



# Headquarters Air Cadets Examination

Senior Cadet  
34/3 Aircraft Handling  
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Serial: 542

1. Use black or dark blue pen, NOT pencil.
2. Mark one answer per question with a cross.
3. If you wish to change an answer, cancel the original mark and mark another single answer.

A selected answer.

A cancelled answer.

Mark:

Name and Initials \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Exam \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Squadron/Unit \_\_\_\_\_

Wing \_\_\_\_\_

1 The maintenance policy aimed too much at preventing breakdowns is known as:

- a  Under-maintenance
- b  Time-maintenance
- c  Over-maintenance
- d  Operational maintenance

2 Maintenance performed after aircraft use, and in preparation for the next flight, is called:

- a  Corrective maintenance
- b  Over maintenance
- c  Scheduled maintenance
- d  Flight servicing

3 Corrective maintenance is carried out....

- a  When a fault occurs
- b  During preventive maintenance
- c  During condition-based maintenance
- d  At week-ends

4 A modification to an aircraft might become necessary:

- a  To remedy a design fault
- b  To alter the engineers' working programme
- c  To change the name of the aircraft
- d  To prepare the aircraft in time of war

5 Air-to-air transactions (details of in-flight refuelling) are contained in an aircraft's:

- a  MOD FORM 725A
- b  MOD FORM 752A
- c  MOD FORM 725
- d  MOD FORM 701

6 When fighting an aircraft wheel fire, where should you aim the extinguisher jet:

- a  0.3m away from the wheels
- b  0.3m behind the wheels
- c  Directly onto the wheels
- d  3.0m above the wheels

7 During open-line refuelling we link metal parts by a conductor to prevent a spark from static electricity: this is called:

- a  BLONDING
- b  BINDING
- c  BLINDING
- d  BONDING

8 Increased stalling speed, landing run and take-off run, and reduced climb performance, range and endurance can all be the results of:

- a  Low temperatures
- b  High winds
- c  Overloading
- d  Poor planning

9 What is the meaning of this marshalling signal:

- a  Stop
- b  Move Ahead
- c  Brakes on
- d  Remove chocks



10 Throughout the period of operation of an aircraft, who is the person in ultimate charge of the aircraft:

- a  The crew-chief
- b  The navigator
- c  The Station Commander
- d  The captain

11 Whose duty is it to ensure that a crew is properly prepared for a flight:

- a  The navigator
- b  The crew-chief
- c  The aircraft captain
- d  The Station Commander

12 When a pilot or navigator use information displayed in the flight planning room to do their flight planning it is known as:

- a  DIY briefing
- b  Solo briefing
- c  Self-briefing
- d  Mass briefing

13 Who is responsible for ensuring that any passengers are briefed before a flight:

- a  The crew chief
- b  The movements officer
- c  The aircraft captain
- d  The operations officer

14 What is the purpose of RAF Form number F3562:

- a  Fatigue data sheet
- b  Defect Reporting
- c  Replenishment certificate
- d  Flight Authorization

15 What do light aircraft normally do at the runway holding point:

- a  Turn into wind
- b  Stop heading along the taxiway
- c  Turn downwind
- d  Close down their engines

16 Take-off is normally made:

- a  INTO WIND
- b  IN STILL AIR ONLY
- c  CROSS-WIND
- d  DOWNWIND

17 When the throttle of a jet engine is opened the engine responds:

- a  At the same speed as a piston engine
- b  Slower than a piston engine
- c  Quicker than a piston engine
- d  Faster if the temperature is higher

18 In the landing phase, the point where the pilot changes the descending path of the approach to one level with, and just above, the ground is called:

- a  Hold-off
- b  Round-out
- c  Float
- d  Round-up

19 Before which phase of a flight does a pilot carry out his HASELL checks:

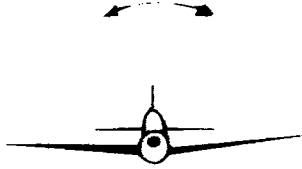
- a  Take-off
- b  Aerobatics
- c  Landing
- d  Taxiing

20 What is the simplest aerobatic manoeuvre in the rolling plane:

- a  A roll-off-the-top
- b  A barrell roll
- c  A slow roll
- d  A swiss roll

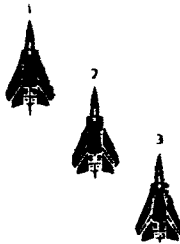
21 The arrow indicates the plane of movement for an aircraft. What is the plane called:

- a  Pitching plane
- b  Rolling plane
- c  Slipping plane
- d  Yawing plane



22 What formation is shown in this diagram:

- a  BOX
- b  LINE ABREAST
- c  VIC
- d  ECHELON



23 How many degrees of aircraft emergencies are accepted internationally:

- a  4
- b  1
- c  2
- d  3

24 In an aircraft distress message, what is the pro-word used:

- a  XXX, XXX, XXX
- b  SOS, SOS, SOS
- c  PAN, PAN, PAN
- d  MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY

25 What is indicated by the secondary surveillance code 7600:

- a  Aircraft emergency
- b  Total radio failure
- c  Hijack
- d  Partial radio failure