

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES 070

- 1 It's the pilot's responsibility to ensure that the aircraft is properly equipped for the planned flight. If there is any doubt the pilot should consult:**
- [A] Certificate of Maintenance Review.
 - [B] Pilot's Operating Handbook.
 - [C] Certificate of Airworthiness.
 - [D] Minimum Equipment List, if applicable.
- 2 Before flight it is the pilot's responsibility to check that the aircraft is properly registered, is airworthy and has been maintained properly. To this end he must check a variety of documents. Which one of the following is not required to be checked?**
- [A] Technical log.
 - [B] Certificate of Airworthiness.
 - [C] Third Party Insurance certificate.
 - [D] Minimum Equipment List.
- 3 All aircraft on the aircraft movement area of an aerodrome with engines running are display lights to indicate this. Which one of the following is used for this purpose?**
- [A] Red anti-collision light.
 - [B] Tail light.
 - [C] Navigation lights.
 - [D] Landing light.
- 4 For night operation, airplanes and gliders must be equipped with the following lights:**
- [A] Left wing tip: white light, right wing tip: white light, tail: red light.
 - [B] Left wing tip: green light, right wing tip: red light, tail: white light.
 - [C] Left wing tip: white light, right wing tip: white light, tail: orange light.
 - [D] Right wing tip: green light, left wing tip: red light, tail: white light.
- 5 In the course of a flight during daylight hours, a pilot notices that the aircraft's anti-collision light has failed. What course of action should he take?**
- [A] Return to his base airfield and declare the aircraft unserviceable until the light has been repaired.
 - [B] Land immediately at the nearest aerodrome.
 - [C] Continue with the flight, as long as it can be completed in daylight, and get the light repaired at the earliest opportunity.
 - [D] Land as soon as practically possible at the nearest suitable airfield.

- 6 When must the anti-collision beacon on an aircraft be operating (if installed)?**
- [A] Must be on all the time the engine of an aircraft is running.
 - [B] Must be switched on shortly before takeoff and switched off when the aircraft vacates the runway.
 - [C] All the time the aircraft is flying.
 - [D] Must be switched on after engine start-up and switched off before engine shut-down.
- 7 Official data regarding operating limitations and allowed mass of your aircraft could be found in:**
- [A] Maintenance Log.
 - [B] Aircraft's Flight Manual.
 - [C] Official Gazette of Civil Aviation Authority.
 - [D] Certificate of Airworthiness and in Certificate of Registration.
- 8 What frequency should be monitored by an aircraft when taking-off from an uncontrolled airfield inside the Finnish airspace taking in to consideration good airmanship?**
- [A] 121.1 MHz.
 - [B] 117.8 MHz.
 - [C] EFHK APP.
 - [D] Area Control Center (ACC).
- 9 Which wind condition would be most critical when taxiing a nosewheel equipped high-wing airplane?**
- [A] Left quartering headwind.
 - [B] Quartering headwind.
 - [C] Quartering tailwind.
 - [D] Direct crosswind.
- 10 How should the flight controls be deflected while taxiing a tailwheel aeroplane with a strong tailwind?**
- [A] Down.
 - [B] Fully up.
 - [C] In neutral.
 - [D] Up.
- 11 What would be most likely to cause an upset while taxiing a nose-wheel equipped aircraft in strong wind?**
- [A] Turning sharply (causing the wind to lift the up-wind wing).
 - [B] Accelerating suddenly.
 - [C] Lifting the nose-wheel
 - [D] Applying the brakes suddenly & firmly.

