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Bank: (Flight Navigator)

Airman Knowledge Test Question Bank

The FAA computer-assisted testing system is supported by a series of supplement publications. These publications, available through several aviation publishers, include the graphics, legends, and maps that are needed to successfully respond to certain test items. Use the following URL to download a complete list of associated supplement books:

http://www.faa.gov/training_testing/testing/airmen/test_questions/

The Learning Statement Reference Guide for Airman Knowledge Testing contains listings of learning statements with their associated codes. It can be located at: http://www.faa.gov/training_testing/testing/airmen/media/LearningStatementReferenceGuide.pdf

1 PLT012 ATP

(Refer to instructions 1 through 5 for Part 1.) What is the preflight distance from Craig VORTAC to the Bermuda VORTAC?

- A) 879 NM.
- B) 852 NM.
- C) 860 NM.

2 PLT012 ATP

(Refer to instructions 1 through 5 for Part 1.) What is the preflight groundspeed for the leg from 072°30' W to 070°00' W?

- A) 230 knots.
- B) 237 knots.
- C) 226 knots.

3 PLT319 ATP

At what location are all celestial bodies circumpolar?

- A) Either pole.
- B) 60°.
- C) 30°.

4 PLT319 ATP

At what location are none of the celestial bodies circumpolar?

- A) 60°.
- B) 30°.
- C) The Equator.

5 PLT319 ATP

How is the first point of Aries defined?

- A) Point where the Sun appears to cross the celestial Equator from north to south.
- B) Point where the Sun crosses the observer's upper branch.
- C) Point where the Sun appears to cross the celestial Equator from south to north.

6 PLT319 ATP

Sidereal time is defined as

- A) when the Sun passes from north to south declination across the equinoctial.
- B) time measured from the Greenwich Meridian to the observer's lower branch.
- C) time measured by reference to the upper branch of the first point of Aries.

7 PLT319 ATP

The celestial reference lines that are counterparts of parallels of latitude are called

- A) diurnal circles.
- B) declination circles.
- C) hour circles.

8 PLT319 ATP

What is the name of the celestial counterpart for longitude?

- A) Declination.
- B) Diurnal circles.
- C) Hour circles.

9 PLT319 ATP

What is the name of the point directly above the observer's position on the celestial sphere?

- A) Nadir.
- B) Aries.
- C) Zenith.

10 PLT319 ATP

Nutation is defined as

- A) nodding or wobbling of the Earth on its axis.
- B) error caused by mechanical faults in the sextant.
- C) bending of the light as it passes through the atmosphere.

11 PLT319 ATP

What causes refraction error in a sextant?

- A) Improper alignment of the optical system in the sextant.
- B) Bending of the light as it passes through the atmosphere.
- C) Poorly aligned sextant mount in the aircraft.

12 PLT319 ATP

A 1-hour time zone is equal to how many degrees or minutes of longitude on the Earth's surface?

- A) 15°.
- B) 15 minutes.
- C) 1°.

13 PLT319 ATP

What measurement does the intercept method provide when determining an LOP for a celestial fix?

- A) The distance in nautical miles between the position and the celestial body's subpoint.
- B) Nautical miles between the actual circle of equal altitude and that of the assumed position.
- C) Nautical miles between the position and the celestial body's nadir.

14 PLT319 ATP

Noonday fixes (local apparent noon) can best be obtained at

- A) higher latitudes.
- B) lower latitudes.
- C) middle latitudes.

15 PLT319 ATP

The star at the tail of Scorpius (the scorpion) is

- A) Antares.
- B) Shaula.
- C) Nunki.

16 PLT319 ATP

An ISOGRIV is defined correctly by which of the following responses?

- A) equal grivation.
- B) positive grivation.
- C) zero grivation.

17 PLT319 ATP

A line extending southward from the western side of Pegasus leads to the star,

- A) Achernar.
- B) Fomalhaut.
- C) Diphda.

18 PLT319 ATP

The first magnitude star approximately midway between Betelgeuse and the Pleides is

- A) Elnath.
- B) Aldebaran.
- C) Pollux.

19 PLT319 ATP

The star at the end of the handle of the Little Dipper (URSA Minor) is

- A) Dubhe.
- B) Polaris.
- C) Kochab.

20 PLT319 ATP

Which planet is most often used for celestial observations?

- A) Pluto.
- B) Uranus.
- C) Mars.

21 PLT319 ATP

When observing the Moon HS, which correction is always subtracted?

- A) Parallax.
- B) Refraction.
- C) Index.

22 PLT319 ATP

When observing the Moon HS, which corrections are always additive?

- A) Parallax.
- B) Index.
- C) Refraction.

