

## (A82) 滑翔機基本航行學

最近更新日期：無；更新題號：無

原始題號:0015915 題組:1 難易度:中

- (A) 1. (參照圖1，第3區) 決定 Currituck郡機場的概略經緯度。  
(如圖A82\_fig1)  
(A)  $36^{\circ}24'N - 76^{\circ}01'W$ 。 (B)  $36^{\circ}48'N - 76^{\circ}01'W$ 。 (C)  $47^{\circ}48'N - 75^{\circ}58'W$ 。

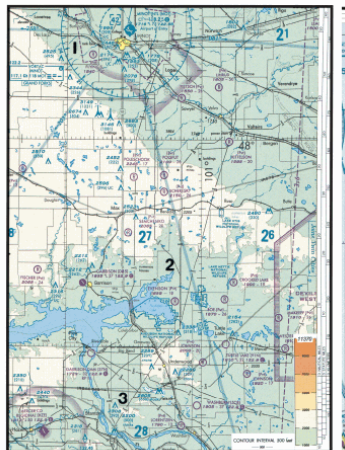
題目圖：



原始題號:0015916 題組:1 難易度:中

- (B) 2. (參照圖2，第2區) 哪一個機場概略位於北緯  $47^{\circ}39'30''$ ，西經  $100^{\circ}53'00''$ ？  
(如圖A82\_fig2)  
(A) Linrud。 (B) Crooked Lake。 (C) Johnson。

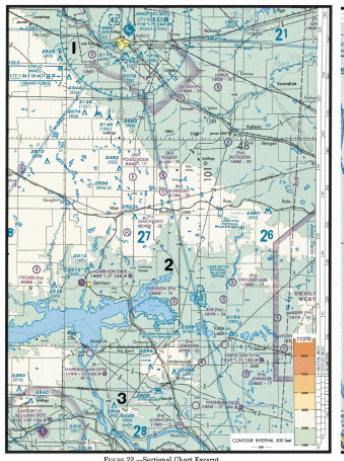
題目圖：



原始題號:0015917 題組:2 難易度:中

- (C) 3. (參照圖2，第3區) 哪一個機場概略位於北緯  $47^{\circ}21'$ ，西經  $100^{\circ}01'$ ？  
(如圖A82\_fig2)  
(A) Underwood。 (B) Evenson。 (C) Washburn。

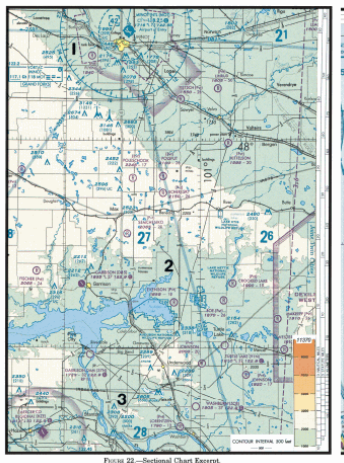
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原始題號:0015918 題組:3 難易度:中

- (B) 4. (參照圖2，第3區) 決定 Shoshone郡機場的概略經緯度。  
(如圖A82\_fig2)  
(A)47°02' N - 116°11' W。 (B)47°33' N - 116°11' W。 (C)47°32' N - 116°41' W。

題目圖：



原始題號:0015919 題組:1 難易度:易

- (C) 5. (參照圖3，第3區) 約在Savannah國際機場西南6哩的發光障礙物高度為何？  
(如圖A82\_fig3)  
(A)823 呎 MSL。 (B)"1, 013呎 MSL。" (C)"1, 403呎 MSL。"

題目圖：



原始題號:0015920 題組:2 難易度:易

- (B) 6. (參照圖3，第3區) 約在Savannah VORTAC 340輻向11哩的一組障礙物高度為何？  
(如圖A82\_fig3)  
(A)400呎 AGL。 (B)455 呎 MSL。 (C)432 呎 MSL。

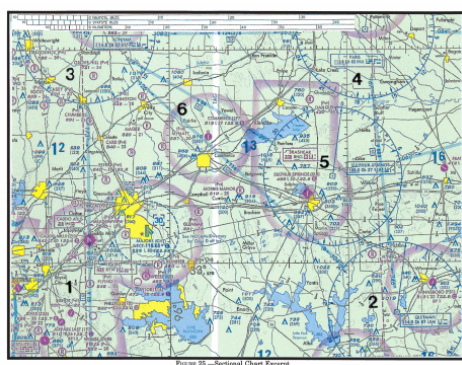
題目圖：



原始題號:0015921 題組:1 難易度:中

- (C) 7. (參照圖4，第1區)滑翔機在Caddo Mills機場起飛，飛行高度足以滑翔至Caddo工廠南面的Airpark East機場，如以平均地速35哩/時飛行，須飛行多久？  
(如圖A82\_fig4)  
(A)27 分。 (B)25 分。 (C)31 分。

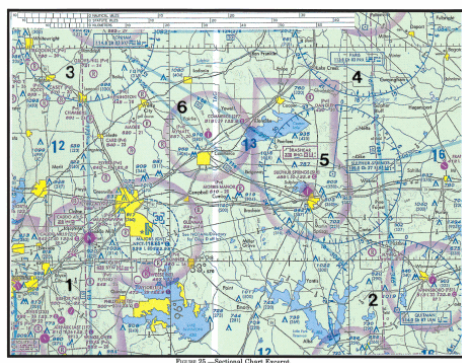
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原始題號:0015922 題組:2 難易度:中

- (B) 8. (參照圖4，第1區)在Airpark East機場東北方障礙物上方垂直隔離500呎的最低高度為何？  
(如圖A82\_fig4)  
(A)"1,100呎 MSL。" (B)"1,273呎 MSL。" (C)"1,283呎 MSL。"

題目圖：

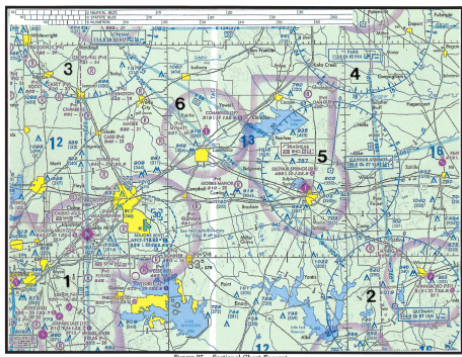


原始題號:0015923 題組:3 難易度:中

- (C) 9. (參照圖4，第2區)在Winnsboro機場東南方障礙物上方垂直隔離500呎的最低高度為何？  
(如圖A82\_fig4)  
(A)823 呎MSL。 (B)"1,013呎 MSL。" (C)"1,403呎MSL。"



