

## JUNE 2001 FAA Flight/Ground Instructor FAA Written Exam Update

Note: This update is a PDF-version of our 16-page Flight/Ground Instructor FAA Written Exam Update brochure. We removed the front (page 1) and back cover (page 16) for a faster, easier download. The remaining pages, however, are reproduced here.

Thank you for choosing Gleim to prepare for one or more instructor/examiner FAA knowledge tests. We appreciate your trust and we strive to provide the best product at prices that meet or beat competitor offerings.

We are proud of our record in supplying the marketplace with the most up-to-date materials. Our update service (available via e-mail or the Internet) is free, popular, and well received.

Occasionally, we produce a varying-length booklet when there are changes made that are impractical to handle via our e-mail/Internet update service given existing technology. This 16-page booklet is such an example. It contains all of the relevant June 2001 changes, including reproductions of 7 new FAA weather-related figures. In fact, the bulk of this update (pages 3-13) relates to these 7 new figures and 28 new questions that correspond to our Chapter 7: Aviation Weather, which is presented on pages 151-204 in the Sixth Edition of your Gleim book.

We recommend that you cross out the replaced figures and questions in your Gleim book. We have included the appropriate page numbers below for your convenience. You may wish to keep this update handy by inserting it at page 184. We have specially trimmed it for precisely that purpose.

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UA/OV KOKC-KTUL/TM 1800/FL120/TP BE90//SK BKN018-TOP055/OVC072-TOP089/CLR ABV/TA M7/WV 08021/TB LGT 055-072/IC LGT-MOD RIME 072-089

FIGURE 4.—Pilot Weather Report.

See pages 184 and 185.

**84.**

6258. (Refer to figure 4.) The base and tops of the overcast layer reported by a pilot are

- A— 1,800 feet MSL and 5,500 feet MSL.
- B— 5,500 feet AGL and 7,200 feet MSL.
- C— 7,200 feet MSL and 8,900 feet MSL.

Answer (C) is correct (6258). (AWS Sec. 3)

The base and top of the overcast (OVC) layer reported by a pilot are 7,200 ft. MSL and 8,900 ft. MSL (OVC 072-TOP089).

Answer (A) is incorrect because the base and top of the broken (BKN), not the overcast (OVC), layer reported by the pilot are 1,800 ft. MSL and 5,500 ft. MSL.

Answer (B) is incorrect because the area between 5,500 ft. MSL, not AGL, and 7,200 ft. is the clear area between the broken layer (1,800 ft. to 5,500 ft. MSL) and the overcast layer (7,200 ft. to 8,900 ft. MSL).

**85.**

6259. (Refer to figure 4.) The wind and temperature at 12,000 feet MSL as reported by a pilot are

- A—090° at 21 knots and -9°.
- B—090° at 21 MPH and -9°F.
- C—080° at 21 knots and -7°C.

Answer (C) is correct (6259). (AWS Sec. 3)

The wind and temperature reported by a pilot at 12,000 ft. MSL are 080° at 21 kt. (WV 08021) and -7°C (TA M7).

Answer (A) is incorrect because the wind is reported as 080° at 21 kt. (WV 08021), not 090° at 21 kt., and the temperature is -7°C (TA M7), not -9° (temperature is reported in degrees Celsius). Answer (B) is incorrect because the wind is reported at 080° at 21 kt. (WV 08021), not 090° at 21 MPH, and the temperature is -7°C (TA M7), not -9°F. Wind speed is reported in knots and temperature is reported in degrees Celsius.

**86.**

6261. (Refer to figure 4.) If the terrain elevation is 1,295 feet MSL, what is the height above ground level of the base of the ceiling?

- A—505 feet AGL.
- B—6,586 feet AGL.
- C—1,295 feet AGL.

Answer (A) is correct (6261). (AWS Sec. 3)

A ceiling is defined as the height above ground of the lowest broken or overcast layer aloft or the vertical visibility into a surface-based obstruction. A pilot reported the base of a broken layer at 1,800 ft. MSL (SK BKN018). Subtract the terrain elevation from the reported cloud base in order to find the ceiling height of 505 ft. AGL (1,800 - 1,295).

Answer (B) is incorrect because 6,586 ft. AGL is the approximate height above ground of the overcast layer, but a ceiling is the lowest broken or overcast layer. The base of a broken layer is reported at 1,800 ft. MSL or 505 ft. AGL. Answer (C) is incorrect because 1,295 ft. MSL, not AGL, is the terrain elevation. The base of the broken layer is reported at 1,800 ft. MSL, which is 505 ft. AGL (1,800 - 1,295).

**87.**

6260. (Refer to figure 4.) The intensity of the turbulence reported at a specific altitude is

- A—moderate from 5,500 feet to 7,200 feet.
- B—moderate at 5,500 feet and at 7,200 feet.
- C—  
light from 5,500 feet to 7,200 feet.

Answer (C) is correct (6260). (AWS Sec. 3)

A pilot reported light turbulence from 5,500 ft. to 7,200 ft. MSL (TB LGT 055-072).

Answer (A) is incorrect because turbulence is reported as light, not moderate, from 5,500 ft. to 7,200 ft. MSL (TB LGT 055-072). Answer (B) is incorrect because turbulence is reported as light, not moderate. Additionally, the turbulence is reported from 5,500 ft. to 7,200 ft. MSL, not only at 5,500 ft. and 7,200 ft. MSL.

See page 188.

