

### Question block created by wizard

1. The International Civil Aviation Organisation is an agency of:

- (a) The United States (US) Government.
- (b) European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC).
- (c) United Nations (UN).

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

2. The International Civil Aviation Organisation makes standards, which are applicable in:

- (a) The Member States.
- (b) Europe.
- (c) Middle East and Africa.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

3. An objective of International Civil Aviation Organisation is:

- (a) To harmonize procedures between the Federal Aviation Authorities (FAA) and the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).
- (b) Ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world.
- (c) To minimize the pollution caused by Air Travel as agreed to by the member states in the Kyoto agreement.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

4. The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) is:

- (a) A joint working group of all National Aviation Authorities (NAA's).
- (b) An agency of the European Commission.
- (c) A department of the United Nations (UN).

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

5. Regulations issued by the Joint Aviation Authorities (JAA) were?

- (a) Legally binding for JAA member states.
- (b) Not legally binding for EU member states.
- (c) Legally binding for the Benelux, France, Germany and Norway.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

- 6.** The European Aviation Safety Agency was established with:
- (a) Annex 12 of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) standards.
  - (b) The Chicago Convention.
  - (c) The Basic Regulations.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

- 7.** Within Europe new Aviation legislations are drafted by:
- (a) The European Parliament (EP).
  - (b) The European Commission (EC).
  - (c) The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

- 8.** Who is responsible for verifying if authorities from the European member States follow the applicable Aviation Regulations?
- (a) The European Court of Justice based in Luxembourg.
  - (b) The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).
  - (c) The European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC).

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

- 9.** Who is responsible for enforcing EASA regulations, relating to Continuing Airworthiness?
- (a) Authorities from the EU Member States.
  - (b) The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).
  - (c) The European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC).

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

- 10.** Who is responsible for regulating the Aviation Industry in Europe?
- (a) National Governments from each Member State.
  - (b) The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).
  - (c) The Industry itself, following the standards as issued by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**11.** Who publishes the Acceptable Means of Compliance (AMC)?

- (a) Federal Aviation Authorities (FAA).
- (b) International Civil Aviation Authorities (ICAO).
- (c) European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**12.** The Continuing Airworthiness regulations can be divided in a Section A and a Section B. What is section B?

- (a) Technical Requirements for industry and persons.
- (b) Guidance Material.
- (c) Procedures for Competent Authorities.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**13.** New Aircraft Parts are produced inside an organisation with which approval?

- (a) Production Organisation Approval (POA).
- (b) International Standards Organisation nr 9002 (or ISO-9002).
- (c) Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM).

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**14.** Which organisation defines the list of maintenance tasks, which must be performed and when?

- (a) The Flight Operations department of an Operator (EU-OPS-1).
- (b) An Approved Maintenance Organisation (AMO or Part-145 Organisation).
- (c) A Continuing Airworthiness Maintenance Organisation (CAMO or Part-M subpart G Organisation).

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**15.** A small piston aircraft, with a maximum take off weight less then 2000 kg, is only used by pilot (and owner) for his own pleasure. Must the pilot (and owner) have all maintenance be carried out by a Part-145 approved Maintenance Organisation?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) Only heavy maintenance must be carried out by a Part-145.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**16.** A small piston aircraft, with a maximum take off weight less than 2000 kg, is used for commercial purposes (photography). Must the owner have all maintenance be carried out by a Part-145 approved Maintenance Organisation?

- (a) Yes
- o (b) Only heavy maintenance must be carried out by a Part-145.
- o (c) No

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**17.** Must an aircraft used for business aviation have a valid Certificate of Airworthiness (CofA)?

- (a) Yes
- o (b) No
- o (c) It's desired, but not a requirement.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**18.** Can a Category A person work as support staff in Heavy (or Base) maintenance and signing work for other non-qualified co-workers?

- o (a) Yes
- (b) No
- o (c) Depending on the Part-145 company licensing system.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**19.** An aircraft type training is applicable ....