題目圖：



原始題號:0015924 題組:1 難易度:中

( B ) 10. (參照圖5)決定自Redbird (第3區)飛往Fort Worth Meacham (第4區)的磁航向，風向風速為030/10，真空速為35哩，磁偏差為E7°。

(如圖A82\_fig5)

(A)266°。 (B)298°。 (C)312°。

題目圖：



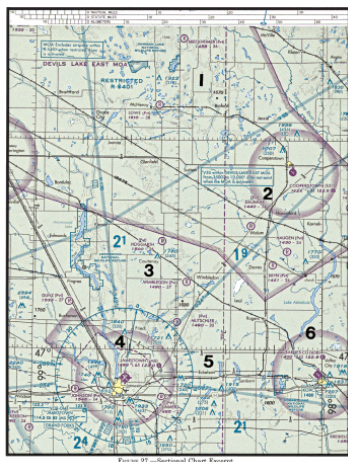
原始題號:0015925 題組:1 難易度:中

( C ) 11. (參照圖6)滑翔機在Bames郡機場(第6區)起飛，飛行高度足以滑翔至Jamestown鎮機場(第4區)，如以平均地速40哩/時飛行，須飛行多久？

(如圖A82\_fig6)

(A)20 分。 (B)27分。 (C)48 分。

題目圖：



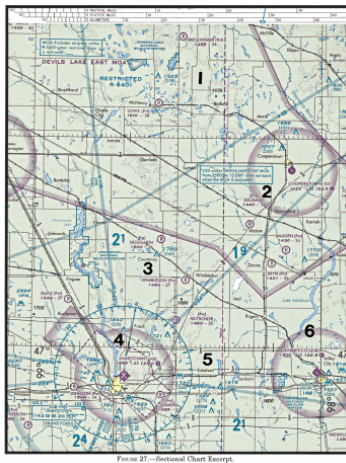
原始題號:0015926 題組:2 難易度:中

( A ) 12. (參照圖6，第2區)決定 Cooperstown機場的概略經緯度。

(如圖A82\_fig6)

(A)47°25' N - 98°06' W。 (B)47°25' N - 99°54' W。 (C)47°55' N - 98°06' W。

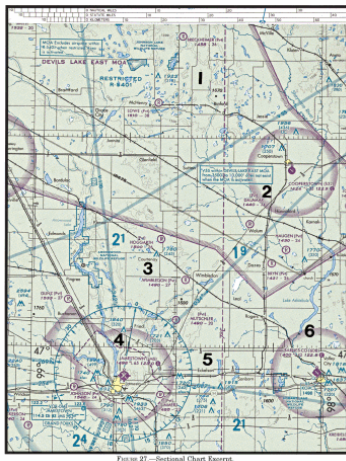
題目圖：



原始題號:0015927 題組:3 難易度:中

- (C) 13. (參照圖6，第5，6區)如滑翔機在無風狀況下的下滑率為22:1，為使滑翔機能以1,000呎 AGL到達Barnes郡機場上空，則在Eckelson重飛的最低高度為何?" (如圖A82\_fig6)  
(A)"5,959呎 MSL。" (B)"7,960呎 MSL。" (C)"9,359呎 MSL。"

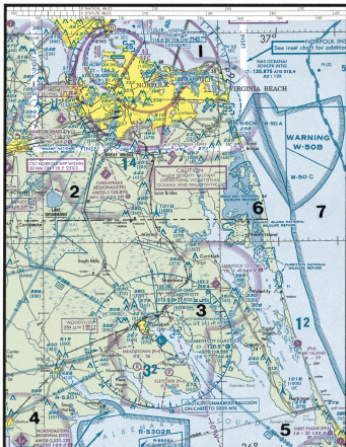
題目圖：



原始題號:0015928 題組:1 難易度:易

- (C) 14. (參照圖8，第2區)在Lake Drummond的旗幟符號代表 (如圖A82\_fig8)  
(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：



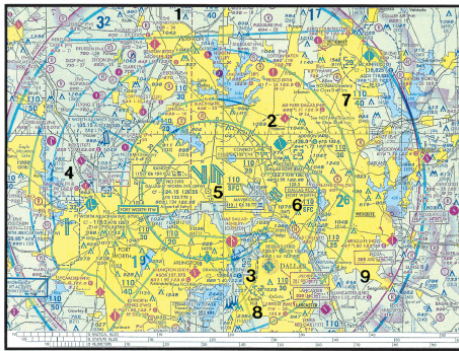
原始題號:0015929 題組:1 難易度:易



(B) 15. (參照圖9, 第7區)在McKinney (TKI)上空的空域, 被管制範圍自地表至 (如圖A82\_fig9)

(A)700呎AGL。 (B)"2, 900呎MSL。" (C)"2, 500呎MSL。"

題目圖：



原始題號:0015930 題組:1 難易度:易

(C) 16. (參照圖10, 第1點) Georgetown機場 (Q61)上空的 E類空域底部為 (如圖A82\_fig10)

