based temperature inversion is that which is produced by
(A)warm air being lifted rapidly aloft in the vicinity of mountainous terrain.
(B)the movement of colder air over warm air, or the movement of warm air under cold air. (C)ground radiation on clear, cool nights when the wind is light.

原始題號:0012088 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 154. Winds at 5,000 ft AGL on a particular flight are southwesterly while most of the surface winds are southerly. this difference in direction is primarily due to
(A)a stronger pressure gradient at high altitudes. (B)friction between the wind and the surface. (C)Stronger Coriolis force at the surface.

原始題號:0012089 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 155. What relationship exists between the winds at 2,000 feet above the surface and the surface winds?
(A)The winds at 2,000 ft and the surface winds flow in the same direction, but the surface winds are weaker due to friction. (B)The winds at 2,000 ft tend to parallel the isobars while the surface winds cross the isobars at an angle toward lower pressure and are weaker. (C)The surface winds tend to veer to the right of the winds at 2,000 ft and are usually weaker.

原始題號:0012090 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 156. Which force, in the North Hemisphere, acts at a right angle to the wind and deflects it to the right until parallel to the isobars?
(A)Centrifugal (B)Pressure gradient (C)Coriolis

原始題號:0012091 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 157. To which meteorological condition does the term "dew point"refer?
(A)The temperature to which air must be cooled to become saturated. (B)The temperature at which condensation and evaporation are equal. (C)The temperature at which dew will always form.

原始題號:0012092 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 158. The amount of water vapor which air can hold largely depends on
(A)relative humidity (B)air temperature (C)stability of air

原始題號:0012093 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 159. Stability can be determined from which measurement of the atmosphere?
(A)Low-level winds (B)Ambient lapse rate (C)Atmospheric pressure.

原始題號:0012094 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 160. Unsaturated air flowing up slope will cool at the rate of approximately (dry lapse rate)
(A)3°F per 1,000 ft. (B)2°F per 1,000 ft. (C)2.5 °F per 1,000 ft.

原始題號:0012095 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 161. What type of clouds will be formed if very stable moist air is forced up slope?
(A)Stratified clouds (B)Vertical clouds with increasing height. (C)Stratified clouds with little vertical development.

原始題號:0012096 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 162. Which of the following combinations of weather producing variables would likely result in cumuliform type clouds, good visibility, rain showers and possible clear-type icing in clouds?
(A)Unstable, moist air, and no lifting mechanism. (B)Stable, dry air, and orographic lifting. (C)unstable, moist air, and orographic lifting.

原始題號:0012097 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 163. What are the four families of clouds?
(A)Stratus, cumulus, nimbus, and cirrus. (B)Clouds formed by updrafts, front, cooling layers of air, and precipitation into warm air. (C)Height, middle, low, and those with extensive vertical development.

原始題號:0012098 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 164. A high cloud is composed mostly of
(A)ozone. (B)condensation nuclei (C)ice crystals

原始題號:0012099 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 165. Which clouds have the greatest turbulence?
(A)TCU (B)CB (C)AC

原始題號:0012100 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 166. Fog is usually prevalent in industrial areas because of
(A)atmospheric stabilization around cities. (B)an abundance of condensation nuclei from combustion products. (C)increased temperature due to industrial heating.

原始題號:0012101 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 167. What situation is most conducive to the formation of radiation fog?
(A) Warm, moist air over low, flatted areas on clear calm night. (B) Moist, tropical air moving over cold, offshore water. (C) The movement of cold air over much warmer water.

原始題號:0012102 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 168. Which are characteristics of an unstable cold air mass moving over a warm surface?
(A) Cumuliform clouds, turbulence and poor visibility. (B) Cumuliform clouds, turbulence and good visibility. (C) Stratiform clouds, smooth air and poor visibility.

原始題號:0012103 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 169. What are the requirements for the formation of a thunderstorm?
(A) A cumulus cloud with sufficient moisture. (B) A cumulus cloud with sufficient moisture and an inverted lapse rate. (C) Sufficient moisture, an unstable lapse rate, and a lifting action.

原始題號:0012104 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 170. Which weather phenomenon signals the beginning of the mature of a thunderstorm?
(A) The start of rain at the surface. (B) Growth rate of cloud is maximum. (C) Strong turbulence in the cloud.

原始題號:0012105 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 171. During the life cycle of a thunderstorm, which stage is characterized predominately by downdrafts?
(A) Cumulus. (B) Dissipating. (C) Mature.

原始題號:0012106 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 172. What is an indication that downdrafts have developed and the thunderstorm cell has entered the mature stage?
(A) The anvil top has completed its development. (B) Precipitation begins to fall from the cloud base. (C) A gust front forms.

原始題號:0012107 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 173. What is an important characteristic of wind shear?
(A) It is an atmospheric condition that is associated exclusively with zones of convergence. (B) The Coriolis phenomenon in both high- and low level air masses is the principal generating force. (C) It is an atmospheric condition that may be associated with a low-level temperature inversion, a jet stream, or a frontal zone.

原始題號:0012108 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 174. When passing through an abrupt wind shear which involves a shift from a tailwind to a headwind, what power management would normally be required to maintain a constant indicated airspeed and ILS glide slope?
(A) Higher than normal power initially, followed by a further increase as the wind shear is encountered, then a decrease. (B) Lower than normal power initially, followed by a further decrease as the wind shear is encountered, then an increase. (C) Higher than normal power initially, followed by a decrease as the shear is encountered, then an increase.

原始題號:0012109 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 175. When a climb or descent through an inversion or wind-shear zone is being performed the pilot should be alert for which of the following change in airplane performance?
(A) A fast rate of climb and a slow rate of descent. (B) A sudden change in airspeed. (C) A sudden surge of thrust.

原始題號:0012110 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 176. What is meant by the entry in the remarks section of METAR surface report for KBNA? METAR KBNA 211250Z 33018KT 290V260 1/2SM R31/2700FT +SN BLSNFG VV008 00/M03 A2991 RMK RAE42SNB42
(A) The wind is variable from 290 to 360°. (B) Heavy blowing snow and fog on runway 31. (C) Rain ended 42 past the hour, snow began 42 past the hour.

原始題號:0012111 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 177. A "VRB" wind entry in a Terminal Aerodrome forecast (TAF) will be indicated when the wind is
(A) 3 knots or less. (B) 6 knots or less. (C) 9 knots or less.

原始題號:0012112 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 178. When the visibility is greater than 6 SM on a TAF is expressed as
(A) 6PSM. (B) P6SM. (C) 6SMP.

原始題號:0012113 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 179. What is the forecast wind at 1800Z in the following TAF? KMEM 091740Z 1818 00000KT 1/2SM RA FG OVC005=
(A) Calm. (B) Unknown. (C) Not recorded.

原始題號:0012114 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 180. Which meteorological condition is issued in the form of a SIGMET (WS)?
(A) Widespread sand or dust storms lowering visibility to less than 3 miles. (B) Moderate icing. (C) Sustained winds of 30 knots or greater at the surface.

原始題號:0012115 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 181. What is the maximum forecast period for AIRMETS?
(A) Two hours. (B) Four hours. (C) Six hours.

原始題號:0012116 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 182. AIRMETs are issued on a scheduled basis every
(A)15 minutes after the hour only. (B)15 minutes until the AIRMET is canceled.
(C)every 6 hours.

原始題號:0012117 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 183. Moisture is added to a parcel of air by
(A)sublimation and condensation. (B)evaporation and condensation.
(C)evaporation and sublimation.

原始題號:0012118 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 184. In the Northern Hemisphere, the wind is deflected to the
(A)right by Coriolis force. (B)right by surface friction. (C)left by Coriolis force.

原始題號:0012119 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 185. Which is true with respect to a high- or low- pressure system?
(A)A high-pressure area or ridge is an area of rising air. (B)A low-pressure area or trough is an area of descending air. (C)A high-pressure area or ridge is an area of descending air.

原始題號:0012120 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 186. When flying into a low-pressure area in the Northern Hemisphere, the wind direction and velocity will be from the
(A)left and decreasing. (B)left and increasing. (C)right and decreasing.

原始題號:0012121 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 187. While flying cross-country, in the Northern Hemisphere, you experience a continuous left crosswind which is associated with a major wind system. this indicates that you
(A)are flying toward an area of generally unfavorable weather conditions.
(B)have flown from an area of unfavorable weather conditions. (C)cannot determine weather conditions without knowing pressure changes.

原始題號:0012122 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 188. What prevents air from flowing directly from high-pressure areas to low-pressure areas?
(A)Coriolis force. (B)Surface friction. (C)Pressure gradient force.

原始題號:0012123 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 189. The wind system associated with a low-pressure area in the Northern Hemisphere is
(A)an anticyclone and is caused by descending cold air. (B)a cyclone and is caused by Coriolis force. (C)an anticyclone and is caused by Coriolis force.