- (a) to category B staff.
- o (b) for persons not holding a Part-66 and get a direct Part-66 with a type rating (fast tracking).
- o (c) to category A staff.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**20.** An aircraft task training (for example Boeing 757-200/300 (RR RB211)) can applicable to....

- (a) a Category B1.1 staff, because they automatically also have A1 rating.
- o (b) a Category C staff, because they automatically also have A1 rating.
- o (c) a Category B2 staff, because they automatically also have A1 rating.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**21.** Is a category A person allowed to work independently?

- (a) Yes
- o (b) Yes, but only in Heavy (or Base) Maintenance.
- o (c) No

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**22.** Must aircraft certifying staff be licensed in accordance Part-66 for aircraft in the category commercial air transport?

- (a) Yes
- o (b) No.
- o (c) Not required, if the person had certifying privileges before October - 2001

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**23.** A person holding a Part-66 with a B1.3 rating can be qualified as certifying staff for:

- o (a) Aeroplanes with Turbine Engines.
- (b) Helicopter with Turbine Engines.
- o (c) Aeroplanes with Piston Engines, not pressurized and with a maximum take off mass < 2000 kg.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**24.** "Replacement of wheel assemblies" is a typical example of a task which can be released to service by a person holding which Licence?

- o (a) Category C
- o (b) Category B2
- (c) Category A

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**25.** After Heavy Maintenance (or sometimes referred to as Base Maintenance) the aircraft can be released to service by a person holding with category of license?

- o (a) Category B2
- (b) Category C
- o (c) Category B1.1

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**26.** When a person has received a Certificate of Recognition for Basic Training (all modules applicable for the Category B1.1), will he receive a Part-66 from the Competent Authority upon his request?

- (a) No, he first must have sufficient experience.
- o (b) Yes.
- o (c) No, an Approved Maintenance Organisation (Part-145 of Part-M subpart F) must request the Part-66.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**27.** A person holding a Part-66 Category B1.1, license including the Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 rating. Is he authorized to sign a Release to Service for this type of aircraft?

- o (a) Yes.
- o (b) Only when the aircraft is used for Non Commercial Air Transport.
- (c) No, he must also have a Part-145 company authorization.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**28.** A person holding a Part-66 Category B2, license including the Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 rating. This person also holds a Company Authorization for the Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321. Is he authorized to sign a Release to Service after a fuel pump has been changed?

- o (a) Yes
- o (b) Yes, because this is considered a simple task.
- (c) No

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**29.** What is a Part-145 competence assessment?

- (a) It's a verification of your skills (and competences) to actually perform maintenance.
- o (b) It's a verification of all your papers, certificates and diplomas.
- o (c) Normally this is referred to as the On-The-Job training.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**30.** What is the category named for a "Line Maintenance Certifying Mechanic"?

- (a) Category A
- o (b) Category B
- o (c) Category Part-66

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**31.** What is a typical example of a task, after appropriate task training?

- (a) Replacement of wheel brake units.
- o (b) Replacement of a turbine engine.
- o (c) Repair and testing the radar system.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**32.** The category B3 license holder can certify....

- o (a) turbine engine, non pressurised aircraft less than 2000 kg MTOW, not involved in Commercial Air Transport Authorisation.
- o (b) piston engine, pressurised aircraft less than 2000 kg MTOW, not involved in Commercial Air Transport Authorisation.
- (c) piston engine, non pressurised aircraft less than 2000 kg MTOW, not involved in Commercial Air Transport Authorisation.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**33.** What kind of document do you receive when you have completed a Part exam with a result of 75 % or more?

- o (a) Certificate of Recognition from a Part-66 approved training organisation.
- (b) Certificate of Recognition from a Part-147 approved training organisation.
- o (c) EASA Form-1 from the competent authorities.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**34.** Which areas covers the B2 license?

