
TEMA: 0626	ATP-RTC - Meteorology and Weather Services - Chap.8	
COD_PREG: P R E G U N T A:		RPTA:
9130	What is the expected duration of an individual microburst?	C
OPCION A:	Two minutes with maximum winds lasting approximately 1 minute	
OPCION B:	One microburst may continue for as long as 2 to 4 hours	
OPCION C:	Seldom longer than 15 minutes from the time the burst strikes the ground until dissipation	
<hr/>		
9133	Which INITIAL cockpit indications should a pilot be aware of when a headwind shears to a calm wind?	C
OPCION A:	Indicated airspeed decreases, aircraft pitches up, and altitude decreases.	
OPCION B:	Indicated airspeed increases, aircraft pitches down, and altitude increases.	
OPCION C:	Indicated airspeed decreases, aircraft pitches down, and altitude decreases.	
<hr/>		
9134	Which condition would INITIALLY cause the indicated airspeed and pitch to increase and the sink rate to decrease?	C
OPCION A:	Sudden decrease in a headwind component.	
OPCION B:	Tailwind which suddenly increases in velocity.	
OPCION C:	Sudden increase in a headwind component.	
<hr/>		
9135	Which INITIAL cockpit indications should a pilot be aware of when a constant tailwind shears to a calm wind?	C
OPCION A:	Altitude increases; pitch and indicated airspeed decrease	
OPCION B:	Altitude, pitch, and indicated airspeed decrease	
OPCION C:	Altitude, pitch, and indicated airspeed increase	
<hr/>		
9136	What is the recommended technique to counter the loss of airspeed and resultant lift from wind shear?	C
OPCION A:	Lower the pitch attitude and regain lost airspeed.	
OPCION B:	Avoid overstressing the aircraft, "pitch to airspeed", and apply maximum power.	
OPCION C:	Maintain, or increase, pitch attitude and accept the lower-than-normal airspeed indications.	
<hr/>		
9137	Which wind-shear condition results in a loss of airspeed?	B
OPCION A:	Decreasing headwind or tailwind	
OPCION B:	Decreasing headwind and increasing tailwind	
OPCION C:	Increasing headwind and decreasing tailwind	
<hr/>		
9138	Which wind-shear condition results in an increase in airspeed?	C
OPCION A:	Increasing tailwind and decreasing headwind.	
OPCION B:	Increasing tailwind and headwind.	
OPCION C:	Decreasing tailwind and increasing headwind.	
<hr/>		
9139	Which is the definition of "severe wind shear"?	B
OPCION A:	Any rapid change of horizontal wind shear in excess of 25 knots; vertical shear excepted.	
OPCION B:	Any rapid change in wind direction or velocity which causes airspeed changes greater than 500 ft/min.	
OPCION C:	Any change of airspeed greater than 20 knots which is sustained for more than 20 seconds or vertical speed changes in excess of 100 ft/min.	
<hr/>		
9140	Doppler wind measurements indicate that the windspeed change a pilot may expect when flying through the peak intensity of a microburst is approximately	C
OPCION A:	15 knots	
OPCION B:	25 knots	
OPCION C:	45 knots	
<hr/>		
9141	Which airplane performance characteristics should be recognized during takeoff when encountering a tailwind shear that increases in intensity?	A
OPCION A:	Loss of, or diminished, airspeed performance	
OPCION B:	Decreased takeoff distance	
OPCION C:	Increased climb performance immediately after takeoff	

9142	Thrust is being managed to maintain desired indicated airspeed and the glide slope is being flown. Which characteristics should be observed when a tailwind shears to a constant headwind?	B
OPCION A:	PITCH ATTITUDE: Increases. VERTICAL SPEED: Increases. INDICATED AIRSPEED: Decreases, then increases to approach speed.	
OPCION B:	PITCH ATTITUDE: Increases. VERTICAL SPEED: Decreases. INDICATED AIRSPEED: Increases, then decreases.	
OPCION C:	PITCH ATTITUDE: Decreases. VERTICAL SPEED: Decreases. INDICATED AIRSPEED: Decreases, then increases to approach speed.	