原始題號:0012124 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 190. Which feature is associated with the tropopause?
(A)Constant height above the Earth. (B)Abrupt change in temperature lapse rate.
(C)Absolute upper limit of cloud formation.

原始題號:0012125 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 191. What is the standard temperature at 10,000 feet?

(A) - 5°C. (B) - 15°C. (C) +5°C.

原始題號:0012126 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 192. What are the standard temperature and pressure values for sea level?

(A) 15 degree and 29.92" Hg. (B) 59 degree and 1013.2 hPa. (C) 15 degree and 29.92 hPa

原始題號:0012127 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 193. What is the standard temperature at 20,000 feet?

(A) - 15°C. (B) - 20°C. (C) - 25°C.

原始題號:0012128 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 194. The presence of standing lenticular altocumulus clouds is a good indication of
(A) lenticular ice formation in calm air. (B) very strong turbulence. (C) heavy icing conditions.

原始題號:0012129 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 195. Which conditions are favorable for the formation of a surface based temperature inversion?

(A) Clear, cool nights with calm or light wind. (B) Area of unstable air rapidly transferring heat from the surface. (C) Broad areas of cumulus clouds with smooth, level bases at the same altitude.

原始題號:0012130 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 196. With respect to advection fog, which statement is true?

(A) It is slow to develop, and dissipates quite rapidly. (B) It forms almost exclusively at night or near daybreak. (C) It can appear suddenly during day or night, and it is more persistent than radiation fog.

原始題號:0012131 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 197. The formation of either predominantly stratiform or predominantly cumuliform clouds is dependent upon the

(A) source of lift. (B) stability of the air being lifted. (C) temperature of the air being lifted.

原始題號:0012132 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 198. Which is true regarding the development of convective circulation?

(A) Cool air must sink to force the warm air upward. (B) Warm air is less dense and rises on its own accord. (C) Warmer air covers a larger surface area than the cool air; therefore, the warmer air is less dense and rises.

原始題號:0012133 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 199. What feature is normally associated with the cumulus stage of a thunderstorm?
(A)Roll cloud. (B)Continuous updraft. (C)Beginning of rain at the surface.

原始題號:0012134 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 200. The most severe weather conditions, such as destructive winds, heavy hail, and tornadoes, are generally associated with
(A)slow-moving warm fronts which slope above the tropopause. (B)squall lines.
(C)fast-moving occluded fronts.

原始題號:0012135 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 201. Of the following, turbulence associated with thunderstorms?
(A)outside the clouds, shear turbulence can be encountered 50 miles laterally from a severe storm. (B)Shear turbulence is encountered only inside cumulonimbus clouds or within a 5-mile radius of them. (C)Outside the cloud, shear turbulence can be encountered 20 miles laterally from a severe storm.

原始題號:0012136 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 202. Refer to the e following METAR report: KTUS ... 08004KT 4SM HZ 26/04 A2995
RMK RAE36 At approximately what altitude AGL should bases of convective-type cumuliiform clouds be expected?
(A)4,400 feet. (B)8,800 feet. (C)17,600 feet.

原始題號:0012137 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 203. On a Surface Analysis Chart, the solid lines that depict sea level pressure patterns are called
(A)isobars (B)isogons (C)millibars

原始題號:0012138 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 204. On a Surface Analysis Chart, close spacing of the isobars indicates
(A)weak pressure gradient. (B)strong pressure gradient. (C)strong temperature gradient.

原始題號:0012139 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 205. The visibility entry in a Terminal Aerodrome Forecast (TAF) of P6SM implies that the prevailing visibility is expected to be greater than
(A)6 nautical miles. (B)6 statute miles. (C)6 kilometers.

原始題號:0012140 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 206. Which primary source contains information regarding the expected weather at the destination airport at the ETA?
(A)Low-level Prog Chart. (B)Radar Summary and weather depiction charts.
(C)Terminal Aerodrome Forecast.

原始題號:0012141 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 207. 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) a 8 to 16 statute kilometer radius from the airport. (B) a 8-kilometer radius of the center of a runway complex. (C) 16 kilometers of the station originating the forecast.

原始題號:0012142 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 208. According the METAR: RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995= The wind speed at 12/0230Z is:
(A) 25kt (B) 17kt (C) 50kt

原始題號:0012143 題組:1 難易度:易

- (C) 209. According the METAR: RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995 TEMPO 1500 SHRA= The visibility at 12/0230Z is:
(A) 1500m (B) 1500ft (C) 8000m

原始題號:0012144 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 210. According the METAR: RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995 TEMPO 1500 SHRA= The Ceiling at 12/0230Z is:
(A) 1200ft (B) 9000ft (C) 2500ft

原始題號:0012145 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 211. According the METAR: RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995= The Dew Point Temperature at 12/0230Z is:
(A) 24°C (B) 27°C (C) 30°C

原始題號:0012146 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 212. According the METAR: RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995= The Temperature at 12/0230Z is:
(A) 24°C (B) 27°F (C) 27°C

原始題號:0012147 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 213. According the METAR: RCTP 120230Z 25017KT 8000 -SHRA FEW012 BKN025 OVC090 27/24 Q0995= The QNH at 12/0230Z is:
(A) 995 mb (B) 27 in-Hg (C) 1012 mb

原始題號:0012148 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 214. Every physical process of weather is accompanied by, or is the result of, a
(A) movement of air. (B) pressure differential. (C) heat exchange.

原始題號:0012149 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 215. What causes variations in altimeter settings between weather reporting points?
(A) Unequal heating of the Earth's surface. (B) Variation of terrain elevation.
(C) Coriolis force.

原始題號:0012150 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 216. The wind at 5,000 feet AGL is southwesterly while the surface wind is southerly. this difference in direction is primarily due to
(A)stronger pressure graident at higher altitudes. (B)friction between the wind and the surface. (C)stronger Coriolis force at the surface.

原始題號:0012151 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 217. Convective circulation patterns associated with sea breezes are caused by
(A)warm, dense air moving inland from over the water. (B)water absorbing and radiating heat faster than the land. (C)cool, dense air moving inland from over the water.

原始題號:0012152 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 218. The development of thermals depends upon
(A)a counterclockwise circulation (B)temperature inversions. (C)solar heating.

原始題號:0012153 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 219. The boundary between two different air masses is referred to as a
(A)frontolysis. (B)frontogenesis. (C)front.

原始題號:0012154 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 220. One weather phenomenon which will always occure when flying across a front is a change in the
(A)wind direction. (B)type of precipitation. (C)stability of the air mass.

原始題號:0012155 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 221. One of the most easily recognized discontinuities across a front is
(A)a change in temperature. (B)an increase in cloud coverage. (C)an increase in relative humidity.

原始題號:0012156 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 222. If there is thunderstorm activity in the vicinity of an airport at which you plan to land, which hazardous atmospheric phenomenon might be expected on the landing approach?
(A)Precipitation static. (B)Wind-shear turbulence. (C)Steady rain.

原始題號:0012157 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 223. A nonfrontal, narrow band of active thunderstorms that often develop ahead of a cold front is known as a
(A)prefrontal system. (B)squall line. (C)dry line.

原始題號:0012158 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 224. What conditions are necessary for the formation of thunderstorms?
(A)High humidity, lifting force, and unstable conditions. (B)High humidity, high temperature, and cumulus clouds. (C)Lifting force, moist air, and extensive cloud cover.

原始題號:0012159 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 225. During the life cycle of a thunderstorm, which stage is characterized predominately by downdrafts?
(A)Cumulus. (B)Dissipating. (C)Mature.

原始題號:0012160 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 226. Thunderstorms reach their greatest intensity during the
(A)mature stage. (B)downdraft stage. (C)cumulus stage.

原始題號:0012161 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 227. What feature is normally associated with the cumulus stage of a thunderstorm?
(A)Roll cloud. (B)Continuous updraft. (C)Frequent lightning.

原始題號:0012162 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 228. Which weather phenomenon signals the beginning of the mature stage of a thunderstorm?
(A)The appearance of an anvil top. (B)Precipitation beginning to fall.
(C)Maximum growth rate of the clouds.

原始題號:0012163 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 229. Thunderstorms which generally produce the most intense hazard to aircraft are
(A)squall line thunderstorms. (B)steady-state thunderstorms. (C)warm front thunderstorms.

原始題號:0012164 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 230. Which weather phenomenon is always associate with a thunderstorm?
(A)Lightning. (B)Heavy rain. (C)Hail.

原始題號:0012165 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 231. One in-flight condition necessary for structural icing for form is
(A)small temperature/ dewpoint spread. (B)stratiform clouds. (C)visible moisture.

原始題號:0012166 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 232. In which environment is aircraft structural ice most likely to have the highest accumulation rate?
(A)Cumulus clouds with below freezing temperatures. (B)Freezing drizzle.
(C)Freezing rain.

原始題號:0012167 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 233. The presence of ice pellets at the surface is evidence that there
(A)are thunderstorms in the area. (B)has been cold frontal passage. (C)is a temperature inversion with freezing rain at a higher altitude.