- 12 How should the flight controls be held while taxiing a tricycle-gear equipped airplane into a left quartering tailwind?**
- [A] Left aileron down, elevator down.
 - [B] Left aileron up, elevator down.
 - [C] Right aileron down, elevator neutral.
 - [D] Left aileron up, elevator neutral.
- 13 How should the flight controls be held while taxiing a tailwheel airplane with a left quartering tailwind?**
- [A] Left aileron down, elevator neutral.
 - [B] Left aileron down, elevator down.
 - [C] Left aileron up, elevator up.
 - [D] Left aileron up, elevator neutral.
- 14 Which aileron position should a pilot generally use when taxiing in strong quartering headwinds?**
- [A] Aileron neutral.
 - [B] No relevance.
 - [C] Aileron down on the side from which the wind is blowing.
 - [D] Aileron up on the side from which the wind is blowing.
- 15 How should the flight controls be held while taxiing a tricycle-gear equipped airplane into a left quartering headwind?**
- [A] Left aileron down, elevator up.
 - [B] Left aileron up, elevator down.
 - [C] Left aileron up, elevator neutral.
 - [D] Left aileron down, elevator neutral.
- 16 To minimize the side loads placed on the landing gear during touchdown, the pilot should keep the:**
- [A] Direction of motion of the aircraft parallel to the runway.
 - [B] Downwind wing lowered sufficiently to eliminate the tendency for the aircraft to drift.
 - [C] Longitudinal axis of the aircraft parallel to the direction of its motion.
 - [D] Upwind wing lowered sufficiently to eliminate the tendency for the aircraft to drift.
- 17 Wingtip vortices are created only when an aircraft is:**
- [A] Has flaps and landing gear extended.
 - [B] Heavily loaded.
 - [C] Operating at high airspeeds.
 - [D] Developing lift.

- 18 Can the downdraft air currents occurring as a result of wingtip vortices from a heavier aircraft exceed the climb capability of a light aircraft?**
- [A] Yes, particularly behind large, heavy transport aircraft.
 - [B] Not.
 - [C] Occasionally, particularly in the vicinity of air pockets.
 - [D] Not normally.
- 19 What is the most likely cause of the dangerous turbulence behind heavy aircraft?**
- [A] Propeller blast.
 - [B] Jet blast.
 - [C] Wingtip vortices.
 - [D] Microburst.
- 20 What precautions are required when stopping a light aircraft behind a heavy aircraft that is stopped on the manoeuvring area?**
- [A] The light aircraft should be stopped clear of the jet blast danger area.
 - [B] The light aircraft should be facing the large aircraft.
 - [C] The light aircraft should be no closer than 125 m from rear of large aircraft.
 - [D] The light aircraft should face away from the large aircraft.
- 21 During a takeoff made behind a departing large jet airplane, the pilot can minimize the hazard of wingtip vortices by:**
- [A] Maintaining extra speed on takeoff and climb out.
 - [B] Being airborne prior to reaching the jet's flight path until able to turn clear of its wake.
 - [C] Request intersection takeoff, incase large jet airplane starts ground roll from runway end.
 - [D] Extending the takeoff roll and not rotating until well beyond the jet's rotation point.
- 22 When landing behind a large aircraft, the pilot should avoid wake turbulence by staying:**
- [A] Below the large aircraft's final approach flight path and landing before the large aircraft's touchdown point.
 - [B] Above the large aircraft's final approach flight path and landing before the large aircraft's touchdown point.
 - [C] Below the large aircraft's final approach flight path and landing after the large aircraft's touchdown point.
 - [D] Above the large aircraft's final approach flight path and landing beyond the large aircraft's touchdown point.
- 23 Which procedure should you follow to avoid wake turbulence if a larger aircraft crosses your course from left to right approximately 1 mile ahead and at your altitude?**
- [A] Increase airspeed to VNE and maintain altitude and course.
 - [B] Make sure you are slightly above the path of the jet.
 - [C] Slow your airspeed to VA and maintain altitude and course.
 - [D] Make sure you are slightly below the path of the jet and perpendicular to the course.

24 How long will wake turbulence remain after the passage of a large aircraft?

- [A] Less than four minutes.
- [B] Three minutes.
- [C] Two minutes.
- [D] Five minutes or more; ATC permits two or three minutes separation.

25 When operating a non-pressured aircraft at what pressure altitude you shall use supplemental oxygen?

- [A] 8000 ft.
- [B] 13 000 ft.
- [C] 10 000 ft.
- [D] 9900 ft.

