



Headquarters Air Cadets Examination

Senior Cadet
34/3 Aircraft Handling
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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 Over-maintenance
 - b Under-maintenance
 - c Time-maintenance
 - d Operational maintenance

- 2 Keeping an aircraft in sound overall condition, minimizing random faults and minimizing the amount of routine day-to-day attention needed are all aims of....
- a Scheduled maintenance
 - b Corrective maintenance
 - c Condition-based maintenance
 - d Flight servicing

- 3 Maintenance which is carried out when a fault occurs is called:
- a Preventive maintenance
 - b Flight servicing
 - c Scheduled maintenance
 - d Corrective maintenance

- 4 Contingency maintenance might be used in time of:
- a TRAINING
 - b WAR
 - c ECONOMIES
 - d SERVICING

- 5 An aircraft's Flight Servicing/Fuel Certificate is called a:
- a MOD FORM 701A
 - b MOD FORM 750
 - c MOD FORM 703
 - d MOD FORM 705

- 6 The expression FOD is short for:
- a Found Object Dropped
 - b Foreign Object Damage
 - c Foreign Objects Discarded
 - d Found Object Damage

- 7 The person who assists the pilot in the safe manoeuvring of the aircraft on the ground is:
- a The Director
 - b The Supervisor
 - c The Marshaller
 - d The Refueller

- 8 When fighting an aircraft wheel fire, where should you aim the extinguisher jet:
- a 0.3m behind the wheels
 - b 3.0m above the wheels
 - c 0.3m away from the wheels
 - d Directly onto the wheels

- 9 What is the main advantage of pressure refuelling:
- a Refuelling time is dramatically reduced
 - b It helps to prevent condensation in fuel tanks
 - c There is less chance of fire
 - d There is less chance of leaks

- 10 AVGAS and AVTAG are both types of:
- a Tanker
 - b Turbine fuel
 - c Gasoline
 - d Kerosene

- 11 What is the meaning of this marshalling signal:
- a Turn to left
 - b Remove chocks
 - c Affirmative
 - d Proceed to next marshaller



- 12 Who is responsible for serviceability checks on personal safety equipment items:
- a The flight engineer
 - b The aircraft captain
 - c The individual
 - d The flying clothing section

- 13 Following an aircraft accident or breach of flying discipline, which of the following RAF Forms is impounded by the investigating authority:
- a F1771
 - b F252
 - c F3562
 - d F1250

- 14 The white line across a taxiway, from which the pilot has a good view of the runway and of the final approach is called:
- a The dead side
 - b The holding position
 - c The servicing platform
 - d Upwind

15 Who occupies the caravan on the airfield close to the runway holding position:

- a The duty pilot
- b OC Operations Wing
- c The runway controller
- d The Air Traffic Controller

16 The opposite side of an aerodrome circuit's downwind side is called:

- a Finals turn
- b Live side
- c Upwind side
- d Dead side

17 On the approach to a runway, what is used to give a pilot a steeper descent for a set speed, a lower stalling speed and a better view over the nose of the aircraft:

- a AIRBRAKES
- b FLAPS
- c SIDESLIP
- d POWER

18 In the landing phase the period in which the aircraft is flown parallel to the ground with increasing angle of attack and falling airspeed to the touchdown point is called:

- a Hold-off or float
- b Hold-up or float
- c Round-up
- d Round-out

19 Before performing aerobatics the pilot carries out a series of checks, remembered using which of the following mnemonics:

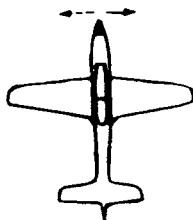
- a HASTLE
- b HASELL
- c HASTEL
- d HASSEL

20 The stall turn is the only basic aerobatic manoeuvre in which plane:

- a YAWING
- b STALLING
- c PITCHING
- d ROLLING

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

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

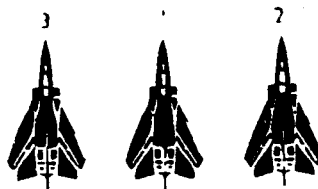


22 In the RAF there are two types of formation flying, they are:

- a Close and tactical
- b Strategic and tactical
- c Close and loose
- d Loose and tactical

23 What formation is shown in this diagram:

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



24 How many degrees of aircraft emergencies are accepted internationally:

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

25 When using secondary surveillance radar, what code indicates a total radio failure:

- a 7700
- b 7607
- c 7060
- d 7600