

Question block created by wizard

This exam contains 72 questions

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

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

- 3.** What kind of substance is Teratogen?
 - a. A substance or agent to which exposure of a pregnant female can result in malformations (birth defects) to the skeleton and or soft tissue of the foetus.
 - b. A substance or agent capable of altering the genetic material in a living organism.
 - c. An adverse effect on a human or animal body resulting from repeated low level exposure, with symptoms that develop slowly over a long period of time or that recur frequently.

- 4.** What does a "Class C" fire means....
 - a. fire of combustible metals.
 - b. fire of combustible solids.
 - c. fire of flammable gases.

- 5.** What is the obligation of every person after an accident or an event?
 - a. To report all accidents or events.
 - b. To repair all the damage caused by this event or accident.
 - c. To go to your workspace and wait for further instructions.

- 6.** The technicians identification token
 - a. is only to identify the technician.
 - b. gives the technician access to the aircraft.
 - c. is exchanged for a tool in the tool store.

7. Who is responsible for the tools used during a particular task?

Used during a particular task it is the responsibility of....

- a. each technician to keep track of ALL of the tools.
- b. Tool Stores staff 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. depends on the skill of the craftsperson and the equipment available to complete the task.
- c. does not depend on the skills of the craftsperson because every procedure is defined in the manuals.

9. Explain the term 'tolerance'.

- a. Tolerance is the measured size of a finished part.
- b. Tolerance is an approximate dimension that is used for the purpose of general identification.
- c. Tolerance is the difference between min and max of a given dimension.

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. The due date of the next calibration is engraved in the tools.
- c. A sticker would be attached to the tool detailing the due date of the next calibration.

11. Which are the precautions when using Files?

- a. Keep the file teeth clean using a scratch card, never secure the work in a vice.
- b. Never use a file without a handle, keep the file teeth clean using a scratch card.
- c. 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.

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

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

Ensure that the gun is....

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

15. What is the unit of resistance measurement?

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

16. What answer gives an example of a sectional view?

- a. A complete section.
- b. An invisible section.
- c. A shadow view.

17. The Drawing Number of repair drawings represents....

- a. generally the part number.
- b. the reference number of the maintenance technician.
- c. details of the current issues of all drawings which are associated with a particular component or assembly.

18. What is the system chapter of propulsion?

- a. system 51-XX-XX
- b. system 71-XX-XX
- c. system 20-XX-XX

19. The Air Transport Association of America (ATA) established a standard for the presentation (and structure) of manuals created by Aircraft Manufacturers.

Which specification describes the text above?

- a. ATA Specification No. 300 (or ATA-300)
- b. ATA Specification No. 100 (or ATA-100)
- c. ATA Specification No. 106 (or ATA-106)

20. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "AN"?

- a. Aviation Normalisation.
- b. Air Force and Navy.
- c. American Norms.

21. What is the purpose of Electrical Wiring Diagrams?

- a. Provide general information on aircraft systems such as electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, lubrication, air-conditioning and pressurization.
- b. They specify details such as the size (gauge) of the wires, types of terminals for each application, identify each component within a system by its part-number.
- c. Provide a detailed overview of the mechanical aircraft systems, so that maintenance and diagnosis can be initiated.

22. What is an "Interference fit" ?

- a. The shaft is always smaller than the hole.
- b. The shaft and the hole have the same diameter.
- c. The shaft is always bigger than the hole.

23. Shaft basis is....

- a. a system of fits relating to a basic or nominal shaft size.
- b. the difference between the upper and lower limit.
- c. the algebraic difference between a size and the corresponding basic or nominal shaft size.

24. Twist of a shaft is the....

- a. result of applied torsion on shafts.
- b. result of bending.
- c. size to which a part may wear before it must be rejected as unserviceable.

- 25.** What can you measure with a Vernier calliper?
- Change in bow.
 - Height.
 - Twist.
- 26.** Strain Gauges are used to....
- measure the amount of twist.
 - measure the inner axle diameter.
 - twist the axle when load is applied.
- 27.** When using in-line splices....
- each barrel can carry more than one cable.
 - the splice must be fitted horizontally or positioned so that the ingress of moisture is not possible.
 - all-in-line splices can be used at every operating temperatures.
- 28.** Coaxial Cable testing is done with a....
- Time Domain Meter.
 - bonding tester.
 - multi-meter.
- 29.** Cable size is usually identified by....
- The American wiring specification.
 - colour of the wire.
 - The A.W.G. size of the conductor.
- 30.** When you perform a Zonal Inspection....
- you inspect a specified component or assembly in an area or zone.
 - you make extensive use of specialized Inspection Techniques and/or equipment.
 - you inspect an area or zone to detect obvious unsatisfactory conditions and discrepancies.
- 31.** The length of a rivet to be used, is the combined thickness of the sheets being joined....
- × the rivet allowance.
 - the rivet allowance.
 - + the rivet allowance.

32. What are aircraft rivets made of?

- a. Aluminium alloy.
- b. Copper alloy.
- c. Steel.

33. Bucking Bars....

- a. can be used at every diameter of the rivet being driven.
- b. are tools used to form shop heads on solid-shank rivets during installation.
- c. are only available in one size, snap and weight.

34. Excessive or insufficient shank allowance....

- a. is normal during riveting procedures.
- b. is necessary to compensate the wrong use of a dolly.
- c. can cause rivet faults.

35. Pipe bending without bending jigs can be accomplished....

- a. by using a 'pull through' with the pipe immersed in boiling water or by using a steam cleaner.
- b. with a hard round object without obstructions.
- c. with pipes filled with 'fusible alloys'.

36. Tubes should be inspected for signs of....

- a. blistering and dents.
- b. flattening, kinking or twisting.
- c. deformation and dents.