- (a) Auto-flight system; communication systems; navigation systems and integrated modular avionics.
- o (b) Fly-by-wire systems; on-board maintenance systems; in-flight entertainment systems and composite systems.
- o (c) Electrical systems (including power generation and distribution systems); fibre-optic control systems and hydraulic systems.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**35.** By which organisation are the exams of an approved Part-147 organisation in Europe approved?

- o (a) FAA, Federal Aviation Administration.
- (b) NAA, National Aviation Authority.

- o (c) IATA, International Air Transport Association.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**36.** Which Authority is responsible for verifying if an Approved Maintenance Organisation (located in Spain) is in compliance with the regulations?

- o (a) The Approved Maintenance Organisation can select an EASA approved Authority which will verify the procedures, this can be: Veritas, Lloyds, OSAC, LBA, etc.
- o (b) The European Aviation and Safety Agency (EASA).
- (c) The National Aviation Authority (NAA) of Spain.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**37.** If an Approved Maintenance Organisation has a B-Class rating, what does this mean?

- o (a) The Approved Maintenance Organisation may carry out maintenance on components.
- o (b) The Approved Maintenance Organisation is authorized to perform Trouble Shootings (and defect rectification) on aircraft.
- (c) The Approved Maintenance Organisation may carry out maintenance on engines.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**38.** If an Approved Maintenance Organisation has a C-Class rating, what does this mean?

- o (a) The Approved Maintenance Organisation may carry out maintenance on engines.
- (b) The Approved Maintenance Organisation may carry out maintenance on components.
- o (c) The Approved Maintenance Organisation is authorized to fabricate a limited number of parts.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**39.** Must an Approved Maintenance Organisation of base maintenance on large aircraft, own (or rent) a hangar large enough to accommodate the aircraft?

- (a) Yes
- o (b) No, it depends on the type of base maintenance the organisation is approved for.
- o (c) No, it depends on the local weather conditions.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**40.** Does Certifying Staff need office accommodation?

- (a) Yes

- o (b) No, but certifying staff must have a desk (with computer) inside the hangar, close to the aircraft.
- o (c) No, the shared canteen(restaurant) area is sufficient.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**41.** Who is responsible that all necessary resources are available to accomplish maintenance in accordance with the company procedures?

- o (a) The Quality Manager.
- (b) The Accountable Manager.
- o (c) The Planning Department.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**42.** Inside an Approved Maintenance Organisation the following persons must receive Human Factors Continuation Training;

- (a) All maintenance, management and quality audit personnel.
- o (b) Maintenance Staff involved in working in shift patterns (Evening and/or Night shift).
- o (c) All staff.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**43.** What is a typical example of a task (described inside Part-145), which might need additional training as a specialized task?

- o (a) Sheet-Metal repairs.
- o (b) Detailed Visual Inspection (DVI)
- (c) Engine Run-ups

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**44.** What is support Staff?

- o (a) Cleaners, sheet-metal workers and skilled workers.
- (b) Part-66 Category B1, B2 and B3 staff.
- o (c) Part-66 Category A staff.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**45.** When is the Certificate of Release to Service issued?

- (a) After the completion of maintenance but before flight.

- o (b) After the completion of each maintenance task.
- o (c) After the test-flight.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**46.** During an audit by the Quality Manager a Level 2 finding is made. What does that mean?

- o (a) A level 2 finding is any significant non-compliance with Part-145 or Part-M subpart F requirements which lowers the safety standard and seriously jeopardizes the flight safety.
- (b) A level 2 finding is any non-compliance with the Part-145 of Part-M subpart F requirements which could lower the safety standard and possibly jeopardizes the flight safety.
- o (c) A level 2 finding is a very serious finding, which directly jeopardizes the flight safety of the next flight, this means grounding of the aircraft.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**47.** What is the aim of the Quality System, within an Approved Maintenance Organisation?