9143	Maximum downdrafts in a microburst encounter may be as strong as	C
OPCION A:	8,000 ft/min	
OPCION B:	7,000 ft/min	
OPCION C:	6,000 ft/min	

9144	An aircraft that encounters a headwind of 45 knots, within a microburst, may expect a total shear across the microburst of	C
OPCION A:	40 knots	
OPCION B:	80 knots	
OPCION C:	90 knots	

9145	(Refer to Figure 144.) If involved in a microburst encounter, in which aircraft positions will the most severe downdraft occur?	C
OPCION A:	4 and 5	
OPCION B:	2 and 3	
OPCION C:	3 and 4	

9146	(Refer to Figure 144.) When penetrating a microburst, which aircraft will experience an increase in performance without a change in pitch or power?	C
OPCION A:	3	
OPCION B:	2	
OPCION C:	1	

9147	(Refer to Figure 144.) What effect will a microburst encounter have upon the aircraft in position 3?	C
OPCION A:	Decreasing headwind	
OPCION B:	Increasing tailwind	
OPCION C:	Strong downdraft	

9148	(Refer to Figure 144.) What effect will a microburst encounter have upon the aircraft in position 4?	A
OPCION A:	Strong tailwind	
OPCION B:	Strong updraft	
OPCION C:	Significant performance increase	

9149	(Refer to Figure 144.) How will the aircraft in position 4 be affected by a microburst encounter?	B
OPCION A:	Performance increasing with a tailwind and updraft	
OPCION B:	Performance decreasing with a tailwind and downdraft	
OPCION C:	Performance decreasing with a headwind and downdraft	

9150	What is the expected duration of an individual microburst?	C
OPCION A:	Two minutes with maximum winds lasting approximately 1 minute	
OPCION B:	One microburst may continue for as long as 2 to 4 hours	
OPCION C:	Seldom longer than 15 minutes from the time the burst strikes the ground until dissipation	

9151	What is a characteristic of the troposphere?	B
OPCION A:	It contains all the moisture of the atmosphere.	
OPCION B:	There is an overall decrease of temperature with an increase of altitude.	
OPCION C:	The average altitude of the top of the troposphere is about 6 miles.	

9152 What is the primary cause of all changes in the Earth's weather? A
OPCION A: Variations of solar energy at the Earth's surface
OPCION B: Changes in air pressure over the Earth's surface
OPCION C: Movement of air masses from moist areas to dry areas

9153 What characterizes a ground-based inversion? C
OPCION A: Convection currents at the surface.
OPCION B: Cold temperatures.
OPCION C: Poor visibility.

9154 What feature is associated with a temperature inversion? A
OPCION A: A stable layer of air.
OPCION B: An unstable layer of air.
OPCION C: Air mass thunderstorms.

9155 When does minimum temperature normally occur during a 24-hour period? A
OPCION A: After sunrise
OPCION B: About 1 hour before sunrise
OPCION C: At midnight

9156 Which area or areas of the Northern Hemisphere experience a generally east to west movement of weather systems? B
OPCION A: Arctic only
OPCION B: Arctic and subtropical
OPCION C: Subtropical only

9157 At lower levels of the atmosphere, friction causes the wind to flow across isobars into a low because the friction A
OPCION A: decreases windspeed and Coriolis force
OPCION B: decreases pressure gradient force
OPCION C: creates air turbulence and raises atmospheric pressure

9159 What is a feature of air movement in a high pressure area? B
OPCION A: Ascending from the surface high to lower pressure at higher altitudes
OPCION B: Descending to the surface and then outward
OPCION C: Moving outward from the high at high altitudes and into the high at the surface

9160 Where is the usual location of a thermal low? C
OPCION A: Over the arctic region.
OPCION B: Over the eye of a hurricane.
OPCION C: Over the surface of a dry, sunny region.

9161 Freezing rain encountered during climb is normally evidence that B
OPCION A: a climb can be made to a higher altitude without encountering more than light icing
OPCION B: a layer of warmer air exists above
OPCION C: ice pellets at higher altitudes have changed to rain in the warmer air below

9162 What temperature condition is indicated if precipitation in the form of wet snow occurs during flight? A
OPCION A: The temperature is above freezing at flight altitude
OPCION B: The temperature is above freezing at higher altitudes
OPCION C: There is an inversion with colder air below

9166 What is an important characteristic of wind shear? C
OPCION A: It is primarily associated with the lateral vortices generated by thunderstorms.
OPCION B: It usually exists only in the vicinity of thunderstorms, but may be found near a strong temperature inversion.
OPCION C: It may be associated with either a wind shift or a windspeed gradient at any level in the atmosphere.

