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Question 1

What is the approximate maximum diameter of the area affected by damaging winds at the surface caused by a microburst?

Options:

- A. 50 km¹
- B. 4 km²
- C. 400 m³
- D. 20 km⁴

Answer: B

Explanation:

Microbursts are small-scale downdrafts that can produce damaging winds at the surface. The approximate maximum diameter of the area affected by damaging winds at the surface caused by a microburst is around 4 km².

Question 2

Given the following METAR:

EDDM 250850Z 33005KT 1400 R26R/P1500N R26L/1500N BR SCT002 OVC003 05/05 Q1025 NOSIG

Which of the following statements is correct?

Options:

- A. Runway 26R and runway 26L have the same RVR.

1

B. RVR on runway 26R is increasing.

2

C. Visibility is reduced by water droplets.

3

D. There is a distinct change in RVR observed.

4

Answer: C

Explanation:

The given METAR indicates that the visibility is reduced due to mist (BR), which consists of water droplets. This is evident from the statement "BR" in the METAR report.

Question 3

Where do you find a typical freezing level within the ITCZ?

Options:

A. At 15 000 ft.

1

B. At 7 000 ft.

2

C. At 25 000 ft.

3

D. At 3 000 ft.

4

Answer: A

Explanation:

The typical freezing level within the ITCZ can be found at 15,000 ft.

Question 4

What is the most effective measure to avoid CAT effects?

Options:

A. Change of flight level.1

B. Change of course.2

C. Increase of speed.3

D. Decrease of speed.4

Answer: A

Explanation:

Changing flight level is the most effective measure to avoid Clear Air Turbulence (CAT) effects.

Question 5

Which of the following cloud types is found at high levels?

Options:

A. Ci1

B. Cu2

C. Sc3

D. As4

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cirrus cloud is found at high levels in the atmosphere.

Question 6

In an intense trough of low pressure over Iceland during wintertime the weather likely to be experienced is:

Options:

A. strong wind shear, convection and snow showers1

B. light wind, good visibility and a high cloud ceiling2

C. strong wind with subsidence at low levels3

D. strong wind associated with an almost clear sky4

Answer: A

Explanation:

In an intense trough of low pressure over Iceland during wintertime, the weather likely to be experienced includes strong wind shear, convection, and snow showers.

Question 7

Refer to figure.

PGF15 EGER 291800
ISSUED BY WAFC LONDON

Options:

