

Air Law Validation Question Bank

1. **ICAO publishes:**
 - a) Standards and recommended practices which are enforced worldwide without exception
 - b) Standards which are law for contracting states and recommendations for the rest of the world
 - c) Standards and recommended practices for ICAO contracting states only
 - d) International law

2. **Which annex covers entry of cargo?**
 - a) 6
 - b) 14
 - c) 9
 - d) 11

3. **Which Annex is concerned with aerodrome design?**
 - a) Annex 12
 - b) Annex 14
 - c) Annex 11
 - d) Annex 15

4. **What is the objective of ICAO?**
 - a) To assist states to purchase aircraft
 - b) To help airlines set up
 - c) To assist with improving international aviation
 - d) To train pilots for international aviation

5. **Which annex to the Chicago Convention covers dangerous goods carried in aircraft?**
 - a) Annex 15
 - b) Annex 16
 - c) Annex 18
 - d) Annex 19

6. **Which ICAO body furnishes the "Standards and Recommended Practices" (SARPS) for adoption by the Council?**
 - a) The Assembly
 - b) The Regional Air Navigation Meeting
 - c) The Council itself
 - d) The Air Navigation Commission

7. **What convention related to third party injury on the ground?**
 - a) Tokyo
 - b) Rome
 - c) Warsaw
 - d) Montreal

8. **Which convention deals with hi-jacking?**
 - a) Rome
 - b) Tokyo
 - c) Madrid
 - d) Hague.

9. **The first freedom of the air allows:**
- a) Over-flight only
 - b) Acceptance of tickets issued by other operators
 - c) Landing for technical reasons
 - d) Carriage of mail and cargo
10. **The Warsaw Convention and its later amendments cover:**
- a) The permit of the operator for international flights
 - b) The limitations of the responsibilities of the operator against transported passengers and cargo
 - c) Regulations concerning transportation of Dangerous Goods
 - d) The Aerodrome security system
11. **What letters are prohibited for registration marks?**
- a) 4 letter international codes
 - b) 5 letters combination used in international codes of signal
 - c) 4 letter codes preceded by Q
 - d) Any number referring to an ICAO document
12. **Concerning aircraft registration, no combination of letters can be used which can be confused with distress codes, for example:**
- a) RCC
 - b) DDD
 - c) LLL
 - d) PAN
13. **What age do you need to be to exercise the privileges of a CPL license?**
- a) 18
 - b) 21
 - c) 16
 - d) 23
14. **What is the night flying hours requirement for an ATPL (A) license?**
- a) 75 hours PIC
 - b) 100 hours PIC or co-pilot
 - c) 100 hours PIC
 - d) 75 hours PIC or co-pilot
15. **When are you required to tell the authorities of an illness?**
- a) After the 21st day of illness has elapsed
 - b) On the 21st day of the illness
 - c) After a month
 - d) After medical has expired
16. **What medical is required for the issue of a CPL?**
- a) Class 2
 - b) As required by particular state
 - c) Class 1
 - d) None of the above
17. **When you are a newly qualified flying instructor (A) you have to be supervised by a senior flying instructor. When will supervision cease?**
- a) Once you have passed a competency check
 - b) When you have completed 100 hours instruction and sent 25 students solo
 - c) When you have completed 100 hours instruction and sent 100 students solo
 - d) When you have completed 100 hours solo

18. **A private pilot's license holder shall demonstrate competence for an instrument rating in an aircraft with?**
- a) Amphibian all engines running only
 - b) Seaplane one engine inoperative
 - c) Multi-engined one engine inoperative
 - d) Multi-engined all engines running
19. **The validity of a class rating or multi engine type rating shall be 1 year from:**
- a) Date of issue
 - b) Date of application received by the authority
 - c) Date of skill test
 - d) Date of medical examination
20. **In order to carry out PPL instruction you must hold:**
- a) PPL with instructor rating
 - b) CPL and a FI rating
 - c) CPL
 - d) ATPL
21. **From what date is the initial general medical assessment valid from?**
- a) The date of the assessment
 - b) The date the certificate delivered to the pilot
 - c) The date of license issue
 - d) The date of the revalidation of the license
22. **When, in airspace where VFR is permitted, the PIC of an IFR flight wishes to continue his flight in accordance with VFR until destination:**
- 1. He/she must inform the control unit of his intention using the expression "cancelling my IFR flight"
 - 2. He/she must request and obtain clearance
 - 3. He/she may request the IFR flight plan to be changed to a VFR flight plan
 - 4. The flight plan automatically becomes a VFR flight which of the following combinations is correct?
- a) 2 and 3
 - b) 2 and 4
 - c) 1 and 3
 - d) 1 and 4
23. **Aircraft coming in from the left which light will you see first?**
- a) Steady red
 - b) Steady green
 - c) Flashing green
 - d) White
24. **Which has priority to land?**
- a) A hospital flight
 - b) An emergency
 - c) A military flight
 - d) A VIP flight
25. **Which of these is not a distress frequency?**
- 1. 121.5 MHz
 - 2. 2182 KHz
 - 3. 243.0 KHz
 - 4. 2430 KHz

- a) 4 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) 2, 3 and 4
 - d) 3 and 4
26. **ATC has given you the transponder code of 5320. In case of a radio failure in flight you must set:**
- a) A 7600 Mode C
 - b) A 0020 Mode C
 - c) A 5300 Mode C
 - d) A 7620 Mode C
27. **An aircraft which is intercepted by another aircraft must immediately try to contact the intercepting aircraft on the following frequencies:**
- a) 121.5 MHz - 243 MHz
 - b) 121.5 MHz - 282.8 MHz
 - c) 121.5 MHz - 125.5 MHz
 - d) 243 MHz - 125.5 MHz
28. **Against what political background was the Chicago Convention of 1944 held?**
- a. World War I
 - b. The Korean War
 - c. World War II
 - d. The American War of Independence
29. **What in civil aviation terms does 'territorial airspace' mean?**
- a. The airspace over a state's land-mass of a state within international agreed frontiers
 - b. All the airspace over a state extending to the limits of space
 - c. The airspace over a state and the adjacent international waters to a defined median line forming a boundary with another state
 - d. The airspace over a state and its territorial waters
30. **Do any rules of the air exist over international waters (high seas areas)?**
- a. Yes - ICAO Annex 2 - Rules of the Air
 - b. No. No state has the right to impose its law over the high seas
 - c. Yes - the rules of the air that are applicable to the state with the closest land-mass
 - d. Yes - the rules of the air of the state of registry of the aeroplane
31. **Why does ICAO have regional offices?**
- a. Because the organization is too large to be administered from one office
 - b. Because of the use of different languages in the world
 - c. Because of geographical and regional air navigation considerations
 - d. To allow the preservation of traditional methods of air navigation regionally throughout the world
32. **You are the commander of an aeroplane in flight. From whom do you get the authority to act as commander?**
- a. The passengers
 - b. The Operator
 - c. The authority of the state of registry of the aeroplane
 - d. The national legislature of the state of registry of the aeroplane
33. **Your valid flight crew license is always to be carried with you when exercising the privileges of the license. What else must you carry?**
- a. Your passport or a means of photographically identifying yourself
 - b. Your valid medical certificate
 - c. Your valid medical certificate or your passport