(A)地面或水面。 (B)700呎AGL。 (C)3823呎MSL。

題目圖：

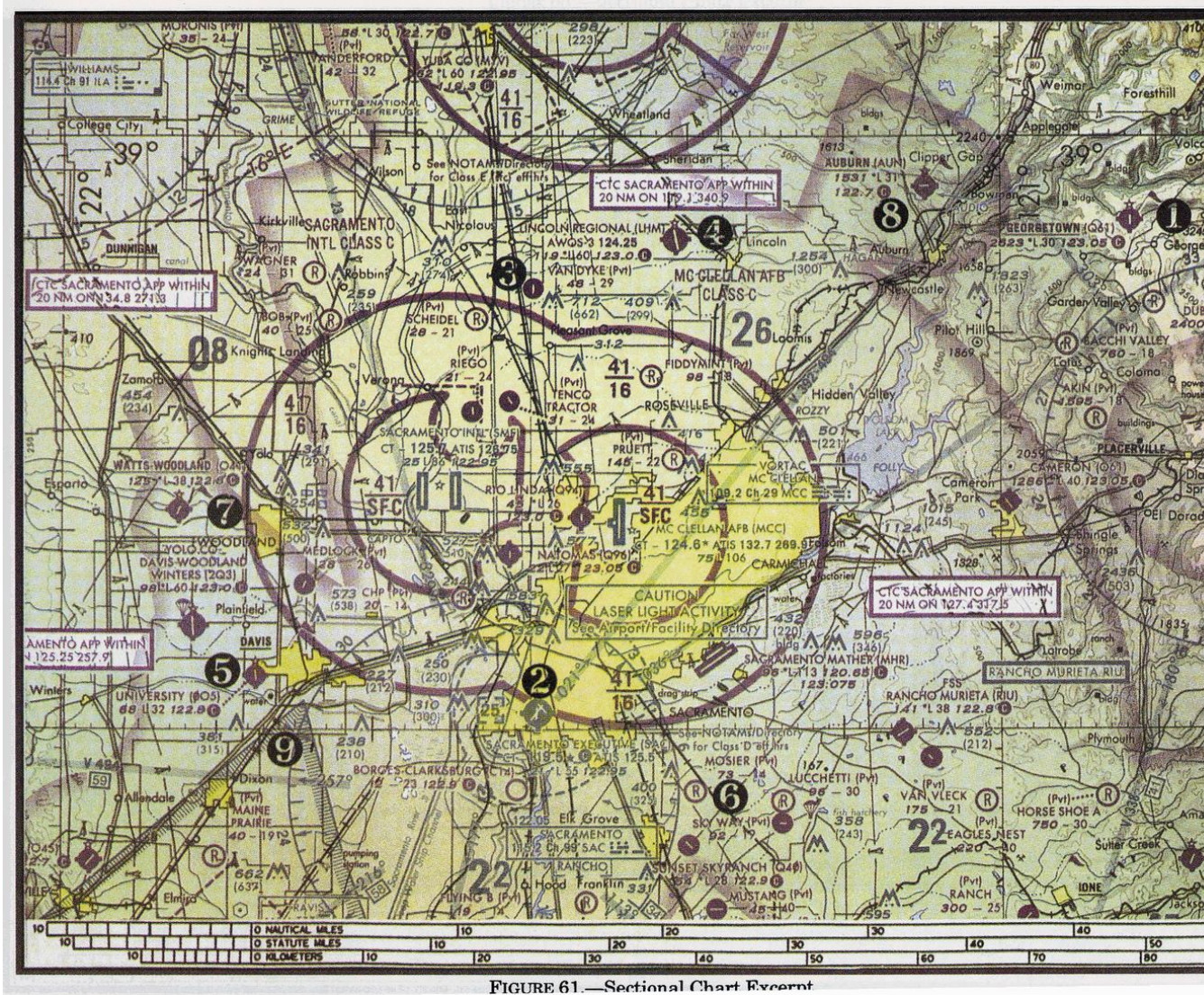


FIGURE 61.—Sectional Chart Excerpt

原始題號:0015931 題組:2 難易度:中



- (A) 17. (參照圖13，離場點) Georgetown機場 (Q61)，離場時間：0637，你的飛行高度高空風測報(FD)：1008，空速：8kts。0755時，飛機應該在  
(如圖A82\_fig10)  
(A)Auburn機場(AUN)上空。(B)Auburn城鎮上空。(C)Gargen Valley城鎮偏西方位置。

題目圖：



FIGURE 61—Sectional Chart Excerpt

原始題號:0015932 題組:3 難易度:易

- (C) 18. (參照圖10，第6點) Mosier機場是  
(如圖A82\_fig10)  
(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：

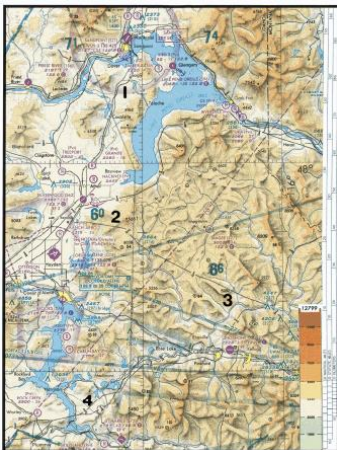


FIGURE 61.—Sectional Chart Excerpt

原始題號:0015933 題組:1 難易度:易

- (A) 19. (參照圖11，第1區)運動飛行員在Sandpoint機場上空低於700呎AGL時之操作能見度與雲目高許可限制為  
(如圖A82\_fig11)  
(A)能見度3哩，避開雲。(B)"能見度1哩，雲上1,000呎，雲下5,00呎，水平2,000呎隔離。" (C)"能見度3哩，雲上1,000呎，雲下5,00呎，水平2,000呎隔離。"

題目圖：



原始題號:0015934 題組:0 難易度:易



(A) 20. 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:0015935 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 21. 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:0015936 題組:0 難易度:中

(C) 22. 在分段航圖上量測真航線，應在航線中點靠近經線位置，因為

(A)各點的等偏磁線值不同。(B)由等偏磁線與緯線所形成的夾角各不相同。(C)由經線與航線所形成的夾角各不相同。

原始題號:0015937 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 23. 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:0015938 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 24. 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:0015939 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 25. 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:0015940 題組:0 難易度:中

(A) 26. 航向與地速需藉由推測航程序計算，飛行時，需不斷地檢視與修正

(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:0015941 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 27. 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:0015942 題組:0 難易度:中

(A) 28. 在分段航圖上參考經線所量測之航線，稱為

(A)真航線。(B)磁航線。(C)真航向。

原始題號:0015943 題組:0 難易度:中

(B) 29. 若適量修正風向，地面軌跡將與.....一致。

(A)偏移角。(B)航線。(C)航向。

原始題號:0015944 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 30. 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:0015945 題組:0 難易度:中



- (A) 31. 若飛機飛向東航線，風來自東北，飛機必然航向  
(A)概略東北以中和偏移。(B)東南以中和偏移。(C)北以中和扭力。

原始題號:0015946 題組:0 難易度:中

- (B) 32. 提供：真航線:050，真航向:040，真空速:75kts，地速:65kts。決定風向與風速。  
(A)105°; 16 哩。(B)355°; 16哩。(C)355°; 10 哩。

原始題號:0015947 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 33. 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:0015948 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 34. 任何人不得實施航空器編隊飛行  
(A)在人口密集區域上空。(B)在D類空域。(C)除非經各航空器機長預先安排。

原始題號:0015949 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 35. 哪一種航空器比其他空中航空器較具優先權?  
(A)氣球。(B)遇險之航空器。(C)航空器五邊進場落地。