- o (a) To determine which employees frequently make mistakes and to collect proof to justify the dismissal (firing) of the employees.
- o (b) To verify if the product quality is compliant to the specifications of the Type Certificate Holder.
- (c) To learn from mistakes and to further improve processes.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**48.** Must an Approved Maintenance Organisation, approved under Part-M subpart F, have a Man-Hour Plan and/or Production Plan?

- o (a) Yes
- o (b) Only when the work is performed on Large Commercial Aircrafts.
- (c) No

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**49.** Must an Approved Maintenance Organisation, approved under Part-M subpart F, have Certifying Staff?

- o (a) Yes, but only for aircraft between 2000 kg and 5700 kg.
- o (b) No
- (c) Yes

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**50.** Is an Approved Maintenance Organisation, approved under Part-M subpart F, allowed to borrow or rent tooling when needed?

- (a) No, they must own all the required tooling (for all aircraft type on the approval).
- (b) No, this is allowed for aircrafts with a Maximum Take Off Weight below 1200 kg.
- (c) Yes

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**51.** EU-OPS are the requirements for?

- (a) Helicopter operators
- (b) Eurocontrol (Air Traffic Management)
- (c) Aircraft Operators

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**52.** What are post-holders?

- (a) The compartment in the cockpit in which the aircraft documents (incl. Technical Logbook) are stored.
- (b) Deputies, who are responsible during the absence of the Accountable Manager
- (c) Responsible Managers, who have been accepted by the authorities.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**53.** How is the approval of an Aircraft Operator, who operates passenger versions of the Airbus A320 and Boeing 767 aircraft, called?

- (a) JAR-OPS 3
- (b) EU-OPS
- (c) Commercial Air Transport (CAT)

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**54.** A pilot owns a small aircraft (below 5700 kg) and only uses his aircraft for private flights. Does this pilot need an Aircraft Operators Certificate (AOC)?

- (a) Only when he intends to fly above FL230
- (b) Only when he intends to fly above densely populated areas (like city's).
- (c) No

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**55.** Is an Aircraft Operator with an AOC (which includes an Airbus A330 with 2 engines) allowed to fly across an ocean?

- (a) No, at least 3 engines are required for crossing oceans
- (b) Only when the Aircraft Operator has the appropriate Extended Twin Engine Operations (ETOPS) rating.
- (c) Only when the Operator has full CAT III ratings.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**56.** A Certificate of Airworthiness (CofA) must come together with another document to prove its airworthiness. Which document?

- (a) Type Certificate (TC)
- (b) Airworthiness Review Certificate (ARC)
- (c) Type Certificate Data Sheet (TCDS)

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**57.** Which Organisation issues the Noise Certificate?

- (a) The Design Organisation Approval (DOA) holder.
- (b) The Aircraft Operator.
- (c) The Competent Authority.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**58.** What is a Master Minimum Equipment List (MMEL)?

- (a) It determines the amount of emergency equipment for the various number of passengers during a flight.
- (b) It determines which cockpit instruments must be operative.
- (c) It determines which instruments and/or systems may temporarily be inoperative.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**59.** Which organisation issued the Master Minimum Equipment List (MMEL)?

- (a) The Competent Authority.
- (b) The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)
- (c) The Type Certificate holder.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**60.** Which organisation issued the Minimum Equipment List (MEL)?

- (a) The European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)
- (b) The Type Certificate holder.
- (c) The Aircraft Operator

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**61.** In the Minimum Equipment List (MEL) some characters refer to rectification intervals. What is a C item?

- (a) Component must be replaced within 120 days.
- (b) The problem must be rectified within 10 consecutive days.
- (c) The problem must be rectified during the next C-check.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**62.** Which of the following problem is a typical example of an item listed in the Configuration Deviation List (CDL)?

- (a) panel of the AFT toilet needs repainting.
- (b) Seatbelt in seat 32c is missing.
- (c) Loudspeakers in the AFT-cabin are malfunctioning.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**63.** When the rectification interval of a MEL item (for example a C item) is expired, what happens?