26 That portion of the runway identified by the letter A may be used for: (see LAPL/PPL 070-01)

- [A] Taxiing and takeoff.
- [B] Landing.
- [C] Taxiing and landing.
- [D] Taxiing.

27 According to the airport diagram, which statement is true? (see LAPL/PPL 070-01)

- [A] Takeoffs may be started at position A on Runway 12, and the landing portion of this runway begins at position B.
- [B] Runway 30 is equipped at position E with emergency arresting gear to provide means of stopping military aircraft.
- [C] Takeoffs shall be started at position B on Runway 12, and the landing portion of this runway begins at position A.
- [D] The takeoff and landing portion of Runway 12 begins at position B.

28 What is the difference between area A and area E on the airport depicted? (see LAPL/PPL 070-01)

- [A] "A" may be used for all operations except heavy aircraft landing; "E" may be used for only as an overrun.
- [B] "A" may be used only for taxiing; "E" may be used for all operations except landings.
- [C] "A" may be used for takeoff only; "E" may be used only for taxi only.
- [D] "A" may be used for taxi and takeoff; "E" may be used only as an overrun.

29 Area C on the airport depicted is classified as a (see LAPL/PPL 070-01):

- [A] Closed runway.
- [B] Stabilized area.
- [C] Multiple heliport.
- [D] Apron.

- 30 The arrows that appear on the end of the north/south runway indicate that the area (see LAPL/PPL 070-02):**
- [A] Is unsuitable for aircraft operation.
 - [B] Cannot be used for landing, but may be used for taxiing and takeoff.
 - [C] Is usable for taxiing, takeoff, and landing.
 - [D] May be used only for taxiing.
- 31 The numbers 4 and 22 on a runway indicate that the runway is oriented approximately: (see LAPL/PPL 070-02)**
- [A] 004° and 022° (magnetic).
 - [B] 040° and 220° (magnetic).
 - [C] 040° and 220° (true).
 - [D] 004° and 022° (true).
- 32 Who is responsible for ensuring that an aircraft operating in a state's sovereign airspace complies with the rules and regulations which prevail in that airspace?**
- [A] The state in which the aircraft is registered.
 - [B] The state which issued the current Certificate of Airworthiness for the aircraft.
 - [C] The pilot-in-command of the aircraft.
 - [D] The state which issued the licence held by the pilot of the aircraft.
- 33 ICAO wake turbulence categories are:**
- [A] Super heavy, Heavy, Medium heavy, Light
 - [B] Super heavy, Heavy, Medium heavy, Small
 - [C] Enormous, Heavy, Light
 - [D] Enormous, Heavy, Medium heavy, Light
- 34 Where the Certificate of Registration must be kept in an aircraft while the aircraft is flying cross-country flight?**
- [A] In the aircraft.
 - [B] In the registered office of the owner.
 - [C] On the ground at the point of departure.
 - [D] By the authority of the State of registration.
- 35 Who is responsible for ensuring that all relevant aircraft documentation is carried on an international flight?**
- [A] The pilot in command.
 - [B] The organisation hiring out the aircraft.
 - [C] The air traffic organisation to which the flight plan is submitted.
 - [D] The flying supervisor at the airfield of departure.

- 36 With respect to passengers, what obligation, if any, does a pilot in command have concerning the use of seat belts?**
- [A] The pilot in command must instruct the passengers to keep their seat belts fastened for the entire flight.
 - [B] The pilot in command must brief the passengers with the location and the use of seat belts.
 - [C] The pilot in command can brief the passengers with the location and the use of seat belts if he/she wants to.
 - [D] The pilot in command has no obligation in regard to passengers use of seat belts.
- 37 Which best describes the flight conditions under which pilots are specifically required to keep their safety harness fastened?**
- [A] Safety belts during takeoff and landing; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing and while en route.
 - [B] Safety belts during takeoff and landing; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing.
 - [C] Safety belts during takeoff and landing and while en route; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing.
 - [D] Safety belts during takeoff and landing; shoulder harnesses during takeoff.
- 38 Before flight, who is responsible for determining if an aircraft is in condition for safe flight?**
- [A] Passenger.
 - [B] A certified aircraft mechanic.
 - [C] The pilot in command.
 - [D] The owner.
- 39 The person directly responsible for the safety briefing of passengers for a flight is:**
- [A] Safety officer.
 - [B] ATC.
 - [C] Pilot in command.
 - [D] Ground crewmember.
- 40 Which minimum life-saving equipment should be on board of a non-commercial flight of a single-engined landplane when flying en route over water beyond gliding distance from the shore?**
- [A] Lifesaving jackets in sufficient numbers to carry all persons on board.
 - [B] One life jacket or equivalent individual floatation device for each person on board.
 - [C] Lifesaving rafts in sufficient numbers to carry all persons on board and one life jacket for each person on board.
 - [D] Lifesaving rafts in sufficient numbers to carry all persons on board.