9169 What condition produces the most frequent type of ground-or surface-based temperature inversion? C
OPCION A: The movement of colder air under warm air or the movement of warm air over cold air.
OPCION B: Widespread sinking of air within a thick layer aloft resulting in heating by compression.
OPCION C: Terrestrial radiation on a clear, relatively calm night.

9170 Which term applies when the temperature of the air changes by compression or expansion with no heat added or removed? C

- OPCION A:** Katabatic.
OPCION B: Advection.
OPCION C: Adiabatic.
-

9171 What is the approximate rate unsaturated air will cool flowing upslope? A

- OPCION A:** 3°C per 1,000 feet.
OPCION B: 2°C per 1,000 feet.
OPCION C: 4°C per 1,000 feet.
-

9175 Isobars on a surface weather chart represent lines of equal pressure B

- OPCION A:** at the surface
OPCION B: reduced to sea level
OPCION C: at a given atmospheric pressure altitude
-

9176 At which location does Coriolis force have the least effect on wind direction? C

- OPCION A:** At the poles
OPCION B: Middle latitudes (30° to 60°)
OPCION C: At the Equator
-

9177 How does Coriolis force affect wind direction in the Southern Hemisphere? A

- OPCION A:** Causes clockwise rotation around a low
OPCION B: Causes wind to flow out of a low toward a high
OPCION C: Has exactly the same effect as in the Northern Hemisphere
-

9178 Which weather condition is defined as an anticyclone? B

- OPCION A:** Calm
OPCION B: High pressure area
OPCION C: COL
-

9179 Which conditions result in the formation of frost? C

- OPCION A:** The temperature of the collecting surface is at or below freezing and small droplets of moisture are falling
OPCION B: Dew collects on the surface and then freezes because the surface temperature is lower than the air temperature
OPCION C: Temperature of the collecting surface is below the dewpoint and the dewpoint is also below freezing
-

9180 What condition is indicated when ice pellets are encountered during flight? B

- OPCION A:** Thunderstorms at higher levels
OPCION B: Freezing rain at higher levels
OPCION C: Snow at higher levels
-

9181 When will frost most likely form on aircraft surfaces? A

- OPCION A:** On clear nights with stable air and light winds
OPCION B: On overcast nights with freezing drizzle precipitation
OPCION C: On clear nights with convective action and a small temperature / dewpoint spread
-

9182 What is the result when water vapor changes to the liquid state while being lifted in a thunderstorm? A

- OPCION A:** Latent heat is released to the atmosphere.
OPCION B: Latent heat is transformed into pure energy.
OPCION C: Latent heat is absorbed from the surrounding air by the water droplet.
-

9183 What is a feature of supercooled water? B

- OPCION A:** The water drop sublimates to an ice particle upon impact
OPCION B: The unstable water drop freezes upon striking an exposed object
OPCION C: The temperature of the water drop remains at 0°C until it impacts a part of the airframe, then clear ice accumulates
-

9184 What is indicated about an air mass if the temperature remains unchanged or decreases slightly as altitude is increased? C

OPCION A: The air is unstable.

OPCION B: A temperature inversion exists.

OPCION C: The air is stable.

9185 What weather condition occurs at the altitude where the dewpoint lapse rate and the dry adiabatic lapse rate converge? A

OPCION A: Cloud bases form

OPCION B: Precipitation starts

OPCION C: Stable air changes to unstable air

9186 Which process causes adiabatic cooling? A

OPCION A: Expansion of air as it rises.

OPCION B: Movement of air over a colder surface.

OPCION C: Release of latent heat during the vaporization process.

9187 When saturated air moves downhill, its temperature increases B

OPCION A: at a faster rate than dry air because of the release of latent heat.

OPCION B: at a slower rate than dry air because vaporization uses heat.

OPCION C: at a slower rate than dry air because condensation releases heat.

9188 Which condition is present when a local parcel of air is stable? A

OPCION A: The parcel of air resists convection

OPCION B: The parcel of air cannot be forced uphill

OPCION C: As the parcel of air moves upward, its temperature becomes warmer than the surrounding air

9189 Convective clouds which penetrate a stratus layer can produce which threat to instrument flight? C

OPCION A: Freezing rain

OPCION B: Clear air turbulence

OPCION C: Embedded thunderstorms

9190 Which type clouds are indicative of very strong turbulence? B

OPCION A: Nimbostratus

OPCION B: Standing lenticular

OPCION C: Cirrocumulus

9191 What is the feature of a stationary front? C

OPCION A: The warm front surface moves about half the speed of the cold front surface.