- (a) Dispatch of the aircraft is not allowed.
- (b) The item is transferred to the Configuration Deviation List (CDL).
- (c) It automatically becomes a D item.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**64.** What is an Official Aircraft Document, and must be on-board the aircraft?

- (a) Certificate of Registration (CofR).
- (b) Air Operations Certificate (AOC).
- (c) Continuing Airworthiness Management Certificate (CAMC).

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**65.** What is an Official Aircraft Document, and must be on-board the aircraft?

- (a) Aircraft Radio Station Licence.
- o (b) The Operational Flight Plan.
- o (c) A Statement from the Operator, specifying that the aircraft is only used for non-military purposes (as per ICAO standards).

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**66.** The captain (pilot) of the aircraft must carry with him (or her) ...?

- o (a) A recent and valid, medical statement (signed by doctor) showing that the pilot is in good health.
- (b) A Valid Flight Crew licence.
- o (c) An pilot licence, issued by ICAO.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**67.** What must in the cockpit of an aircraft always be clearly visible?

- o (a) The serial number of the aircraft.
- o (b) The logo and name of the Aircraft Operator.
- (c) The Registration Markings of the aircraft.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**68.** Aircraft Registration Markings....

- o (a) are unique for an Aircraft Type.
- o (b) identify the Aircraft Operator.
- (c) are unique combination of letters and numbers for one specific aircraft.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**69.** Aircraft Registration Markings....

- o (a) change every year, with the renewal of the Airworthiness Review Certificate (ARC).
- o (b) are only visible inside the cockpit for the Pilots.
- (c) must be clearly visible on the outside of Commercial Air Transport Aircraft.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**70.** The Certification Specification (CS) for landing gear is:

- (a) Separate CS-LG.
- (b) Part of the airframe such as CS23 or CS25.
- (c) The rules for TSO supply.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**71.** The certification specification of engines is?

- (a) Separates CS-E.
- (b) The rules for TSO apply.
- (c) Part of the airframe such as CS23 or CS25.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**72.** Who is responsible for the approval of the Certification Specifications?

- (a) The National Aviation Authority, (NAA).
- (b) The European Aviation Safety Agency, (EASA).
- (c) The European parliament.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**73.** A type certificate(TC) is NOT issued for?

- (a) An engine.
- (b) A landing gear.
- (c) A propeller.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**74.** The purpose of an Supplemental Type Certificate (STC) is?

- (a) To specific Serious Technical Compliance issues.
- (b) To design and approve a modification not supported by the TC holder.
- (c) To manufacture an aircraft in a different country.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**75.** Who will issue an Supplement Type Certificate?

- (a) The authorities.
- (b) EASA.
- (c) The aircraft manufacturer.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**76.** What is an example where a Supplement Type Certification must be issued?

- (a) A special freighter conversion in an aircraft.
- (b) After replacing a tire on the aircraft.
- (c) After line maintenance on the aircraft.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**77.** The Design Organization Approval (DOA) is authorized?

- (a) To develop and approve designs within the scope of their approval.
- (b) To manufacture spare parts to support the part 145 Aircraft Maintenance Organization (AMO).
- (c) To update the maintenance program for all the aircrafts they contracted.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**78.** The Production Organization Approval (POA) has a quality Assurance System, why?

- (a) To verify the production process.
- (b) To verify the design.
- (c) To allow the authorities to check the facility.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**79.** Which statement is incorrect?

- (a) A POA and a DOA must have a reporting system for errors.
- (b) A POA and a DOA are responsible for the continued airworthiness of an aircraft.
- (c) A POA and a DOA have a quality manual.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**80.** After the manufacturing of the aircraft, the Production Organisation issues?

- (a) Aircraft Statement of Conformity.

- o (b) An Airworthiness Review Certificate, (ARC).
- o (c) A type of certificate, (TC).