原始題號:0015950 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 36. 兩架同類的航空器接近而非對頭時，應採區何行動?  
(A)較快速的航空器應避讓。(B)在左側之航空器應避讓。(C)各個航空器應向右避讓。

原始題號:0015951 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 37. 除必須起飛或落地外，飛行員在任何地方操作的最低安全高度為何?  
(A)如動力失效時，可實施緊急落地而不至危及地面人員或財產安全的高度。(B)距地面或水面500呎高度，對任何人員、船隻、或建築物保持500呎或以上。(C)"在最高障礙物高度的水平半徑1,000呎範圍內，高度500呎以上。"

原始題號:0015952 題組:0 難易度:易

- (B) 38. "用在命名雲的字尾語"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:0015953 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 39. 地形波最危險的特徵之一，就是在\_\_\_\_\_與內部的亂流區。  
(A)滾軸雲下方。(B)滾軸雲上方。(C)筭狀雲下方。

原始題號:0015954 題組:0 難易度:易

- (C) 40. 哪一種雲顯示對流性亂流?  
(A)卷雲。(B)兩層雲。(C)塔狀積雲。

原始題號:0015955 題組:0 難易度:易

- (A) 41. 對航空器產生最密集危害的雷暴是  
(A)飆線雷暴。(B)氣團雷暴。(C)暖鋒雷暴。

原始題號:0015956 題組:0 難易度:易



(A) 42. 形成雷暴必須條件為何?

(A)高溼度、上升氣流及不穩定狀況。(B)高溼度、高溫及積雲。(C)上升氣流、潮濕空氣及密集的雲覆蓋。

原始題號:0015957 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 43. 雷暴在\_\_\_\_達最密集階段。

(A)成熟期。(B)消散期。(C)生成期。

原始題號:0015958 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 44. 風切發生於何處?

(A)僅發生在較高高度。(B)僅發生在較低高度。(C)發生在任何高度、任何方向。

原始題號:0015959 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 45. 如於起飛後立即遭遇或進場落地期間遭遇溫度逆增,可能的潛在危害是

(A)風切。(B)強烈地表風。(C)強烈對流氣流。

原始題號:0015960 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 46. 大多數的空中撞擊意外發生於

(A)晴朗的白晝。(B)多靄的白晝。(C)多雲的夜晚。

原始題號:0015961 題組:0 難易度:中

(C) 47. 你如何得知另一架飛機在你的碰撞航線上?

(A)另一架飛機總是會變的愈來愈大、愈來愈近且愈來愈快。(B)各機的機鼻指向空中之同一點。(C)你與其他飛機之間不會有任何相對運動關係。

原始題號:0015962 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 48. 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:0015963 題組:0 難易度:中

(B) 49. 飛行員在開始各項動作前,應

(A)檢查高度、空速及航向。(B)目視掃描所有區域以防碰撞。(C)在最接近的共用航線諮詢頻率宣告意圖。

原始題號:0015964 題組:0 難易度:中

(C) 50. 為能有效視察空域,飛行員應

(A)以分段方式,緩慢地自視野一端掃描至另一端。(B)將注意力集中於任何眼睛餘光運動所偵測到的東西。(C)將眼睛以一連串短暫、規律空間的運動,期能將空域有效置於中央視野。

原始題號:0015965 題組:0 難易度:中

(B) 51. 晝間最有效的空域掃描防撞方式為

(A)有規律的將注意力集中於3、12、與9點鐘方位空域。(B)以一連串短暫、規律空間的眼睛運動,以每10度為一單位方式搜尋。(C)運用側視掃描技巧,以眼睛餘光逐次掃描每個分割之小空域。

原始題號:0015966 題組:0 難易度:中

(A) 52. 支撐發射台鐵塔的側向支線可能是水平延伸,因此應至少與鐵塔保持\_\_\_\_以上之安全距離。

(A)"水平2,000呎。"(B)水平300呎。(C)"水平1,000呎。"



原始題號:0015967 題組:0 難易度:中

(C) 53. 下列哪一種風的狀況會將跑道的機尾亂流危害延長最久時間?

(A)輕微前側風。(B)正尾風。(C)輕微後側風。

原始題號:0015968 題組:0 難易度:易

(A) 54. 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:0015969 題組:0 難易度:中

(A) 55. 由大型飛機造成的翼尖渦流會

(A)航空器下降引發亂流 (B)上升至航線高度。(C)上升至穿越跑道之起飛航道或落地航道。

原始題號:0015970 題組:0 難易度:中

(C) 56. 翼尖渦流僅發生於飛機\_\_\_\_\_時。

(A)高速 (B)大載重 (C)產生升力

原始題號:0015971 題組:0 難易度:易

(C) 57. 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:0015972 題組:0 難易度:易

(B) 58. 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。

原始題號:0015973 題組:0 難易度:中

(C) 59. 有關藍色與紫紅色用來顯示分段航圖中的機場何者為真?

(A)有管制塔台的機場上空為A類、B類、及C類空域為藍色，D類及E類為紫紅色。(B)有管制塔台的機場上空為C類、D類及E類為紫紅色。(C)有管制塔台的機場上空為B類、C類、D類及E類為藍色。

原始題號:0015915 題組:1 難易度:中

(A) 60. (Refer to Figure 1, area 3.) Determine the approximate latitude and longitude of Currituck County Airport."(如圖A82\_fig1)

(A)36°24' N - 76°01' W. (B)36°48' N - 76°01' W. (C)47°48' N - 75°58' W.

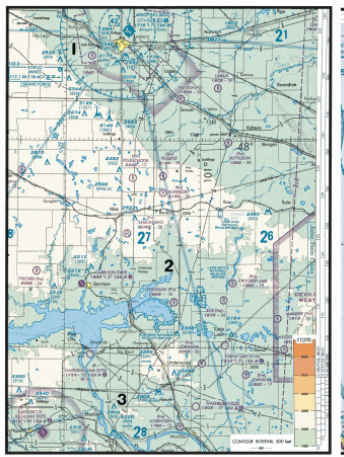
題目圖：



原始題號:0015916 題組:1 難易度:中

- (B) 61. (Refer to Figure 2, area 2.) Which airport is located at approximately  $47^{\circ}39'30''$  N latitude and  $100^{\circ}53'00''$  W longitude?" (如圖A82\_fig2)  
(A) Linrud. (B) Crooked Lake. (C) Johnson.