37. What is correct about pipe supports?

- a. The minimum dimensions of pipe supports can be found in the Aircraft Maintenance Manual.
- b. To avoid the risk of fretting occurring between the pipe and the various parts of the aircraft, minimum dimensions from control rods is 25mm (1 in).
- c. Packings installed between the pipe and the clamping material is not applicable for pipe supports.

38. When connecting pipes, pipes....

- a. should never be forced into position.

- b. can only be connected to secondary structures.
- c. may be installed lightly under tension.

39. Blistering of the spring surface protection is usually an indication of....

- a. overload.
- b. overheating.
- c. overweight.

40. Bearings will only be removed....

- a. with a hammer.
- b. with general purpose tools.
- c. I.A.W. manufactures manual.

41. Inadequate or contaminated lubricants used on bearings will cause....

- a. rapid wear, overheating and stiffness.
- b. stiffness.
- c. rapid wear.

42. Mixed bearing grease types are....

- a. never allowed.
- b. recommended.
- c. to be able to reduce contamination.

43. Discoloured elements and raceways are an indication for....

- a. worn cage.
- b. overheating.
- c. worn races.

44. If gears are meshed too high, the....

- a. teeth will break.
- b. teeth will receive proper lubrication and loading.
- c. gears will not be properly lubricated.

45. Chains should be measured when clean and dry, by being placed on a....

- a. rounded surface.

- b. flat surface.
- c. sprocket.

46. Backlash check on a screw jack can be performed by side-to-side hand movement of the

- a. gearbox.
- b. ballnut.
- c. attached component.

47. If stiffness is found in a push pull system, notice that a check of each....

- a. bearing in the system is required.
- b. rod end fitting in the system is required.
- c. adjustable fitting in the system is required.

48. After swaging,....

- a. fittings are to be inspected for cracks.
- b. cables are to be inspected for cracks.
- c. dies are to be inspected for cracks.

49. Correct control cable tension is....

- a. less important than lubrication.
- b. checked and adjusted on the control column.
- c. checked by the use of a tensiometer and adjusted on the turnbuckles.

50. Turnbuckles are locked by

- a. a set of locknuts.
- b. clips or locking wire.
- c. clips and locking wire.

51. Adjusting slackness of a Bowden cable is done by....

- a. increasing the length of the cable.
- b. increasing the length of the conduit.
- c. decreasing the length of the conduit.

52. Small aircrafts can be moved by....

- a. using a tow bar and push / pull only at point specified by the manufacturer.

- b. pushing the propeller at the tip.
- c. pulling the propeller at the tip.

53. When preparing the aircraft to be jacked, the aircraft should....

- a. be chocked fore and aft and parking brake set.
- b. be chocked fore and aft and parking brake released.
- c. have parking brake set.

54. Before airplane storage....

- a. the tanks should be drained, filled or partially-filled as described in the applicable AMM.
- b. all tanks should be drained.
- c. all tanks should be filled.

55. Fuel removed from an airplane will....

- a. only be re-used on an other airplane.
- b. only be re-used on the same airplane.
- c. not be re-used any more.

56. It is not recommended to use the aircraft anti-icing systems....

- a. during take-off.
- b. during flight.
- c. to remove or prevent ice formation on the ground.

57. During hydraulic ground supply different hydraulic fluids....

- a. can be mixed in case of urgency.
- b. can be mixed.
- c. cannot be mixed.

58. Glaze ice....

- a. is the most severe and most dangerous form of ice formation on aircraft.
- b. is the less severe and less dangerous form of ice formation on aircraft.
- c. is the most severe but less dangerous form of rime ice formation on aircraft.

59. Defects on an operational aircraft can be defined as an abnormality that reduces the serviceability of the aircraft below....

- a. 75%
- b. 90%
- c. 100%

60. Visual inspection is defined as the process of....

- a. using the eye, X-ray and ultrasonic aids.
- b. non destructive inspections.
- c. using the eye alone or in conjunction with various aids.

61. What do general treatments for corrosion include?

Cleaning, stripping,....

- a. removal of corrosion, neutralisation of remaining residue, check for damage, restoration of protection and application of coating and paint.
- b. removal of corrosion with a steel brush, neutralisation of remaining residue, check for damage.
- c. removal of corrosion, neutralisation of remaining residue with sodium, restoration of protection and application of coating and paint.

62. After replacement of a computer, the computer has to be tested.

How do you call this test?

- a. A capacity test.
- b. A functional test.
- c. A bonding test.

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

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

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

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

- 65.** A lightning strike inspection is....
- performed after consultation of the maintenance manual.
 - only performed by the flight crew.
 - not mandatory after a reported lightning strike.
- 66.** Static discharges....
- will increase radio noise.
 - can be damaged by lightning strike.
 - protect the aircraft against lightning strikes.
- 67.** When does over-stressing occur?
- If the aircraft....
- is not parallel to the runway when it lands.
 - lands at a normal rate of descent.
 - main wheels strike the runway before the nose wheels.
- 68.** An aircraft with a heavy landing, without primary damage,....
- requires always further inspections.
 - requires further inspections depending on aircraft type and procedures AMM.
 - does never require further inspections.
- 69.** How do you call the task to repair a defect?
- Unscheduled maintenance.
 - Hard time maintenance.
 - Scheduled maintenance.
- 70.** Modifications and repairs, not in the instructions, must be....
- defined in an AD.
 - approved before implemented.
 - guaranteed by the TC-holder.
- 71.** A counterfeit part is....
- a part of which the certificate is missing.
 - a standard part.
 - an illegally produced part.

72. FOD (foreign object damage) can occur when....

- a. only standard parts are used.
- b. the work area is not clean.
- c. the process is certified.