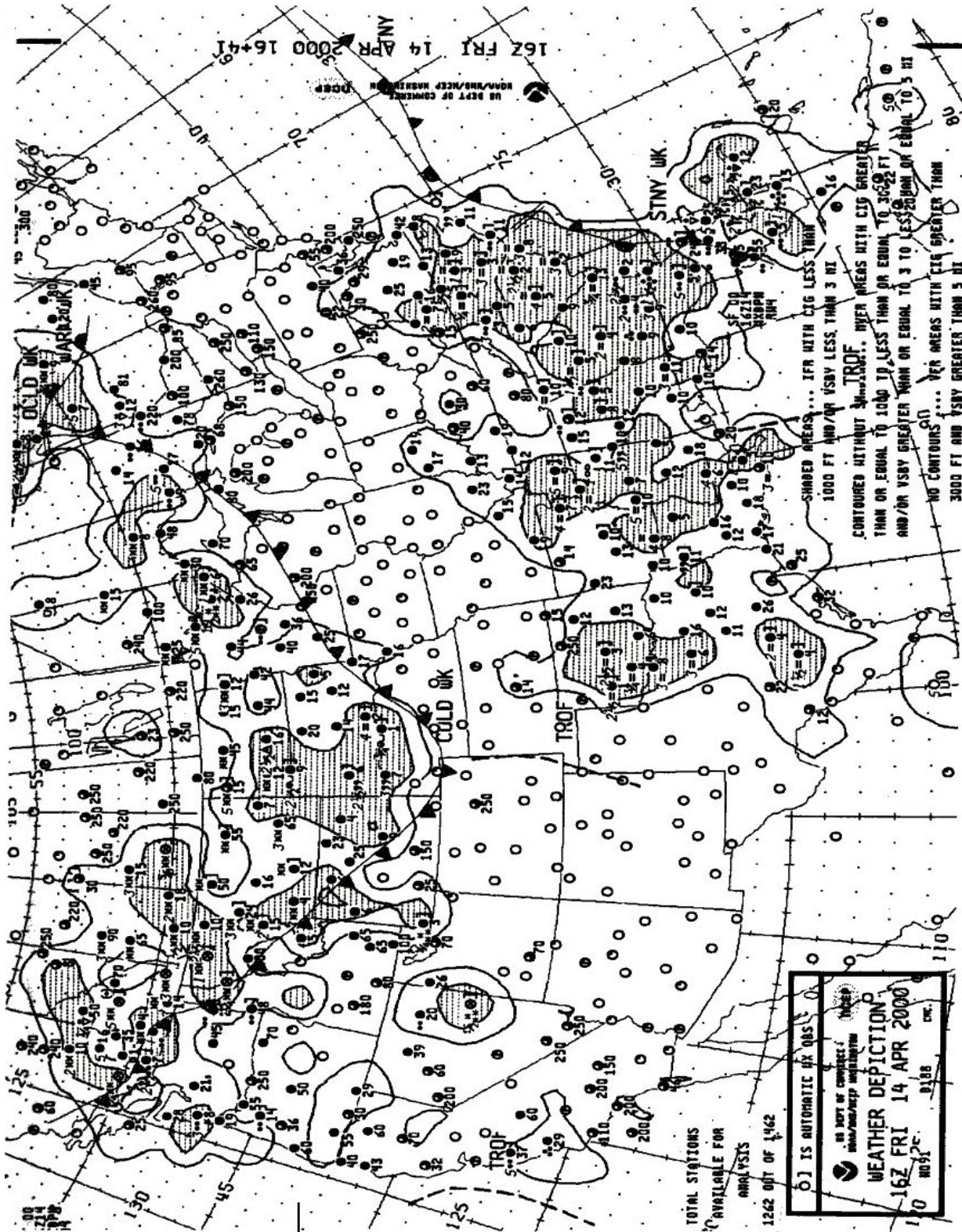


Figure 12.—Weather Depiction Chart.

See page 189.

**98.**

6289. (Refer to figure 12.) What is the status of the front that extends from Nebraska through the upper peninsula of Michigan?

- A— Cold.
- B— Stationary.
- C— Warm.

Answer (A) is correct (6289). (AWS Sec. 6)

The triangular pips on the front extending from Nebraska through Michigan indicate a cold front. Additionally, the text near the front in Nebraska indicates that it is a weak cold front (COLD WK).

Answer (B) is incorrect because a stationary front would have pips on both sides, as the front extending off the coast of the Carolinas to Florida. The triangular pips on the front extending from Nebraska to Michigan indicate a cold front. Answer (C) is incorrect because a warm front would have rounded pips on the front. The front extending from Nebraska to Michigan has triangular, not rounded, pips that indicate a cold front.

**99.**

6290. (Refer to figure 12.) The IFR weather in northern Texas is due to

- A— intermittent rain.
- B— fog.
- C— dust devils.

Answer (B) is correct (6290). (AWS Sec. 6)

The IFR weather in northern Texas (shaded area) is reported as an overcast sky (solid station circle) with ceilings reported at 600 ft. and 800 ft. ("6" and "8" below the station circle). Additionally, the visibility is reported as 3 SM in light fog (3=). Note: The IFR weather is due to low clouds. Visibilities equal to 3 SM to 5 SM is considered marginal VFR, not IFR.

Answer (A) is incorrect because intermittent rain would be depicted as two vertical dots (:) to the left of the station circle. In northern Texas, the equal symbol (=) is to the left of the station circle, which indicates light fog, not intermittent rain. Answer (C) is incorrect because dust devils would be depicted as a spiral (⊖) to the left of the station circle. In northern Texas, the equal symbol (=) is to the left of the station circle, which indicates light fog, not dust devils.

**100.**

6291. (Refer to figure 12.) The marginal weather in central Kentucky is due to low

- A— ceiling.
- B— ceiling and visibility.
- C— visibility.

