

FFF Learning Evaluation – Multiple Choice Questions
Part Two
– The Flight Environment –

1. The percentage of nitrogen and oxygen in our atmosphere is _____.
 - A. 50/50
 - B. 40/60
 - C. 79/21
 - D. 60/40
2. The earth has approximately how much water covering its surface?
 - A. 25%
 - B. 75%
 - C. 45%
 - D. None of the above
3. What is the average temperature over the surface of the Earth?
 - A. 59°
 - B. 49°
 - C. 0°
 - D. 72°
4. The Wright Brothers had to meet three goals before they were said to “conquer” the air. Those “flight” goals are which of the following?
 - A. Higher, faster, farther
 - B. Upward, onward, outward
 - C. Controlled, sustained, powered
 - D. Controlled, gliding, powered
5. The Wright “Flyer” aircraft achieved which of the following?
 - A. 12 feet altitude, 12 miles per hour, and 12 seconds of flight
 - B. 12 feet altitude, 120 feet distance, and 12 miles per hour
 - C. 12 feet altitude, 120 miles per hour, and 120 feet distance
 - D. 12 feet altitude, 120 feet distance, and 12 seconds of flight
6. The human element in flight is called what?
 - A. Aviation technology
 - B. Aviation physiology
 - C. Aviation medical science
 - D. Aeropsychology
7. The percentage of oxygen in all of the atmosphere _____.
 - A. Is the same all the way to the top of the atmosphere
 - B. Gradually diminishes
 - C. Gradually changes to the top of the atmosphere
 - D. Gets warmer at higher altitudes
8. FAR 91.21 requires supplemental oxygen at what altitude?
 - A. 10,000 feet MSL
 - B. 12,500 feet MSL after 30 minutes
 - C. 12,500 feet immediately
 - D. 6,000 feet MSL

9. Controlled tests where flight conditions can be duplicated are conducted in _____.
- A. An altitude chamber
 - B. An altitude replicator
 - C. A high altitude cockpit
 - D. Hypoxia replication chamber
10. What is the average atmospheric pressure at sea level?
- A. 14.0 pounds per square inch
 - B. 15.7 pounds per square inch
 - C. 59 pounds per square inch
 - D. 14.7 pounds per square inch
11. The body tends to _____ with a gain in altitude.
- A. Sweat
 - B. Heat up
 - C. Cramp
 - D. Dehydrate
12. The symptoms of headache, fatigue, nausea, and unconsciousness at altitudes above 10,000 feet are those of _____.
- A. Morning sickness
 - B. Motion sickness
 - C. Hypoxia
 - D. Fear of flying
13. Which of the following cities is not above 5,000 feet above sea level?
- A. Denver, Colorado
 - B. Aspen, Colorado
 - C. Mexico City, Mexico
 - D. They are all above 5,000 feet above sea level
14. HACE is a life-threatening condition involving the brain. What does HACE stand for?
- A. High Altitude Cerebral Edema
 - B. High Altitude Pulmonary Edema
 - C. High Altitude Cardiac Edema
 - D. None of the above are correct
15. What are the two major problems facing a human at high altitude?
- A. An increase in stress and rapid dehydration
 - B. Rapid dehydration and heat stroke
 - C. Kidney stones and migraine headaches
 - D. None of the above
16. What is the physical layer in which most general aviation operations take place?
- A. Ionosphere
 - B. Stratosphere
 - C. Troposphere
 - D. Mesosphere
17. The layer of the atmosphere where high-performance aircraft, such as fighter jets, operate is the _____.
- A. Tropopause
 - B. Stratosphere
 - C. Thermosphere
 - D. Mesosphere

18. An airplane's altimeter is based on what kind of barometer?
- A. Aneroid
 - B. Mercury
 - C. Oxygen
 - D. Sea level
19. The density of the air decreases the higher we go in the atmosphere, thus making the airplane's lift performance less. This condition is called _____.
- A. Density altitude
 - B. High altitude lapse
 - C. Atmospheric decrease
 - D. Standard density
20. High, hot, and humid are conditions that affect what aircraft performance issue?
- A. Hypoxia
 - B. Climb performance
 - C. Density altitude
 - D. Diminished performance syndrome