- 41 Which type of agent is used to fight electrical fire in the cockpit?**
- [A] Oil
 - [B] Powder
 - [C] Halon
 - [D] Water
- 42 How many handheld fire-extinguishers must be onboard EASA registered AC, without separate passenger compartment?**
- [A] 2
 - [B] 1
 - [C] 0
 - [D] 3
- 43 Single engine land aircrafts must have lifejackets or personal floating devices for all person's onboard, if:**
- [A] The aircraft is flown over land.
 - [B] The aircraft is used for taxiing practices.
 - [C] The aircraft is flown over water within the gliding distance from land.
 - [D] The aircraft is flown over water farther away from land, than gliding distance.
- 44 Which of the following is recommended, if possible, in case of emergency landing in to terrain?**
- [A] Landing direction always direct in to headwind.
 - [B] Landing direction should be as much as possible to headwind, taking into consideration obstacles
 - [C] Landing direction always direct in to downwind.
 - [D] Landing only over the smallest obstacle.
- 45 First aid kit in EASA general aviation aircraft must be:**
- [A] Easily accessible, regularly checked and maintained.
 - [B] Marked with orange color for easier identification.
 - [C] Marked with blue color for easier identification.
 - [D] Easily accessible.
- 46 Whiteout phenomenom:**
- [A] The sky is clear and sunshine makes landing difficult.
 - [B] Everything looks dark and there is a need for more lights to be able to perform succesfull landing.
 - [C] You have to use night vision equipment.
 - [D] A condition of diffuse light when no shadows are cast, due to a continuous white cloud layer appearing to merge with the white snow surface.

47 ICAO Annex 6 regulates:

- [A] Survival equipment
- [B] Drones
- [C] National law
- [D] Operation of Aircraft

48 How do you perform a visual approach behind MD11-aircraft (heavy)?

- [A] You fly below MD11's glide path.
- [B] You fly above MD11's glide path and land your aircraft as close threshold as possible.
- [C] It doesn't effect when planning approach.
- [D] You fly above MD11's glide path and land your aircraft after MD11's touchdown point.

49 It is recommended that you pay attention to wind direction in evacuation situation after emergency landing. Leave the aircraft:

- [A] Above wind and return to the aircraft as soon as possible after the accident.
- [B] Leave the accident scene before help arrives.
- [C] Below wind and return to the aircraft as soon as possible after the accident.
- [D] Above the wind and do not return to the aircraft until sufficient time has passed after the accident.

50 Windshear is:

- [A] Rapid change of wind speed.
- [B] Rapid change of wind direction.
- [C] Rapid change of wind direction and/or speed.
- [D] Mechanic turbulence.

51 Which of the following advices is correct concerning noise abatement?

- [A] Perform intensive movements.
- [B] Fly with speed over 100 KIAS in final approach.
- [C] Use shortcuts during approach.
- [D] Follow published routes.