原始題號:0012168 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 234. An almond or lens-shaped cloud which appears stationary, but which may contain winds of 50 knots or more, is referred to as
(A)an inactive frontal cloud. (B)a funnel cloud. (C)a lenticular cloud.

原始題號:0012169 題組:0 難易度:中

- (B) 235. Crests of standing mountain waves may be marked by stationary, lens-shaped clouds know as
(A)mammatocumulus clouds. (B)standing lenticular clouds. (C)roll clouds.

原始題號:0012170 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 236. Possible mountain wave turbulence could be anticipated when winds of 40 knots or greater blow
(A)across a mountain ridge, and the air is stable. (B)down a mountain valley, and the air is unstable. (C)parallele to a mountain peak, and the air is stable.

原始題號:0012171 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 237. 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:0012172 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 238. A pilot can expect a wind-shear zone in a temperature inversion whenever the windspeed at 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the surface is at least
(A)10 knots. (B)15 knots. (C)25 knots.

原始題號:0012173 題組:0 難易度:中

- (B) 239. When may hazardous wind shear be expected?
(A)When stable air crosses a mountain barrier where it tends to flow in layers forming lenticular clouds. (B)In areas of low-level temperature inversion, frontal zones, and clear air turbulence. (C)Following frontal passage when stratocumulus clouds form indicating mechanical mixing.

原始題號:0012174 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 240. If the temperature/ dewpoint spread is small and decreasing, and the temperature is 62oF, what type of weather is most likely to develop?
(A)Freezing precipitation. (B)Thunderstorms. (C)Fog or low clouds.

原始題號:0012175 題組:0 難易度:中

- (C) 241. What is meant by the term "dewpoint"?
(A)The temperature at which condensation and evaporation are equal. (B)The temperature at which dew will always form. (C)The tempreatuer to which air must be cooled to become saturated.

原始題號:0012176 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 242. The amount of water vapor which air can hold depend on the
(A)dewpoint. (B)air temperature. (C)stability of the air.

原始題號:0012177 題組:0 難易度:中

- (A) 243. What are the processes by which moisture is added to unsaturated air?
(A)Evaporation and sublimation. (B)Heating and condensation.
(C)Supersaturation and evaporation.

原始題號:0012178 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 244. Which conditions result in the formation of frost?
(A)The temperature of the collecting surface is at or below freezing when small droplets of moisture fall on the surface. (B)The temperature of the collecting surface is at or below the dewpoint of the adjacent air and the dewpoint is below freezing. (C)The temperature of the surrounding air is at or below freezing when small drops of moisture fall on the collecting surface.

原始題號:0012179 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 245. Clouds, fog, or dew will always form when
(A)water vapor condenses. (B)water vapor is present. (C)relative humidity reaches 100 percent

原始題號:0012180 題組:0 難易度:中

- (C) 246. Low-level turbulence can occur and icing can become hazardous in which type of fog?
(A)Rain-induced fog. (B)Upslope fog. (C)Steam fog.

原始題號:0012181 題組:0 難易度:中

- (B) 247. In which situation is advection fog most likely to form?
(A)A warm, moist air mass on the windward side of mountains. (B)An air mass moving inland from the coast in winter. (C)A light breeze blowing colder air out to sea.

原始題號:0012182 題組:0 難易度:中

- (A) 248. What situation is most conducive to the formation of radiation fog?
(A)Warm, moist air over low, flatland areas on clear, calm nights. (B)Moist, tropical air moving over cold, offshore water. (C)The movement of cold air over much warmer water.

原始題號:0012183 題組:0 難易度:中

- (C) 249. What types of fog depend upon wind in order to exist?
(A)Radiation fog and ice fog. (B)Steam fog and ground fog. (C)Advection fog and upslope fog.

原始題號:0012184 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 250. Clouds are divided into four families according to their
(A)outward shape. (B)height range. (C)composition.

原始題號:0012185 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 251. 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:0012186 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 252. The conditions necessary for the formation of cumulonimbus clouds are a lifting action and
(A)unstable air containing an excess of condensation nuclei. (B)unstable, moist air. (C)either stable or unstable air.

原始題號:0012187 題組:0 難易度:中

- (B) 253. What clouds have the greatest turbulence?
(A)Towering cumulus. (B)Cumulonimbus. (C)Nimbostratus.

原始題號:0012188 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 254. What cloud types would indicate convective turbulence?
(A)Cirrus clouds. (B)Nimbostratus clouds. (C)Towering cumulus clouds.

原始題號:0012189 題組:0 難易度:中

- (B) 255. At approximately what altitude above the surface would the pilot expect the base of cumuliiform clouds if the surface air temperature is 82°F and the dewpoint is 38°F?
(A)9,000 feet AGL. (B)10,000 feet AGL. (C)11,000 feet AGL.

原始題號:0012190 題組:0 難易度:中

- (C) 256. What is the approximate base of the cumulus clouds if the surface air temperature at 1,000 feet MSL is 70°F and the dewpoint is 48°F?
(A)4,000 feet MSL. (B)5,000 feet MSL. (C)6,000 feet MSL.

原始題號:0012191 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 257. What is a characteristic of stable air?
(A)Stratiform clouds. (B)Unlimited visibility. (C)Cumulus clouds.

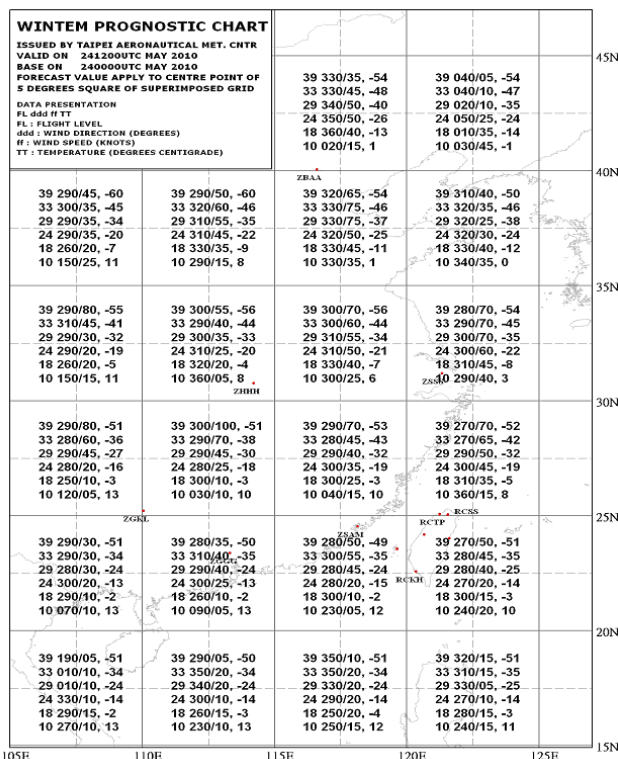
原始題號:0012192 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 258. What values are used for Winds Aloft Forecasts?
(A)Magnetic direction and knots. (B)Magnetic direction and miles per hour.
(C)True direction and knots.

原始題號:0012193 題組:1 難易度:易

- (A) 259. (Refer to chart 6.) What wind is forecast for ZGGG at 18,000 feet?(如圖A24_chart6)
(A)260 degree true at 10 knots. (B)235 degree true at 06 knots. (C)235 degree magnetic at 06, peak gusts to 16 knots.

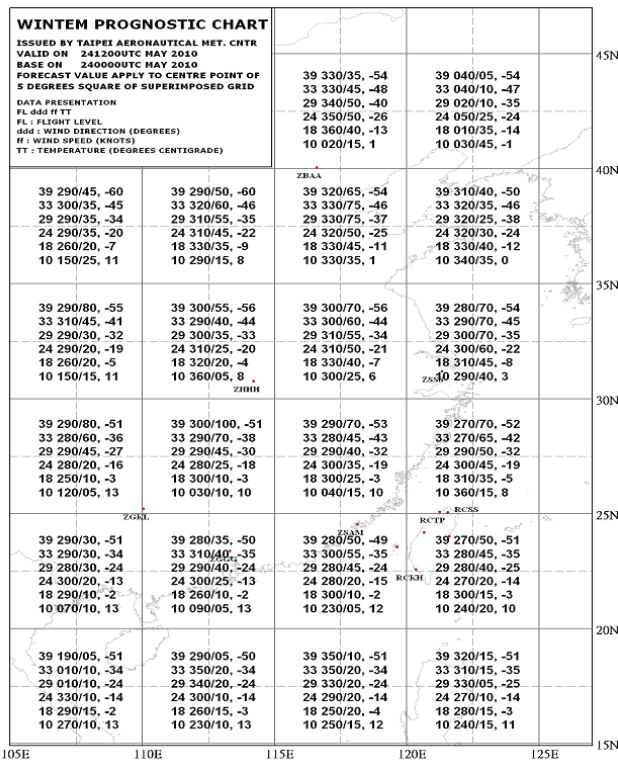
題目圖：



原始題號:0012194 題組:2 難易度:易

- (B) 260 (Refer to chart 6.) Determine the wind and temperature aloft forecast for ZSSS at 29,000 feet. (如圖A24_chart6)
- (A) 023 degree magnetic at 53 knots, temperature 47 degreeC. (B) 300 degree true at 70 knots, temperature -35 degree C. (C) 235 degree true at 34 knots, temperature -7 degreeC.