23 PLT319 ATP

From which publication can the GHA of the Sun, Moon, planets, and Aries be obtained?

- A) H.O. Pub. No. 249, Sight Reduction Tables.
- B) H.O. Pub. No. 216, Air Navigation.
- C) Air Almanac.

24 PLT319 ATP

How are select stars that are best suited for fixing purposes identified in the H.O. Pub. No. 249, Sight Reduction Tables?

- A) Marked by diamonds.
- B) Name printed in bold type.
- C) Marked by a number symbol.

25 PLT319 ATP

Which publication deals solely with solutions concerning selected stars?

- A) H.O. Pub. No. 249, Sight Reduction Tables, Volume II.
- B) H.O. Pub. No. 249, Sight Reduction Tables, Volume III.
- C) H.O. Pub. No. 249, Sight Reduction Tables, Volume I.

26 PLT319 ATP

Time of transit refers to

- A) when the Sun passes overhead in the sky.
- B) the time when a body passes the observer's meridian.
- C) the altitude of a body above the observer's celestial horizon.

27 PLT335 ATP

Track is defined as the

- A) horizontal component of the actual path of an aircraft over the ground.
- B) horizontal component of the intended path of the aircraft comprising both direction and magnitude.
- C) intended horizontal direction of travel of aircraft over the ground.

28 PLT319 ATP

Which chart projection is most commonly used for aeronautical navigation?

- A) Lambert conformal.
- B) Mercator.
- C) Stereographic.

29 PLT484 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 219.) The symbol represents

- A) a wind vector.

- B) a ground track.
- C) an air position.

30 PLT484 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 221.) The symbol represents

- A) an air position.
- B) an air vector.
- C) a wind vector.

31 PLT484 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 222.) The symbol represents

- A) an air vector.
- B) a DR position.
- C) a wind vector.

32 PLT484 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figure 220) The symbol represents

- A) a DR position.
- B) a fix.
- C) an air position.

33 PLT484 ATP

An air position (AP) is defined as

- A) the location of an aircraft in relation to the air mass surrounding it.
- B) a point on the Earth established by keeping an accurate account of time, groundspeed, and track since the last known position.
- C) an accurate position determined by electronic equipment.

34 PLT300 ATP

How is Doppler groundspeed determined?

- A) By comparing the shift between front and rear beams.
- B) By the automatic astrotracker display component.
- C) By the radar unit's accelerometer component.

35 PLT319 ATP

On which chart does a straight line represent a rhumb line?

- A) Stereographic.
- B) Mercator.

C) Lambert Conformal.

36 PLT444 ATP

Assuring that appropriate aeronautical charts are aboard an aircraft is the responsibility of the

- A) flight navigator.
- B) pilot in command.
- C) aircraft dispatcher.

37 PLT389 ATP

Where is a list maintained for routes that require special navigation equipment?

- A) International Flight Information Manual.
- B) Air Carrier's Operations Specifications.
- C) Airplane Flight Manual.

38 PLT427 ATP

What document(s) must be in a person's possession for that person to act as a flight navigator?

- A) Third-Class Medical Certificate and current Flight Navigator Certificate.
- B) Current Flight Navigator Certificate and a current Second-Class (or higher) Medical Certificate.
- C) Current Flight Navigator Certificate and a valid passport.

39 PLT450 ATP

How many hours of satisfactory flight navigation experience must an applicant have logged to apply for a Flight Navigator Certificate if the applicant has no pilot time?

- A) 300 hours.
- B) 200 hours.
- C) 100 hours.

40 PLT393 ATP

Which publication includes information on operations in the North Atlantic (NAT) Minimum Navigation Performance Specifications Airspace?

- A) 14 CFR Part 91.
- B) 14 CFR Part 121.
- C) ICAO Annex 1, Chapter 2.

41 PLT042 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 153, 154, and 155.) Interpret the path of the jetstream.

- A) Southern California, Nevada, Utah, Nebraska/Kansas, and then southeastward.
- B) The Alaska area, across Canada to Montana, South Dakota, then across the Great Lakes area.

C) Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, and across the Great Lakes.

42 PLT042 ATP

(Refer to appendix 2, figures 153, 154, and 155.) What type weather is inferred by the almost vertical extent of the LOW in Canada?

- A) A slow-moving storm which may cause extensive and persistent cloudiness, precipitation, and generally adverse flying weather.
- B) A rapid-moving system with little chance of developing cloudiness, precipitation, and adverse flying conditions.
- C) A rapid-moving storm, leaning to west with altitude, which encourages line squalls ahead of the system with a potential of severe weather.

43 PLT263 ATP

The tropopause is generally found when the free air temperatures are

- A) between -55° and -65° C.
- B) between -40° and -55° C.
- C) colder than -60° C.