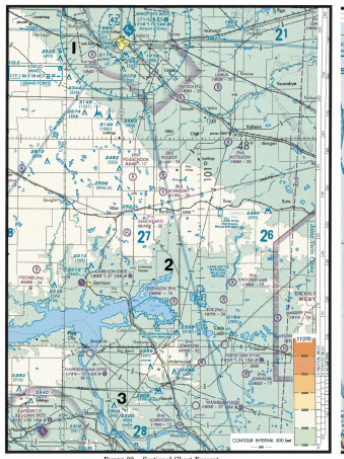
題目圖：



原始題號:0015917 題組:2 難易度:中

- (C) 62. (Refer to Figure 2, area 3.) Which airport is located at approximately  $47^{\circ}21'$  N latitude and  $101^{\circ}01'$  W longitude?" (如圖A82\_fig2)  
(A) Underwood. (B) Evenson. (C) Washburn.

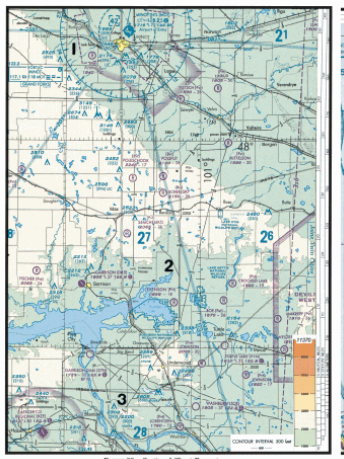
題目圖：



原始題號:0015918 題組:3 難易度:中

- (B) 63. (Refer to Figure 2, area 3.) Determine the approximate latitude and longitude of Shoshone County Airport." (如圖A82\_fig2)  
(A)  $47^{\circ}02' N - 116^{\circ}11' W$ . (B)  $47^{\circ}33' N - 116^{\circ}11' W$ . (C)  $47^{\circ}32' N - 116^{\circ}41' W$ .

題目圖：





原始題號:0015919 題組:1 難易度:易

- ( C ) 64. (Refer to Figure 3, area 3.) What is the height of the lighted obstacle approximately 6 nautical miles southwest Savannah International?"(如圖 A82\_fig3)
- (A)823 feet MSL. (B)"1,013 feet MSL. (C)"1,403 feet MSL. "

題目圖：



原始題號:0015920 題組:2 難易度:易

- ( B ) 65. (Refer to Figure 3, area 3.) The top of the group obstruction approximately 11 nautical miles from the Savannah VORTAC on the 340° radial is"(如圖 A82\_fig3)
- (A)400 feet AGL. (B)455 feet MSL. (C)432 feet MSL.

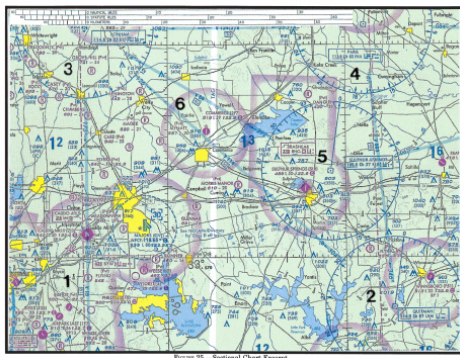
題目圖：



原始題號:0015921 題組:1 難易度:中

- ( C ) 66. (Refer to Figure 4, area 1.) A glider is launched over Caddo Mills Airport with sufficient altitude glide to Airpark East Airport, south of Caddo Mills. How long will it take for the flight at an average of 35 MPH groundspeed?"(如圖 A82\_fig4)
- (A)27 minutes. (B)25 minutes. (C)31 minutes.

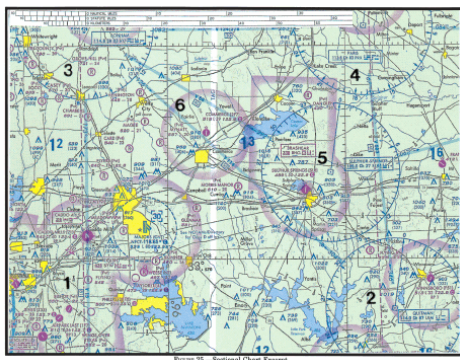
題目圖：



原始題號:0015922 題組:2 難易度:中

- (B) 67. (Refer to Figure 4, area 1.) What minimum altitude is necessary to vertically clear the obstacle on the northeast side of Airpark East Airport by 500 feet?" (如圖A82\_fig4)
- (A)"1,100 feet MSL." (B)"1,273 feet MSL." (C)"1,283 feet MSL."

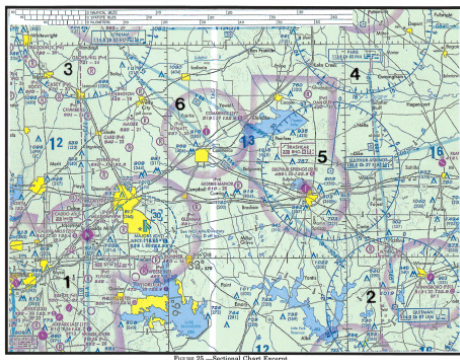
題目圖：



原始題號:0015923 題組:3 難易度:中

- (C) 68. (Refer to Figure 4, area 2.) What minimum altitude is necessary to vertically clear the obstacle on the southeast side of Winnsboro Airport by 500 feet?" (如圖A82\_fig4)
- (A)823 feet MSL. (B)"1,013 feet MSL." (C)"1,403 feet MSL."

題目圖：



原始題號:0015924 題組:1 難易度:中

- (B) 69. (Refer to Figure 5.) Determine the magnetic heading for a flight from Redbird (area 3) to Fort Worth Meacham (area 4). The wind is from 030° at 10 knots, the true airspeed is 35 knots, and the magnetic variation is 7° east." (如圖A82\_fig5)
- (A)266°. (B)298°. (C)312°.



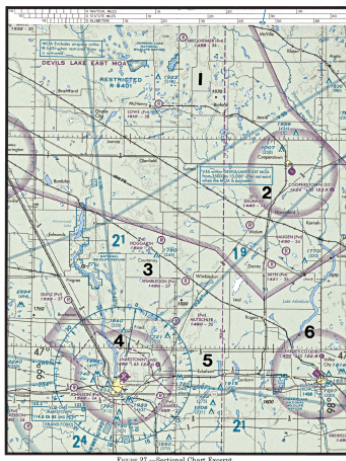
題目圖：



原始題號:0015925 題組:1 難易度:中

- (C) 70. (Refer to Figure 6.) If a glider is launched over Bames County Airport (area 6) with sufficient altitude glide to Jamestown Airport (area 4), how long will it take for the flight at an average of 40 MPH groundspeed?" (如圖A82\_fig6)
- (A) 20 minutes. (B) 27 minutes. (C) 48 minutes.