A. FL4001

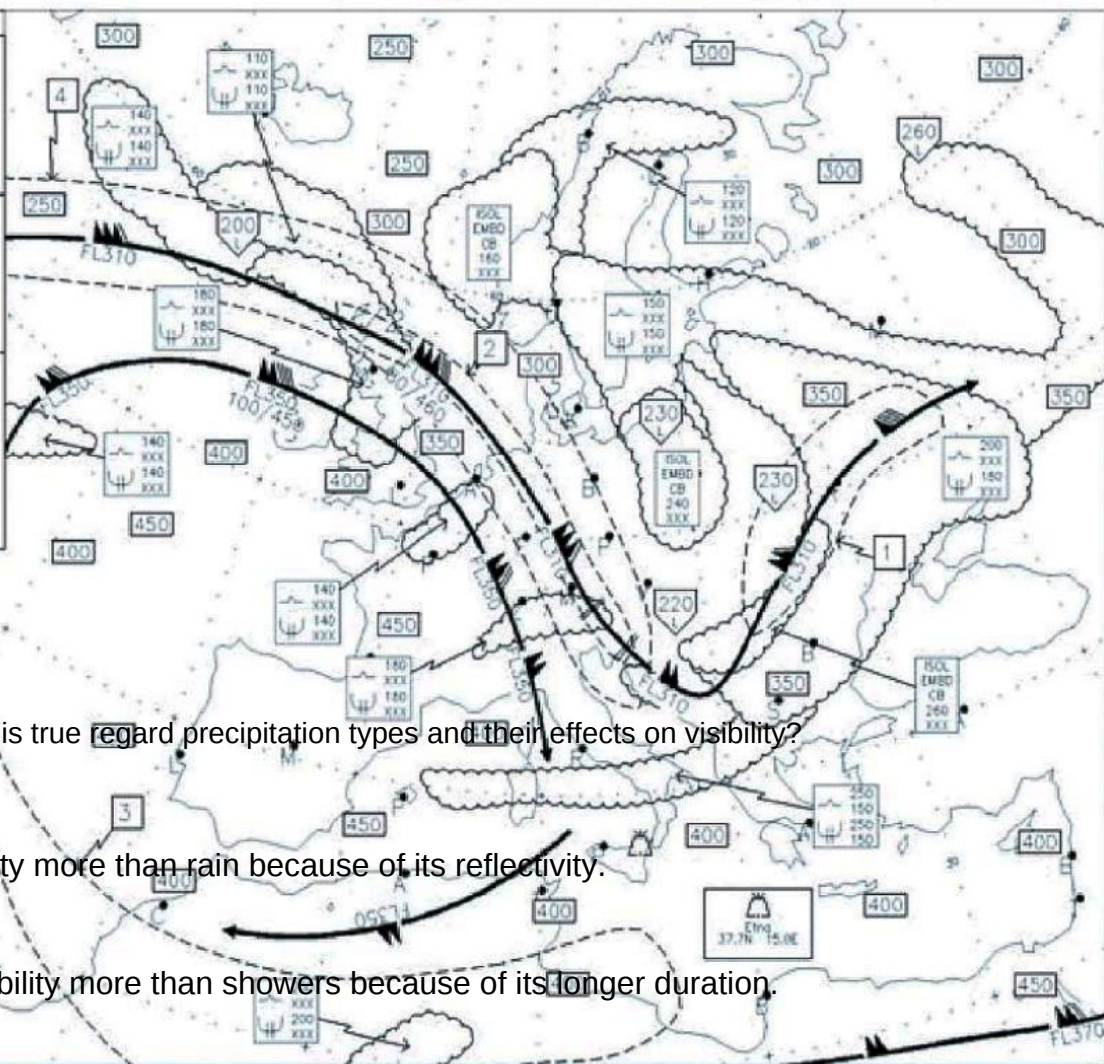
B. FL4602

C. FL3903

D. FL4404

Answer: D

Explanation:



Question 8

Which of the following is true regard precipitation types and their effects on visibility?

Options:

A. Hail affects visibility more than rain because of its reflectivity.

B. Rain worsens visibility more than showers because of its longer duration.

C. Small snow affects visibility more than large snowflakes because they are descending much slower.

D. Snow affects visibility more than rain, because snow flakes have a wider profile.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Snow affects visibility more than rain, because snow flakes have a wider profile.

Question 9

In the ICAO standard atmosphere, which of the following alternatives indicates the correct vertical temperature distribution in the lowest 11 km?

Options:

A. 13 °C at mean sea level, decreasing at 2 °C per 1 000 feet.

B. 15 °C at mean sea level, decreasing at 0.65 °C per 100 feet.

2

C. 15.2 °C at mean sea level, decreasing at 0.65 °C per 100 metres.

3

D. 15 °C at mean sea level, decreasing at 0.65 °C per 100 metres.

4

Answer: D

Explanation:

The ICAO standard atmosphere indicates a temperature of 15 °C at mean sea level, decreasing at a rate of 0.65 °C per 100 metres vertically for the lowest 11 km.

Question 10

Where is the vapor pressure larger?

Options:

A. Over other solid surfaces.

1

B. Over water.

2

C. Over ice.

3

D. Over land.

4

Answer: B

Explanation:

The vapor pressure is larger over water compared to over land due to the higher levels of evaporation from the sea surface.

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