Answer (A) is correct (6291). (AWS Sec. 6)

The marginal weather in central Kentucky (outlined area with no shading) is due to the ceiling height. The station circle is shaded (overcast sky) and the "30" below the circle means a ceiling of 3,000 ft. Marginal VFR is defined as ceilings greater than or equal to 1,000 ft. to less than or equal to 3,000 ft. and/or visibility greater than or equal to 3 SM to less than or equal to 5 SM.

Answer (B) is incorrect because the marginal weather in central Kentucky is due to the ceiling only, not the ceiling and visibility. The absence of a visibility value to the left of the station circle indicates that the visibility is greater than 5 SM, which is not considered marginal. Answer (C) is incorrect because the marginal weather in central Kentucky is due to the ceiling, not the visibility. The absence of a visibility value to the left of the station circle indicates visibility greater than 5 SM, which is not considered marginal.

**101.**

6292. (Refer to figure 12.) What weather phenomenon is causing IFR conditions in central Oklahoma?

- A— Heavy rain showers.
- B— Low visibility only.
- C— Low ceilings and visibility.

Answer (C) is correct (6292). (AWS Sec. 6)

The IFR weather (shaded area) in central Oklahoma is caused by low ceilings (less than 1,000 ft.) and visibility (less than 3 SM). The station circles in central Oklahoma indicate overcast skies with ceilings between 300 ft. and 400 ft. with visibilities between  $\frac{3}{4}$  SM to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  SM in light fog (mist).

Answer (A) is incorrect because the IFR weather in central Oklahoma is due to low ceilings and visibility. The obstructions to visibility are reported as light fog or mist (=), not heavy rain showers (\*:). Answer (B) is incorrect because the IFR weather in central Oklahoma is caused both by low ceilings (less than 1,000 ft.) and low visibility (less than 3 SM).





See page 191.

**102.**

6296. (Refer to figure 13, area B.) What is the top for precipitation of the radar return?

- A— 24,000 feet AGL.
- B— 2,400 feet MSL.
- C— 24,000 feet MSL.

Answer (C) is correct (6296). (AWS Sec. 7)

Precipitation tops are entered above a short line in hundreds of feet MSL. In area B (Nevada), the precipitation top is shown as 240 or 24,000 ft. MSL.

Answer (A) is incorrect because precipitation tops are given in hundreds of feet MSL, not AGL. In area B, the precipitation top is 24,000 ft. MSL, not 24,000 ft. AGL. Answer (B) is incorrect because precipitation tops are given in hundreds, not tens, of feet MSL. In area B, the precipitation top is shown as 240 or 24,000 ft. MSL, not 2,400 ft. MSL.

**103.**

6294. (Refer to figure 13, area D.) What is the direction and speed of the movement of the cell?

- A— North at 17 MPH.
- B— North at 17 knots.
- C— South at 17 knots.

Answer (B) is correct (6294). (AWS Sec. 7)

Individual cell direction of movement is indicated by an arrow with the speed in knots entered as a number at the top of the arrowhead. In area D, the movement of the cell is north at 17 kt.

Answer (A) is incorrect because the cell movement is north at 17 kt., not 17 MPH. Answer (C) is incorrect because the cell movement is north, not south, at 17 kt.

**104.**

6293. (Refer to figure 13, area B.) What type weather is occurring in the radar return?

- A— Continuous rain.
- B— Light to moderate rain showers.
- C— Rain showers increasing in intensity.

Answer (A) is correct (6293). (AWS Sec. 7)

The types of precipitation are indicated by symbols adjacent to the precipitation areas depicted on the radar summary chart. Next to area B, the symbol "R" is used, which denotes rain (continuous).

Answer (B) is incorrect because, while the intensity of the precipitation is light to moderate (single contour), the type of precipitation is continuous rain (R), not rain showers (RW). Answer (C) is incorrect because the type of precipitation is continuous rain (R), not rain showers (RW). Additionally, the intensity trend (increasing or weakening) is no longer coded on either the radar summary chart or the radar weather report (SD).

**105.**

6295. (Refer to figure 13, area E.) The top of the precipitation of the cell is

- A— 16,000 feet AGL.
- B— 25,000 feet MSL.
- C— 16,000 feet MSL.

Answer (C) is correct (6295). (AWS Sec. 7)

Precipitation tops are entered above a short line in hundreds of feet MSL. In area E (North and South Carolina and eastern Georgia), the precipitation top is 160 or 16,000 ft. MSL.

Answer (A) is incorrect because precipitation tops are given in MSL, not AGL. In area E, the top is 16,000 ft. MSL, not 16,000 ft. AGL. Answer (B) is incorrect because 25,000 ft. MSL is a precipitation top in area G (follow the line under 250 to a dot on the Georgia-Alabama border), not a precipitation top in area E.

**106a.**

0601-329. What does the heavy dashed line that forms a rectangular box on a radar summary chart refer to?

- A— Severe weather watch area.
- B— Areas of hail 1/4 inch in diameter.
- C— Areas of heavy rain.

Answer (A) is correct (0601-329). (AWS Sec. 7)

On radar summary charts, severe weather watch areas are outlined by heavy dashed lines, usually in the form of a large rectangular box. There are two types: tornado watches and severe thunderstorm watches. WS indicates thunderstorm watch, and WT indicates tornado watch.

Answer (B) is incorrect because hail is not reported as a type of precipitation on the radar summary chart. Answer (C) is incorrect because areas of heavy rain are surrounded with contours, which are curved lines that show various levels of precipitation.



See page 193.