52 What safety information must be given to passengers before flight?

- [A] Function and use of seat belts
- [B] All options are correct
- [C] Function and use of doors
- [D] Location of fire extinguisher

53 Choose the right combination. Biggest wake turbulence forms aircraft which: 1. has large mass 2. has small mass 3. is flying high speed 4. is flying low speed 5. has large angle of attack 6. has small angle of attack

- [A] 2+4+5
- [B] 1+4+5
- [C] 1+4+6
- [D] 1+3+5

- 54 When flying in an area where it's mandatory to use life vests, you need to give following information to passengers:**
- [A] Passengers don't need any information how to use life vests.
 - [B] Life vest must be inflated as soon as a decision of an emergency landing has been made.
 - [C] You may not wear live vest during flight.
 - [D] Don't inflate life vest until outside of an aircraft.
- 55 The greatest danger related to carbon monoxide poisoning during flight is:**
- [A] It is almost impossible to ventilate carbon monoxide away from the aircraft.
 - [B] Carbon monoxide likely ignites fire in aircraft's fueling system.
 - [C] It is invisible, odorless and tasteless gas, which is very difficult to identify with senses and it may cause rapid unnoticeable loss of consciousness.
 - [D] It is impossible to identify carbon monoxide with any technical equipment.
- 56 Aquaplaning on a wet runway usually occurs:**
- [A] Crosswind
 - [B] In a hot weather.
 - [C] Only on frozen and flooded runways.
 - [D] High speed
- 57 The wingtip vortices of the preceding passenger aircraft:**
- [A] Degrade almost instantly
 - [B] Climb up
 - [C] Move straight towards the following aircraft
 - [D] Move with the wind
- 58 During a flight you must conduct a forced landing. Which of the following is your primary task?**
- [A] To inform the passengers
 - [B] To control the aircraft to the chosen forced landing field
 - [C] To inform the air traffic control
 - [D] To activate the emergency beacons
- 59 Which of the following does NOT increase the risk of a dynamic rollover?**
- [A] A entangled landing skid
 - [B] A slope
 - [C] A lightened aircraft
 - [D] The effect of a tail rotor
- 60 Which of the following statements is correct?**
- [A] A dynamic rollover is always the result of pilot's mistake
 - [B] Dynamic rollover is not dependent on the size of an aircraft
 - [C] A dynamic rollover occurs only on a slope
 - [D] A slope does not have an impact on the risk of a dynamic rollover

- 61 In a case of an emergency, who is responsible of evacuating the passengers?**
- [A] Pilot in command
 - [B] The owner of the aircraft
 - [C] The passengers themselves
 - [D] Aviation authority
- 62 Passengers are instructed how to use safety belts and doors:**
- [A] After takeoff
 - [B] Only in commercial operations
 - [C] Only in special circumstances
 - [D] Before a flight
- 63 Which of the following weather phenomena is NOT usually hazardous for flight operations?**
- [A] Thunder
 - [B] Wind
 - [C] Severe turbulence
 - [D] Icing
- 64 Which of the following is NOT an item that must be instructed for the passengers before the flight?**
- [A] How to enter and exit an aircraft
 - [B] The use of air conditioning device
 - [C] How to open and close the doors
 - [D] The function of the safety belts
- 65 When flying in noise sensitive areas, it is recommendable to use ___ in takeoff and landing:**
- [A] Shallower profiles than normally
 - [B] Higher speeds than normally
 - [C] Steep curves
 - [D] Steeper profiles than normally
- 66 Which of the following statements is correct?**
- [A] Used descent profiles do not really affect on noise pollution
 - [B] A pilot can minimize noise pollution
 - [C] Altitude does not really affect on noise pollution
 - [D] A pilot should primarily consider noise abatement when selecting flight route
- 67 Bird activity in vicinity of an airport is broadcasted via:**
- [A] SNOWTAM
 - [B] METAR
 - [C] TAF
 - [D] ATIS