- d. Your valid medical certificate and a document containing a photograph of you that confirms your identity as stated on your license
- 34. An airship is approaching head on to a glider and there is a danger of collision. Which must give way?**
- Both - they are both aircraft
 - The glider - the glider has priority (FAGB)
 - The airship - The airship has priority because it is less manoeuvrable
 - Neither - an interesting situation!
- 35. You are approaching another aircraft from behind but are climbing to a higher altitude. Are you required to give way to the other aircraft?**
- Yes
 - No
 - Only if the other is climbing too
 - Yes, and you must stop climbing and turn to the right and maintain altitude and track until well clear
- 36. It is daytime and your aeroplane is fitted with anti-collision high intensity strobe (capacitive discharge) lights. You are flying IFR just in the base of the clouds and the lights are creating a stroboscopic effect that is worrying some of the passengers. Can you switch the strobe lights off?**
- No. Aircraft with anti-collision lights are to show them at all times
 - Yes but only because it is daylight
 - No because you are flying IFR
 - Yes
- 37. When is a flight plan required?**
- For all flights
 - For all IFR flights
 - For all VFR flights in controlled airspace
 - For all flights which require an air traffic service
- 38. A flight plan is required to include the number and type of aircraft for which the flight plan is submitted. (NB one FP may be submitted for a formation of aeroplanes!). What other information is required regarding the type of aeroplane?**
- Wake turbulence category
 - Optimum cruising Mach number
 - Maximum un-pressurised cabin altitude
 - Minimum equipment list
- 39. When is an ATC clearance to be obtained?**
- Prior to operating any controlled flight
 - Prior to entry into controlled airspace
 - Prior to take off from the initial departure aerodrome where the route involves landing at several aerodromes en route
 - At least 30 minutes prior to take off
- 40. You are cruising at FL350 at M0.94. You have just reported over Caraffa (southern Italy) at time 1035Z and have informed Rome Control that your next position is Ponza (abeam Naples) at 1056Z. Rome clears you to climb to FL390. This gives you a new speed of M0.96 and your estimate for Ponza is revised to 1053Z. Do you need to tell Rome what the new ETA at Ponza is?**
- Yes, you must inform ATC if ETAs change by more than 5%
 - No, you only tell ATC if ETAs change by more than 3 minutes
 - No, nobody is interested in such a small change but you might want to tell ATC about the speed change
 - Yes and you must also tell ATC what your new cruising speed is because changes of 3 minutes or more in ETA and all changes in cruising speed are to be reported immediately

41. **If you suffer a comms failure during the later stages of a flight after you have been given an Estimated Approach Time (EAT) that is significantly different from your flight planned ETA, what do you do?**
- Try and land within 30 minutes of the EAT, if possible
 - Revert to the original flight planned ETA and land as close to that time as possible
 - Stay in the holding pattern and squawk 7600 until you run short of fuel and then squawk 7700 and make an approach to land
 - Abandon the instrument approach and squawk 7700 and make a straight in approach in VMC
42. **Unless authorised, VFR flight is not permitted above what flight level?**
- FL290
 - FL245
 - FL200
 - FL 180
43. **If you are operating an IFR flight outside of controlled airspace, are you required to maintain a listening watch with an ATS unit?**
- No
 - Yes, always
 - Yes, but only in areas or along routes where a flight plan is required
 - Yes if you are flying in IMC
44. **If you have an urgent message to transmit regarding the safety of an aeroplane, what proword do you prefix the message with?**
- Help
 - Mayday
 - Pan Pan
 - Securite (pron - see cure ee tay)
45. **If you have been intercepted by a military aircraft, on what frequency should you attempt to communicate with the military pilot?**
- The frequency in use
 - 121.500 MHz (VHF Distress and Calling Frequency)
 - 119.100 MHz (Common ATC Tower frequency)
 - 123.450 MHz (general chat frequency)
46. **You are taxiing towards the terminal building but have not been allocated a bay for parking. You see a man standing in an open space facing you with his arms raised vertically above his head. What does this mean?**
- I am not your marshaller, I am waiting for the next aeroplane.
 - I am your marshaller, keep moving ahead and I will indicate when it is safe to turn into this parking bay
 - This is your parking bay
 - Stop immediately
47. **Where no track guidance is provided in the design of a SID, aircraft are to climb on the extended centre line to what height before turns are to be made?**
- 90 m (295 ft)
 - 100m (328 ft)
 - 120m (394 ft)
 - 150m (492ft)

48. **In general, what navigation aids are used to define RNAV departure routes?**
- NDB and ILS
 - VOR and NDB
 - VOR and DME
 - NDB and DME
49. **To allow the construction of both departure and approach procedures, aircraft performance is taken into consideration. Which factor of performance decides the aircraft category for an approach procedures?**
- Final approach speed clean
 - Rate of descent in the final approach in landing configuration
 - Minimum drag speed with gear, flaps and spoilers down (landing configuration)
 - Threshold speed (1.3 x stalling speed in landing configuration)
50. **Where does the missed approach procedure start?**
- At the beginning of the initial missed approach phase
 - At the missed approach point (MAPt)
 - At the point at which the instrument approach procedure cannot be continued
 - At DH for a precision approach or at MDH for a non precision approach
51. **A holding procedure has been established on the OX beacon turning right at the facility with inbound (holding) track of 270. You are approaching the facility from the northwest to hold prior to commencing an instrument procedure. What type of joining procedure to the holding pattern will you require to make?**
- Sector one (parallel entry)
 - Sector two (offset entry)
 - Sector three (direct entry)
 - Sector four (reciprocal parallel indirect offset entry)
52. **What is defined by a minimum obstacle clearance of 300 m (984 ft) within 46 km (25 nm) of a homing facility providing the basis for an instrument approach?**
- Minimum Safe Altitude
 - Minimum Sector Altitude
 - Mandatory Safety Area
 - Maximum Speed Area
53. **In a holding pattern, turns are to be made at:**
- Rate of turn of 3 °/sec
 - Rate of turn of 3 °/sec or 20 ° bank whichever is lesser
 - Rate of turn of 3°/sec or at a bank angle of 25° whichever is lesser
 - Bank angle of 25 °
54. **What radius from a terminal VOR is MSA provided?**
- 25nm
 - 10nm
 - 15nm
 - 25km
55. **What is the maximum speed (under normal conditions) for an aeroplane to enter a hold at 11,000 ft. without special ATC clearance?**
- 230 kts
 - 170 kts
 - 250 kts
 - 240 kts

