

Question block created by wizard

This exam contains 80 questions.

- 1.** Why are emergency showers or eyewash stations important?
 - a. To clean contaminated clothing before entering a critical environment.
 - b. To clean critical emergency equipment.
 - c. To provide on the- spot decontamination and flush away hazardous substances that can cause injury.

- 2.** When is it dangerous to use a Filtering Respirator?
 - a. If there are both solid and liquid particles in the atmosphere
 - b. In oxygen deficient atmospheres i.e. less than 19.5% by volume at sea level
 - c. When there are at least 80% of airborne particles

- 3.** What is the meaning of a triangular danger sign?
 - a. Prohibitory or mandatory sign.
 - b. Warning sign.
 - c. Rescue, instruction or supplementary sign.

- 4.** What kind of fires are best extinguished with Carbon Dioxide?
 - a. Flammable gases
 - b. Flammable and Combustible Liquids
 - c. Burning metal

- 5.** What is your first reaction when you see another person receiving an electric shock?
 - a. Immediately check for heartbeat and breathing.
 - b. Immediately switch off the electrical current.
 - c. Immediately remove the person away from the electric source.

6. Two kind of tool control are the "shadow board" and "tool tag" system. What is the advantage of a shadow board?



- a. The shadow board gives extra protection against the hazards of extreme sunlight
b. After calibration the shadow board is used to tag all special tooling so technicians can choose the correct tools
c. Technicians can now see which tools are used.
7. Who is responsible for the tools used during a particular task?
Used during a particular task it is the responsibility of...
- a. Tool Stores staff to keep track of ALL of the tools.
b. each technician to keep track of ALL of the tools.
c. the companies managers to keep track of ALL of the tools.
8. Where does the quality of a finished article depend on?
The quality of the finished article....
- a. depends only on the developer of the machinery used by the craftsperson.
b. does not depend on the skills of the craftsperson because every procedure is defined in the manuals.
c. depends on the skill of the craftsperson and the equipment available to complete the task.
9. What is the meaning of "Bilateral Tolerance"?
The variation of the design size....
- a. .. in three dimensional view.

- b. .. in one direction.
- c. .. in both directions.

10. How can I see the next calibration date on the tools?

- a. All information of calibration is listed in the shop manual. It is not allowed to apply any sticker on tools.
- b. A sticker would be attached to the tool detailing the due date of the next calibration.
- c. The due date of the next calibration is engraved in the tools.

11. Which are the precautions when using Files?

- a. Always use the length and grade of file appropriate to the job being done. Whenever possible use less than the half length of the file or each stroke.
- b. Keep the file teeth clean using a scratch card, never secure the work in a vice.
- c. Never use a file without a handle, keep the file teeth clean using a scratch card.

12. When do we use pneumatic Angled Drills?

Pneumatic angled drills....

- a. can only be used for all conventional drilling operations where direct access is possible.
- b. are available for drilling holes in positions where access is not possible with straight types.
- c. can only be used with the correct type of hydraulic fluid.

13. What tool is used for precision measuring of internal dimensions?

- a. Vernier Height Gauge.
- b. Internal micrometre.
- c. Micrometre Depth Gauge.

14. What must a mechanic do before using a grease gun?

Ensure that the gun is....

- a. not damaged and is filled with grease, regardless what type.
- b. refilled with the correct type of oil.
- c. refilled with the correct type of grease.

15. What is the unit of resistance measurement?

- a. Ohms (Ω).
- b. Amps (A).
- c. Volts (V).

16. One of the avionics test concepts is a Build In Test (BIT).

An interruptive or initiated BIT is used....

- a. when the system (which is tested) is inoperative or switched off.
- b. when the aircraft is in flight.
- c. when the aircraft is on the ground.