OPCION B: Weather conditions are a combination of strong cold front and strong warm front weather.

OPCION C: Surface winds tend to flow parallel to the frontal zone.

9192 Which event usually occurs after an aircraft passes through a front into the colder air? C

OPCION A: Temperature/dewpoint spread decreases.

OPCION B: Wind direction shifts to the left.

OPCION C: Atmospheric pressure increases.

9193 What minimum thickness of cloud layer is indicated if precipitation is reported as light or greater intensity? A

OPCION A: 4,000 feet thick

OPCION B: 2,000 feet thick

OPCION C: A thickness which allows the cloud tops to be higher than the freezing level

9194 Which condition produces weather on the lee side of a large lake? A

OPCION A: Warm air flowing over a colder lake may produce fog

OPCION B: Cold air flowing over a warmer lake may produce advection fog

OPCION C: Warm air flowing over a cool lake may produce rain showers

9195 How can the stability of the atmosphere be determined? A
OPCION A: Ambient temperature lapse rate.
OPCION B: Atmospheric pressure at various levels.
OPCION C: Surface temperatures/dewpoint spread.

9196 Which weather phenomenon signals the beginning of the mature stage of a thunderstorm? B
OPCION A: The appearance of an anvil top.
OPCION B: The start of rain at the surface.
OPCION C: Growth rate of the cloud is at its maximum.

9197 During the life cycle of a thunderstorm, which stage is characterized predominately by downdrafts? B
OPCION A: Cumulus
OPCION B: Dissipating
OPCION C: Mature

9198 What feature is normally associated with the cumulus stage of a thunderstorm? C
OPCION A: Beginning of rain at the surface.
OPCION B: Frequent lightning.
OPCION C: Continuous updraft.

9201 Where can the maximum hazard zone caused by wind shear associated with a thunderstorm be found? C
OPCION A: in front of the thunderstorm cell (anvil side) and on the southwest side of the cell
OPCION B: Ahead of the roll cloud or gust front and directly under the anvil cloud
OPCION C: On all sides and directly under the thunderstorm cell

9202 Atmospheric pressure changes due to a thunderstorm will be at the lowest value B
OPCION A: during the downdraft and heavy rain showers.
OPCION B: when the thunderstorm is approaching.
OPCION C: immediately after the rain showers have stopped.

9203 Why are downdrafts in a mature thunderstorm hazardous? A
OPCION A: Downdrafts are kept cool by cold rain which tends to accelerate the downward velocity
OPCION B: Downdrafts converge toward a central location under the storm after striking the surface
OPCION C: Downdrafts become warmer than the surrounding air and reverse into an updraft before reaching the surface

9204 What is a difference between an air mass thunderstorm and a steady-state thunderstorm? B
OPCION A: Air mass thunderstorms produce precipitation which falls outside of the updraft
OPCION B: Air mass thunderstorm downdrafts and precipitation retard and reverse the updrafts
OPCION C: Steady-state thunderstorms are associated with local surface heating

9205 Which type storms are most likely to produce funnel clouds or tornadoes? B
OPCION A: Air mass thunderstorms
OPCION B: Cold front or squall line thunderstorms
OPCION C: Storms associated with icing and supercooled water

9206 When advection fog has developed, what may tend to dissipate or lift the fog into low stratus clouds? B
OPCION A: Temperature inversion.
OPCION B: Wind stronger than 15 knots.
OPCION C: Surface radiation.

9207 Which conditions are necessary for the formation of upslope fog? A
OPCION A: Moist, stable air being moved over gradually rising ground by a wind
OPCION B: A clear sky, little or no wind, and 100 percent relative humidity
OPCION C: Rain falling through stratus clouds and a 10 to 25-knot wind moving the precipitation up the slope

9208 How are haze layers cleared or dispersed? B
OPCION A: By convective mixing in cool night air.
OPCION B: By wind or the movement of air.
OPCION C: By evaporation similar to the clearing of fog.

