

How to use this sheet. ICAO works with governments; IATA represents airlines. All Indian ICAO codes start with V.

Quick reference — AAI/ICAO/DGCA/IATA — four different roles · METAR, NOTAM, VOR, ILS, SSR, ADS-B, TCAS

Section A

1. AAI stands for:

(1) Air Aviation of India (2) Airports Authority of India (3) Aircraft Authority of India (4) Aviation Association of India

2. AAI was formed in which year?

(1) 1985 (2) 1995 (3) 2000 (4) 1972

3. ICAO stands for:

(1) Indian Civil Aviation Organization (2) International Civil Airport Organization (3) International Civil Aviation Organization (4) International Council for Aviation Operations

4. ICAO headquarters is located in:

(1) Geneva (2) Montreal (3) Chicago (4) New York

5. The headquarters of AAI is located in:

(1) Mumbai (2) Hyderabad (3) Bengaluru (4) New Delhi

6. DGCA stands for:

(1) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (2) Department of Government Civil Airports (3) Directorate of General Civil Airworthiness (4) Directorate General of Commercial Aviation

7. IATA stands for:

(1) Indian Air Transport Authority (2) International Airport Traffic Association (3) International Air Transport Association (4) International Aviation and Travel Alliance

8. The IATA airport code for Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport is:

(1) DEL (2) DEH (3) IGI (4) NDL

Section B

9. The IATA airport code for Mumbai's Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport is:

(1) MUM (2) BOM (3) CSM (4) MUB

10. The ICAO location indicator (four-letter code) for Delhi Airport is:

(1) VABB (2) VOBL (3) VIDP (4) VECC

11. ATC stands for:

(1) Air Transport Corporation (2) Aviation Training Council (3) Air Traffic Control (4) Aircraft Technical Command

12. In aviation, ATM stands for:

(1) Automated Teller Machine (2) Air Traffic Management (3) Air Transport Monitoring (4) Aircraft Test Module

13. A runway is primarily used for:

(1) Aircraft take-off and landing (2) Aircraft parking only (3) Refuelling only (4) Passenger boarding

14. A taxiway is used primarily for:

(1) Take-off and landing (2) Aircraft movement between the runway and apron/gates (3) Fuel storage (4) Passenger security screening

15. The area where aircraft are parked, loaded, unloaded and serviced is generally called the:

(1) Runway (2) Taxiway (3) Apron (4) Holding bay

16. METAR is primarily a report of:

(1) Flight plan details (2) Routine aerodrome weather observations (3) Passenger manifest (4) Aircraft maintenance status

Section C

17. NOTAM stands for:

(1) Notice to Airmen (2) National Office of Traffic and Aviation Management (3) Notice of Take-off and Approach Movement (4) Navigation Operations Technical Advisory Memo

18. VOR is a type of:

(1) Weather radar (2) Ground-based radio navigation aid (3) Aircraft engine (4) Runway lighting system

19. ILS is primarily used to assist aircraft with:

(1) Precision approach and landing (2) Take-off acceleration (3) Baggage tracking (4) Cabin pressurisation

20. SSR stands for:

(1) Standard Safety Regulation (2) Secondary Surveillance Radar (3) Special Service Request (4) Surface Speed Restriction

21. ADS-B stands for:

(1) Air Defence Surveillance - Basic (2) Automated Data System - Broadcast (3) Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (4) Aircraft Departure Sequencing - Basic

22. TCAS is designed primarily to:

(1) Improve fuel efficiency (2) Monitor cabin temperature (3) Track baggage (4) Help prevent mid-air collisions between aircraft

23. Which organisation is responsible for setting international standards and recommended practices for civil aviation?

(1) AAI (2) DGCA (3) ICAO (4) IATA

24. The first letter of an Indian ICAO airport location indicator is generally:

(1) V (2) I (3) D (4) A

25. Which of these best describes the relationship between ICAO, DGCA and AAI?

(1) They all perform an identical role (2) ICAO sets global standards, DGCA enforces them within India, AAI runs the physical airports and airspace (3) AAI is a department inside ICAO (4) DGCA only regulates cargo, not passenger flights

Answer key: 1. (2) 2. (2) 3. (3) 4. (2) 5. (4) 6. (1) 7. (3) 8. (1) 9. (2) 10. (3) 11. (3) 12. (2) 13. (1) 14. (2) 15. (3) 16. (2) 17. (1) 18. (2) 19. (1) 20. (2) 21. (3) 22. (4) 23. (3) 24. (1) 25. (2)

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