題目圖：



原始題號:0012196 題組:2 難易度:易

- (A) 261. (Refer to figure 6.) Interpret the weather symbol depicted in southern California on the 12-hour Significant Weather Prognostic Chart. (如圖A24_Fig6)
- (A) Moderate turbulence, surface to 18,000 feet. (B) Thunderstorm tops at 18,000 feet. (C) Base of clear air turbulence, 18,000 feet.

題目圖：

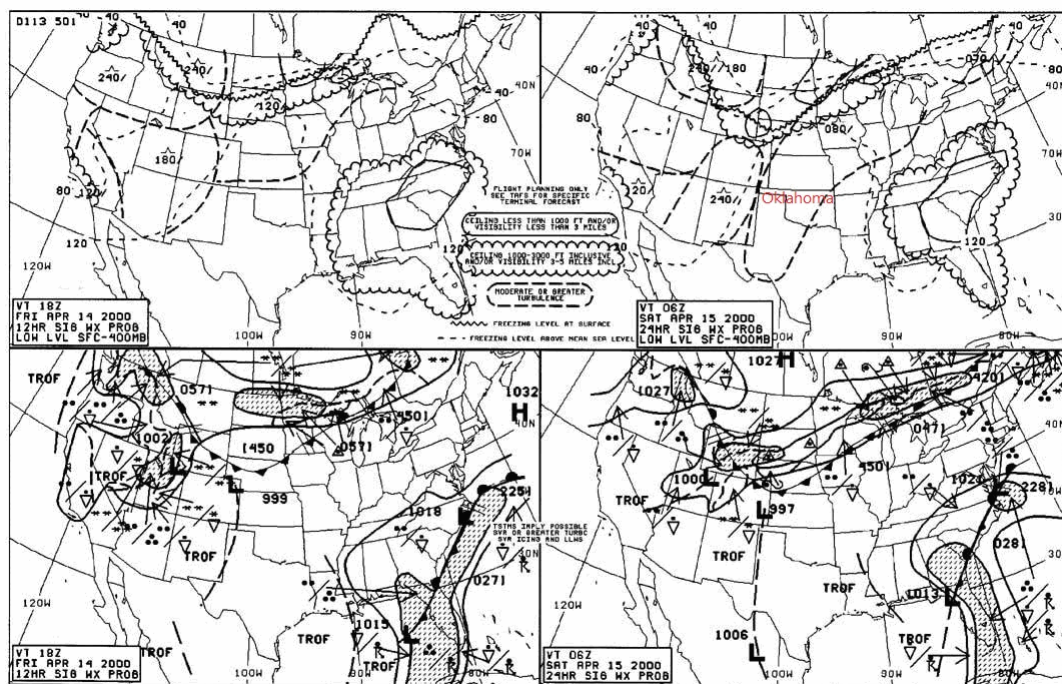


Figure 20. Significant Weather Prognostic Chart © ASA

原始題號:0012197 題組:3 難易度:易

- (B) 262. (Refer to figure 6.) At what altitude is the freezing level over northeastern Oklahoma on the 24-hour Significant Weather Prognostic Chart? (如圖A24_Fig6)
- (A) 4,000 feet. (B) 8,000 feet. (C) 10,000 feet.

題目圖：

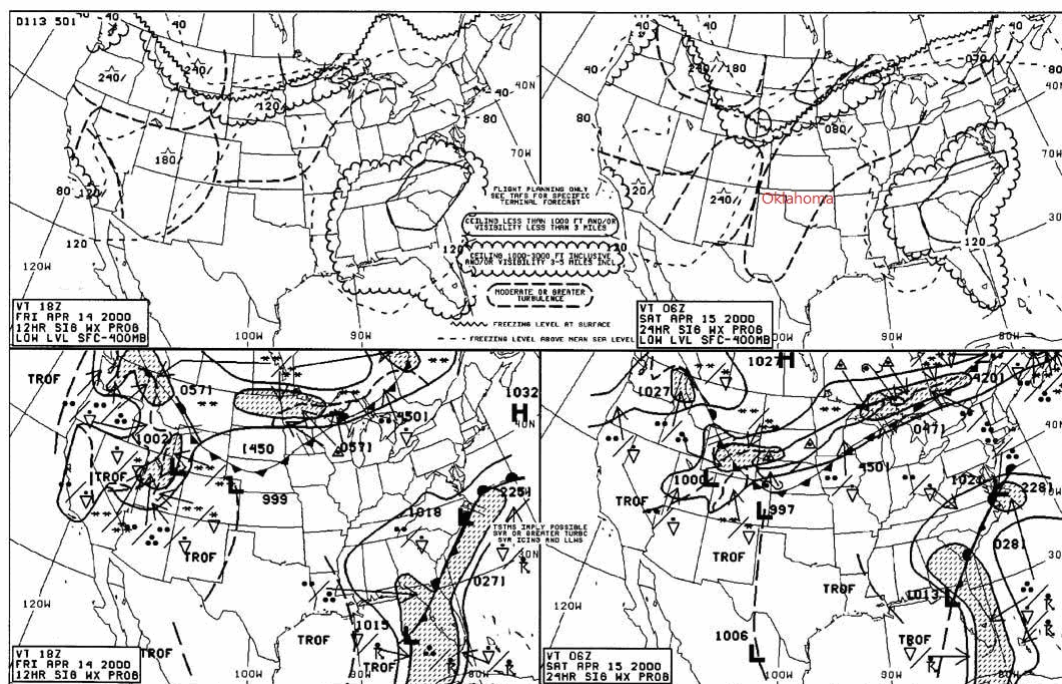


Figure 20. Significant Weather Prognostic Chart © ASA

原始題號:0012198 題組:4 難易度:易

(B) 263. (Refer to figure 6.) How are Significant Weather Prognostic Charts best used by a pilot?(如圖A24_Fig6)

(A) For overall planning at all altitudes. (B) For determining areas to avoid (freezing levels and turbulence). (C) For analyzing current frontal activity and cloud coverage.

題目圖：

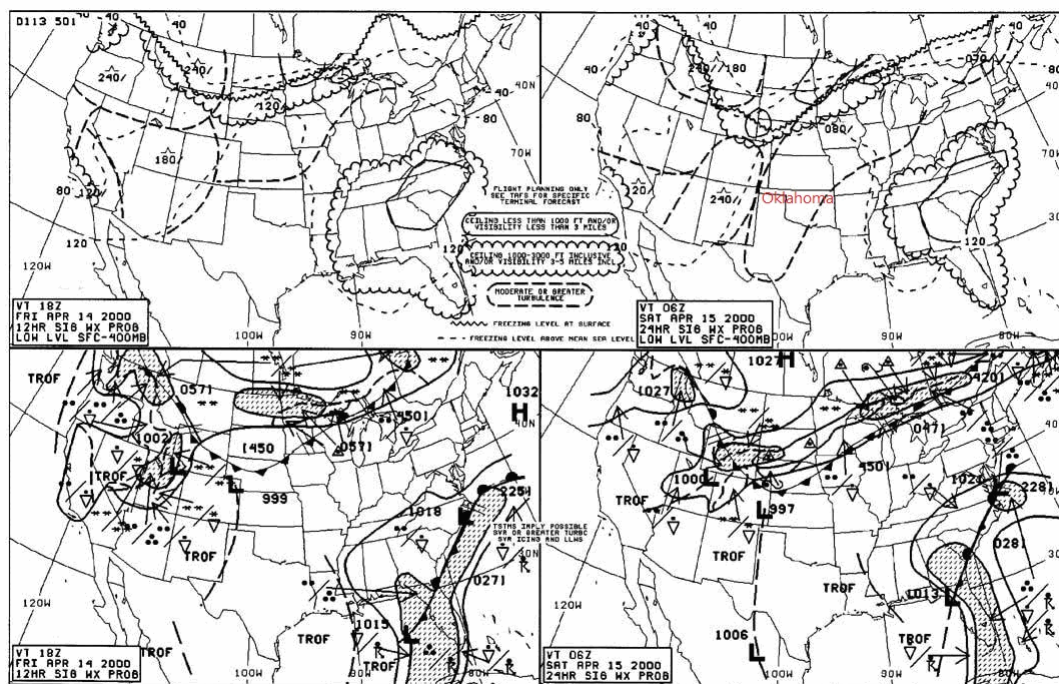


Figure 20. Significant Weather Prognostic Chart © ASA

原始題號:0012199 題組:5 難易度:易

(A) 264. (Refer to figure 6.) The low pressure associated with the cold front in the western states is forecast to move(如圖A24_Fig6)

(A) east at 30 knots. (B) northeast at 12 knots. (C) southeast at 30 knots.