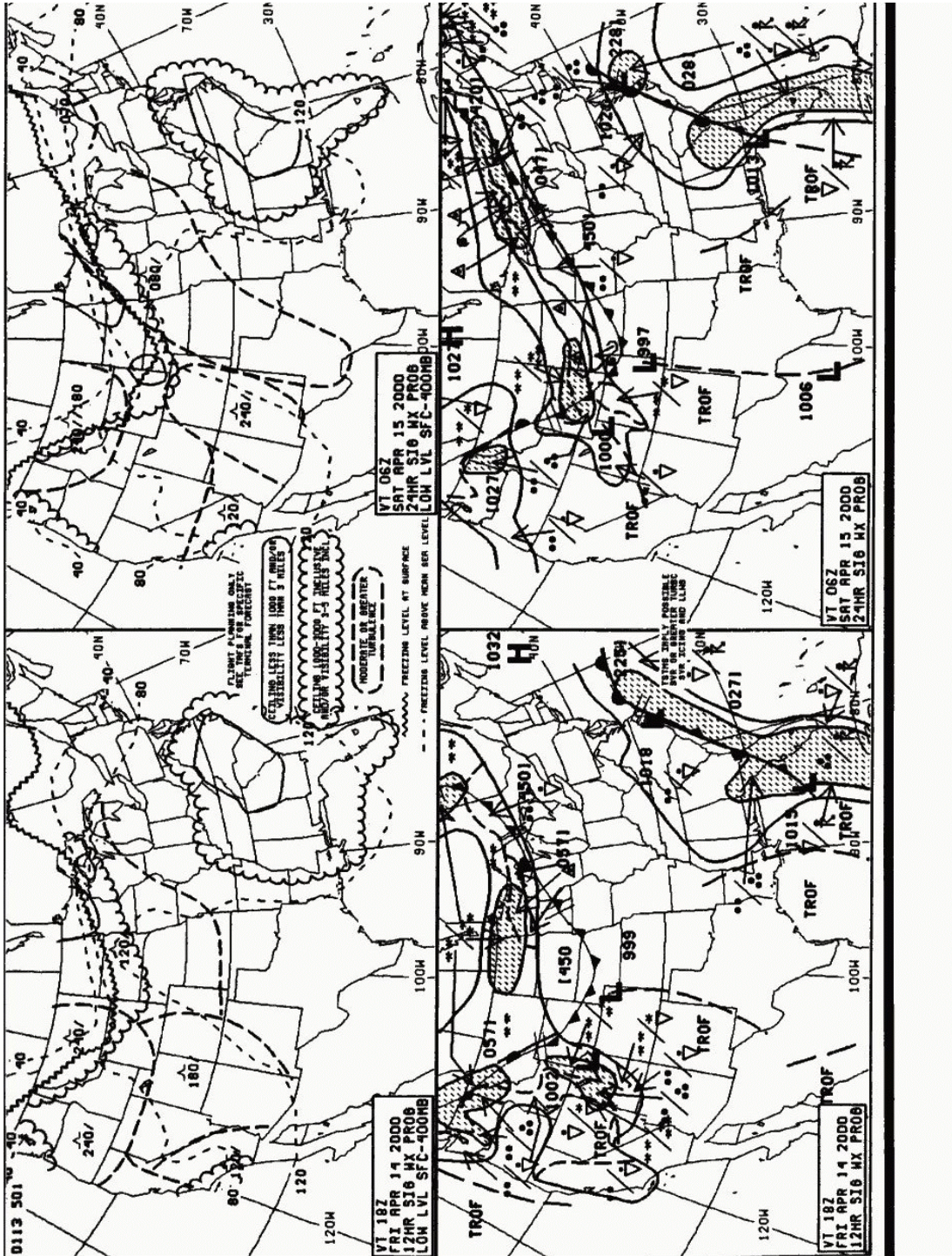


Figure 14.—Significant Weather Prognostic Chart.

See pages 192 and 194.

**109.**

6298. (Refer to figure 14.) How are Significant Weather Prognostic Charts best used by a pilot?

- A— For determining areas to avoid (freezing levels and turbulence).
- B— For overall planning at all altitudes.
- C— For analyzing current frontal activity and cloud coverage.

Answer (A) is correct (6298). (AWS Sec. 11)

Weather prognostic charts forecast conditions that exist 12 and 24 hr. in the future. They include two types of forecasts: low level significant weather such as IFR and marginal VFR areas and moderate or greater turbulence areas and freezing levels.


Answer (B) is incorrect because a complete set of weather forecasts for overall planning includes terminal forecasts, area forecasts, etc. Answer (C) is incorrect because the weather depiction chart shows analysis of frontal activities, cloud coverage, areas of precipitation, ceilings, etc.

**110.**

6299. (Refer to figure 14.) Interpret the weather symbol depicted in Utah on the 12 hour Significant Weather Prognostic Chart.

- A— Moderate turbulence, surface to 18,000 feet.
- B— Thunderstorm tops at 18,000 feet.
- C— Base of clear air turbulence, 18,000 feet.

Answer (A) is correct (6299). (AWS Sec. 11)

The 12-hr. significant weather prognostic chart is the upper left panel. The weather symbol in Utah is a peaked hat () which denotes moderate turbulence. Numbers above and below a line show expected bases and tops of the turbulent layer in hundreds of feet MSL. The base height is omitted where turbulence is forecast from the surface upward. The moderate turbulence is forecast from the surface to 18,000 ft. MSL (180/).