56. **The Obstacle clearance in the primary area of an intermediate approach is:**
- a) Not more than 150 m
 - b) Reduces from 300 m to 150 m
 - c) Equal to or greater than 300 m
 - d) 500 m in mountainous terrain
57. **In general, for a straight in non-precision approach, the MDA/H will be not less than:**
- a) OCH/A
 - b) 200ft
 - c) 350ft
 - d) 400ft
58. **What is the maximum interception angle which is allowed to the intermediate approach segment from the initial approach segment for a non-precision approach?**
- a) 30°
 - b) 45°
 - c) 120°
 - d) 15°
59. **On an instrument approach, part of the procedure enables the aircraft to return inbound from outbound with track reversal. This is called:**
- a) Base Turn
 - b) Procedure Turn
 - c) Reverse Procedure
 - d) Racetrack
60. **For the intermediate section of a missed approach, what is the minimum obstacle clearance?**
- a) 30m
 - b) 100m
 - c) 50m
 - d) 120m
61. **Which direction are turns in the standard holding pattern?**
- a) left
 - b) right
 - c) depends on w/v
 - d) depends on entry made
62. **When making an approach, when should a pilot change his altimeter from standard to aerodrome setting, unless otherwise authorised by ATC?**
- a) Transition altitude
 - b) Transition level
 - c) 3000ft above sea level or 1000ft AGL, whichever is higher
 - d) within the transition layer
63. **What is the Cat 2 ILS criteria for instrument runways?**
- a) RVR 350m, DH not below 100ft
 - b) RVR 200 DH not below 100ft
 - c) RVR 200 DH not below 200ft
 - d) RVR 300 DH not below 200ft

64. **During a visual manoeuvre (circling) in the downwind position you lose visual contact with the threshold of the landing runway. What do you do?**
- a) Carry out the missed approach procedure
 - b) Turn through 90° and head towards the centre of the aerodrome until you regain visual reference
 - c) Head towards the FAF
 - d) Orbit in the present position until the visibility improves
65. **What are ICAO defined instrument approaches?**
- a) Non-precision and CAT I / II / III precision
 - b) Precision in general
 - c) Precision CAT I / II / III
 - d) Instrument precision and CAT II / III
66. **Are the minimum obstacle clearance heights for circling approach to land:**
- a) The same for Cat A and B aircraft
 - b) Different for each category
 - c) The same for Cats A, B and D
 - d) The same for Cat A and B, and the same for Cat C and D
67. **When following a SID, the pilot must:**
- a) Calculate the track required and request ATC clearance to follow it
 - b) Fly the heading without wind correction
 - c) Adjust the track specified to allow for the wind
 - d) Fly the heading to make good the required track allowing for the wind
68. **Where does the initial phase of a missed approach procedure end?**
- a) From where a new instrument approach can be commenced
 - b) Where 50 ft obstacle clearance is obtained and can be maintained
 - c) Where a climb is established
 - d) At the missed approach point
69. **For an omnidirectional departure, the procedure dictates that the aircraft climbs on the extended centreline to a specified height before turning. What is this height?**
- a) 300m
 - b) 120m
 - c) 150 m
 - d) 250m
70. **When using a DR segment to take up an ILS instrument approach, what is the maximum length of the track that may be used to intercept the localiser?**
- a) 10 nms
 - b) 5 nms
 - c) 10 minutes
 - d) 5 minutes
71. **The obstacle clearance surfaces for an ILS assume a pilot localiser accuracy of.**
- a) 1/4 scale
 - b) 1/2 scale
 - c) 1 scale
 - d) 1 1/2 scale

72. **Which of the following defines a standard holding procedure?**
- a) Right turn at the fix; 1 minute at or below 14 000 ft
 - b) Left turn at the fix; 1 minute below 14 000 ft
 - c) Right turn at the fix; 1.5 minutes below 14 000 ft
 - d) Right turn at the fix; 1 minute below 14 000 ft
73. **What are the 5 segments of an instrument approach?**
- a) Initial; Intermediate; Descent; Final; Landing
 - b) Arrival; Initial; Intermediate; Final; Missed Approach
 - c) Initial; Intermediate; Final; Landing; Missed Approach
 - d) Arrival; Initial; Intermediate; Final; Landing
74. **The visual phase of a flight after completion of an instrument approach, to bring an aircraft into the position for landing on a runway which is not suitably located for a straight-in approach is termed as:**
- a) Visual Approach
 - b) Aerodrome traffic pattern
 - c) Visual Manoeuvring (circling)
 - d) Contact Approach
75. **Independent parallel approaches on parallel runways can be used when:**
- a) The missed approach track of one approach diverges by at least 20° from the missed approach track of the adjacent approach
 - b) The missed approach track of one approach diverges by at least 25 ° from the missed approach track of the adjacent approach
 - c) The missed approach track of one approach diverges by at least 30° from the missed approach track of the adjacent approach
 - d) The missed approach track of one approach diverges by at least 45° from the missed approach track of the adjacent approach
76. **You have received holding instructions for a radio fix. The published holding procedure is: All turns are right hand, 1 minute outbound, inbound magnetic track is 052 °. You are approaching the fix on an inbound magnetic heading of 150°. Choose the entry procedure:**
- a) direct
 - b) parallel or off-set
 - c) off-set
 - d) parallel
77. **Turns in a standard holding pattern are:**
- a) in a direction dependent on the wind
 - b) in a direction dependent on the type of entry
 - c) left handed
 - d) right handed
78. **A SVFR flight can fly in a control zone if the visibility is 1500m or more, without a radio, if the class of airspace of the CTR is:**
- a) C, D, E
 - b) D, E
 - c) D
 - d) E

79. **What is the speed limit below 10,000 ft in Class E airspace?**
- a) 250 kts TAS
 - b) 250 kts IAS
 - c) Not applicabled) 200 kts IAS
80. **What is the definition of the Emergency Phase?**
- a) The Distress Phase
 - b) The Alarm Phase
 - c) The Alert Phase
 - d) A generic term meaning as the case maybe the Uncertainty Phase, the Alert Phase or the Distress Phase
81. **For VFR flight in class E airspace:**
- a) ATC clearance and two way radio are required
 - b) Two way radio not required
 - c) ATC clearance and/or two way radio are required
 - d) ATC clearance is required
82. **How often is an ATIS updated?**
- a) Every 30 mins for VFR, every 59 mins IFR
 - b) When there is a change in information, irrespective of content or intensity
 - c) When the minimum ceiling and visibility are below VFR minimum
 - d) When there is a significant change in information.
83. **The lower boundary of an UIR must be:**
- a) An IFR flight level
 - b) A VFR flight level
 - c) Is not specified
 - d) At any flight level
84. **Who organises the RNP specification for airspace?**
- a) The State in which the airspace is located
 - b) ICAO
 - c) The State + ICAO
 - d) States who agree what the RNP should be
85. **You are flying a visual approach in Class C airspace. ATC will:**
- a) Separate you from all traffic
 - b) Separate you from all IFR traffic
 - c) Separate you from all arriving traffic
 - d) Separate you from all VFR traffic
86. **A Control Zone has to exist to at least:**
- a) 5 nms from the centre of the airfield or airfields concerned in the direction from where approaches can be made
 - b) 25 nms from the centre of the airfield or airfields concerned in the direction from where approaches can be made
 - c) 15 nms from the centre of the airfield or airfields concerned in the direction from where approaches can be made
 - d) 10 nms from the centre of the airfield or airfields concerned in the direction from where approaches can be made