題目圖：

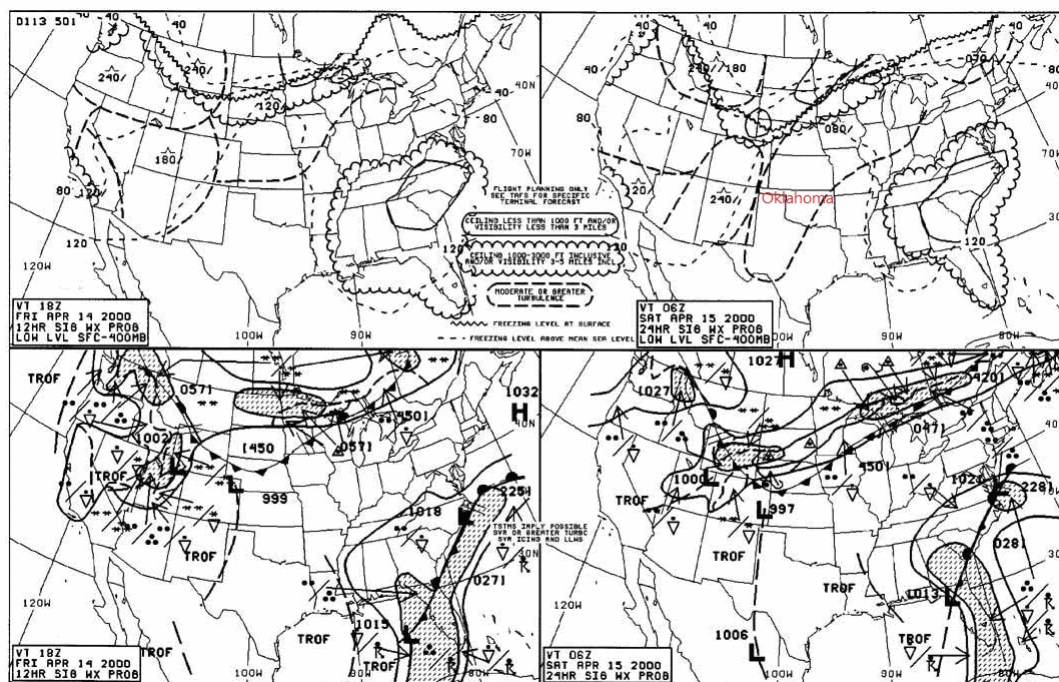


Figure 20. Significant Weather Prognostic Chart © ASA

原始題號:0012200 題組:0 難易度:易

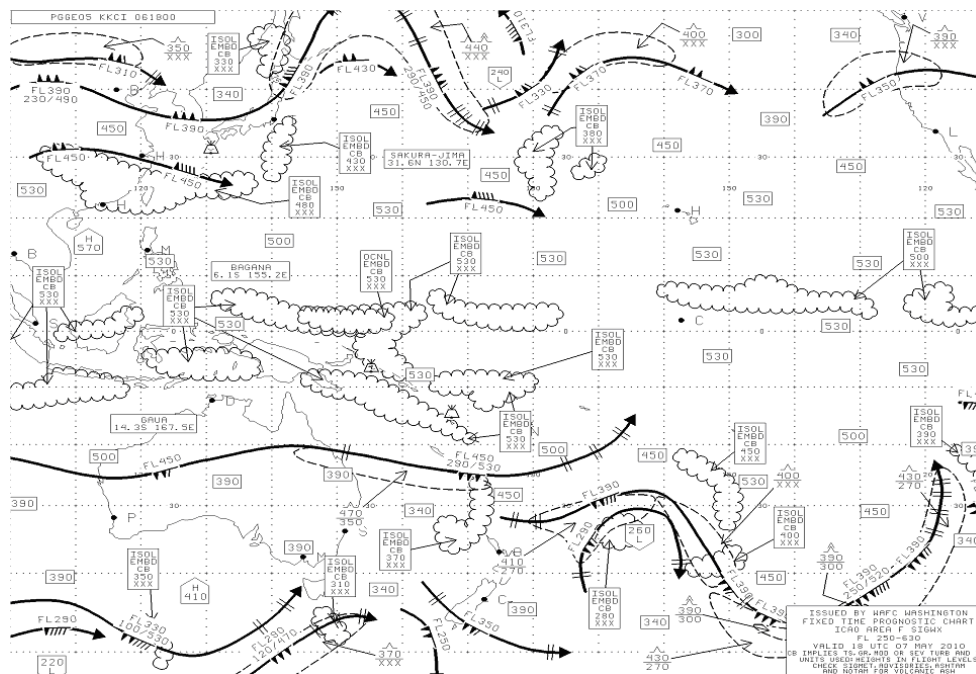
(C) 265. SIGMET's are issued as a warning of weather conditions hazardous to which aircraft?

(A) Small aircraft only. (B) Large aircraft only. (C) All aircraft.

原始題號:0012201 題組:1 難易度:中

- (B) 266. (Refer to figure 1) 'The turbulence located at N45W170 is (如圖A24_Fig1)
(A)Light turbulence (B)moderate turbulence (C)severe turbulence

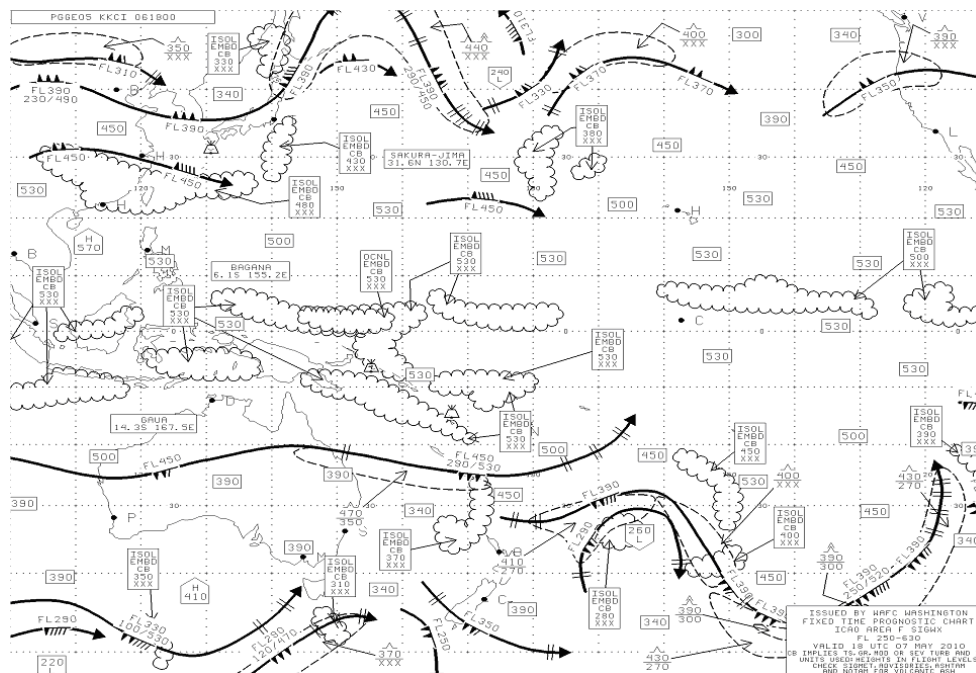
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原始題號:0012202 題組:2 難易度:中

- (B) 267. (Refer to figure 1) 'What is the jet stream at N45W170t?(如圖A24_Fig1)
(A)a jet stream with a maximum wind speed of 100kts at FL 280 (B)a jet stream with a maximum wind speed of 110kts at FL 370 (C)a jet stream with a maximum wind speed of 100kts at FL 360

題目圖:



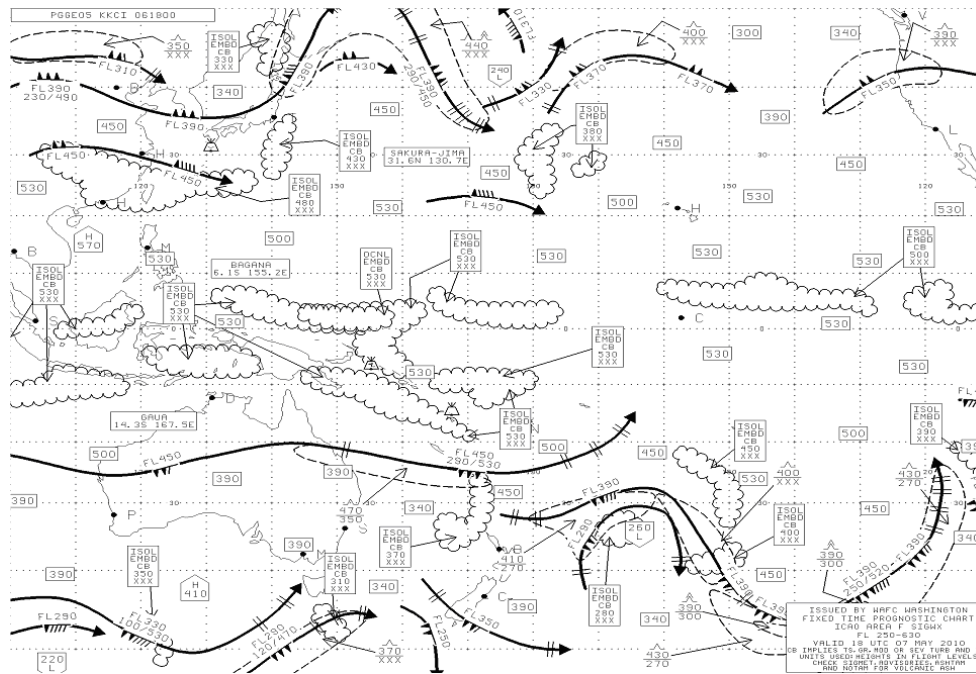
原始題號:0012203 題組:1 難易度:中

- (B) 268. (Refer to figure 1) 'When does the HIGH LEVEL SIGWX CHART become valid(如圖A24_Fig1)
(A)2010 MAY 06 0000Z (B)2010 MAY 07 0000Z (C)2010 MAY 06 0000L(TPE)

(C) ²⁶⁹. (Refer to figure 1) 'The depiction N15E140 in figure 1 represents (如圖A24_Fig1)
(A)Turbulence at FL500 (B)CIELING of FL500 (C)a tropopause height of FL500

(B) 270. (Refer to figure 1) The chart in figure 1 encompasses airspace (如圖A24_Fig1)
(A) FL250 and below (B) FL250-FL650 (C) The other answers are correct.

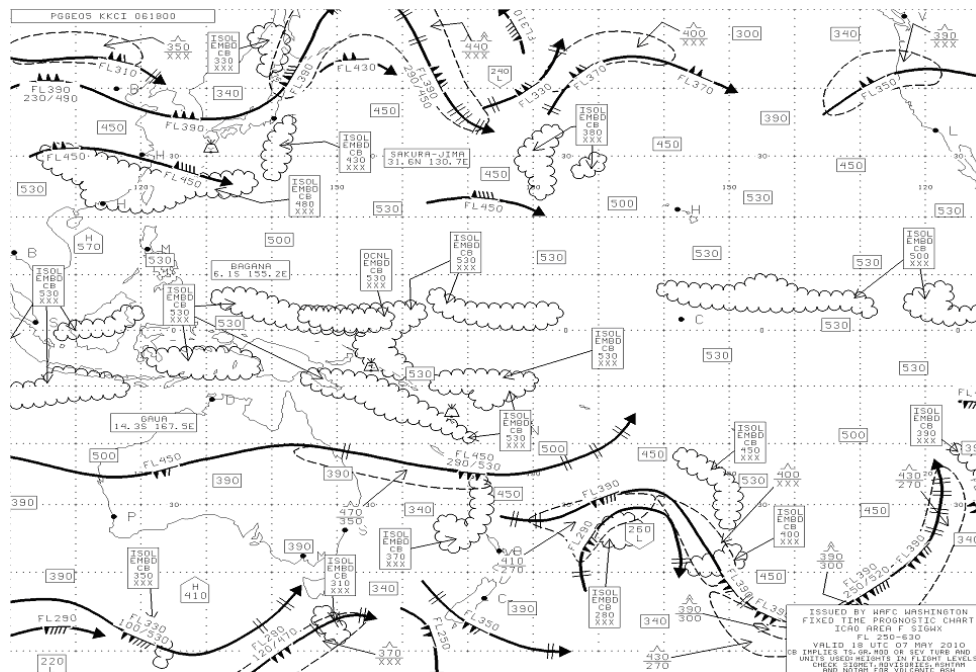
題目圖：



原始題號:0012206 題組:4 難易度:中

- (B) 271. (Refer to figure 1)' what is the ceiling of the CB located at N30E140 (如圖 A24_Fig1)
- (A)FL 250 (B)FL430 (C)from sea level to FL 320

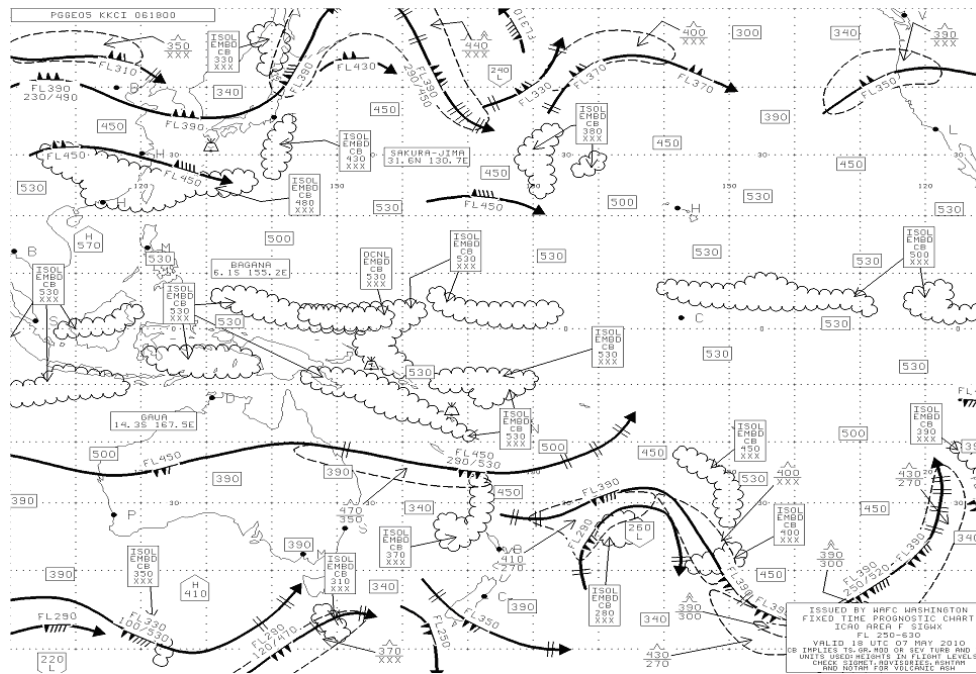
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原始題號:0012207 題組:5 難易度:中

- (B) 272. (Refer to figure 1), in figure 1 at N42W125 represents(如圖A24_Fig1)
- (A)Light C.A.T. (B)Moderate C.A.T. (C)Severe C.A.T.

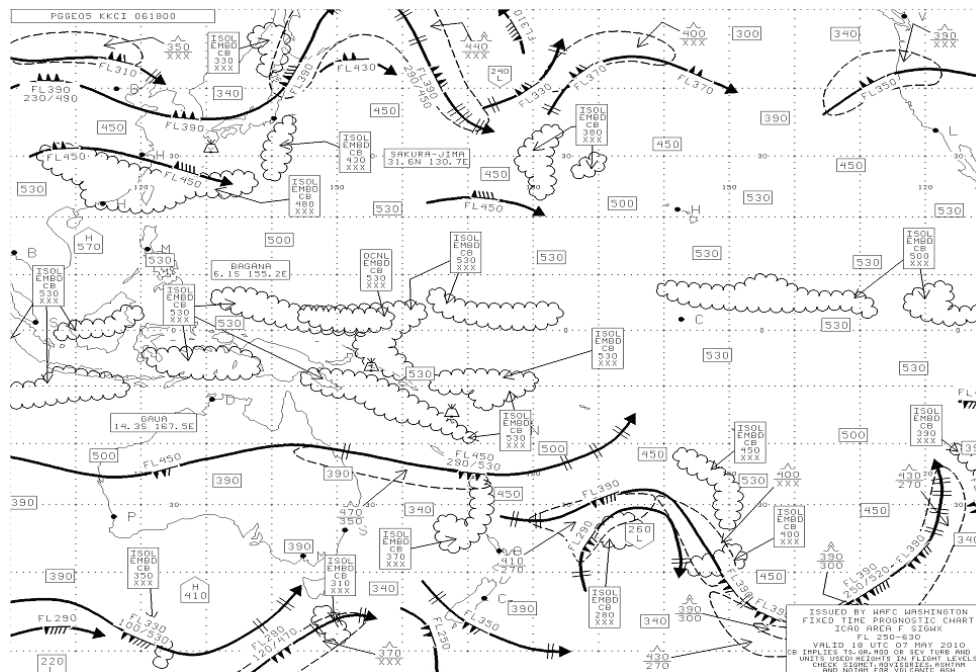
題目圖：



原始題號:0012208 題組:6 難易度:中

- (C) 273. (Refer to figure 1)' , the height of the cloud at S10E110 is(如圖A24_Fig1)
(A)FL250 (B)SEA level-FL320 (C)FL530