Answer (B) is incorrect because the peaked hat symbol denotes moderate turbulence, not thunderstorms. The symbol for thunderstorms looks like the letter "R," as shown on the 12-hr. surface prognostic chart in the Gulf of Mexico. Answer (C) is incorrect because the symbol over Utah indicates a forecast of moderate, not clear air, turbulence from the surface to 18,000 ft. MSL, not with a base at 18,000 MSL.

**111.**

6300. (Refer to figure 14.) What weather is forecast for the Florida area just ahead of the stationary front during the first 12 hours?

- A— Ceiling less than 1,000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles with continuous precipitation.
- B— Ceiling 1,000 to 3,000 feet and/or visibility 3 to 5 miles with continuous precipitation.
- C— Ceiling 1,000 to 3,000 feet and/or visibility 3 to 5 miles with intermittent precipitation.

Answer (B) is correct (6300). (AWS Sec. 11)

The upper and lower left panels are the forecast for the first 12-hr. period. The upper left panel has a scalloped line around Florida, which indicates ceilings 1,000 to 3,000 ft. inclusive and/or visibility 3 to 5 SM inclusive. The lower-left panel shows Florida in an area of continuous rain with some embedded thunderstorms () covering more than half of the area.


Answer (A) is incorrect because an area forecast to have ceilings less than 1,000 ft. and/or visibility less than 3 SM would be enclosed by a smooth line (such as South Carolina), not a scalloped line like the one around Florida. Answer (C) is incorrect because the weather symbols and shading on the lower-left panel indicate that Florida is in an area of continuous, not intermittent, precipitation.




**112.**

6302. (Refer to figure 14.) The enclosed shaded area associated with the low pressure system over northern Utah is forecast to have

- A— continuous snow.
- B— continuous snow showers.
- C— intermittent snow.

Answer (A) is correct (6302). (AWS Sec. 11)

Refer to the lower left panel of the 24-hr. Significant Weather Prog Chart in Fig. 14. There is a low pressure center over northern Utah, indicated by a bold "L." To the left of the "L" is a shaded area, indicating precipitation covering more than half the area. Just to the right of the "L" is a symbol, , with an arrow pointing to the shaded area. This means that the shaded area is forecast to have continuous light to moderate snow.

Answer (B) is incorrect because continuous snow showers are indicated for the unshaded area in southern Utah, not the shaded area in northern Utah, by the symbol . Answer (C) is incorrect because intermittent light to moderate snow would be indicated with the symbol, , not .



113.

6301. (Refer to figure 14 on page 8.) At what altitude is the freezing level over the middle of Florida on the 12 hour significant prognostic chart?

- A— 8,000 feet.
- B— 4,000 feet.
- C— 12,000 feet.

Answer (C) is correct (6301). (AWS Sec. 11)

The freezing level forecast for the first 12-hr. period is shown on the upper-left panel. The freezing level is indicated by a dashed line and labeled in hundreds of feet MSL. The dashed line over Florida is labeled "120," which means the freezing level is forecast to be at 12,000 ft. MSL.

Answer (A) is incorrect because the 8,000-ft. freezing level is indicated on the 12-hr. significant prognostic chart over New Jersey, not Florida. Answer (B) is incorrect because the 4,000-ft. freezing level is indicated on the 12-hr. significant prognostic chart over central Massachusetts, not Florida.

See pages 196 and 197.

FD WBC 151745 DATA BASED ON 151200Z VALID 1600Z FOR USE 1800-0300Z. TEMPS NEG ABV 24000									
FT	3000	6000	9000	12000	18000	24000	30000	34000	39000
ALS			2420	2635-08	2535-18	2444-30	245945	246755	246862
AMA		2714	2725+00	2625-04	2531-15	2542-27	265842	256352	256762
DEN			2321-04	2532-08	2434-19	2441-31	235347	236056	236262
HLC		1707-01	2113-03	2219-07	2330-17	2435-30	244145	244854	245561
MKC	0507	2006+03	2215-01	2322-06	2338-17	2348-29	236143	237252	238160
STL	2113	2325+07	2332+02	2339-04	2356-16	2373-27	239440	730649	731960

FIGURE 7.—Winds and Temperatures Aloft Forecast.

119.

6278. (Refer to figure 7.) What wind is forecast for STL at 9,000 feet?

- A— 230° true at 32 knots.
- B— 230° magnetic at 25 knots.
- C— 230° true at 25 knots.

Answer (A) is correct (6278). (AWS Sec. 4)

The coded wind forecast for STL at 9,000 ft. is 2332+02. This means the wind is from 230° true at 32 kt., and the temperature is forecast to be +2° C.

Answer (B) is incorrect because wind direction is referenced to true north, not magnetic north, and the forecast wind of 230° true at 25 kt. is for 6,000 ft., not 9,000 ft., at STL. Answer (C) is incorrect because the wind forecast at STL of 230° true at 25 kt. is for 6,000 ft., not 9,000 ft.

120.

6279. (Refer to figure 7.) Determine the wind and temperature aloft forecast for DEN at 9,000 feet.

- A— 230° true at 53 knots, temperature -47° C.
- B— 230° magnetic at 53 knots, temperature 47° C.
- C— 230° true at 21 knots, temperature -4° C.

Answer (C) is correct (6279). (AWS Sec. 4)

The coded wind forecast for DEN at 9,000 ft. is 2321-04. This means the forecast wind and temperature for DEN at 9,000 ft. is 230° true at 21 kt., temperature -4° C.

Answer (A) is incorrect because 230° true at 53 kt., temperature -47° C is the forecast wind and temperature for DEN at 30,000 ft., not 9,000 ft. Answer (B) is incorrect because wind direction is referenced to true north, not magnetic north. Additionally, the coded forecast for DEN at 9,000 ft. is 2321-04 or wind 230° true at 21 kt., temperature -4° C.