- 68 Which of the following statements is correct concerning the agent used in fire extinguisher onboard aircrafts?**
- [A] Type and quantity must be suitable for all types of fires, in the location where fire extinguisher is planned to be used.
 - [B] Type and quantity must be suitable for such fires, which are most likely to ignite in the location where fire extinguisher is planned to be used.
 - [C] Halon
 - [D] Type and quantity must be suitable for all types of fires.
- 69 The most common fire extinguisher used in aircrafts contains:**
- [A] Powder extinguishant
 - [B] Water
 - [C] Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - [D] Halon
- 70 A pilot can confront a white out phenomenon:**
- [A] When landing in rain
 - [B] When flying during winter frosts
 - [C] When flying in freezing rain
 - [D] When landing on a frozen lake covered with snow in cloudy weather
- 71 When landing to a runway after a heavy aircraft, a helicopter ends up more easily in the wake vortices of the preceding aircraft when:**
- [A] Approaching above the glideslope
 - [B] Approaching above the wind
 - [C] Landing further to a runway
 - [D] Landing to the beginning of a runway when the wind is calm
- 72 The wake vortices are greatest when the aircraft:**
- [A] Is light and flies fast
 - [B] Is heavy and flies fast
 - [C] Is heavy and flies slowly
 - [D] Is light and flies slowly
- 73 Which of the following instructions concerning noise abatement is correct?**
- [A] Navigating via published departure routes is not recommended
 - [B] Perform always spot landings
 - [C] Perform all turns steeply
 - [D] Navigate via published departure routes

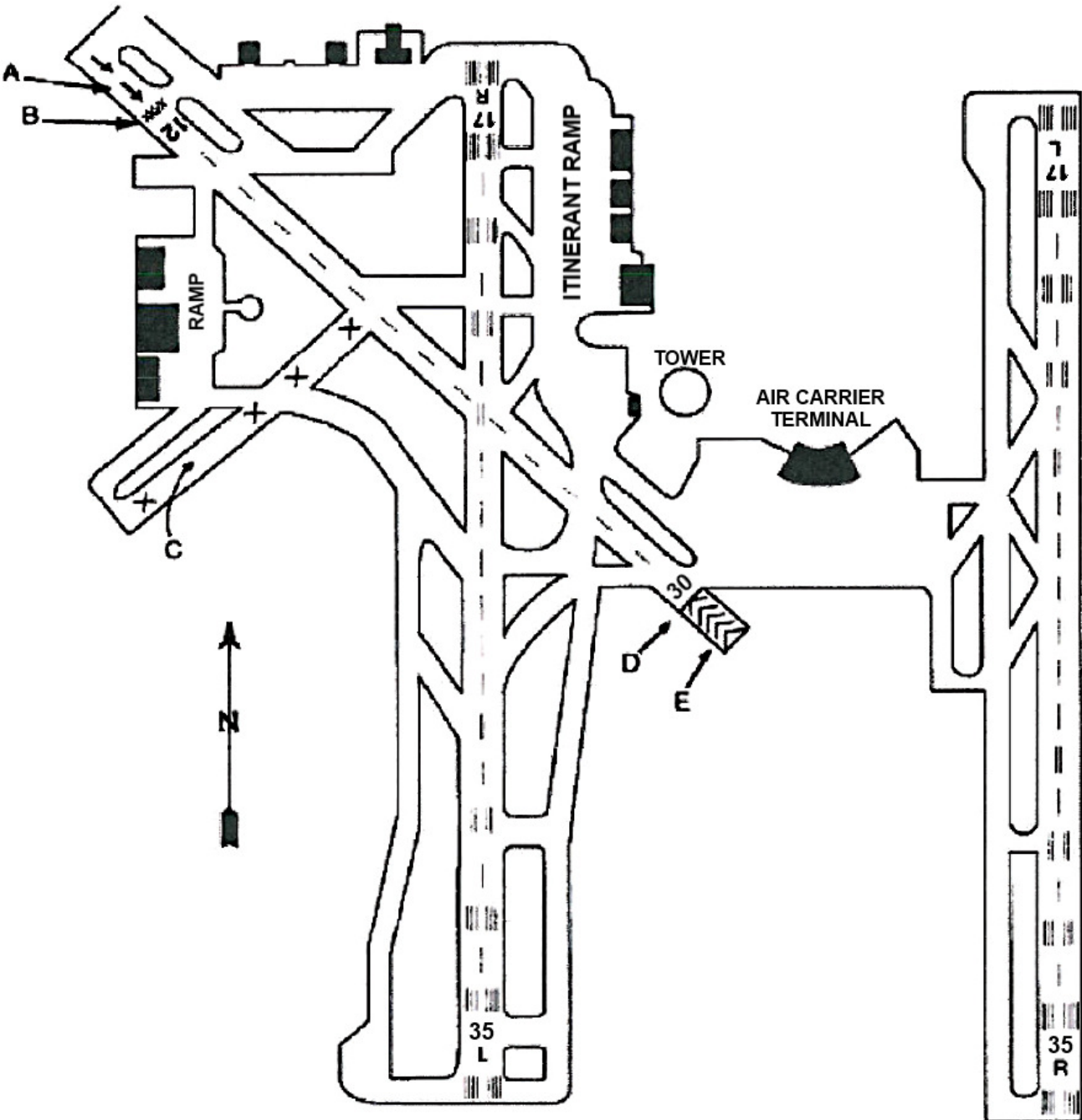
- 74 You are leaving for a flight from Helsinki-Malmi airfield to Lahti-Vesivehmaa airfield alone. Which of the following items is NOT mandatory?**
- [A] Fire extinguishant
 - [B] Life vest
 - [C] Maps concerning the selected route
 - [D] First aid kit
- 75 'Preflight check' must be performed:**
- [A] Before the first flight of the day.
 - [B] Before every flight.
 - [C] When taxiing.
 - [D] Only before check flight.
- 76 How can you avoid emergency situation which is caused by taxiing to active runway without clearance?**
- [A] Visually confirm that runway is free before crossing it.
 - [B] Using 'standard phraseology' in radiotelephony.
 - [C] Stop before taxiing to a runway.
 - [D] All options are correct.
- 77 What actions have been done to reduce risk of fire when fueling?**
- [A] Defining an area where it is forbidden to make an open fire.
 - [B] Person fueling has to define an area for fueling.
 - [C] Defining an area where it is forbidden to smoke.
 - [D] Defining an area where it is forbidden to smoke and make an open fire.
- 78 In case of hazardous situation or damage in aviation the commander has to make a report:**
- [A] As soon as possible.
 - [B] Within 12 hours.
 - [C] Within 24 hours.
 - [D] Within 48 hours.
- 79 What is your preferred action, if you are on VFR-flight and fly into a cloud?**
- [A] 180 degree turn and start trusting on external cues only after exiting the cloud.
 - [B] 180 degree turn and trust external cues also in the cloud.
 - [C] Continue the flight normally.
 - [D] Start descending until you exit the cloud.
- 80 Choose the correct answer concerning noise abatement procedures.**
- [A] All populous areas are considered as noise abatement areas.
 - [B] It is forbidden to use power more than 50% from max power in noise abatement areas.
 - [C] Noise abatement areas are marked on the chart with specific symbols.
 - [D] Noise abatement areas all always restricted areas.