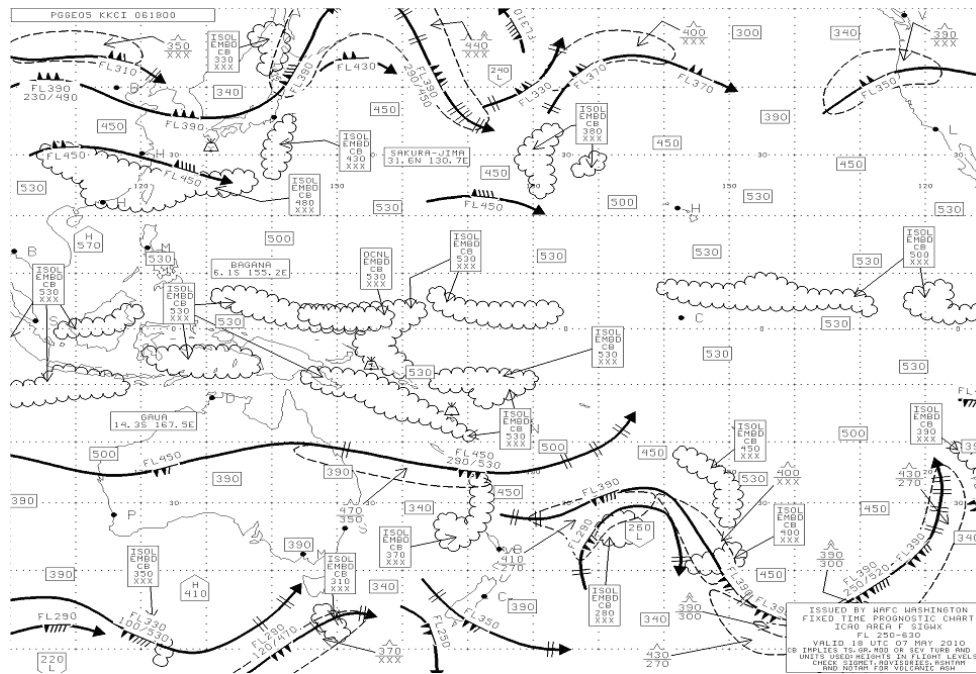
題目圖：



原始題號:0012209 題組:7 難易度:中

- (B) 274. (Refer to figure 1), N40W130 represents(如圖A24_Fig1)
(A)turbulence at FL360 (B)jet stream at FL350 with maximum wind speed of 100kts
(C)the moving direction of the cloud

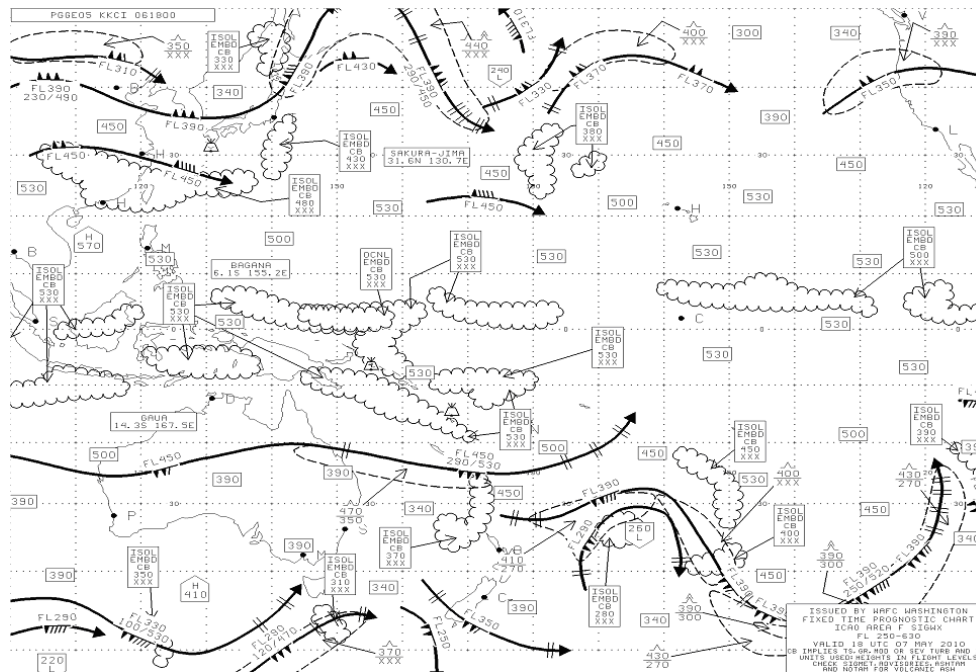
題目圖：



原始題號:0012210 題組:8 難易度:中

- (A) 275. (Refer to figure 1)', is there any information in this figure indicates light turbulence(如圖A24_Fig1)
- (A)no indication of light turbulence (B)light turbulence at N40E164 (C)The ohter answers are wrong. (D)The ohter answers are wrong.

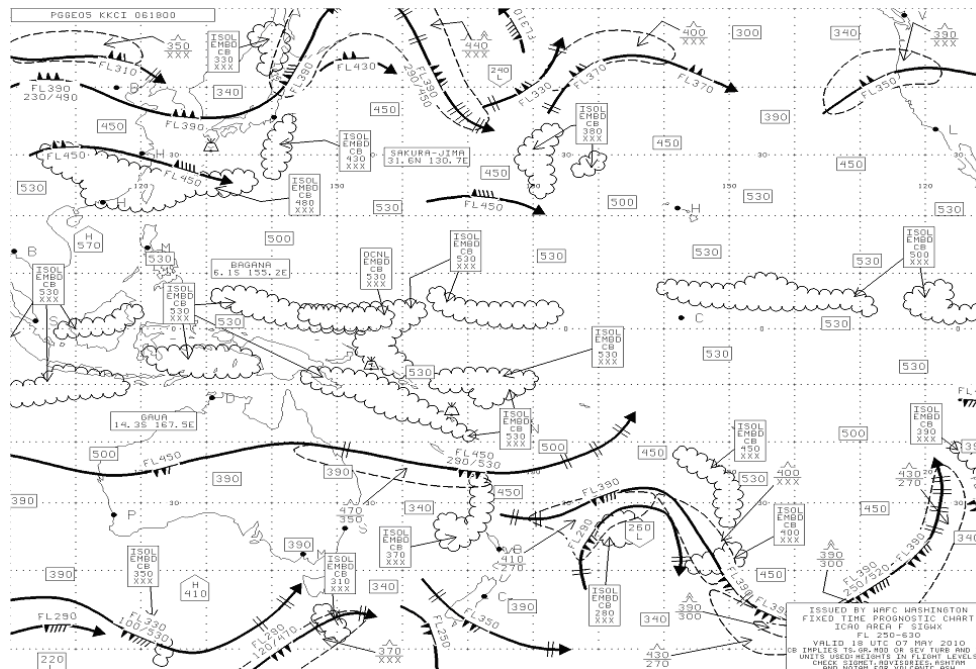
題目圖：



原始題號:0012211 題組:9 難易度:中

- (B) 276. (Refer to figure 1)', S25E160 at which flight level will the turbulence to occur?(如圖A24_Fig1)
- (A)FL250-FL450 (B)FL350-FL470 (C)FL250-FL500 (D)The ohter answers are wrong.

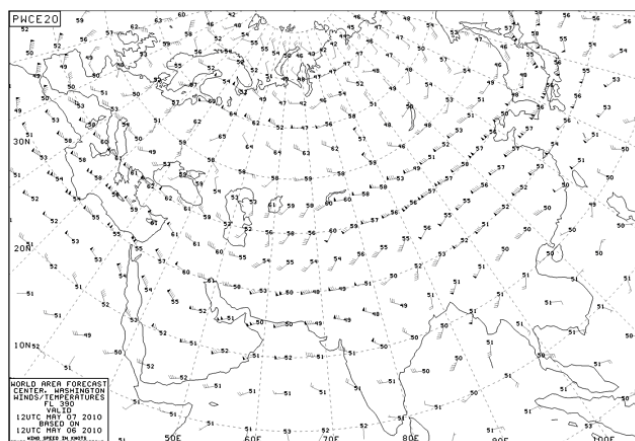
題目圖：



原始題號:0012212 題組:0 難易度:中

- (B) 277. (Refer to figure 2)' , under standard atmosphere, at which flight level will 200hpa be?(如圖A24_Fig2)
(A)FL350 (B)FL390 (C)FL200

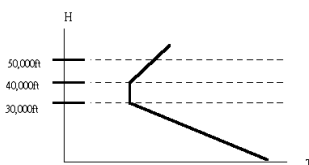
題目圖：



原始題號:0012213 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 278. (Refer to figure B)' At which flight level is the top of the troposphere?(如圖A24_FigB)
(A)30,000 feet (B)40,000 feet (C)50,000 feet

