

SOARING ASSOCIATION of CANADA



OFFICIAL OBSERVER
self-test

You are welcome to submit additional OO questions which reflect areas of misunderstanding regarding the FAI Sporting Code or its interpretation, or which will improve the quality and usefulness of this questionnaire. Please forward proposed changes to Tony Burton at <t-burton@telus.net>.

April 2016

OFFICIAL OBSERVER'S SELF-TEST

Official Observers – how well do you understand your duties?

Try to answer these questions and understand the 'why' before you go to the back to check the answer. Under each question there are usually two references; the left one refers to the current *FAI Sporting Code for Gliding*, the right hand one to its *Annex C – OO & Pilot Guide*. Being clear on the exact definition of flight terms such as "start point" will help you avoid mistakes which could invalidate an otherwise good flight. A little attention to detail can go a long way.

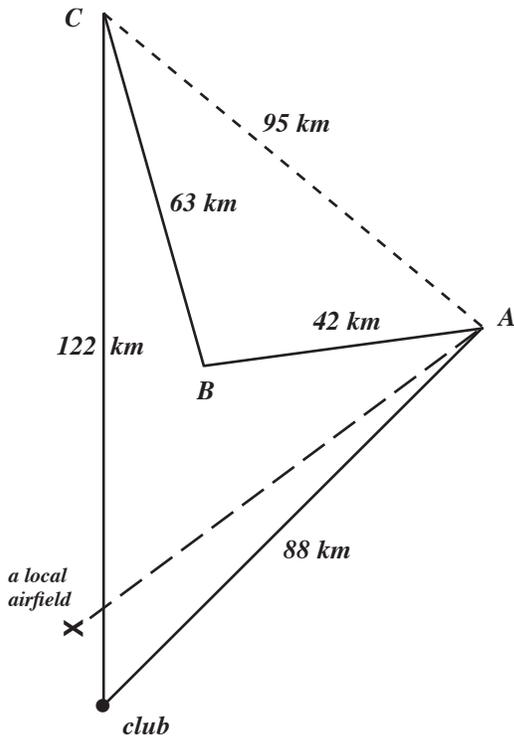
- 1 The responsibility that a badge claim has been completed correctly:
 - a) lies with the pilot and the OO
 - b) lies with the OO (the SOO may assist if there is one)
 - c) lies with the pilot.4.2.2
- 2 The latest time that a declaration may be made for a badge or record flight is:
 - a) anytime before takeoff
 - b) at least one hour before takeoff
 - c) by radio to the OO if the pilot has already launched.2.3.1 / 3.2.1
- 3 On a badge flight over a triangular course, the shortest leg:
 - a) must be at least 28% of the total distance
 - b) must be at least 25% of the total distance
 - c) may be any length for a badge leg.
- 4 A pilot plans to begin a free distance flight 20 km from the airfield. He may:
 - a) be released by the towpilot at the requested point (which was not declared), then proceed
 - b) after releasing anywhere, fly into the OZ of a declared start point, then proceed
 - c) either start procedure is acceptable.1.2.9
- 5 A start point is:
 - a) the release point
 - b) crossing a start line
 - c) entering a start point Observation Zone
 - d) shutting down a motorglider engine
 - e) any of the above.1.2.8 / 1.2.9 4.1
- 6 Claims for badge flights must be sent to the Badge chairman (through the club Senior OO if there is one):
 - a) within 6 months of the flight
 - b) within 60 days of the flight
 - c) within 12 months of the flightBadge application form (notes & instructions)
- 7 A Silver distance may be claimed for a 99 km flight if it is a completed triangle or an out and return course:
 - a) true
 - b) false2.2.1a
- 8 An FR or PR does not need to be used for:
 - a) a Silver height, if observed at that height by the OO
 - b) a Silver duration, if continually observed by the OO
 - c) a Silver distance, if certified by two witnesses.2.5.1
- 9 A barograph calibration graph is used to determine a height gain on a Gold altitude flight:
 - a) when the required height gain appears marginal
 - b) at all times regardless of the height gain.SAC badge application form (baro evidence)
- 10 A declared triangle flight was completed off a 2000 foot launch with the following leg distances:
leg 1 – 21 km, leg 2 – 52 km, leg 3 – 34 km.
 - a) a Silver distance claim is valid
 - b) a Silver distance has not been achieved.2.2.1a
- 11 If the height lost between the start and finish points was 1500m, the distance that can be claimed on a 353 km badge flight with the use of an FR is:
 - a) 353 km
 - b) 328 km
 - c) 303 km2.4.5a 3.1
- 12 A badge pilot has a FR declaration but just prior to launch decides to change the task with a paper declaration. Only the changed waypoints need to be recorded and signed by the OO since remaining info is in the FR.
 - a) true
 - b) false, the new declaration must be complete2.3.2
- 13 A pilot is allowed to change a record task with a last minute paper declaration prior to launch.