- 81 Which of the following cases requires submitting an incident report?**
- [A] Passenger starts vomiting during a flight.
 - [B] Aileron gets partly stuck during a flight.
 - [C] Change of route or destination due to weather.
 - [D] Landing light is u/s.
- 82 In which of the following cases the risk of entering the vortex ring state is the highest?**
- [A] Landing into headwind.
 - [B] Landing into downwind.
 - [C] Descending 200 ft/min in calm wind conditions.
 - [D] Descending 1000ft/min with IAS 30 kts.
- 83 Which one of the following alternatives is correct concerning floating devices when operating above sea and water areas?**
- [A] Life jackets are not mandatory.
 - [B] Liferaft is mandatory when operating in the vicinity of water areas.
 - [C] The number of life vests onboard must be sufficient for all passengers and crew.
 - [D] Survival suits must be worn always when operating in the vicinity of water areas.
- 84 External inspection of an aircraft must be done:**
- [A] Before every flight.
 - [B] By mechanic.
 - [C] In the morning.
 - [D] After the last flight of the day.
- 85 What is a recommended way of parking and anchoring an aircraft during severe wind conditions?**
- [A] Nose towards headwind
 - [B] There is not any recommended direction.
 - [C] Tail towards headwind
 - [D] Nose towards tailwind

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