EAST AFRICAN SCHOOL OF AVIATION
AVIATION SAFETY AND SECURITY

WILSON CAMPUS

FINAL EXAM

CLASS EWAC01

SUBJECT: OPERATION CONTROL PROCEDURES(70 MKS)

Instructions:

1. Answer all questions

2. Time allowed; 2hrs

3. Consists of two parts as follows;

(a) Part A(30mks)

(b) Part B(40mks)
1. From the flight deck you observe an aero plane in the forward right position, on an opposite parallel track. What NAV Alight will be observed?
   a. red
   b. green
   c. white
   d. all of the above

2. Wake vortex is caused by?
   a. the shape of the wing
   b. differential speed of movement of air across the wing section
   c. the interaction of the engine efflux and prop wash and the ‘dirty’ air from the wing
   d. the disruption of airflow over a wing section when lift conditions exist

3. ICAO categorizes aero planes with maximum certified take off mass of 150000kgs and above as?
   a. light
   b. heavy
   c. medium
   d. none of the above
4. Where alight turbulence category aeroplane is landing behind heavy turbulence category aeroplane, the minimum separation time is?
   a. 2 minutes
   b. 3 minutes
   c. 5 minutes
   d. 6 minutes

5. Who is responsible for reporting acts of unlawful interference?
   a. the commander or the operator
   b. the ATCU within which airspace the event occurs
   c. any member of the flight crew
   d. any person on board the aeroplane

6. The operator is responsible for ensuring that a search procedure of an aeroplane is published. By what means are these procedures published?
   a. in the operations manual
   b. as a checklist
   c. as standing order or standard operating procedure
   d. as an enclosure to pilot operating handbook
7. Who is responsible for causing training programs, the aim of which is to minimize opportunities of acts of unlawful interference with flights?
   a. the authority of the state of registration
   b. the authority of the state of the operator
   c. the operator
   d. the law enforcement agency with responsibility under the law of the state of registration of the aeroplane

8. The aim of a ditching procedure is?
   a. to enable the pilot to land an aircraft on water rather than crash landing on land
   b. to land on water if the undercarriage is not able to be lowered correctly
   c. to land an aeroplane on water if it is not possible to reach land
   d. to land the aeroplane on water if it is on fire

   10 out of 12

9. If the captain elects to ditch an aeroplane, it is recommended to:
   a. land along the swell
   b. land into the swell but down wind
   c. land into swell but into wind
   d. land into wind regardless of swell direction if the wind speed is over 20kts

10. In the event of precautionary landing, who is responsible for alerting the emergency services?
    a. ATC
    b. the commander
    c. The local law enforcement agency
    d. the flight dispatcher
11. If it is suspected that a bomb is on board an aeroplane the measures that are taken are designed to:

a. disable the device
b. find out what will trigger the device
c. prevent knowledge of the device on board getting to the passengers
d. locate and move the device to the least risk location and apply as much padding as possible

12. The authorization for the transport of hazardous materials is specified on the?

a. insurance certificate
b. air operator certificate
c. registration certificate
d. certificate of airworthiness

13. Which one of the following magnitudes will be the first to change its value when penetrating a wind shear?

a. pitch angle
b. vertical speed
d. indicated airspeed
d. ground speed
14. A pilot notices after takeoff a flock of birds that may present a bird strike hazard, he should:

a. immediately inform the appropriate ground station
b. inform the other aircraft by radio
c. inform the appropriate ground station within a reasonable period of time
d. draft a bird strike hazard report upon arrival and at most within 48 hours

15. The master minimum equipment (MMEL) list is established by:

a. aircraft manufacturer
b. aircraft operator
c. respective civil aviation authority
d. ICAO secretariat

16. Flight crew members on the flight deck shall keep their safety belt fastened:

a. from takeoff to landing
b. while at their station
c. only during takeoff and landing
d. only during takeoff and landing and whenever necessary by the commander in the interests of safety.
17. For the purpose of ICAO wake turbulence separation, what is the minimum radar separation time when a medium aircraft is landing behind a heavy aircraft?

a. 1 minute  
b. 2 minutes  
c. 5 minutes  
d. 3 minutes

18. The M.E.L (minimum equipment list) is drawn up by?

a. the aircraft state of registry  
b. the operator  
c. the manufacturer  
d. the manufacturers list

19. The standard and recommended practices are based on?

a. federal aviation requirements(FAR)  
b. JAA guildlines  
c. ICAO annex 6  
d. the air transport rules

20. An aircraft weighs 121 tonnes. What is its wake turbulence category?

a. medium to light  
b. medium  
c. light  
d. heavy
21. The minimum equipment list of a public transport airplane is to be found in the?
   a. flight record
   b. operations manual
   c. JAR ops
   d. flight manual

22. In case of an emergency squawk code:
   a. 7600
   b. 7700
   c. 2000
   d. 7500

23. For the aircraft certified before the 1 April 1998, cockpit voice recorder must keep the conversations and sound alarms recorded during the last:
   a. 30 minutes of operation
   b. 25 hours of operation
   c. flight
   d. 48 hours of operation
24. Aircraft are categorized according to their threshold speeds, multiplied by a factor. What aircraft category corresponds to a range of speeds 166-200kts?
   a. B
   b. E
   c. D
   d. C

25. After an incident an FDR recordings may be kept for:
   a. 30 days
   b. 60 days
   c. 120 days
   d. 90 days

26. One is of the following cannot be considered as a passenger with reduced mobility (PRM)
   a. octogenerian
   b. a psychiatric case
   c. an alcoholic
   d. a toddler
27. Which of the following is not a function of operation control?

a. initiation of flight  
b. cancellation of flight  
c. procurement of new aircraft  
d. diversion of flight

28. One of the following is may not be admitted to the flight deck

a. A flight operations inspector  
b. pilot in command  
c. flight operation officer in the performance of his functions  
d. none of the above

29. Crew shall present themselves for duty only when?

a. under the influence of alcohol  
b. within 10 hours after scuba diving  
c. has little doubt to accomplish assigned duty  
d. blood alcohol is less than 0.2 promilles
30. Cockpit voice recorders are designed to record?

a. the aural information in the flight deck
b. operations control center conversations
c. once the pilot switches them on

c.images

PART B(40mks)

1. Discuss the objectives of operations control (4mks)

2. Indicate the number of handheld extinguishers to be carried on board a flight with ;( 8mks)
### Maximum approved passenger seating configuration

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<thead>
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<th>No. of extinguishers</th>
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<tr>
<td>7-30</td>
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<td>601 or more</td>
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3. Before the commencement of a flight, list documents that must be carried on the board each flight (5mks)

4. Name the ICAO annex responsible for standards and recommended practices. (2mks)

5. Who is responsible for licensing aerodromes? (2mks)

6. Outline contents of part A of the operations manual (5mks)

7. Who is responsible for preparing operations manual? (2mks)

8. List down functions of an aircraft commander (5mks)

9. Each operator is required to establish a flight safety and accident prevention programme. List some of the details that it may include (4mks)

10. Name three types of aerodromes that an operator is obliged to choose wisely (3mks)