121.

6280. (Refer to figure 7.) Determine the wind and temperature aloft forecast for MKC at 6,000 feet.

- A— 050° true at 7 knots, temperature missing.
- B— 200° true at 6 knots, temperature +3° C.
- C— 200° magnetic at 6 knots, temperature +3° C.

Answer (B) is correct (6280). (AWS Sec. 4)

The coded forecast for MKC at 6,000 ft. is 2006+03. This translates to a wind of 200° true at 6 kt., temperature +3° C.

Answer (A) is incorrect because a wind of 050° true at 7 kt., temperature missing (0507) is the forecast for MKC at 3,000 ft., not 6,000 ft. Answer (C) is incorrect because wind direction is referenced to true north, not magnetic north.

See pages 197 and 198.

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TAF

KMEM  121720Z 121818 20012KT 5SM HZ BKN030 PROB40 2022 1SM TSRA OVC008CB
FM2200 33015G20KT P6SM BKN015 OVC025 PROB40 2202 3SM SHRA
FM0200 35012KT OVC008 PROB40 0205 2SM -RASN BECMG 0608 02008KT BKN012
   BECMG 1012 00000KT 3SM BR SKC TEMPO 1214 1/2SM FG
FM1600 VRB06KT P6SM SKC =

KOKC  051130Z 051212 14008KT 5SM BR BKN030 TEMPO 1316 1 1/2SM BR
FM1600 18010KT P6SM SKC BECMG 2224 20013G20KT 4SM SHRA OVC020
   PROB40 0006 2SM TSRA OVC008CB BECMG 0608 21015KT P6SM SCT040 =

```

FIGURE 5.—Terminal Aerodrome Forecasts (TAF).

**122.**

6262. (Refer to figure 5.) What is the valid period for the TAF for KMEM?

- A— 1800Z to 1800Z.
- B— 1200Z to 1800Z.
- C— 1200Z to 1200Z.

Answer (A) is correct (6262). (AWS Sec. 4)

The valid period of the forecast is a two-digit date followed by the two-digit beginning hour and two-digit ending hour in UTC (or Z). The valid period for the TAF for KMEM is shown as "121818" or the 12th day beginning at 1800Z and ending at 1800Z on the following day.

Answer (B) is incorrect because the first two digits are the date, so the TAF for KMEM is valid on the 12th day beginning at 1800Z, not 1200Z, to 1800Z on the following day.

Answer (C) is incorrect because a valid period of 1200Z to 1200Z is for the TAF for KOKC, not KMEM.

**123.**

6263. (Refer to figure 5.) In the TAF for KMEM, what does "SHRA" stand for?

- A— Rain showers.
- B— A shift in wind direction is expected.
- C— A significant change in precipitation is possible.

Answer (A) is correct (6263). (AWS Sec. 4)

Expected weather is coded in TAF reports using the same format and contractions as METAR reports. "SHRA" means rain (RA) showers (SH).

Answer (B) is incorrect because "SHRA" means rain showers, not a shift in wind direction, is expected.

Answer (C) is incorrect because "SHRA" means rain showers are forecast, not that a significant change in precipitation is possible.

**124.**

6264. (Refer to figure 5.) In between 1000Z and 1200Z the visibility at KMEM is forecast to be

- A— 6 statute miles.
- B— ½ statute mile.
- C— 3 statute miles.

Answer (C) is correct (6264). (AWS Sec. 4)

In the fourth line of the TAF for KMEM, it states that between 1000Z and 1200Z, conditions are forecast to become a calm wind with 3 SM visibility in mist and a clear sky.

Answer (A) is incorrect because the TAF for KMEM does not forecast any period where the visibility will be 6 SM.

Answer (B) is incorrect because there is an occasional chance (temporary conditions) of ½ SM visibility between 1200Z and 1400Z, not between 1000Z and 1200Z.

**125.**

6266. (Refer to figure 5.) In the TAF from KOKC, the clear sky becomes

- A— overcast at 200 feet with the probability of becoming 400 feet overcast during the forecast period between 2200Z and 2400Z.
- B— overcast at 2,000 feet during the forecast period between 2200Z and 2400Z.
- C— overcast at 200 feet with a 40% probability of becoming overcast at 600 feet during the forecast period between 2200Z and 2400Z.

Answer (B) is correct (6266). (AWS Sec. 4)

In the TAF for KOKC, the clear sky (SKC) becomes overcast at 2,000 ft. (OVC020) during the forecast period between 2200Z and 2400Z (BECMG 2224).

Answer (A) is incorrect because between 2200Z and 2400Z, the clear sky (SKC) will become overcast at 2,000 ft. (OVC020), not 200 ft. During the period between 2200Z and 2400Z, there is no probability forecast. Answer (C) is incorrect because between 2200Z and 2400Z, the clear sky (SKC) will become overcast at 2,000 ft. (OVC020), not 200 ft. The probability forecast (PROB40) is for the period between 0000Z and 0600Z.

See page 200.

BOSC FA 241845  
 SYNOPSIS AND VFR CLDS/WX  
 SYNOPSIS VALID UNTIL 251300  
 CLDS/WX VALID UNTIL 250700...OTLK VALID 250700-251300  
 ME NH VT MA RI CT NY LO NJ PA OH LE WV MD DC DE VA AND CSTL WTRS

SEE AIRMET SIERRA FOR IFR CONDS AND MTN OBSCN.  
 TS IMPLY SEV OR GTR TURB SEV ICE LLWS AND IFR CONDS.  
 NON MSL HGTS DENOTED BY AGL OR CIG.

SYNOPSIS...19Z CDFNT ALG A 160NE ACK-ENE LN...CONTG AS A QSTNRY  
