

- W19. When wind readings are given, it is always where the wind is?
- A. Going to.
 - B. Coming from.
 - C. Related to the Coriolis effect.
 - D. Started out.
- W20. What do the numbers in the upper air tables represent?
- A. The phone number for your local briefer.
 - B. Historical winds for the period you specify.
 - C. Predicted wind direction, speed, and air temperature.
 - D. Wind velocity and chance of rain with the humidity.
- W21. What does the wind normally do with increasing altitude?
- A. Winds are typically the same with increasing altitude, except near the jet stream.
 - B. Wind speed increases with altitude because of the friction of the ground.
 - C. Winds increase in the afternoon because the jet stream becomes stronger.
 - D. Winds are too random to expect any type of pattern.
- W22. What three factors establish your wind limitations?
- A. What your instructor tells you they are, the aircraft's pilot operating handbook, the worst air you have flown in before.
 - B. Weather (WX) pilot briefing, upper air tables, isobar spacing.
 - C. WX pilot briefing, predicted winds, observed winds
 - D. Aircraft limitations, pilot capabilities in specific aircraft, and bump tolerance.
- W23. What are bumps or turbulence in the air?
- A. Air that has different velocities.
 - B. Someone is bouncing in your aircraft.
 - C. Vibrations from your propulsion system.
 - D. Areas of different air densities or moisture content.
- W24. Where is the worst place to encounter turbulence?
- A. Where someone can see you.
 - B. High in the mountains.
 - C. Close to an airport.
 - D. Near the ground.
- W25. What is the most important reason to avoid severe turbulence at low altitudes?
- A. It will overstress and break your aircraft.
 - B. Your passengers or students might be uncomfortable and never fly with you again.
 - C. You could lose control and hit the ground.
 - D. The FAA or someone might see you and require an investigation.

Limitations

- W26. How do you establish your own limitations?
- A. Stay within the pilot operating handbook especially on your first solo flight.
 - B. Use your pilot operating handbook and adjust for your pilot capabilities.
 - C. Exceeding limitations is okay after you've been flying for a while.
 - D. Ask your instructor since he/she is responsible for your actions as a pilot.

Stability

- W27. What is the standard lapse rate and what type of turbulence can this produce?
- A. One degree C. per 1,000 feet with light turbulence.
 - B. Two degrees C. per 1,000 feet with medium turbulence.
 - C. Three degrees C. per 1,000 feet with strong turbulence.
 - D. Four degrees C. per 1,000 feet with severe or extreme turbulence.