- a) true
- b) false

3.2.1

4.3a

14 George declared the task shown below: club to A, to B, to C, and return: total distance – 325 km. He instead flew from the club to C, to A, then home for 305 km.



- a) he can claim a Gold distance flight
- b) he can claim a Diamond Goal flight
- c) he can claim nothing as he didn't fly the task as declared or any leg in the declared sequence.

1.4.2f / 2.2.2a

15 On the above flight, the pilot flew the task as declared but got back early so he entered (correctly) the takeoff point OZ (the club) rather than land, then flew another 180 km. He can claim:

- a) Diamond distance and Diamond goal
- b) Diamond distance only
- c) the flight qualifies as a free distance task having a distance of (for example), club to A, to B, to C, to the landing point (which might not be over 500 km).
- d) nothing, flight was not completed as declared and the club was a fourth excess TP.

1.4.2f

16 In the diagram, the release point is the airfield 9 km from the club takeoff point. Can this airfield be declared as a turnpoint in a 3 turnpoint distance task (airfield/A/airfield/C/club)?

- a) No, it is less than 10 km from the club

- b) Yes, the 3 declared TPs are A/airfield/C, the start and finish points can be anywhere.

1.4.2f

17 At turnpoint A in the diagram, the closest the pilot got was 800 metres off to one side and he didn't go around it? Was the TP still officially achieved?

- a) Yes, as long as the glider was anywhere within the sector OZ of the TP.
- b) No, the pilot was more than 500 metres from the TP

1.2.6b

18 George flies a triangular task of 301.5 km from a release point over the airfield and return. The FR had "cylinder OZ" selected. George flew around the turnpoints, and incurred no height penalty, did he earn a Gold distance badge leg?

- a) no, using cylinder OZ's, the official distance must be reduced by 2 km.
- b) yes, OZ type is not a declaration requirement, George satisfied the "sector" OZ requirements, hence met the minimum distance of 300 km.

1.2.6b

19 For purposes of determining if a distance penalty applies, how is the height difference calculated on making a remote finish point (the pilot does not land at it)?

- a) the release height less the altitude of the glider (taken from the FR barograph data) at the time the remote finish point OZ was entered.
- b) the release height less the altitude of any selected point within the finish point OZ.
- c) either of the above as appropriate.

1.2.10c

4.1 / 4.3

20 A pilot has declared a distance-to-goal record flight and decides to start the flight from release rather than from crossing the declared start line:

- a) the pilot's start may be the release only if it is in the OZ of the declared start point.
- b) start time and position for the course is established from the FR data.