9209 Which feature is associated with the tropopause? C
OPCION A: Absence of wind and turbulence
OPCION B: Absolute upper limit of cloud formation
OPCION C: Abrupt change of temperature lapse rate

9210 Which type cloud is associated with violent turbulence and a tendency toward the production of funnel clouds? A
OPCION A: Cumulonimbus mamma
OPCION B: Standing lenticular
OPCION C: Stratocumulus

9211 A clear area in a line of thundestorm echoes on a radar scope indicates C
OPCION A: the absence of clouds in the area.
OPCION B: an area of no convective turbulence.
OPCION C: an area where precipitation drops are not detected.

9212 When flying over the top of a severe thunderstorm, the cloud should be overflown by at least A
OPCION A: 1,000 feet for each 10 knots windspeed
OPCION B: 2,500 feet
OPCION C: 500 feet above any moderate to severe turbulence layer

9213 What type weather change is to be expected in an area where frontolysis is reported? B
OPCION A: The frontal weather is becoming stronger
OPCION B: The front is dissipating
OPCION C: The front is moving at a faster speed

9214 Which weather condition is an example of a nonfrontal instability band? A
OPCION A: Squall line
OPCION B: Adveective fog
OPCION C: Frontogenesis

9215 Which atmospheric factor causes rapid movement of surface fronts? A
OPCION A: Upper winds blowing across the front.
OPCION B: Upper low located directly over the surface low.
OPCION C: The cold front overtaking and lifting the warm front.

9216 In which meteorological conditions can frontal waves and low pressure areas form? B
OPCION A: Warm fronts or occluded fronts.
OPCION B: Slow-moving cold fronts or stationary fronts.
OPCION C: Cold front occlusions.

9217 What weather difference is found on each side of a "dry line"? B
OPCION A: Extreme temperature difference
OPCION B: Dewpoint difference
OPCION C: Stratus versus cumulus clouds

9218 Under what conditions would clear air turbulence (CAT) most likely be encountered? A
OPCION A: When constant pressure charts show 20-knot isotachs less than 60 NM apart
OPCION B: When constant pressure charts show 60-knot isotachs less than 20 NM apart
OPCION C: When a sharp trough is moving at a speed less than 20 knots

9219 What action is recommended when encountering turbulence due to a wind shift associated with a sharp pressure frough? A
OPCION A: Establish a course across the trough
OPCION B: Climb or descend to a smoother level
OPCION C: Increase speed to get out of the trough as soon as possible

9220 In comparison to an approach in a moderate headwind, which is an indication of a possible wind shear due to a decreasing headwind when descending on the glide slope? B

OPCION A: Less power is required.
OPCION B: Higher pitch attitude is required.
OPCION C: Lower descent rate is required.

9221 What condition is necessary for the formation of structural icing in flight? C

OPCION A: Supercooled water drops
OPCION B: Water vapor
OPCION C: Visible water

9223 Which type precipitation is an indication that supercooled water is present? B

OPCION A: Wet snow
OPCION B: Freezing rain
OPCION C: Ice pellets

9225 Which is a necessary condition for the occurrence of a low-level temperature inversion wind shear? B

OPCION A: The temperature differential between the cold and warm layers must be at least 10°C.
OPCION B: A calm or light wind near the surface and a relatively strong wind just above the inversion.
OPCION C: A wind direction difference of at least 30° between the wind near the surface and the wind just above the inversion.

9226 What is the lowest cloud in the stationary group associated with a mountain wave? A

OPCION A: Rotor cloud
OPCION B: Standing lenticular
OPCION C: Low stratus

9227 Where is the normal location of the jetstream relative to surface lows and fronts? A

OPCION A: The jetstream is located north of the surface systems
OPCION B: The jetstream is located south of the low and warm front
OPCION C: The jetstream is located over the low and crosses both the warm front and the cold front

9228 Which type frontal system is normally crossed by the jetstream? C

OPCION A: Cold front and warm front
OPCION B: Warm front
OPCION C: Occluded front

9229 Which type clouds may be associated with the jetstream? B

OPCION A: Cumulonimbus cloud line where the jetstream crosses the cold front
OPCION B: Cirrus clouds on the equatorial side of the jetstream
OPCION C: Cirrostratus cloud band on the polar side and under the jetstream

9230 Which action is recommended if jetstream turbulence is encountered with a direct headwind or tailwind? C

OPCION A: Increase airspeed to get out of the area quickly.
OPCION B: Change course to fly on the polar side of the jetstream.
OPCION C: Change altitude or course to avoid a possible elongated turbulent area.