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**81.** A "Permit to fly" under Part-21 Sub-Part P is used:

- (a) When the aircraft has not received a Certificate of Airworthiness (COA).
- o (b) When the aircraft is on a training mission.
- o (c) When the aircraft made a hard landing in service.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**82.** Who can issue a "Permit to Fly"?

- (a) The competent authority of the state of registry.
- o (b) A Part-145 organisation.
- o (c) The approved design or production organisation, within limitations specified in Part-23.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**83.** What is an orphan aircraft?

- (a) An aircraft without an active Type-Certificate (TC)-Holder.
- o (b) An aircraft that can comply with all applicable airworthiness requirements.
- o (c) An aircraft used in a third country.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**84.** When do you need a "Permit to Fly"?

- o (a) As an aircraft does comply with the applicable airworthiness requirements but is not fully capable for the intended flight.
- (b) As an aircraft does not comply with the applicable airworthiness requirements but is capable for the intended flight.
- o (c) For every private flight in Europe.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**85.** A noise certificate is issued when aircraft meets:

- o (a) UK-CAA requirements.
- (b) EASA noise specifications.

- (c) ICAO emission regulations.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**86.** Must the noise certificate document be carried on board during all flights?

- (a) Yes, this is mandatory.
- (b) No, this is not required.
- (c) This is only required on military aircraft.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**87.** When a large aircraft is designed by an organisation with a Design Organisation Approval (DOA), to which standards must the aircraft be designed?

- (a) Certification Specification 25 of CS25.
- (b) ISO 9001:2010
- (c) The Type Certificate Data Sheet (TCDS).

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**88.** When an aircraft is not in compliant with the Type Certification Data Sheet (TCDS), how can this aircraft be flown in exceptional cases?

- (a) With a Deviation (article 10, basic regulation) approved by EASA.
- (b) With an Airworthiness Review Certificate (ARC).
- (c) With a Permit to Fly.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**89.** If an aircraft is flown with a "Permit to Fly", how many passengers are allowed on this flight?

- (a) Zero
- (b) Unlimited, it's not related.
- (c) 19

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**90.** When an aircraft has been designed by an organisation with a Design Organisation Approval (DOA) and EASA has rewarded the design with a Type Certificate, is that aircraft airworthy?

- (a) Yes, if the aircraft (and all components) has been manufactured by an approved production organisation.
- (b) No

- (c) This is depending on the acceptance of the Type Certificate in the applicable EU member state.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**91.** Which organisation specifies the Continuing Airworthiness Requirements for an aircraft?

- (a) The Production Organisation Approval (POA) responsible for the manufacturing of the aircraft.
- (b) The Approved Maintenance Organisation (AMO) responsible for the maintenance of the aircraft.
- (c) The Design Organisation Approval (DOA) responsible for the design.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**92.** Which approval must an Organisation have that makes new aircraft components?

- (a) A Type Certificate Approval.
- (b) A Production Organisation Approval.
- (c) European Part Production Organisation.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**93.** For each commercial aircraft registered in an EU Member State, the continuing for airworthiness must be managed by....

- (a) an organisation with a Design Organisation Approval.
- (b) Certifying Staff.
- (c) a Continuing Airworthiness Management Organisation (CAMO).

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**94.** Is it allowed to sub-contract all continuing airworthiness tasks and the responsibility to another organisation?

- (a) No, an Aircraft Operator is not allowed to sub-contract the responsibility.
- (b) Yes, if the National Airworthiness Authorities approve the sub-contracting of the tasks and the responsibility.
- (c) Yes, without any restrictions.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**95.** Are you (as a junior maintenance technician) authorized to report an occurrence, if the identified condition could seriously endanger flight-safety?