17. What is microfilm?

- a. These are pictures take every 2 seconds and put in a sequence as a movie.
- b. A short instruction movie where images are reduced in size and printed on a photographic film. In the 1980s often maintenance documentation was distributed on Microfilm reels (or Roll).
- c. A publication is being reproduced on a roll of film and contained in a special cartridge case. A microfilm 'Reader' (a projector) is used, to wind the film through a 'gate' and display a single page of text drawing upon a sheet.

18. Which manual is a part of the ATA 100 specifications?

- a. Destructive Testing Manual.
- b. Airworthiness Directive.
- c. Illustrated Part Catalogue.

19. What is ISO?

- a. It is an international organization and it is the largest developer of laws.
- b. It is an American organization and it is the largest developer of manufacturing methods.
- c. It is an international organization and it is the largest developer of standards.

20. A transition fit is a type of fit in which....

- a. loosest case provides a clearance fit and the tightest case gives an interference fit.
- b. one part fits easily into another with a resulting clearance gap.
- c. one part must be forcibly fitted into another.

21. If the twist of a shaft disappears, as a result of removing force,....

- a. the centre line of the shaft is not straight.
- b. then the shaft will have been loaded below its elastic limit.
- c. then it has been loaded above its elastic limit.

- 22.** A Vernier calliper can be used to measure....
- outside dimensions.
 - both inside and outside dimensions.
 - inside dimensions.
- 23.** Any insulation tester has an output voltage that is....
- lower than the working voltage of the circuit under test.
 - equal to (and for preference appreciably higher than) the working voltage of the circuit under test.
 - equal to the expected value of the dielectric constant.
- 24.** To measure the VSWR (Voltage Standing-Wave Ratio), a.....
- megger is used.
 - voltmeter is used.
 - time domain meter is used.
- 25.** Each wire marking contains wire bundle number....
- and routing number.
 - wire number and gauge of the bundle.
 - wire number and gauge of the wire.
- 26.** Shielded wire allows the transmission of electricity....
- causing EMI (Electro Magnetic Interference) or HIRF (Highly Radiated Frequency)
 - without causing VSWR.
 - without causing EMI (Electro Magnetic Interference) or HIRF (High Intensity Radiated Frequency)
- 27.** How much separation is at least required between electrical cables and control cables?
- 7.5 cm (3 inch).
 - 5 cm (2 inch).
 - 10 cm (4 inch).
- 28.** The smallest allowable rivet pitch is...(fill in)...rivet diameters.
- 5
 - 2
 - 3

- 29.** Dimpling is done with a....
- male die (punch set).
 - male and female die (punch set).
 - female die (die set).
- 30.** Sheet separation is caused by:
- work not held firmly together and rivet shank swelled.
 - bucking bar not held firmly.
 - excessive driving, to much pressure on bucking bar.
- 31.** To obtain high structural efficiency in the manufacturing and repair of aircraft, an inspection must be made of....
- 50% of all rivets before the part is put in service.
 - all rivets before the part is put in service.
 - 75% of all rivets before the part is put in service.
- 32.** A crooked flare is the result of the....
- flare is less than 45 degrees.
 - tubing is not cut at the proper length.
 - tubing not being cut squarely.
- 33.** Scratches or nicks not deeper than 10 percent of the wall thickness in aluminium alloy tubing, which are not in the heel of a bend....
- require tube replacement.
 - may not be repaired.
 - may be repaired.
- 34.** Any crack or deformity in a flare is....
- acceptable if there is no static leak.
 - acceptable if there is no dynamic leak.
 - unacceptable and is cause for rejection.
- 35.** Un-bonded clamps should be used only for securing....:
- wiring.
 - flexible hoses in place.

c. metal hydraulic, fuel or oil lines in place.

36. If springs are overheated in high temperature areas, they can....

- a. get stressed over time.
- b. lose their mechanical compliance with specification.
- c. be used after a special inspection.

37. During oiling, the bearing should....

- a. be spinning.
- b. be slowly rotated.
- c. no be rotated.