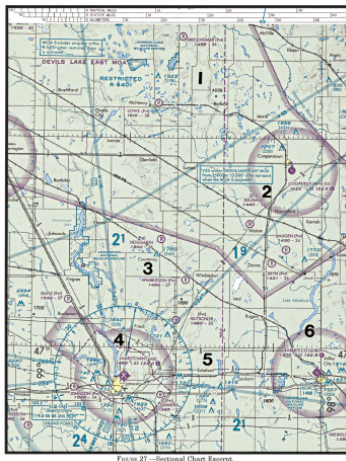
題目圖：



原始題號:0015926 題組:2 難易度:中

- (A) 71. (Refer to Figure 6, area 2.) What is the approximate latitude and longitude of Cooperstown Airport?" (如圖A82\_fig6)
- (A) 47°25' N - 98°06' W. (B) 47°25' N - 99°54' W. (C) 47°55' N - 98°06' W.

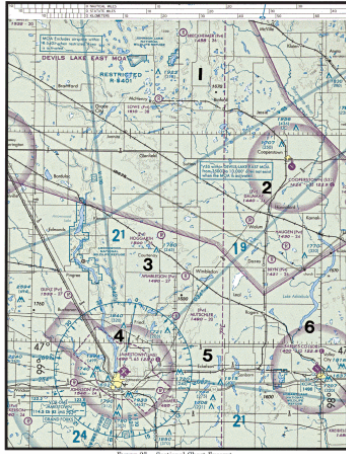
題目圖：



原始題號:0015927 題組:3 難易度:中

- (C) 72. (Refer to Figure 6, area 5 and 6.) What minimum altitude should be used for a go-around point at Eckelson in order to arrive at Barnes County Airport at 1,000 feet AGL if the glide ratio is 22:1 in no wind conditions? Use the recommended safety factor. (如圖A82\_fig6)
- (A) 5,959 feet MSL. (B) 7,960 feet MSL. (C) 9,359 feet MSL.

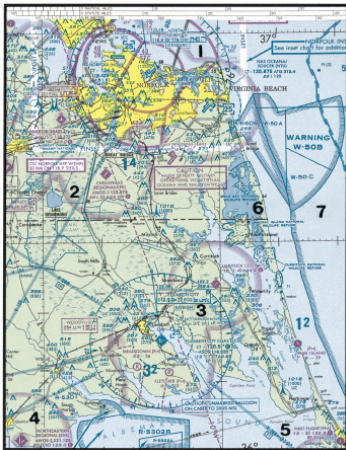
題目圖：



原始題號:0015928 題組:1 難易度:易

- (C) 73. (Refer to Figure 8, area 2.) The flag symbol at Lake Drummond represents a (如圖A82\_fig8)
- (A) compulsory reporting point for Norfolk Class C airspace. (B) compulsory reporting point for Hampton Roads Airport. (C) visual checkpoint used to identify position for initial callup to Norfolk Approach Control.

題目圖：



原始題號:0015929 題組:1 難易度:易

- (B) 74. (Refer to Figure 9, area 7.) The airspace overlying McKinney (TKI) is controlled from the surface to (如圖A82\_fig9)
- (A) 700 feet AGL. (B) 2,900 feet MSL. (C) 2,500 feet MSL.

題目圖：





原始題號:0015930 題組:1 難易度:易

- (C) 75. (Refer to Figure 10, point 1) The floor of the Class E airspace above Georgetown Airport (Q61) is at"(如圖A82\_fig10)  
(A)the surface. (B)700 feet AGL. (C)"3,823 feet MSL."

