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<b>TEMA:</b> 0625	ATP-RTC - Emergencies, Hazards & Flight Physiology - Chap.7	
<b>COD_PREG:</b> 9050	<b>PREGUNTA:</b> Under what condition does ATC issue safety alerts?	<b>RPTA:</b> B
<b>OPCION A:</b>	When collision with another aircraft is imminent	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	If the aircraft altitude is noted to be in close proximity to the surface or an obstacle	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	When weather conditions are extreme and wind shear or large hall is in the vicinity	
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9054	What airport condition is reported by the tower when more than one wind condition at different positions on the airport is reported?	B
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Light and variable	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	Wind shear	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	Frontal passage	
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9097	What minimum condition is suggested for declaring an emergency?	A
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Anytime the pilot is doubtful of a condition that could adversely affect flight safety.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	When fuel endurance or weather will require an en route or landing priority.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	When distress conditions such as fire, mechanical failure, or structural damage occurs.	
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9098	It is the responsibility of the pilot and crew to report a near midair collision as a result of proximity of at least	B
<b>OPCION A:</b>	50 feet or less to another aircraft.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	500 feet or less to another aircraft.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	1,000 feet or less to another aircraft.	
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9101	What is a symptom of carbon monoxide poisoning?	C
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Rapid, shallow breathing.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	Pain and cramping of the hands and feet.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	Dizziness.	
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9102	Which would most likely result in hyperventilation?	A
<b>OPCION A:</b>	A stressful situation causing anxiety	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	The excessive consumption of alcohol	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	An extremely slow rate of breathing and insufficient oxygen	
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9103	What causes hypoxia?	C
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Excessive carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	An increase in nitrogen content of the air at high altitudes.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	A decrease of oxygen partial pressure.	
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9104	Which is a common symptom of hyperventilation?	A
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Tingling of the hands, legs, and feet.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	Increased vision keenness.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	Decreased breathing rate.	
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9105	Loss of cabin pressure may result in hypoxia because as cabin altitude increases	C
<b>OPCION A:</b>	the percentage of nitrogen in the air is increased	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	the percentage of oxygen in the air is decreased	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	oxygen partial pressure is decreased	
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9106	Hypoxia is the result of which of these conditions?	A
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Insufficient oxygen reaching the brain.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	Excessive carbon dioxide in the bloodstream.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	Limited oxygen reaching the heart muscles.	
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9107	When making an approach to a narrower-than-usual runway, without VASI assistance, the pilot should be aware that the approach	B
<b>OPCION A:</b>	altitude may be higher than it appears	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	altitude may be lower than it appears	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	may result in leveling off too high and landing hard	

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9108	The illusion of being in a noseup attitude which may occur during a rapid acceleration takeoff is known as	C
<b>OPCION A:</b>	inversion illusion	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	autokinesis	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	somatogravic illusion	
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9109	In the dark, a stationary light will appear to move when stared at for a period of time. This illusion is known as	C
<b>OPCION A:</b>	somatogravic illusion	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	ground lighting illusion	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	autokinesis	
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9110	When making a landing over darkened or featureless terrain such as water or snow, a pilot should be aware of the possibility of illusion. The approach may appear to be too.	A
<b>OPCION A:</b>	high	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	low	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	shallow	
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9111	What is the effect of alcohol consumption on functions of the body?	A
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Alcohol has an adverse effect, especially as altitude increases.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	Small amounts of alcohol in the human system increase judgement and decision-making abilities.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	Alcohol has little effect if followed by equal quantities of black coffee.	
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9112	A pilot is more subject to spatial disorientation when	C
<b>OPCION A:</b>	ignoring or overcoming the sensations of muscles and inner ear	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	eyes are moved often in the process of cross-checking the flight instruments	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	body sensations are used to interpret flight attitudes	
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9113	Which procedure is recommended to prevent or overcome spatial disorientation?	C
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Reduce head and eye movement to the greatest possible extent.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	Rely on the kinesthetic sense.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	Rely entirely on the indications of the flight instruments.	
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9114	What is the most effective way to use the eyes during night flight?	B
<b>OPCION A:</b>	Look only al far away, dim lights	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	Scan slowly to permit offcenter viewing	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	Concentrate directly on each object for a few seconds	
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9115	While making prolonged constant rate turns under IFR conditions, an abrupt head movement can create the illusion of rotation an entirely different axis. This is known as	B
<b>OPCION A:</b>	autokinesis	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	Coriolis illusion	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	the leans	
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9116	Which observed target aircraft would be of most concern with respect to collision avoidance?	C
<b>OPCION A:</b>	One which appears to be ahead and moving from left to right at high speed.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	One which appears to be ahead and moving from right to left at low speed.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	One which appears to be ahead with no lateral or vertical movement and is increasing in size.	
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9117	Scanning procedures for effective collision avoidance should constitute	A
<b>OPCION A:</b>	looking outside for 15 seconds, then inside for 5 seconds, then repeat	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	1 minute inside scanning, then 1 minute outside scanning, then repeat	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	looking outside every 30 seconds except in radar contact when outside scanning is unnecessary	
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9118	When using the Earth's horizon as a reference point to determine the relative position of othert aircraft, most concern would be for aircraft	C
<b>OPCION A:</b>	above the horizon and increasing in size.	
<b>OPCION B:</b>	on the horizon with little relative movement.	
<b>OPCION C:</b>	on the horizon and increasing in size.	
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9120	Hazardous vortex turbulence that might be encountered behind large aircraft is created only when that aircraft is	A