87. According to ICAO Annex 11, what does the following statement define: "information concerning the occurrence or expected occurrence of specified en-route weather phenomena which may effect the safety of low-level aircraft operations and which was not already included in the forecast issued for low-level flights in the FIR concerned or sub-area thereof."
- NOTAM
 - SIGMET Information
 - AIRMET Information
 - En-route Weather Report
88. A non-scheduled aircraft wants to land for non-commercial reasons in an ICAO contracting state. The flight plan is to be sufficient notification for acceptance of this flight. How much time in advance must the flight plan be received?
- 1 hour
 - 2 hours
 - 4 hours
 - 24 hours
89. How is speed entered in item 15 of a flight plan?
- Ground speed
 - True airspeed
 - Ground speed plus 10%
 - Indicated airspeed
90. You file a VFR flight plan. What do you put in field 16 (total EET)?
- Time from brakes off to overhead the destination
 - Time from brakes released to landing time
 - Time from take off to overhead the destination
 - Time from take off to landing
91. What is a strayed aircraft?
- One that has gone significantly off-track
 - One that is lost and has reported so to ATC
 - A combination of a. and b
 - One which its position has not been established by ATC
92. If you want to descend through the level of another aircraft on the same track, the minimum separation is:
- 20 minutes
 - 10 minutes
 - 5 minutes
 - 15 minutes
93. What is the longitudinal separation standard required for RNAV routes?
- 80 nm
 - 60 nm
 - 50 nm
 - 20 nm
94. What is the separation standard between aircraft at the same altitude when using DME to determine range from a beacon?
- 10 nm where the first aircraft speed is 40 kts faster than the second
 - 10 nm where the first aircraft speed is 20 kts faster than the second
 - 20 nm where the first aircraft speed is 40 kts faster than the second
 - 20 nm where the first aircraft speed is 20 kts faster than the second

95. **The longitudinal separation minimum, based on time between two aircraft at the same altitude, for which navigation aids can give a frequent determination of position and speed and when the proceeding aircraft has a true airspeed of at least 40 kts higher than the following aircraft, is:**
- a) 5 minutes
 - b) 6 minutes
 - c) 10 minutes
 - d) 3 minutes
96. **Approach control is provided for:**
- a) All arriving and departing controlled flights
 - b) All arriving IFR traffic
 - c) Traffic within the CTA
 - d) All VFR traffic
97. **A revised EAT shall be transmitted to an aircraft whenever it differs from that EAT previously transmitted by:**
- a) 5 minutes or more
 - b) 10 minutes or more
 - c) 3 minute or more
 - d) 15 minutes or more
98. **If one aircraft wishes to occupy the level of another aircraft which has been cleared to descend, when can the first aircraft start descending to that level?**
- a) When the second aircraft reports leaving the level
 - b) When the second aircraft reports 1,000 ft out of the level
 - c) When the second aircraft reports at the cleared level
 - d) When the second aircraft reports through 500 ft from the original level
99. **On an approach by an IFR flight, when can this be converted to a visual approach:**
- a) After the FAF
 - b) With visual reference to the terrain
 - c) When the visibility is greater than 5km
 - d) After the MAP
100. **Under which circumstances may an aircraft on a "straight in" VOR approach continue below OCA?**
- a) When it seems possible to land
 - b) When the aircraft is in contact with the ground but does not have the runway in sight
 - c) When the aircraft is in visual contact with the ground and is visual with the runway lights
 - d) When the tower is visible
101. **What is the criterion for an aerodrome to be controlled?**
- a) It must be located within a CTR
 - b) It must have a control tower giving an ATC service
 - c) It must have a control tower and be in a CTR
 - d) It must be in controlled airspace
102. **When must you operate your SSR transponder?**
- a) Always
 - b) At all times unless otherwise instructed by ATC
 - c) At your discretion regardless of ATC instructions
 - d) Mode A always; Mode C at pilots discretion

- 103. The maximum speed change that may be required during a radar approach is:**
- a) ± 40 kts
 - b) ± 5 kts
 - c) ± 10 kts
 - d) ± 20 kts
- 104. To whom is the alerting service provided?**
- a) All IFR traffic
 - b) All flight-planned aircraft
 - c) All hijacked aircraft
 - d) All traffic known to ATC
- 105. A radar controller wants to identify an aircraft on radar. By how much will the aircraft be turned?**
- a) 45°
 - b) 15°
 - c) 30° or more
 - d) More than 30°
- 106. When may the pilot operate the 'ident' switch on the transponder?**
- a) in controlled airspace
 - b) when requested by ATC
 - c) in uncontrolled airspace
 - d) when under radar control
- 107. If you are given an instruction by ATC, steer heading 030, is the heading:**
- a) Degrees true, to be corrected for wind
 - b) Degrees magnetic to be corrected for wind
 - c) Degrees true
 - d) Degrees magnetic
- 108. During radar vectoring procedures, turns are to be:**
- a) At pilots discretion
 - b) Dependant on weather conditions
 - c) At a standard rate unless instructed by ATC
 - d) Not less than 30°
- 109. Which separation minimum must be used for wake turbulence when a medium aircraft departs behind a heavy aircraft and both use the same runway?**
- a) 2 minutes
 - b) 1 minute
 - c) 3 minutes
 - d) 4 minutes
- 110. If an aircraft is vectored to intercept the localiser during parallel runway operations, the final vector must be such that the aircraft is enabled to intercept the localiser course with an angle not greater than:**
- a) 20°
 - b) 30°
 - c) 15°
 - d) 25°

111. In which section of the AIP would you find information on holding, approach and departing procedures?
- a) GEN
 - b) ENR
 - c) SAT
 - d) AD
112. A check list for NOTAMs is issued:
- a) Every 5 days
 - b) Every 28 days
 - c) Every 18 days
 - d) At intervals of not more than one month
113. What information is found ~~not~~ on an aerodrome approach plate?
- a) DME frequency
 - b) OCA
 - c) Dominant obstacles
 - d) All of the above
114. What is the co-efficient of braking, if the braking action is reported as medium?
- a) Between 1.0 and 0.25
 - b) Between 0.25 and 0.3
 - c) Between 0.30 and 0.35
 - d) Between 0.35 and 0.4
115. Which of the following is a valid colour scheme for signs on an aerodrome?
- a) Black on red
 - b) Yellow on black or black on yellow
 - c) Red on white
 - d) Orange
116. Aerodrome code 4 refers to field length of:
- a) 900 m
 - b) 1000 m
 - c) 1600 m
 - d) 1800 m or more
117. What is a stopway for?
- a) Stopping after landing distance
 - b) Extending the Landing Distance Available
 - c) Stopping after an aborted take off
 - d) A runway extension for big aircraft
118. A PAPI system consists of
- a) 2 wing bars of 4 lights uniformly spaced
 - b) 1 wing bar of 4 lights uniformly spaced
 - c) 2 wing bars of 6 lights uniformly spaced
 - d) 2 wing bars of 2 lights uniformly spaced
119. Lead in lights are:
- a) Green at threshold across the runway
 - b) White flashing in direction pointing towards the runway
 - c) Yellow
 - d) Steady white across the runway

