

- W36. Downdrafts create _____ when they hit the ground.
- A. Gust fronts.
 - B. Localized high-pressure areas.
 - C. High density of charged particles that can result in increased chance of lightning strikes.
 - D. Localized low-pressure areas.
- W37. What three factors are necessary to create towering cumulus or thunderstorms?
- A. The jet stream overhead, warm air up high, a low-pressure system.
 - B. Instability, high moisture content in the air, lifting of air.
 - C. High relative humidity, gusty winds, and sunlight heating the ground.
 - D. Intense heating of the sun, high-pressure system, stratus clouds.
- W38. What is the dewpoint spread and what does it mean?
- A. The difference between current temperature and dewpoint temperature tell you the stability under the cloud.
 - B. The difference between current temperature and dewpoint temperature help you predict at what altitude clouds will form.
 - C. The spread between dewpoint and relative humidity tells you if clouds will form.
 - D. The spread between dewpoint and relative humidity tells you when and if the clouds will form.
- W39. What does high relative humidity mean?
- A. It will definitely rain within 24 hours.
 - B. Worse weather is sure to come.
 - C. Relative humidity has little to do with the flying conditions except for visibility.
 - D. Significant moisture in the air, combined with other factors can create its own weather.
- W40. It has been raining for a day and the barometer starts to rise, what does this indicate?
- A. The weather should start to improve for flying.
 - B. The weather will continue to be bad until the barometer remains steady.
 - C. Weather will improve soon after the gust front comes through.
 - D. Rain is not a problem as long as you have the proper visibility.
- W41. A barometer indicates?
- A. What the surface pressure and the relative humidity is.
 - B. The type of air mass you are in; it can be your most accurate resource to predict the weather.
 - C. What the surface pressure is with an indication of weather trends, especially if it is rising, falling, or remaining level.
 - D. Whether a warm or cold front is approaching by the temperature changes.

Briefing

- W42. Why do you call a flight briefer before each flight?
- A. To get a reservation to take off at a busy airport.
 - B. To see if there are any Notices to Airman (NOTAMs) that you should know about for your flight.
 - C. To make sure your registered aircraft is recognized by any airport tower.
 - D. To find out what the correct pattern is for the day at the airport you're flying from.

Clouds

- W43. If there are no clouds in the sky, this means?
- A. There is not enough moisture in the air for clouds to form.
 - B. The flying will be good.
 - C. You are in a low-pressure system.
 - D. The jet stream is above you.