

1. Why does a rudder help coordinate flight?
2. A stall occurs when:
a. in a steep dive b. in a normal climb c. anytime a airfoil exceeds the critical angle of attack
3. The person that is given credit for the concept of lift is:
a. Orville Wright b. Daniel Bernoulli c. Neil Armstrong
4. Which Law of Physics relates the idea of torque?
a. Newton's 1st Law b. Newton's 2nd Law c. Newton's 3rd Law
5. What is opposite **lift** in the four forces of flight?
a. drag b. thrust c. gravity
6. Which is **not** a form of parasitic drag?
a. skin friction b. form c. interference d. weight
7. Which is a function of induced drag?
a. flaps b. dihedral c. lift
8. The rudder:
a. banks the aircraft b. yaws the aircraft c. pitches the aircraft
9. In the lift formula, which is a function of pitch?
a. C b. V c. S
10. The unit of air density is:
a. volume b. slug c. grams
11. As one ascends, air density:
a. increases b. decreases c. remains the same
12. If the air is humid, and hotter than standard(+59 F,+15 C) your takeoff roll will be:
a. increased b. decreased c. normal
13. Dynamic pressure is measured by what instrument in the aircraft?
a. RPM gauge b. airspeed indicator c. altimeter
14. When can an aircraft be placed into a spin?
a. in a steep bank b. anytime in an uncoordinated stall c. in straight and level flight
15. When velocity (thrust) is decreased and you must maintain altitude, what must a pilot do to maintain this altitude?
a. increase surface area b. increase pitch c. decrease pitch
16. How does bank angle effect stall speed?