9231 Which action is recommended regarding an altitude change to get out of jetstream turbulence? A

OPCION A: Descend if ambient temperature is falling
OPCION B: Descend if ambient temperature is rising
OPCION C: Maintain altitude if ambient temperature is not changing

9232 Clear air turbulence (CAT) associated with a mountain wave may extend as far as B

OPCION A: 1,000 miles or more downstream of the mountain
OPCION B: 5,000 feet above the tropopause
OPCION C: 100 miles or more upwind of the mountain

9235 Turbulence encountered above 15,000 feet AGL, not associated with cloud formations, should be reported as C
OPCION A: convective turbulence.
OPCION B: high altitude turbulence.
OPCION C: clear air turbulence.

9236 A strong wind shear can be expected A
OPCION A: on the low pressure side of a 100-knot jetstream core
OPCION B: where the horizontal wind shear is 15 knots, in a distance equal to 2.5° longitude
OPCION C: if the 5°C isotherms are spaced 100 NM or closer together

9237 What is a likely location of clear air turbulences? A
OPCION A: in a upper trough on the polar side of a jetstream
OPCION B: Near a ridge aloft on the equatorial side of a high pressure flow
OPCION C: Downstream of the equatorial side of a jetstream

9238 Where do the maximum winds associated with the jetstream usually occur? A
OPCION A: in the vicinity of breaks in the tropopause on the polar side of the jet core
OPCION B: Below the jet core where a long straight stretch of the jetstream is located
OPCION C: On the equatorial side of the jetstream where moisture has formed cirriform clouds

9239 Which type jetstream can be expected to cause the greater turbulence? C
OPCION A: A straight jetstream associated with a high pressure ridge.
OPCION B: A jetstream associated with a wide isotherm spacing.
OPCION C: A curving jetstream associated with a deep low pressure trough.

9240 What weather feature occurs at altitude level near the tropopause? A
OPCION A: Maximum winds and narrow wind shear zones
OPCION B: Abrupt temperature increase above the tropopause
OPCION C: Thin layers of cirrus (ice crystal) clouds at the tropopause level.

9241 Where are jetstreams normally located? B
OPCION A: In areas of strong low pressure systems in the stratosphere
OPCION B: At the tropopause where intensified temperature gradients are located
OPCION C: In a single continuous band, encircling the Earth, where there is a break between the equatorial and polar tropopause

9242 METAR KFSO 031053Z VRB02KT 7SM MIFG SKC 15/14 A3012 RMK SLP993 6/// T01500139 56012 B
In the above METAR, the SLP993 6/// indicates
OPCION A: sea level pressure 999.3 hectopascals which in the last 6 hours has dropped 4 hectopascals
OPCION B: sea-level pressure 999.3 hectopascals and an indeterminable amount of precipitation has occurred over the last 3 hours
OPCION C: sea-level pressure 999.3 hectopascals and in the last 6 hours that four-tenths of an inch of precipitation has fallen

9245 Weather conditions expected to occur in the vicinity of the airport, but not at the airport, are denoted by the A
letters "VC." When VC appears in a Terminal Aerodrome Forecast, it covers a geographical area of
OPCION A: a 5 to 10 statute mile radius from the airport
OPCION B: a 5 mile radius of the center of a runway complex
OPCION C: 10 miles of the station originating the forecast

9248 What weather is predicted by the term VCTS in a Terminal Aerodrome Forecast? A
OPCION A: Thunderstorms are expected in the vicinity
OPCION B: Thunderstorms may occur over the station and within 50 miles of the station
OPCION C: Thunderstorms are expected between 5 and 25 miles of the runway complex

9249 If squalls are reported at the destination airport, what wind conditions existed at the time? B

OPCION A: Sudden increases in windspeed of at least 15 knots, to a sustained wind speed of 20 knots, lasting for at least 1 minute

OPCION B: A sudden increase in wind speed of at least 16 knots, the speed rising to 22 knots or more for 1 minute or longer

OPCION C: Rapid variation in wind direction of at least 20° and changes in speed of at least 10 knots between peaks and lulls

9262 What type turbulence should be reported when it causes slight, rapid, and somewhat rhythmic bumpiness without appreciable changes in attitude or altitude, less than one-third of the time? A

OPCION A: Occasional light chop

OPCION B: Moderate turbulence

OPCION C: Moderate chop

9263 What type turbulence should be reported when it causes changes in altitude and/or attitude more than two-thirds of the time, with the aircraft remaining in positive control at all times? B

OPCION A: Continuous severe chop.

