

EAST AFRICAN SCHOOL OF AVIATION EXAMINATIONS

FINAL EXAM

SAFETY SECTION

SUBJECT: AIRCRAFT GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Stream: Flight Dispatch 25 Duration: 2Hrs

DATE: 10/05/17 TIME: 2.00 – 4.00PM

Instructions to Candidate:

- 1. This paper consists of **FOUR (4)** pages
- 2. Answer ALL questions in section A
- 3. Answer ANY THREE questions in section B
- 4. Examination rules and regulations should be adhered to.
- 5. Maximum marks are indicated on each question

STUDENT'S NAME:	
STUDENT'S NUMBER	

SECTION A:

- 1. What is the position of piston during the compression stroke of a piston engine?
 - A. top dead center
 - B. bottom dead center
 - C. stationery
 - D. some point midway the bore
- 2. A cantilever wing:
 - A. Is externally braced with either struts and /or bracing wires
 - B. Is supported at one end only with no external bracing
 - C. Has both an upper and a lower airfoil section
 - D. Folds at the roots section to ease storage in confined spaces
- 3. Station numbers (stn) and waterlines (WL) are:
 - A. Means of locating airframe structure and components
 - B. Passenger seats location
 - C. Runway markings for guiding the aircraft to the terminal
 - D. Compass alignment markings
- 4. The methods used to provide de-icing in flight can be:
 - A. Mechanical or pneumatic fluid
 - B. Pneumatic or thermal fluid
 - C. Electrically heated or air heated or oil heated
 - D. Centrifugally forced or ram air heated
- 5. The maximum Zero Fuel Mass (MZFM) of an aircraft is:
 - A. The maximum permissible take off mass of the aircraft
 - B. The maximum permissible mass of an aircraft with no useable fuel
 - C. The maximum permissible mass of an aircraft with zero payload
 - D. The maximum permissible landing mass
- 6. Aircraft structure consists mainly of:
 - A. Light alloy steel sheets with copper rivets and titanium or steel materials at points requiring high strength
 - B. Magnesium alloy sheets with aluminum rivets and titanium or steel at points requiring high strength

- C. Aluminum alloy sheets and rivets with titanium or steel materials at points requiring high strength
- D. Aluminum sheets and rivets with titanium or steel materials at points requiring high strength.

7. Control surface flutter:

- A. Provides additional lift for takeoff and landing in the event of engine failure
- B. Occurs at high angles of attack
- C.Is a destructive vibration that must be damped out within the flight envelop
- D.Is a means of predicting the critical safe lift of the aircraft

8. The skin of a modern pressurized aircraft:

- A. Is made up of light alloy steel sheets built on the monocoque principle
- B. Houses the crew and the payload
- C. Provides aerodynamic lift and prevent corrosion by keeping out adverse weather
- D. Is primary load bearing structure carrying much of the structural loads

9. A fail safe structure:

- A. Has a programmed inspection cycle to detect and rectify faults
- B. Is changed before its predicted life is reached
- C. Has redundant strength which will tolerate a certain amount of structural damage
- D. Is secondary structure of no structural significance

10. The primary purpose of the fuselage is to:

- A. Support the wings
- B. House the crew and payload
- C. Keep out adverse weather
- D. Provide access to the cockpit

SECTION B:

1.	A. Outline FIVE basic requirements of Aircraft fuels.	(5 marks)
	B. Using sketches, describe the operation of aircraft hydraulic system.	(10 marks)
	C. List any FIVE safety devices installed on retractable landing gear system	ems(5 marks)
2.	A. List any FOUR basic parts of an aircraft.	(4 marks)
	B. Highlight the functions of the parts listed in in 2A. above.	(4 marks)
	C. Highlight the FOUR major requirements of Aircraft instruments.	(8 marks)
	D. List any FOUR aircraft instruments used in modern aircrafts.	(4 marks)
3.	A. List the basic components of piston engines.	(5 marks)
	B. Briefly describe the operation of a reciprocating engine using the aid of a Pressure	
	Volume diagram	(15 marks)
4.	A. Highlight SIX functions of Aircraft Pneumatic system.	(6 marks)
	B. Outline the effects of icing on aircraft/engine performance.	(8 marks)
	B. Outline any SIX consequences of overloading an aircraft.	(6marks)