- (a) Yes

- (b) Depends on the country of Registration of the aircraft.
- (c) No

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**96.** During a Pre-flight inspection, on the leading edge of the wing some blood and feathers are observed. There appears (but unable to see clearly) to be a dent on the leading edge of the wing, but due to the size of the aircraft this cannot be easily observed. The pilot decides to continue the flight schedule, and fly the aircraft back to its main operating location with passengers. Is this correct?

- (a) Yes, as per MEL the pilot is always authorized to continue its flight schedule.
- (b) Yes, because the aircraft received a Daily Inspection by an Approved Maintenance Organisation, so the aircraft is free of maintenance in the next 24 hours.
- (c) No, the damage must first be assessed and be declared within limits as specified in the approved data issued by the Type Certificate Holder.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**97.** What is the name of the document issued by the Type Certificate holder in which all maintenance tasks and inspections are defined that are required to prevent hazardous failures?

- (a) Type certificate Data Sheet (TCDS)
- (b) Maintenance Review Board (MRB).
- (c) Inspection Test Equipment Maintenance Manual (ITEM-Manual)

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**98.** The Frequency (or intervals) of maintenance tasks and inspections normally depend on....

- (a) flight Hours and/or flight Cycles and/or time.
- (b) flight Hours.
- (c) flight Cycles.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**99.** The Maintenance Inspection frequency of a structural landing gear component (for example an inspection for Cracks on Main Landing gear - shocktrut) depends on;

- (a) Flight Cycles.
- (b) Time.
- (c) Flight Hours.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**100.** Is it possible that 2 similar aircraft (for example two Boeing 747-300 aircrafts) have a different Aircraft Maintenance Program, if both are operated by one (1) Operator?

- (a) Yes
- o (b) no, because the aircraft are used by the same operator.
- o (c) No, because the aircraft are of the same type.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**101.** If a defect is not rectified before the next flight, what should be done?

- o (a) The Pilot in Command must be briefed by the maintenance staff.
- o (b) The Operator must be informed (fax, e-mail, call, etc.).
- (c) The defect must recorded in the Aircraft Technical Log System.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**102.** A component that has been declared serviceable by an Approved Maintenance Organisation (Part-145) must have ....

- o (a) a Green label (green is the identifier for serviceable).
- (b) an EASA Form-1.
- o (c) a shop report providing data about the calibration status of the component.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**103.** What is the task of a Continuing Airworthiness Management Organisation (CAMO)?

- o (a) Liaise between the Aircraft Operator (Flight Ops) and the contracted Approved Maintenance Organisations (AMO's).
- o (b) Approve the applicable Aircraft Maintenance Programs (AMP).
- (c) Ensure that the aircraft comply with all the requirements of Part-M.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**104.** The Continuing Airworthiness Management Organisation (CAMO) is normally ....

- o (a) the engineering department of an Approved Maintenance Organisation (Part-145).
- (b) the technical or engineering department of an Aircraft Operator.
- o (c) a Technical Department of the National Aviation Authorities (NAA).

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**105.** When an aircraft receives Heavy (or Base) maintenance, who has made the list of all the tasks which must be performed?

- (a) Airworthiness Review Staff.
- (b) The Heavy Maintenance Organisation.
- (c) The Continuing Airworthiness Management Organisation.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**106.** After Maintenance an aircraft is:

- (a) Declared Airworthy by the Certifying Staff.
- (b) Released to Service, with a Certificate of Release to Service. Stating that all requested maintenance is performed, with the approved tools, manuals and procedures.
- (c) Declared Airworthy by the Maintenance Organisation.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**107.** Can a Pilot issue a Certificate to Release to Service (CRS)?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes, but only for minor scheduled maintenance tasks.
- (c) Yes, but limited to privately operated aircraft of simple design and below 2.730 Kgs.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**108.** How long does an Airworthiness Review Certificate (ARC) remain valid?

- (a) Until the next scheduled Heavy Maintenance Check (C or D).
- (b) 1 Year
- (c) 1 Day

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**109.** During the Airworthiness Review (to renew the ARC), it's discovered that an Airworthiness Directive (AD) has not been accomplished. What will happen?