38. High speed bearings are lubricated with....

- a. oil.
- b. grease.
- c. mixture oil/grease.

39. Signs of etching in a bearing can be caused by....

- a. hard particles rolling through the bearing.
- b. water or condensation.
- c. improper fit.

40. Signs on a bearing of pitting and grooving is caused by....

- a. hard particles rolling through the bearing.
- b. normal wear.
- c. water or moisture.

41. A small amount of backlash is desirable....

- a. to provide for lubricant space and differential expansion between the gear components and the housing.
- b. to change the center distance.
- c. to control temperature in the gear.

- 42.** Checking elongation of a chain, the whole run should be replaced if the extension is in excess of...(fill in)...on any section of the chain.
- 5%
 - 2%
 - 8%
- 43.** Checking articulation: the chain should be checked for tight joints by articulating each link though approximately....
- 45 degrees
 - 90 degrees
 - 180 degrees
- 44.** Parts of a chain that are measured out of tolerance should be....
- repaired.
 - modified.
 - replaced.
- 45.** Before swaging, cable should be cut to length, allowing....
- growth during swaging.
 - crimp before swaging.
 - crimp during swaging.
- 46.** Components, systems or vital points subject to duplicate inspection must....
- be re-aligned between the first and second parts of inspection.
 - not be disturbed or readjusted between the first and second parts of the inspection.
 - be readjusted between the first and second parts of the inspection.
- 47.** Indication of broken strands within the core cable, or a damaged outer sheath of a Bowden cable requires replacement of the....
- outer sheath.
 - inner cable.
 - complete assembly.
- 48.** Why do we need to de-burr aluminium metal sheet?
- To prevent that you cannot cut yourself on the sharp edges.
 - To make smooth finished edges, to prevent cracking during processing sheet metal.

- c. To create straight edges on the sheet metal.

49. Scratches and shavings are visible on aluminium sheet metal.

- a. This is not allowed because scratches effect the quality of the aluminium metal sheet.
- b. This is allowed but we need a thicker sheet for the product.
- c. This is allowed but only if we paint or anodize the product.

50. What is Fusion Bonding of a composite material?

This is the process of...

- a. heating and melting of thermoplastic polymers, when these materials are thoroughly intermixed (or fused) together and after cooling becoming essentially a single part.
- b. bonding two or more elements, where at least one has already been fully cured and at least one is uncured.
- c. curing and simultaneously bonding of two composite laminates.

51. To detect a surface delamination on the surface of an sandwich composite panel, which inspection technique can be used?

- a. Eddy current
- b. Tap Test
- c. Magnaflux

52. Why is eutectic solder so special in relation to other solder types.

- a. It has better flowing properties.
- b. It has a melting point instead of a melting range.
- c. It is the only solder that has 50% tin and 50% lead.

53. What is a specific property of brazing?

- a. Brazing is as strong as welding.
- b. Brazing is not based on the capillary action of the solder.
- c. The solder will melt above 450 degrees Celsius.

54. Which of these methods can **NOT** be used to prepare the composite surface for an adhesive?

- a. Acid surface treatment.
- b. Primer.
- c. Heat treatment.

- 55.** If the root chord of the wing is 112 inch and the chord of the tip is 88 inch, what is the size of the Mean Aero dynamical Chord (MAC)?
- 100 inch
 - 200 inch
 - 400 inch
- 56.** Why is weight and balance so important in aviation?
- To get more fuel in the aircraft so it will have more range.
 - To make sure an aircraft is loaded as efficient as possible, which will result in more passengers and luggage in one aircraft which will be better for the environment.
 - To ensure safe flight handling.
- 57.** Small aircrafts can be moved by....
- pushing the propeller at the tip.
 - using a tow bar and push / pull only at point specified by the manufacturer.
 - pulling the propeller at the tip.
- 58.** Before lowering the aircraft from the jacks ensure....
- brake pressure is available.
 - brakes are off.
 - brakes are on.
- 59.** Before airplane storage....
- the tanks should be drained, filled or partially-filled as described in the applicable AMM.
 - all tanks should be drained.
 - all tanks should be filled.
- 60.** Fuel removed from an airplane will....
- only be re-used on an other airplane.
 - not be re-used any more.
 - only be re-used on the same airplane.
- 61.** It is not recommended to use the aircraft anti-icing systems....
- during take-off.
 - to remove or prevent ice formation on the ground.
 - during flight.