120. **What colour are runway end lights?**
- a) Unidirectional red
 - b) Unidirectional white
 - c) Omni directional red
 - d) Omni directional white
121. **On a Cat I lighting system, what is the distance between the single, double and treble lights on the extended centre-line of a runway?**
- a) 150 metres
 - b) 200 metres
 - c) 250 metres
 - d) 300 metres
122. **What is the colour of threshold lights?**
- a) Steady white
 - b) Flashing white
 - c) Steady green
 - d) Flashing green
123. **When the lights of an aerodrome are required to be on (night-time etc.), they can only be switched off providing it is possible to switch them on:**
- a) Not more than 1 hour before the ETA of an arriving flight
 - b) Not more than 30 minutes before the ETA of an arriving flight
 - c) Not more than 5 minutes before the ETA of an arriving flight
 - d) Not more than 15 minutes before the ETA of an arriving flight
124. **An en-route obstacle is located:**
- a) Within 15 kms radius of an aerodrome
 - b) Outside 5 nms from the boundary of any controlled airspace
 - c) Beyond 15 kms radius of an aerodrome
 - d) In any location that might be encountered during the cruise phase of a flight
125. **Low intensity obstruction lights on buildings and moving objects are:**
- a) Flashing green
 - b) Flashing yellow
 - c) Steady red
 - d) Steady blue
126. **On arrival, Contracting States will not require the PIC of an aircraft to deliver more than:**
- a) 2 copies of the General Declaration, 2 copies of the cargo manifest and 2 copies of a simple Stores List
 - b) 3 copies of the General Declaration, 2 copies of the cargo manifest and 2 copies of a simple Stores List
 - c) 3 copies of the General Declaration, 3 copies of the cargo manifest and 2 copies of a simple Stores List
 - d) 1 copy of the General Declaration
127. **What does the SAR signal "X" on the ground mean?**
- a) We need help
 - b) We are OK
 - c) We need medical supplies
 - d) We have gone away

- 128. When sighting a distress flare at night, you should:**
- a) Circle once
 - b) Flash landing lights or navigation lights
 - c) Rock wings
 - d) Send the letter R in Morse by lights to the downed aircraft
- 129. What does the SAR ground signal "V" mean?**
- a) We have gone south
 - b) We need assistance
 - c) We need medical assistance
 - d) Yes
- 130. When taking firearms on board an aeroplane, carried by an authorised person, who needs to be informed?**
- a) The commander
 - b) The commander and the authority of the state of destination
 - c) The authority of the state of destination
 - d) The operator
- 131. In ICAO Annex 17 , what does Security mean?**
- a) To safeguard international civil aviation operations against Unlawful Interference
 - b) To safeguard international civil aviation operations
 - c) To safeguard international civil aviation operations against hijacking
 - d) To safeguard international civil aviation operations against terrorism
- 132. For the transport of persons who are at risk for security and/or health, certain precautions should be taken among which is to:**
- a) Embark after all other passengers
 - b) Embark before all other passengers
 - c) Embarking at the captain's discretion
 - d) Embarking at the State's discretion
- 133. An isolated parking area is to be provided for an aircraft subjected to unlawful interference which is never less than metres from other parking positions:**
- a) 1,000
 - b) 2,500
 - c) 3,000
 - d) 100
- 134. An aircraft wheel gets stuck in the mud whilst taxiing to the runway for take-off and sustains damage. Is this:**
- a) An incident
 - b) An accident
 - c) A serious incident
 - d) Covered by normal operating procedures
- 135. The sole purpose of Accident Investigation is the prevention of future accidents and:**
- a) Apportion blame
 - b) Nothing else
 - c) To improve manufacturing design
 - d) To help judicial investigations

136. **It has been raining but the surface of a runway has no patches of standing water on it. How would ATC describe the state of the runway in this situation?**
- Wet
 - Damp
 - Not dry
 - Braking action poor
137. **What is the principle requirement of a signals area on an aerodrome?**
- It must not be green
 - It must be clearly visible from 300M AAL
 - It must be clearly visible from all parts of the manoeuvring area
 - It indicates that VFR operations are in progress
138. **What marks a runway holding position?**
- One of three different line arrangements painted across the taxiway
 - Occluding yellow 'guard' lights
 - A red marker board either side of the taxiway
 - A red light stop bar
139. **What colour are apron safety lines?**
- White
 - Red
 - Green
 - A contrasting colour from the aircraft stand markings
140. **A NOTAM is to be issued to addressees for whom the information is of operational significance provided they would not have days prior notification. What number of days correctly fills the space?**
- 3
 - 5
 - 7
 - 9
141. **On a runway with a length of 2500 m, how far is the aiming point from the threshold?**
- 150 m
 - 250 m
 - 300 m
 - 400 m
142. **For planning purposes, an aerodrome is categorised by aerodrome reference code. This consists of two elements: A number, and a letter. What does the number relate to?**
- Load classification number
 - Single wheel loading classification
 - Crash/Rescue category
 - Take-off distance required for an aeroplane
143. **For an instrument runway, how far from the centre line of the runway is a 'runway vacated' sign positioned?**
- 30 m
 - at the end of the ILS/MLS sensitive area
 - 60 m
 - A distance equal to twice the width of the runway

- 144. How is a paved pre-threshold area which is not suitable for use by aircraft, marked?**
- By white arrows directing approaching aircraft to the displaced threshold
 - By yellow chevrons pointing towards the threshold
 - By a yellow X
 - By white crosses evenly spaced
- 145. What is the purpose of a Crew Member's Certificate (CMC)?**
- To permit aircrew temporary residence in en route countries
 - To allow flight crew to be exempt customs, health and immigration formalities at an enroute aerodrome
 - To replace the crew member's license
 - To provide identification of aircrew
- 146. 25% of the runway of a runway is covered with standing water. How would ATC describe the state of the runway?**
- Water patches
 - Flooded
 - Damp
 - Wet
- 147. What is the vertical separation minima applied in designated airspace subject to a regional air navigation agreement below FL410?**
- 1000 ft
 - 2000 ft
 - 500 ft
 - 1500 ft
- 148. If two aeroplanes are departing from the same runway on the same track, and the second intends to climb through the level of the preceding one, what separation must be applied?**
- 5 minutes
 - 3 minutes
 - 10 nm
 - 5 nm
- 149. What classifies an aeroplane as 'heavy' for wake turbulence separation?**
- Wing span of 35m or more
 - Four turbojet engines
 - Take off mass of 145 000 kg
 - 245 passenger seats
- 150. Which of the following is an approved method of identifying a contact on radar as an aeroplane to which a service is to be given'?**
- The aircraft reporting his position as a range and bearing from the radar head
 - Observation of a SSR squawk
 - Observation on radar of a turn made by the aircraft
 - Aircraft compliance with an instruction to squawk ident
- 151. You are flying IFR in controlled airspace and are advised that radar service is terminated. What must you do?**
- Resume position reports
 - Squawk standby
 - Squawk A/2000
 - Leave controlled airspace