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- OPCION A:** developing lift.  
**OPCION B:** operating at high airspeeds.  
**OPCION C:** using high power settings.

9121 Wingtip vortices created by large aircraft tend to A

- OPCION A:** sink below the aircraft generating the turbulence.  
**OPCION B:** rise from the surface to traffic pattern altitude.  
**OPCION C:** accumulate and remain for a period of time at the point where the takeoff roll began.

9124 What effect would a light crosswind have on the wingtip vortices generated by a large airplane that has just taken off? A

- OPCION A:** The upwind vortex will tend to remain on the runway longer than the downwind vortex.  
**OPCION B:** A crosswind will rapidly dissipate the strength of both vortices.  
**OPCION C:** The downwind vortex will tend to remain on the runway longer than the upwind vortex.

9125 To avoid the wingtip vortices of a departing jet airplane during takeoff, the pilot should B

- OPCION A:** lift off at a point well past the jet airplane's flightpath.  
**OPCION B:** climb above and stay upwind of the jet airplane's flightpath.  
**OPCION C:** remain below the flightpath of the jet airplane.

9126 What wind condition prolongs the hazards of wake turbulence on a landing runway for the longest period of time? B

- OPCION A:** Direct tailwind.  
**OPCION B:** Light quartering tailwind.  
**OPCION C:** Light quartering headwind.

9127 If you take off behind a heavy jet that has just landed, you should plan to lift off B

- OPCION A:** prior to the point where the jet touched down.  
**OPCION B:** beyond the point where the jet touched down.  
**OPCION C:** at the point where the jet touched down and on the upwind edge of the runway.

9354 A person may not act as a crewmember of a civil aircraft if alcoholic beverages have been consumed by that person within the preceding A

- OPCION A:** 8 hours  
**OPCION B:** 12 hours  
**OPCION C:** 24 hours

9433 Haze can give the illusion that the aircraft is B

- OPCION A:** closer to the runway than it actually is.  
**OPCION B:** farther from the runway than it actually is.  
**OPCION C:** the same distance from the runway as when there is no restriction to visibility.

9434 Sudden penetration of fog can create the illusion of A

- OPCION A:** pitching up.  
**OPCION B:** pitching down.  
**OPCION C:** levelling off.

9435 What illusion, if any, can rain on the windscreen create? C

- OPCION A:** Does not cause illusions.  
**OPCION B:** Lower than actual.  
**OPCION C:** Higher than actual.

9715 To allow pilots of in-trail lighter aircraft to make flight path adjustments to avoid wake turbulence, pilots of heavy and large jet aircraft should fly B

- OPCION A:** below the established glidepath and slightly to either side of the on-course centerline.  
**OPCION B:** on the established glidepath and on the approach course centerline or runway centerline extended.  
**OPCION C:** above the established glidepath and slightly downwind of the on-course centerline.