- 62.** During hydraulic ground supply different hydraulic fluids....
- can be mixed.
 - can be mixed in case of urgency.
 - cannot be mixed.
- 63.** Glaze ice....
- is the most severe but less dangerous form of rime ice formation on aircraft.
 - is the less severe and less dangerous form of ice formation on aircraft.
 - is the most severe and most dangerous form of ice formation on aircraft.
- 64.** The procedures and techniques for a visual inspection must be such that they produce....
- different results from different inspectors.
 - the same results from different inspectors.
 - different results from same inspector.
- 65.** Before starting a close visual inspection of any selected part of area, any corrosion found in the preliminary inspection should be....
- treated.
 - removed.
 - cleaned.
- 66.** The splice or patch material used in internal riveted and bolted repair is normally the same type of material as the damaged part,....
- but one gauge smaller.
 - with the same gauge.
 - but one gauge heavier.
- 67.** In older aircraft, corrosion will be associated with other types of damage, such as....
- corrosion cracking.
 - corrosion fatigue.
 - fatigue cracking.
- 68.** Applying the penetrant (non-destructive testing), ideally the temperature of the part should be in the range of....
- 5 - 60 degrees Celsius

- b. 5 - 40 degrees Celsius
- c. 1 - 25 degrees Celsius

69. Rigid borescopes are provided with....

- a. several versions of viewing ends, which allow a forward view, a lateral view, a forward oblique or a reverse view of the inspection area.
- b. a viewing end that allows a forward view.
- c. a forward oblique or a reverse view of the inspection area.

70. Removal / installation of any electronic equipment requires that....

- a. applicable circuit breaker is tripped.
- b. applicable circuit breakers are tripped and tagged.
- c. all external electrical power is removed from the aircraft.

71. During removal of aircraft components blanks should be fitted....

- a. on the component.
- b. to system connection on the aircraft.
- c. to system connection both on the aircraft and on the component.

72. In general fault finding methods are divided into the following techniques:

- a. Visual technique and functional structure technique.
- b. Probability technique, visual technique and functional structure technique.
- c. Functional structure technique and probability.

73. ATA Chapters are relevant for....

- a. all commercial aircraft.
- b. passenger aircrafts.
- c. Boeing aircrafts.

74. Lightning strike damage on metal structures is shown as....

- a. paint missing areas.
- b. de-laminated skin plies.
- c. pits, burn marks or circular holes.

75. A stand-by compass reported a deviation after a lightning strike...

- a. requires replacement of the system.
- b. requires a compass swing.
- c. requires NDI inspection of the installation.

76. What is the meaning of "Hirf"?

- a. High intensity radiation frequency.
- b. High intensity radio frequency.
- c. High intensity radiated fields.

77. When does over-stressing occur?

If the aircraft...

- a. main wheels strike the runway before the nose wheels.
- b. lands at a normal rate of descent.
- c. is not parallel to the runway when it lands.

78. An aircraft with a heavy landing, without primary damage,....

- a. requires always further inspections.
- b. requires further inspections depending on aircraft type and procedures AMM.
- c. does never require further inspections.

79. What is an example of scheduled maintenance?

- a. Inflation of the tires when needed.
- b. Inspection of the tires before flight.
- c. Replacement of the tires when worn.

80. What is the purpose of a MEL?

- a. To set priorities for the planner.
- b. To determine which maintenance is optional.
- c. To determine which task maybe deferred and which cannot be deferred.