152. **What is the only item permitted to protrude through the plane of an approach lighting system within 60 m of the centre line?**
- An ILS or MLS azimuth (centreline guidance) antenna
 - A fixed object not more than 45 ft high
 - The ILS glidepath antenna
 - The aerodrome boundary security fence
153. **What colour are runway edge lights?**
- Blue
 - Yellow
 - Red
 - White
154. **Where a runway has a displaced threshold and the whole of the runway is used for take-off, which of the following can be used to indicate the centre of the runway from the end to the displaced threshold?**
- Approach lighting (such that it does not dazzle the pilot taking off)
 - Red centre line lighting
 - Green/yellow alternating taxiway lights
 - Unidirectional green lights
155. **What is defined as the portion of a flight in which the aircraft descends below 1000 ft above the relevant DH or MDH?**
- Glide path
 - Final approach
 - Approach to landing
 - Go around/Missed approach
156. **Where does the missed approach procedure start?**
- At DH/MDH
 - At any point that the criteria to continue the approach is lost
 - At the missed approach point
 - Over the threshold of the instrument runway
157. **When is the QNH to be communicated to aircraft prior to take off?**
- When taxi clearance is given
 - When the ATC clearance is delivered
 - When start clearance is given
 - When take-off clearance is given
158. **For a non-precision approach, what is (normally) the maximum distance the Final Approach Fix (FAF) can be from the threshold of the landing runway?**
- 9 Km (5 nm)
 - 19 Km (10 nm)
 - 28 Km (15 nm)
 - 38 Km (20 nm)
159. **When does night exist?**
- During the hours of darkness
 - From 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes after sunrise
 - From the beginning of evening civil twilight until the beginning of morning civil twilight
 - During the period when the centre of the Sun's disc is 6° below the horizon

- 160. Which of the following correctly defines Special VFR?**
- Any flight cleared by ATC to operate in conditions less than VMC in which the pilot is required to remain clear of cloud and in sight of the surface
 - A flight cleared by ATC to operate within a CTR in conditions below VMC
 - A flight in IMC for which the pilot and/or the aeroplane is unable to comply with the requirements of IFR
 - A VFR procedure to enable an aeroplane to transit a control zone or area in IMC without compliance with IFR
- 161. Except when cleared by an ATC unit, a VFR flight cannot enter or leave a Control Zone when the cloud ceiling is lower than**
- 1000 feet and less than 8 kms visibility
 - 2000 feet and less than 5 kms visibility
 - 1500 feet or less than 5 kms visibility
 - 1000 feet and less than 5 kms visibility
- 162. Concerning the three entries to the hold, the entry has to be flown on**
- Heading
 - Track
 - Course
 - Bearing
- 163. When given instructions to set a mode/code, a pilot shall**
- Only use the word "wilco"
 - Only read back the code
 - Only use the word "roger"
 - Read back mode and code
- 164. What action should be taken when, during an IFR flight in VMC, you suffer a radio failure?**
- Return to the aerodrome from which you departed
 - Continue flying in VMC and land as soon as possible
 - Maintain your assigned altitude and land at the nearest aerodrome at which there are VMC conditions
 - Continue flying at your assigned altitude and start your approach at your ETA
- 165. Who has the final authority as to the disposition of the aircraft?**
- The State
 - The Operator
 - The Commander
 - The owner
- 166. Who is responsible for the safety of an ATC clearance concerning terrain clearance?**
- the ATS reporting point when accepting the flight plan
 - the Captain
 - the Operator of the aircraft
 - ATC
- 167. An aircraft, on a radar approach, should be told to consider making a missed approach when the aircraft is not visible on the radar screen for a significant period of time and when it is within**
- the last 2 nms of the approach
 - the last 5 nms of the approach
 - the last 4 nms of the approach
 - the last 3 nms of the approach

168. **Clocks and other timing equipment used by air traffic services must be checked in order to be able to give the time within plus or minus**
- a 15 seconds of UTC
 - b 10 seconds of UTC
 - c 30 seconds of UTC
 - d 1 minute of UTC
169. **Temporary changes of long duration in specifications for AIP supplements and information of short duration, which contains extensive text and / or graphical representation, has to be published as AIP supplements. Long duration is considered to be**
- a 3 months or longer
 - b 2 months or longer
 - c 1 year or longer
 - d 6 months or longer
170. **How many red lights have to be seen by the pilot, whose aircraft on final approach follows a normal PAPI defined glide-path?**
- a 2
 - b none
 - c 3
 - d 1
171. **It says in the Annex of the ICAO convention that the sizes of airfields are specified by codes for different runways. What is the minimum width of a runway with runway code 4 ?**
- a 40 metres
 - b 45 metres
 - c 50 metres
 - d 35 metres
172. **An aircraft which is not concerned with regular international flights and which makes a flight to or via a dedicated aerodrome of a member State and is temporarily free of taxes is admitted, will stay within that State without paying customs**
- a during a period which is determined by the State
 - b during a period of 24 hours
 - c during a period of 12 hours
 - d during a period of 48 hours
173. **Pilots are not allowed to use the indent function on their SSR, unless**
- a. they operate outside controlled airspace
 - b. if asked by ATC
 - c. with are within controlled airspace
 - d. they operate a transponder with mode C
174. **Transition Level**
- a. will be given by NOTAM
 - b. is published on every approach and landing chart for every airfield
 - c. will be calculated by the pilot in command
 - d. will be calculated by the ATC service of an ATS unit
175. **If the track on an instrument departure is published the pilot is expected to**
- a. correct for the known wind so as to stay within controlled airspace
 - b. ask ATC for another heading to steer correcting for wind
 - c. ignore the wind and proceed with a heading equal to the track
 - d. ask ATC for permission to correct heading for wind

- 176. A manoeuvre where a turn is made from a "designated track" followed by a turn in the opposite direction to enable the aircraft to fly the prescribed track is called**
- Base turn
 - Reverse track
 - Race track
 - Procedure turn
- 177. For the three entries into a hold, what is the sector tolerance?**
- a) $\pm 5^\circ$ b) $\pm 10^\circ$ c) $\pm 15^\circ$ d) $\pm 20^\circ$
- 178. An aircraft is maintaining FL 150 in Class C Airspace. Another aircraft below at FL 140 receives a clearance to descend to FL 70. There is severe turbulence in the area. When at earliest can a clearance be expected to descend to FL 140 or lower?**
- When the other aircraft has reported to be descending through FL 130
 - When the other aircraft has reported to have left FL 120
 - When the other aircraft has reported to have left FL 140
 - When the other aircraft has reached FL 70
- 179. The transition from IFR to VFR is done**
- on the Captain's initiative
 - whenever an aircraft in VMC leaves controlled airspace
 - if told by ATC
 - at the clearance limit, disregarding the weather situation
- 180. What is the length of the approach lighting system of a Cat II precision landing runway?**
- 900m
 - 600m
 - 300m
 - 150m
- 181. A check list of AIP Supplements is published**
- annually
 - monthly
 - weekly
 - every six months
- 182. A TODA consists of**
- The take-off run available excluding the clearway
 - The take-off run available including the clearway
 - The take-off run available excluding the stopway
 - The take-off run available only
- 183. Voice ATIS**
- cannot be broadcasted on a voice ILS
 - cannot be broadcasted on voice VOR
 - is broadcasted only on a discreet VFH frequency
 - is broadcasted on either a discreet VHF, VOR or an ILS frequency
- 1 only is correct
 - 2 only is correct
 - 4 only is correct
 - 1, 2 and 3 are correct