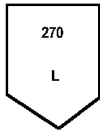
題目圖：



原始題號:0012214 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 279. (Refer to figure C)' What does the depiction in this chart represent?(如圖 A24_FigC)
 (A)regional low pressure system tops 27,000 feet (B)regional freezing level at 27,000 feet (C)a low tropopause height of FL 270 (D)the highest point of the tropopause is FL 270

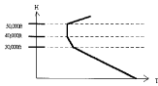
題目圖：



原始題號:0012215 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 280. (Refer to figure D)At which flight level is the top of the troposphere?(如圖 A24_FigD)
 (A)30,000 feet (B)40,000 feet (C)50,000 feet

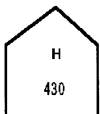
題目圖：



原始題號:0012216 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 281. (Refer to figure E)' this depiction indicates(如圖 A24_FigE)
 (A)regional low pressure system tops FL 430 (B)regional freezing level at FL 430 (C)a HIGH tropopause height of FL 430 in this area (D)the highest point of the tropopause is FL 430

題目圖：



原始題號:0012217 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 282. ' (Refer to figure L)this depiction indicates(如圖 A24_FigL)
 (A)light icing (B)moderate icing (C)severe icing

題目圖：




原始題號:0012218 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 283. ' (Refer to figure N)this depiction indicates(如圖 A24_FigN)
 (A)light turbulence (B)moderate turbulence (C)severe turbulence

題目圖：


原始題號:0012219 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 284. ' (Refer to figure 0) this depiction indicates (如圖A24_Fig0)
(A)light turbulence (B)moderate turbulence (C)severe turbulence

題目圖：


原始題號:0012220 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 285. ' (Refer to figure G), at which flight level is the cloud base?(如圖A24_FigG)
(A)FL 380 (B)FL 270 (C)unknown

題目圖：

原始題號:0012221 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 286. ' (Refer to figure H) at which flight level is the cloud base?(如圖A24_FigH)
(A)FL 380 (B)FL 270 (C)unknown

題目圖：

原始題號:0012222 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 287. ' (Refer to figure G) at which flight level is the ceiling of the cloud?(如圖A24_FigG)
(A)FL 380 (B)FL 270 (C)unknown

題目圖： ISOL 380
CB 270

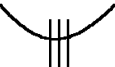
原始題號:0012223 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 288. ' (Refer to figure I), at which flight level is the cloud base?(如圖A24_FigI)
(A)FL 380 (B)FL280 (C)unknown

題目圖： ISOL XXX
CB 280


原始題號:0012224 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 289. ' (Refer to figure K)this depiction indicates(如圖A24_FigK)
(A)light icing (B)moderate icing (C)severe icing

題目圖： 

原始題號:0012225 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 290. ' (Refer to figure P)' this depiction in high-level significant weather chart indicates a wind speed of (如圖A24_FigP)
(A)110Kts (B)115Kts (C)25Kts

題目圖： 

原始題號:0012226 題組:0 難易度:中

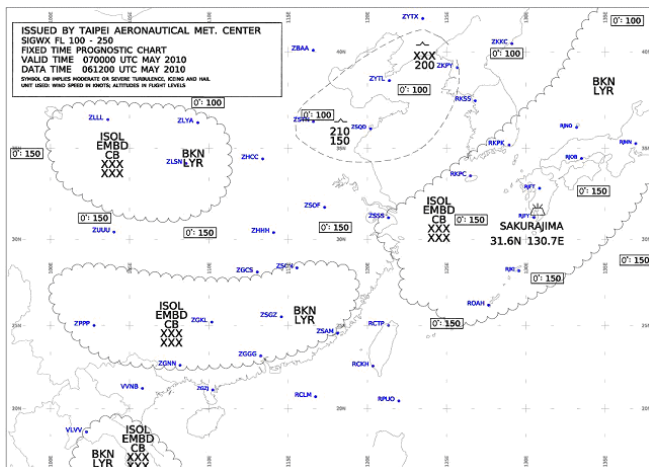
- (B) 291. ' (Refer to figure Q)' The depiction below in high-level significant weather chart indicates(如圖A24_FigQ)
(A)wind speed (B)temperature (C)altitude

原始題號:0012227 題組:1 難易度:中

(B)²⁹². According to figure 3, the SIGNIFICANT WEATHER PROGNOSTIC CHART figure 3, what kind of significant weather will the flight from RCTP to ZSJD encounter?(如圖 A24_Fig3)

(A)moderate icing (B)moderate turbulence (C)severe icing (D)severe turbulence

題目圖：

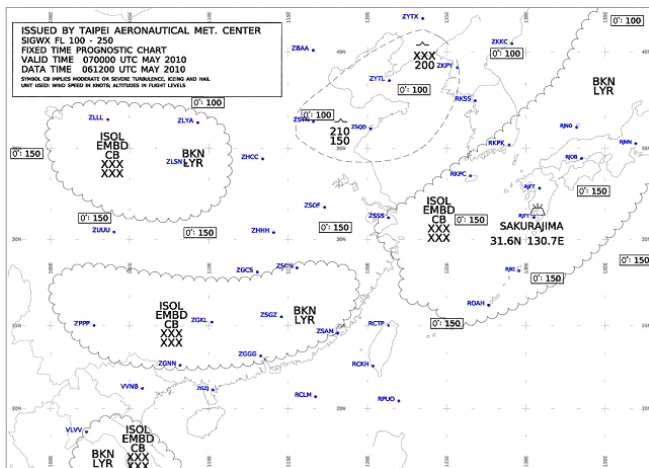


原始題號:0012228 題組:2 難易度:中

(D)²⁹³. According to the figure 3' What is the altitude range of the cloud heights above ROAH ? (如圖A24 Fig3)

(A)between 240 and 360hPa (B)between 240 and 360mm (C)between 10,000 meters and 25,000 meters (D)between FL 100 and 250

題目圖：

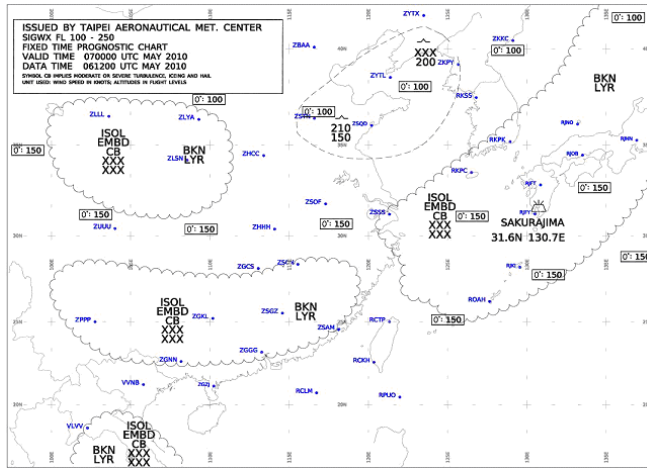


原始題號:0012229 題組:4 難易度:中

(C)²⁹⁴ According to the figure 3, "the ISOL CB encountered if landing at ZGGG" means:(如圖A24 Fig3)

(A)cumulonimbus clouds spread up in line (B)cumulonimbus cover all the mark area
(C)isolated cumulonimbus (D)cumulonimbus weakening

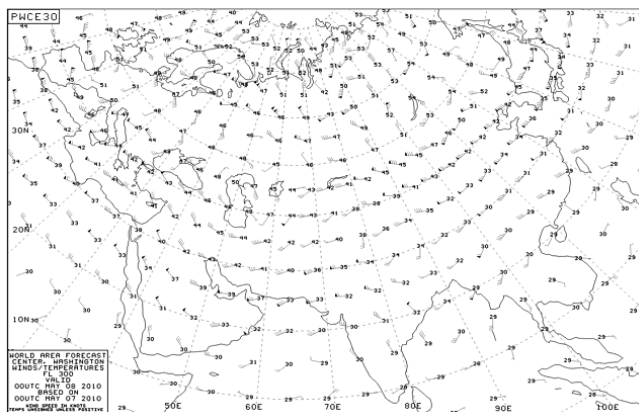
題目圖：



原始題號:0012230 題組:1 難易度:中

- (C) 295. Refer to the 300 hPa PROGNOSTIC CHART provided in figure 4, which flight level will be related to this figure in general?(如圖A24_Fig4)
(A)FL 400 (B)FL 350 (C)FL 300 (D)FL250

題目圖：



原始題號:0012231 題組:2 難易度:中

- (B) 296. Refer to the 300 hPa PROGNOSTIC CHART provided in figure 4,'Please calculate the temperature and wind aloft value of RCTP by interpolation. (如圖A24_Fig4)
(A)wind speed 45KT, temperature -30°F (B)wind speed 45KT, temperature -30°C
(C)wind speed 95KT, temperature -30°F (D)wind speed 95KT, temperature -30°C

題目圖：