 FNT ALG AN END-50SW MSS LN. BY 13Z...CDFNT ALG A 140ESE ACK-HTO  
 LN...CONTG AS A QSTNRY FNT ALG A HTO-SYR-YYZ LN. TROF ACRS CNTRL  
 PA INTO NRN VA. ...REYNOLDS...

OH LE  
 NRN HLF OH LE...SCT-BKN025 OVC045. CLDS LYRD 150. SCT SHRA. WDLY  
 SCT TSRA. CB TOPS FL350. 23-01Z OVC020-030. VIS 3SM BR. OCNL -  
 RA. OTLK...IFR CIG BR FG.  
 SWRN QTR OH...BKN050-060 TOPS 100. OTLK...MVFR BR.  
 SERN QTR OH...SCT-BKN040 BKN070 TOPS 120. WDLY SCT -TSRA. 00Z  
 SCT-BKN030 OVC050. WDLY SCT -TSRA. CB TOPS FL350. OTLK...VFR  
 SHRA.

CHIC FA 241945  
 SYNOPSIS AND VFR CLDS/WX  
 SYNOPSIS VALID UNTIL 251400  
 CLDS/WX VALID UNTIL 250800...OTLK VALID 250800-251400  
 ND SD NE KS MN IA MO WI LM LS MI LH IL IN KY

SEE AIRMET SIERRA FOR IFR CONDS AND MTN OBSCN.  
 TS IMPLY SEV OR GTR TURB SEV ICE LLWS AND IFR CONDS.  
 NON MSL HGTS DENOTED BY AGL OR CIG.

SYNOPSIS...LOW PRES AREA 20Z CNTRD OVR SERN WI FCST MOV NEWD INTO  
 LH BY 12Z AND WKN. LOW PRES FCST DEEPEN OVR ERN CO DURG PD AND  
 MOV NR WRN KS BORDER BY 14Z. DVLPG CDFNT WL MOV EWD INTO S CNTRL  
 NE-CNTRL KS BY 14Z. ..SMITH..

UPR MI LS  
 WRN PTNS...AGL SCT030 SCT-BKN050. TOPS 080. 02-05Z BECMG CIG  
 OVC010 VIS 3-5SM BR. OTLK...IFR CIG BR.  
 ERN PTNS...CIG BKN020 OVC040. OCNL VIS 3-5SM -RA BR. TOPS FL200.  
 23Z CIG OVC010 VIS 3-5SM -RA BR. OTLK...IFR CIG BR.

LWR MI LM LH  
 CNTRL/NRN PTNS...CIG OVC010 VIS 3-5SM -RA BR. TOPS FL200.  
 OTLK...IFR CIG BR.

SRN THIRD...CIG OVC015-025. SCT -SHRA. TOPS 150. 00-02Z BECMG CIG  
 OVC010 VIS 3-5SM BR. TOPS 060. OTLK...IFR CIG BR.

IN  
 NRN HALF...CIG BKN035 BKN080. TOPS FL200. SCT -SHRA. 00Z CIG  
 BKN-SCT040 BKN-SCT080. TOPS 120. 06Z AGL SCT-BKN030. TOPS 080.  
 OCNL VIS 3-5SM BR. OTLK...MVFR CIG BR.  
 SRN HALF...AGL SCT050 SCT-BKN100. TOPS 120. 07Z AGL SCT 030  
 SCT100. OTLK...VFR.

Figure 6. — Area Forecast



See page 201.

**130.**

6271. (Refer to figure 6.) What is the outlook for the southern half of Indiana after 0700Z?

- A— Scattered clouds at 3,000 feet AGL.
- B— Scattered clouds at 10,000 feet.
- C— VFR.

Answer (C) is correct (6271). (AWS Sec. 4)

The question asks for the outlook for the southern half of Indiana after 0700Z. Indiana (IN) is covered by the Chicago area forecast (FA), which is the second of two FAs depicted in Fig. 6. There is a heading under "IN" labeled "SRN HALF," meaning "southern half." Under this heading is an entry, "OTLK...VFR," meaning that the categorical outlook is for VFR conditions. Note in the communication and product header section that there is a note, "OTLK VALID 250800-251400," meaning that the categorical outlook is valid from 0800Z to 1400Z on the 25<sup>th</sup>. Therefore, the outlook does not become valid until one hour after 0700Z. You should still select "VFR" as the answer for this question because it specifically asks for the outlook after 0700Z, not at 0700Z; 0800Z is after 0700Z.

Answer (A) is incorrect because scattered clouds at 3,000 ft. AGL is a forecast sky condition from 0700Z to 0800Z (when the VFR CLDS/WX section becomes invalid); it is not an outlook, which would simply indicate whether VFR, MVFR, or IFR conditions are expected. Answer (B) is incorrect because scattered clouds at 10,000 ft. is a forecast sky condition from 0700Z to 0800Z (when the VFR CLDS/WX section becomes invalid); it is not an outlook, which would simply indicate whether VFR, MVFR, or IFR conditions are expected.

**131.**

6272. (Refer to figure 6.) What sky condition and visibility are forecast for upper Michigan in the eastern portions after 2300Z?

- A— Ceiling 100 feet overcast and 3 to 5 statute miles visibility.
- B— Ceiling 1,000 feet overcast and 3 to 5 statute miles visibility.
- C— Ceiling 1,000 feet overcast and 3 to 5 nautical miles visibility.

Answer (B) is correct (6272). (AWS Sec. 4)

The Chicago area forecast (FA) is the second of two FAs depicted in Fig. 6. It contains an entry labeled "UPR MI LS," meaning "upper Michigan and Lake Superior." Under this heading is a section labeled "ERN PTNS," meaning "eastern portions." The entry, "23Z CIG OVC010 VIS 3-5SM -RA BR," means that from 2300Z, the forecast weather is an overcast ceiling at 1,000 ft. AGL, with 3 to 5 statute miles visibility in light rain and mist.

Answer (A) is incorrect because the ceiling is forecast to be overcast at 1,000 ft., not 100 ft., which would be coded as "OVC001." Answer (C) is incorrect because visibilities are always given in statute, not nautical, miles.

**132.**

6273. (Refer to figure 6.) The Chicago FA forecast section is valid until the twenty-fifth at

- A— 1945Z.
- B— 0800Z.
- C— 1400Z.

Answer (B) is correct (6273). (AWS Sec. 4)

The Chicago area forecast (FA) is the second of two FAs depicted in Fig. 6. There is a note in the communication and product header section that says "CLDS/WX VALID UNTIL 250800," which means that the VFR clouds and weather section of the FA (the forecast section) is valid until 0800Z on the 25<sup>th</sup>.