184. **What is the width of a code letter D taxiway used by aircraft with an outer gear wheel span of less than 9m?**
- 10.5m
 - 15m
 - 18m
 - 23m
185. **What is the meaning of the symbol LLL search parties?**
- We have only found some personnel
 - We have found all personnel
 - Operation completed
 - Nothing found
186. **For an instrument runway, how far from the centre line of the runway is a "runway vacated" sign positioned?**
- To a distance of the nearest Pattern `A' holding position
 - At the end of the ILS/MLS Sensitive Area
 - It depends on the Aerodrome Category
 - 85 metres
187. **Where in the AIP would you find details on instrument holding procedures ?**
- GEN
 - ENR
 - AD
 - AGA
188. **The loading limitations shall include:**
- All limiting mass and centres of gravity
 - All limiting mass, centres of gravity position, mass distributions and floor loading
 - All limiting mass, centres of gravity position and floor loading
 - All limiting mass, mass distributions and centres of gravity
189. **If radio communication is established during an interception but communications in a common language is not possible, which phrase should be pronounced by the intercepting aircraft to request the intercepted aircraft to descend for landing?**
- Let down
 - Descend
 - Descend for landing
 - You land
190. **If for any reasons a pilot is unable to conform to the procedures for normal conditions laid down for any particular holding pattern, he should:**
- advise ATC as early as possible.
 - execute a non-standard holding pattern in accordance with the performance of his aeroplane.
 - remain within the protected area, but may deviate from the prescribed holding.
 - follow the radio communication failure procedure.
191. **The speed limitation for VFR flights inside ATS airspace classified as C, when flying below 3,050 m (10,000 ft) AMSL, is:**
- Not applicable
 - 240 KT IAS
 - 250 KT IAS
 - 250 KT TAS

- 192. The Vertical Separation Minimum (VSM) for flights in accordance with IFR within controlled airspace below FL 290 is:**
- 500 feet (150 m).
 - 2500 feet (750 m).
 - 1000 feet (300 m).
 - 2000 feet (600 m).
- 193. Which does ATC Term "Radar contact" signify?**
- Your aircraft has been identified on the radar display and radar flight instructions will be provided until radar identification is terminated.
 - Your aircraft has been identified and you will receive separation from all aircraft while in contact with this radar facility.
 - You will be given traffic advisories until advised that the service has been terminated or that radar contact has been lost.
 - ATC is receiving your transponder and will furnish vectors and traffic advisories until you are advised that contact has been lost.
- 194. In a precision approach category I, lighting system, the single, two and three light sources on the centre line have a length of:**
- 250 m.
 - 200 m.
 - 150 m.
 - 300 m.
- 195. Which of the following is not a valid SSR mode A squawk ?**
- A5555
 - A5678
 - A2345
 - A3333
- 196. Which of the annexes deals with the transportation of cargo?**
- Annex 9 - Facilitation
 - Annex 18 - Transportation of Dangerous Goods
 - Annex 16 - Environmental Protection
 - Annex 6 - Operation of Aircraft
- 197. To what did the Tokyo convention of 1963 address itself?**
- Licensing of scheduled air services
 - Damage caused by a contracting states aircraft to property in the same state
 - Damage caused by a contracting states aircraft to property in another state
 - Interference with an aircraft in flight
- 198. Which of the following is a Bangladesh registered military aircraft?**
- S2-ACO
 - S3-ACX
 - S³-ACX
 - S3ACO
- 199. What registration is disallowed because of possible confusion with distress/urgency signals?**
- RCC
 - NNN
 - XXX
 - ZZZ

- 200** What is the climb gradient required during the intermediate segment of a missed approach?
- 5.5%
 - 2.5%
 - 0.8%
 - 3.3%
- 201** The main factors that dictate in general the design of an instrument departure procedure is:
- ATC availability and requirements
 - The terrain surrounding the aerodrome
 - Availability of navigation aids
 - Airspace restrictions applicable and in force
- 202** The full range of VHF frequencies used for communications is:
- 118.0 to 136.975 MHz
 - 88 to 108 MHz
 - 108.0 to 139.95 MHz
 - 3 to 30 MHz
- 203** An altitude of 1500 feet is transmitted as:
- Fifteen hundred feet
 - Wun thousand fife hundred feet
 - Wun fife hundred feet
 - Wun fife zero zero feet
- 204** Within what angle of the extended centre line of a runway is a non-precision approach considered to be straight in?
- 10°
 - 15°
 - 30°
 - 40°
- 205** The 45° leg of a 45/180° procedure turn for a Cat C aircraft is:
- 1 min
 - 1 min 15 seconds
 - 1 min 30 seconds
 - Continued until interception of the glide slope
- 206** On a precision approach (ILS), the OCH(A) is based among other standard conditions, on the vertical limits between the flight path of the wheels and the glide path antenna. This should not be more than:
- 6m
 - 9m
 - 3m
 - 12m
- 207** The correct order and content of a position report is:
- callsign, position, level, heading, ETA
 - callsign, position, time, level, next position and ETA
 - callsign, route, position, level, request
 - callsign, position, level, intention and ETA at destination
- 208** The lowest height of a CTA above ground or water is:
- 300m
 - 150m
 - 200m
 - 500m