OPCION B: Continuous moderate turbulence.

OPCION C: Intermittent moderate turbulence.

9264 What type turbulence should be reported when it momentarily causes slight, erratic changes in altitude and/or attitude, one-third to two-thirds of the time? C

OPCION A: Occasional light chop.

OPCION B: Moderate chop.

OPCION C: Intermittent moderate turbulence.

9265 What conditions are indicated on a Weather Depiction Chart? A

OPCION A: Actual sky cover, visibility restrictions, and type of precipitation at reporting stations

OPCION B: Forecast ceilings and visibilities over a large geographic area

OPCION C: Actual en route weather conditions between reporting stations

9271 (Refer to Figure 145.) The peak wind at KAMA was reported to be from 320° true at 39 knots A

OPCION A: which occurred at 1743Z

OPCION B: with gusts to 43 knots

OPCION C: with .43 of an inch liquid precipitation since the last report

9292 (Refer to Figure 149.) What will be the wind and temperature trend for a DSM LIT SHV flight at 12,000 feet? A

OPCION A: Windspeed decrease

OPCION B: Temperature decrease

OPCION C: Wind direction shift from northwest to southeast

9293 (Refer to Figure 149.) What is the forecast temperature at ATL for the 3,000 foot level? C

OPCION A: +6°C

OPCION B: +6° F

OPCION C: Not reported

9299 What is indicated on the Weather Depiction Chart by a continuous smooth line enclosing a hatched geographic area? C

OPCION A: The entire area has ceilings less than 1,000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles

OPCION B: More than 50 percent of the area enclosed by the smooth line is predicted to have IFR conditions

OPCION C: Reporting stations within the enclosed area are all showing IFR conditions at the time of the report

9701 The horizontal wind shear, critical for turbulence (moderate or greater) per 150 miles is B

OPCION A: 18 knots or less

OPCION B: greater than 18 knots

OPCION C: not a factor, only vertical shear is a factor

9706 A severe thunderstorm is one in which the surface wind is A
OPCION A: 50 knots or greater and/or surface hail is 3/4 inch or more in diameter.
OPCION B: 55 knots or greater and/or surface hail is 1/2 inch or more in diameter.
OPCION C: 45 knots or greater and/or surface hail is 1 inch or more in diameter.

9708 A squall is a sudden increase of at least 16 knots in average wind speed to a sustained speed of B
OPCION A: 24 knots or more for at least 1 minute
OPCION B: 22 knots or more for at least 1 minute
OPCION C: 20 knots or more for at least 1 minute

9709 A calm wind that is forecast, in the international Terminal Aerodrome Forecast (TAF) is encoded as B
OPCION A: VRB00KT
OPCION B: 00000KT
OPCION C: 00003KT

9710 In the International Terminal Aerodrome Forecast (TAF), a variable wind direction is noted by "VRB" where C
the three digit direction usually appears. A calm wind appears in the TAF as
OPCION A: 00003KT
OPCION B: VRB00KT
OPCION C: 00000KT

9713 KFTW UA/OV DFW/TM 1645/FL100/TP PA30/SK C
SCT031-TOP043/BKN060-TOP085/OVC097-TOPUNKN/WX FV00SM RA/TA 07
This pilot report to Fort Worth (KFTW) indicates
OPCION A: the aircraft is in light rain
OPCION B: that the top of the ceiling is 4,300 feet
OPCION C: the ceiling at KDFW is 6,000 feet

9716 The prevailing visibility in the following METAR is METAR KFSM 131756Z AUTO 00000KT M1/4SM A
R25/0600V 1000FT-RA FG VV004 06/05 A2989 RMK AO2 \$
OPCION A: less than 1/4 statute mile
OPCION B: measured 1/4 statute mile
OPCION C: a mean (average) of 1/4 statute mile

9718 The VV001 in the following METAR indicates METAR KFSM 131756Z AUTO 00000KT M1/4SM B
R25/0600V1000FT - RA FG VV001
A2989 RMK AO2 VIS 3/4 RWY19 CHINO RWY19\$
OPCION A: an observer reported the vertical visibility as 100 feet
OPCION B: a 100 foot indefinite ceiling
OPCION C: the variability value is 100 feet