題目圖：

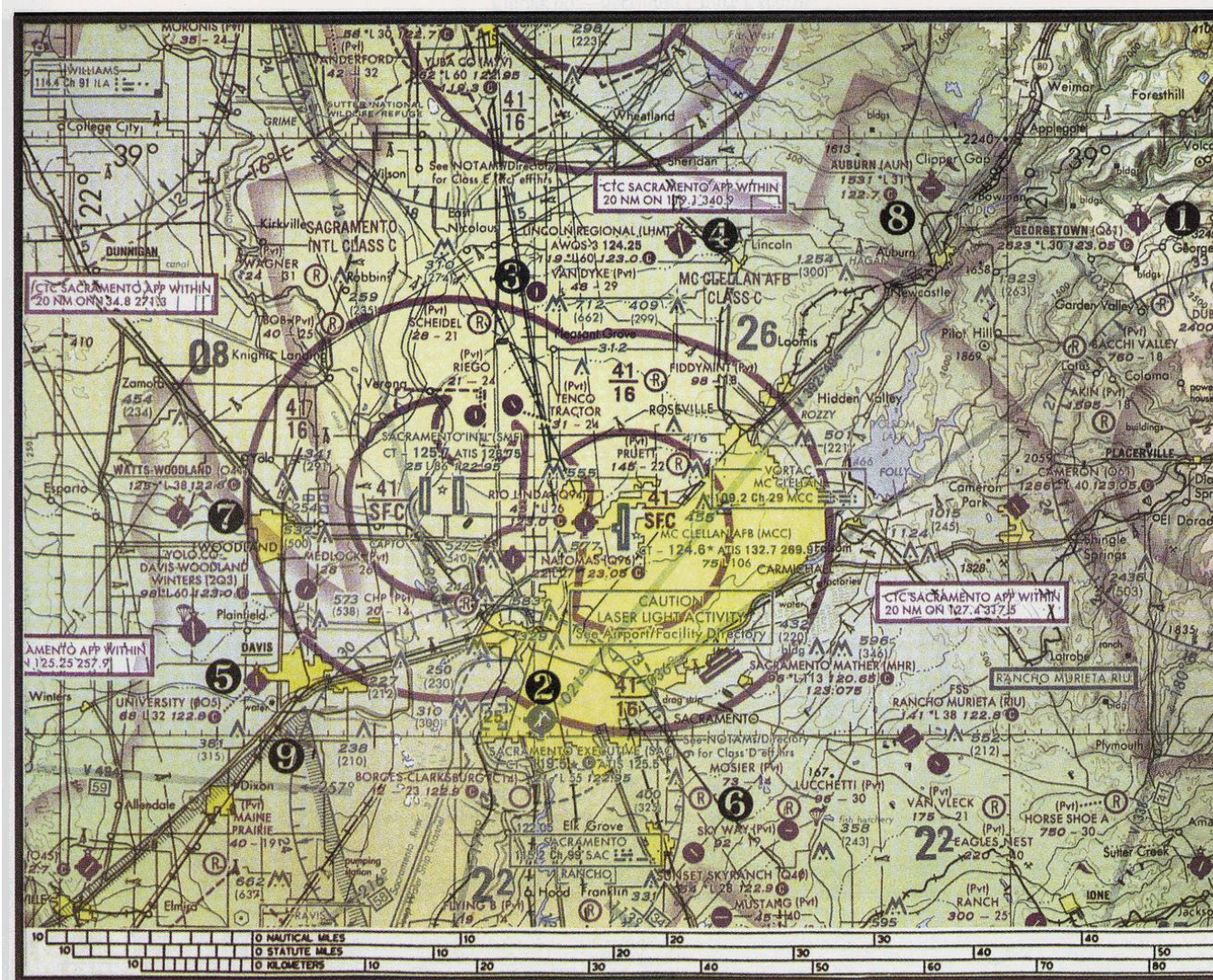


FIGURE 61.—Sectional Chart Excerpt

原始題號:0015931 題組:2 難易度:中

- (A) 76. (Refer to Figure 13) Departure point-Georgetown Airport (Q61), Departure time-0637, Wind aloft forecast (FD) at your altitude-1008, Airspeed-8kts. At 0755, the aircraft should be(如圖A82\_fig10)  
(A)over Auburn Airport (AUN). (B)over the town of Auburn. (C)slightly west of the town of Gargen Valley.



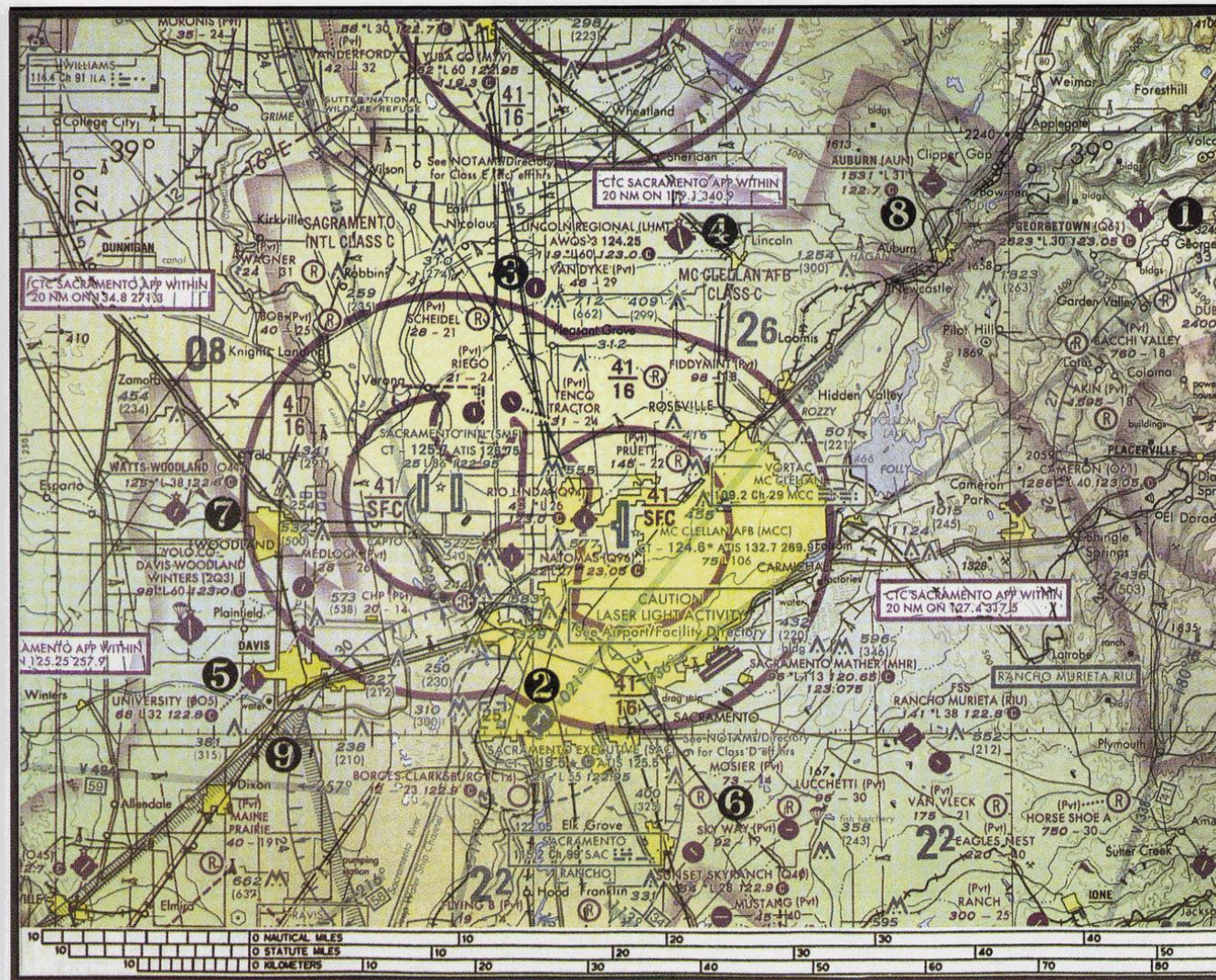


FIGURE 61.—Sectional Chart Excerpt

原始題號:0015932 題組:3 難易度:易

- (C) 77. (Refer to Figure 10, point 6) Mosier Airport is" (如圖A82\_fig10)
- (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：

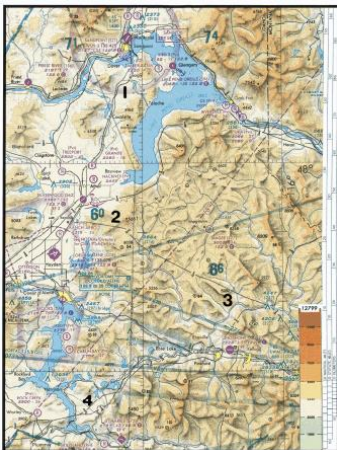


FIGURE 61.—Sectional Chart Excerpt

原始題號:0015933 題組:1 難易度:易

- (A) 78. (Refer to Figure 11, area 1) The visibility and cloud clearance requirements for a Sport Pilot to operate over Sandpoint Airport at less than 700 feet AGL are" (如圖A82\_fig11)
- (A) 3 miles and clear of clouds. (B) "1 mile and 1,000 feet above, 500 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontally from each cloud." (C) "3 mile and 1,000 feet above, 500 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontally from each cloud."