Answer (A) is incorrect because the note, "CHIC FA 241945," in the communication and product header section means that the FA was issued at 1945Z on the 24<sup>th</sup>, not that it is valid until 1945Z on the 25<sup>th</sup>. Answer (C) is incorrect because the synopsis and categorical outlook (which are not considered to be forecasts), not the forecast section, are valid until 1400Z on the 25<sup>th</sup>, as indicated by the notes "SYNOPSIS VALID UNTIL 251400" and "OTLK VALID 250800-251400."

**133.**

6274. (Refer to figure 6.) What sky condition and type obstructions to vision are forecast for upper Michigan in the western portions from 0200Z until 0500Z?

- A— Ceiling becoming 1,000 feet overcast with visibility 3 to 5 statute miles in mist.
- B— Ceiling becoming 100 feet overcast with visibility 3 to 5 statute miles in mist.
- C— Ceiling becoming 1,000 feet overcast with visibility 3 to 5 nautical miles in mist.

Answer (A) is correct (6274). (AWS Sec. 4)

The Chicago area forecast (FA) is the second of two FAs depicted in figure 6. It contains an entry labeled "UPR MI LS," meaning "upper Michigan and Lake Superior." Under this heading is a section labeled "WRN PTNS," meaning "western portions." The entry, "02-05Z BECMG CIG OVC 010 VIS 3-5SM BR," means that between 0200Z and 0500Z, the weather conditions are forecast to become an overcast ceiling at 1,000 ft., with 3-5 statute miles visibility in mist.

Answer (B) is incorrect because the ceiling is forecast to become overcast at 1,000 ft., not 100 ft., which would be coded as "OVC001." Answer (C) is incorrect because visibilities are always given in statute, not nautical, miles.

**Other June 2001 New or Revised Questions**

See page 226.

**22a.**

0601-376. If all increments for a practical test for a certificate or rating are not completed on one date, all remaining increments must be satisfactorily completed no later than

- A— 90 days from the date of the test.
- B— 120 days from the date of the test.
- C— 60 days from the date of the test.

Answer (C) is correct (0601-376). (*FAR 61.43*)

According to FAR 61.43, if a practical test is discontinued, the applicant is entitled to receive credit for those areas of operation that were passed only if he/she passes the remainder of the practical test within the 60-day period after the practical test was discontinued.

Answer (A) is incorrect because satisfactory completion must be within 60 days, not 90 days. Answer (B) is incorrect because satisfactory completion must be within 60 days, not 120 days.

See page 325.

**74.**

7050. (Refer to figure 52 on page 325.) During practice of lazy eights, the most probable cause of the uncoordinated situation at the completion of 90° of turn (indicated by the turn-and-slip indicator shown in "1") is the

- A— use of too much right rudder pressure.
- B— use of too little right rudder pressure.
- C— use of too much left rudder control pressure.

Answer (A) is correct (7050). (*AFH Chap 6*)

In Fig. 52, Illustration 1, the turn coordinator indicates a slipping turn to the left. Thus, right rudder pressure must be reduced (or left rudder pressure must be increased) to center the ball and attain coordinated flight.

Answer (B) is incorrect because the ball would be deflected to the right, not left, if insufficient right rudder pressure were used. Answer (C) is incorrect because the ball would be deflected to the right, not left, if excessive left rudder pressure were used.

Be assured of staying completely up to date by using our free update service, available on our web site or via e-mail. See page iv in your Gleim book.

For example, here is the update for the 6th edition, 11th printing of Gleim's Flight/Ground Instructor FAA Written Exam book.

The following update was prepared as of February 13, 2001.

Page 231, revised question 41:

6366. Who is responsible for administering the required knowledge test to a student pilot prior to solo flight?

- \*A--The student's authorized instructor.
- B--Any certificated ground instructor.
- C--Any certificated flight instructor.

\*Denotes the correct answer.

The following update was prepared as of December 4, 2000.

Page 196, question 118 (6310): Answers (A) and (B) were reproduced incorrectly. Answer (A) should be "23/-15," and answer (B) should be "-3/34." Answer (A) is still correct.

The following update was prepared as of November 6, 2000.

Page 237, revised question 66:

6337. A flight instructor recommendation is not required for an ATP applicant except when applying for

- \*A--a retest.
- B--a type rating.
- C--the addition of a category rating.