- (a) A new ARC can be issued, but with the recommendation that the AD is accomplished at the next available opportunity.
- (b) Before the ARC can be renewed the AD must be accomplished. The Aircraft can continue to fly, until the day the ARC expires.
- (c) The aircraft is not allowed to fly, until the AD has been accomplished.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**110.** An Airworthiness Review (to renew ARC) is:

- (a) A physical survey of the aircraft.
- (b) A review of the aircraft documentation and a physical survey of the aircraft.
- (c) A review of the aircraft documentation.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**111.** To verify if all emergency equipment is serviceable is a typical ....

- (a) heavy maintenance task.
- (b) daily Inspection task.
- (c) detailed Visual Inspection (DVI).

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**112.** A special inspection technique/procedure is applicable when maintenance is performed on a vital point or a control system. How is this called?

- (a) Build in Test Equipment (BITE) testing.
- (b) " OK to close " procedure.
- (c) Duplicate Inspection procedure.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**113.** The content of a Daily Inspection (or Daily Check) is defined in which manual?

- (a) Aircraft Maintenance Program (AMP).
- (b) Aircraft Technical Logbook (ATL).
- (c) Flight Manual.

*If choice a is selected set score to 1.*

**114.** Emergency Airworthiness Directives are issued by?

- (a) National Aviation Authorities in the EU Members states.
- (b) European Aviation and Safety Agency (EASA).
- (c) Type Certificate Holders.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

- 115.** Airworthiness Directives contain specific articular Airworthiness requirements for ...?
- o (a) Design and Production organisations, because they must rectify the origin of the problem.
  - (b) Specific Aircraft, engines and/or components.
  - o (c) Specific Aircraft types.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

- 116.** Which of the following manuals is approved maintenance data?
- o (a) An Engineering Order issued by a Costumer.
  - (b) Component Maintenance Manual.
  - o (c) Flight Manual.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

- 117.** What is a duplicate inspection?
- o (a) Pre-flight.
  - (b) An inspection performed by two persons of a vital point or a control system.
  - o (c) The inspection called for an airworthiness directive.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

- 118.** Which aircraft are exempted for complying with EASA regulations?
- o (a) Rigid airships used for cargo transport.
  - (b) Military Aircraft
  - o (c) Helicopter for flights to oil rigs.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

- 119.** Which instruction is always related to flight safety?
- o (a) The service letter, (SL).
  - (b) The airworthiness directive, (AD).
  - o (c) The service bulletin, (SB).

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**120.** Modifications and repairs must be approved by?

- o (a) The Production Organization holding a POA approval.
- (b) The Design Organization holding a DOA approval.
- o (c) The Organization holding a Part 147 approval.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**121.** An AD or Airworthiness Directive is?

- o (a) On condition
- o (b) Optional for the MEL, (Minimum Equipment List).
- (c) Mandatory

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**122.** An aircraft is not painted and flying from Toulouse to Maastricht airport for painting, needs....

- o (a) passenger seats.
- o (b) galley equipment
- (c) a "Permit to fly".

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**123.** ETOPS 240 means?

- o (a) The approval to fly with 2 engines on an aircraft certified with 4 engines.
- (b) The approval to fly 4hrs to the nearest airport suitable for the aircraft with 2 engines.
- o (c) The approval to fly with 2 engines for 40 minutes to nearest airport.

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

**124.** When flying ETOPS what is important?

- o (a) The weather conditions.
- o (b) Availability of a no flying-zone.
- (c) The reliability of the engines.

*If choice c is selected set score to 1.*

**125.** An all weather aircraft has....

- o (a) sufficient engine power to fly on one engine when needed.

- (b) instruments capable of an instrument landing in all conditions.
- o (c) VHF and HF radio equipment

*If choice b is selected set score to 1.*

***If assessment score is 0% to 100% Feedback***