題目圖：



原始題號:0015934 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( A ) 79. "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:0015935 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( A ) 80. "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:0015936 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( C ) 81. True course measurements on a Sectional Aeronautical Chart should be made at a meridian near the midpoint of the course because the  
(A)values of isogonic lines change from point to point. (B)angles formed by isogonic lines and lines of latitude vary from point to point. (C)angles formed by lines of longitude and the course line vary from point to point.

原始題號:0015937 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( C ) 82. 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:0015938 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( C ) 83. 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:0015939 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( C ) 84. "Using pilotage, a pilot can keep from drifting too far off course by"  
(A)flying the flight plan heading. (B)flight a flight plan. (C)referring to selected features or checkpoints.

原始題號:0015940 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( A ) 85. "Heading and groundspeed are calculated using dead reckoning procedures. In flight, they are constantly monitored and corrected by"  
(A)pilotage as observed from checkpoints. (B)the wind triangle. (C)the wet compass and the groundspeed indicator.

原始題號:0015941 題組:0 難易度:易



- ( B ) 86. "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:0015942 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( A ) 87. The course measured on a sectional chart by reference to a meridian is known as the  
(A>true course. (B)magnetic course. (C>true heading.

原始題號:0015943 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( B ) 88. "If proper correction has been made for the wind, ground track will be identical with"  
(A)drift angle. (B)course. (C)heading.

原始題號:0015944 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( A ) 89. 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:0015945 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( A ) 90. "If a flight is to be made on a course to the east, with a wind blowing from northeast, the aircraft must be headed"  
(A)somewhat to the north of east to counteract drift. (B)south of east to counteract drift. (C)north to counteract torque.

原始題號:0015946 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( B ) 91. "Given: True Course-050, True Heading-040, True airspeed-75kts, Groundspeed-65kts. Determine the wind direction and speed."  
(A)105°; and 16 knots (B)355°; and 16 knots (C)355°; and 10 knots

原始題號:0015947 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( C ) 92. 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:0015948 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( C ) 93. 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:0015949 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( B ) 94. 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:0015950 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( B ) 95. "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:0015951 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( A ) 96. "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 1,000 feet"

原始題號:0015952 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( B ) 97. "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:0015953 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( A ) 98. 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:0015954 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( C ) 99. What cloud types would indicate convective turbulence?  
(A)Cirrus clouds. (B)Nimbostratus clouds. (C)Towering cumulus clouds.

原始題號:0015955 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( A ) 100. Thunderstorms which generally produce the most intense hazard to aircraft are  
(A)squall line thunderstorms. (B)air mass thunderstorms. (C)warm front thunderstorms.

原始題號:0015956 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( A ) 101. 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:0015957 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( A ) 102. Thunderstorms reach their greatest intensity during the  
(A)mature stage. (B)downdraft stage. (C)cumulus stage.

原始題號:0015958 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( C ) 103. 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:0015959 題組:0 難易度:易



- ( A )<sup>104</sup>. "If a temperature inversion is encountered immediately after takeoff or during an approach to a landing, a potential hazard exists due to"  
(A)wind shear. (B)strong surface winds. (C)strong convective currents.

原始題號:0015960 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( A )<sup>105</sup>. Most midair collision accidents occur during  
(A)clear days. (B)hazy days. (C)cloudy nights.

原始題號:0015961 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( C )<sup>106</sup>. How can you determine if another aircraft is on a collision course with your aircraft?  
(A)The other aircraft will always appear to get larger and closer at a rapid rate. (B)The nose of each aircraft is pointed at the same point in space. (C)There will be no apparent relative motion between your aircraft and other aircraft.

原始題號:0015962 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( A )<sup>107</sup>. 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:0015963 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( B )<sup>108</sup>. "Prior to starting each maneuver, pilots should"  
(A)"check altitude, airspeed, and heading." (B)visually scan the entire area for collision avoidance. (C)announce their intentions on the nearest CTAF.

原始題號:0015964 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( C )<sup>109</sup>. "To scan properly for traffic, a pilot should"  
(A)slowly sweep the field of vision from one side to the other at intervals.  
(B)concentrate on any peripheral movement detected. (C)"use a series of short, regularly spaced eye movements that bring successive areas of the sky into the central visual field."

原始題號:0015965 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( B )<sup>110</sup>. The most effective method of scanning for other aircraft for collision avoidance during daylight hours is to use  
(A)"regularly spaced concentration on the 3-, 9-, and 12-o'clock positions."  
(B)"a series of short, regularly spaced eye movements to search each 10-degree sector." (C)peripheral vision by scanning small sectors and utilizing offcenter viewing.

原始題號:0015966 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( A )<sup>111</sup>. "Guy wires, which support antenna towers, can extend horizontally; therefore, the towers should be avoided horizontally by at least"  
(A)"2,000 feet horizontally." (B)300 feet horizontally. (C)"1,000 feet horizontally."

原始題號:0015967 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( C ) 112. What wind condition prolongs the hazards of wake turbulence on a landing runway for the longest period of time?  
(A)Light quartering headwind. (B)Direct tailwind. (C)Light quartering tailwind.

原始題號:0015968 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( A ) 113. "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:0015969 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( A ) 114. Wingtip vortices created by large aircraft tend to  
(A)sink below the aircraft generating turbulence. (B)rise into the traffic pattern. (C)rise into the takeoff or landing path of a crossing runway.

原始題號:0015970 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( C ) 115. Wingtip vortices are created only when an aircraft is  
(A)operating at high airspeeds. (B)heavily loaded. (C)developing lift.

原始題號:0015971 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( C ) 116. 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:0015972 題組:0 難易度:易

- ( B ) 117. 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."

原始題號:0015973 題組:0 難易度:中

- ( C ) 118. 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."