- 209 RNP (Required Navigation Performance) is:**
- Based on Regional Air Navigation Orders (RANOs)
 - Based on RANOs and applied by the state
 - Based on RANOs and applied by the state and ICAO
 - Based on RANOs and applied by the ICAO
- 210 On departure a 1 minute separation can be applied if the aircraft fly on diverging tracks immediately after take-off at least**
- 45°
 - 15°
 - 30°
 - 20°
- 211 What is separation for a light aircraft taking off after a medium aircraft providing they are both using the same runway?**
- 5 min
 - 3 min
 - 1 min
 - 2 min
- 212 An integrated aeronautical information package consists of**
- AIP and amendment service, supplement to the AIP, NOTAMs, Preflight Information Bulletins (PIBs), AICs, checklists and summaries.
 - AIP and amendment service,, NOTAMs, Preflight Information Bulletins (PIBs), AICs, AIRACs, checklists and summaries.
 - AIP and amendment service, supplement to the AIP, NOTAMs, AIRACs, AICs, checklists and summaries.
 - AIP & Supplements, AIRACs, NOTAMs and pre-flight bulletins
- 213 Touchdown zone markings are set out in pairs. How many such pairs are required for a runway of 2400 m or more?**
- 6
 - 4
 - 2
 - 8
- 214 Which "code letter" has to be chosen to identify a taxiway that has to be used by an aircraft with a wheel-base of 15 metres?**
- Code letter E
 - Code letter C
 - Code letter B
 - Code letter D
- 215. An aircraft equipped with SSR transponder might operate the equipment as follows to indicate that it is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requires immediate:**
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Code 7700. | b) Code 7600. |
| c) Code 7400. | d) Code 7500. |
- 216. When flying at night, you observe another aircraft moving at right angles and crossing your track from right to left. You would be seeing its:**
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| a) White light. | b) Red light. |
| c) Green light. | d) Red and Green lights both. |

217. **The validity of Commercial Pilot License of a pilot age below 40 years is 12 months from the date of:**
- Signing of the license by the Chairman CAAB.
 - Passing Flying test examination.
 - Passing Medical Examination.
 - Issuance of License.
218. **In radio telephony FL 100 shall be transmitted like:**
- Flight level One Zero Zero.
 - Level Ten thousand feet.
 - Flight level One hundred.
 - Level Ten thousand
219. **What is the color of aircraft starboard navigation light?**
- Green.
 - White.
 - Red.
 - Blue.
220. **Dhaka TMA is classified as airspace as:**
- Class C.
 - Class A.
 - Class B.
 - Class B & C.
221. **In radio telephony altimeter setting 1112.9 shall be transmitted like:**
- QNH one one one two decimal niner.
 - QNH one one one two.
 - QNH One One One Three.
 - QNH one one one two point niner
222. **While climbing pilot will set the altimeter to 1013.2 hPa when:**
- Passing through transition altitude.
 - Passing through transition level.
 - Passing through transition layer.
 - All above
223. **Altimeter subscale being set 1013.2 hPa after landing the altimeter will indicate certain vertical distance. That value of vertical distance is called:**
- Aerodrome elevation.
 - Altitude.
 - Height
 - Flight level.
224. **In Bangladesh Airway is classified as:**
- Class A.
 - Class B.
 - Class C
 - Class D
225. **An ATC incident report filed on radio telephony must be confirmed in writing on the proper form within:**
- 10 days of the incident.
 - 24 hours of the incident.
 - 3 days of the incident
 - 7 days of the incident.
226. **The initial approach altitude for all types of instrument approach for RWY 14 of HSIA is:**
- 1000ft.
 - 1800 ft.
 - 3000 ft.
 - 3500 ft.
227. **In Bangladesh VFR flights are not allowed above flight level:**
- 150.
 - 200.
 - 160.
 - 230.
228. **Operation of an aircraft on the movement area shall be in compliance with:**
- GFR + IFR.
 - GFR + VFR.
 - GFR + IFR/VFR.
 - None above.

229. **The ICAO Annex-1 deals with:**
 a) Personnel Licensing. b) Rules of the air.
 c) Air Traffic Services. d) None of the above.
230. **Location Indicator for Chittagong Airport is:**
 a) VGZR. b) VGEG. c) VGCG. d) VGFG.
231. **Emergency stand-by frequency is:**
 a) 125.7 MHz b) 121.5 MHz. c) 243 KHz. d) Both "b" and "c"
232. **The length of the runway of HSIA International Airport is:**
 a) 3000 meter. b) 2500 meter
 c) 3200 meter d) 2700 meter
233. **When two or more heavier than air aircraft are approaching to land, which one has the right of way:**
 a) The slower aircraft has the right of way.
 b) The aircraft at the lower altitude has the right of way.
 c) The bigger aircraft has the right of way.
 d) The faster aircraft has the right of way.
234. **According to the semi-circular system of cruising level, which of the following groups contain the correct flight level for the westbound VFR flight:**
 a) FL 75, FL 115, FL 175 b) FL 60, FL 100, FL 140
 c) FL 85, FL 105, FL 125 d) FL 70, FL 110, FL 170
235. **In Bangladesh Flight plan has to be submitted to ATS unit not before:**
 a) Four hours before departure b) Three hours before departure.
 c) One hour before departure. d) Two hours before departure.
236. **The word "ROGER" when shall be used in radiotelephony communications shall have the meaning:**
 a) Received the message and be compiled with.
 b) Received the message and understood.
 c) Notwithstanding last instruction continue holding.
 d) All above are correct
237. **Responsibility of publication of AIP is of:**
 a) Notional airlines
 b) State concerned.
 c) Managing Director Biman.
 d) All above are correct
238. **All aeroplanes when operated in accordance with the instrument flight rules required to be equipped:**
 a) With one pressure altimeter.
 b) Two sensitive pressure altimeters.
 c) Two pressure altimeters.
 d) Both 'a' & 'c' are correct.
239. **While a pilot making an approach, following PAPI will be on or close to the approach if he/she sees:**
 a) The two units nearest the runway as red and two units farthest from the runway white.
 b) The two units nearest the runway as white and two units farthest from the runway as red.
 c) All units green.
 d) None above is correct

- 240. While in holding aircraft will make turns at a bank angle of:**
- a) Five degrees.
 - b) Three degrees.
 - c) Twenty five degrees.
 - d) Thirty degrees.
- 241. Cockpit voice recorder shall be capable of retaining the information recorded during:**
- a) Whole period of operation.
 - b) Last 25 hours of operation.
 - c) Last thirty minutes of operation.
 - d) The last two years of operation.
- 242. Where in the AIP is a list of Location Indicators to be found?**
- (a) GEN
 - (b) COMMS
 - (c) AD
 - (d) AGA
- 243. The correct RTF call when you are ready to take off is:**
- a) Roger take-off
 - b) Request take-off
 - c) Request departure clearance
 - d) Ready for departure
- 244. What is the call sign of Area Control Center?**
- (a) Control
 - (b) Ground
 - (c) Approach
 - (d) Tower
- 245. What is the upper limit of Dhaka TMA?**
- (a) Flight level 460
 - (b) Flight level 060
 - (c) Flight level 145
 - (d) Flight level 450
- 246. AIP is divided into**
- (a) 4 parts.
 - (b) 8 parts.
 - (c) 6 parts.
 - (d) 3 parts.
- 247. PAPI consists of**
- (a) 4 pairs of lights.
 - (b) 2 pairs of lights.
 - (c) 3 pairs of lights.
- 248. Chittagong Control Zone is**
- (a) B type of air space
 - (b) C type of airspace.
 - (c) D type of airspace.
 - (d) A type of airspace.
- 249. Lower limit of Dhaka control zone is**
- (a) FL 060
 - (b) FL 055
 - (c) GND/Water.
 - (d) GND.

250. Which class of airspace is not available in Bangladesh?

- (a) A and F
- (b) A and E
- (c) A and F
- (d) F and G