1.4.2e

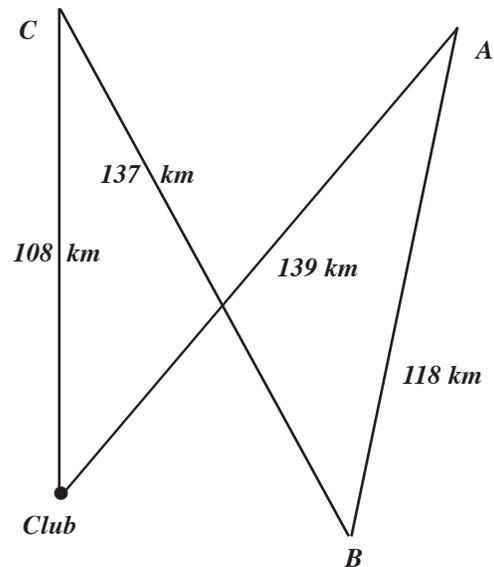
21 Sally and a non-pilot friend George flew a Canadian multiplace 100 km triangle record. Can she also claim the feminine record?

- a) yes, only the pilot must be female
- b) no, both pilot and passenger must be female

3.1.1

22 A pilot on a Silver distance flight will try to reach an airport 77 km from the club. The takeoff and landing elevations are the same, and a PR is used. The pilot must release below:

- a) 2200 feet agl
 b) 2500 feet agl
 c) 3275 feet agl
 2.4.5b 3.3
- 23 The pilot and passenger requirements for a multi-place record attempt are:
 a) both persons must be licenced pilots
 b) the passenger must weigh at least 40 kg (88 lbs)
 c) the passenger must be at least 14 years old
 d) both persons must be of the same sex
 3.1.3a
- 24 For altitude records flights, the FR barograph must have been calibrated:
 a) within 5 years before *or* 2 months after the flight.
 b) within 5 years before *and* 2 months after the flight.
 3.4.1
- 25 For an altitude gain flight, the OO should:
 a) remind the pilot to “notch” his FR barograph by making a sharp turn after release.
 b) record the takeoff time, the glider release time, and the towplane landing time
 c) both of the above.
 2.4.2a 10.8a
- 26 On a speed record attempt:
 a) the pilot must start the flight less than 1000m above the finish point.
 b) the glider must land at the declared finish point of the flight.
 c) the Records chairman must be notified of the flight attempt in advance.
 d) all of the above.
 3.1.6
- 27 A pilot flew a 196 km out and return flight with the turnpoint being a remote start point. He landed exactly half way back from the turnpoint. The pilot can claim:
 a) nothing
 b) Silver distance
 1.2.9a / 1.2.10c
- 28 Which of the following is an acceptable TP:
 a) a big bridge
 b) a point that has a defined lat/long position
 c) either of the above
 1.2.2
- 29 A pilot declared and completed the 502 km polygon course in the diagram below to claim a Diamond distance. The distance between turnpoints A and C is 91 km. Has the pilot also properly completed a Diamond goal flight?



- a) yes, A to C is reached in sequence (B is a long diversion)
 b) no, B counts as a turnpoint
 1.2.4h
- 30 At the conclusion of a badge or record flight, the pilot can download the FR and give the flight file to the OO for verification.
 a) true
 b) false
 2.5.3c / 3.5.5c 8.3
- 31 If the pilot fails in a record attempt on one day, and takes off the next day with a new task declared in the FR, does the OO have to be informed?
 a) yes, the OO must know the declared task
 b) no, the OO is only needed to assure installation and sealing, not the task
 3.5.5a 8.3
- 32 A pilot has declared an out and return Diamond goal flight, releasing at a point 9 km from the takeoff point in order to take advantage of good early soaring conditions on a ridge. The pilot flies around his declared turnpoint and lands back at the airfield. Has he properly completed the goal flight?
 a) no
 b) yes
 1.2.11 4.2b
- 33 At the conclusion of a badge or record flight, only the OO who controlled the installation of the FR can continue the verification process.
 a) true
 b) false
 4.4.2b

34 A pilot gives you a badge claim which needs an OO signature in several places. He has an IGC computer file from an IGC approved flight recorder. Which of the following is most important because it cannot be verified by the Badge Chairman.

- a) The flight complies with the current Sporting Code.
- b) The .igc file can be validated by the approved program.
- c) The task declaration was made before take-off.
- d) The IGC file was made during unpowered flight when the FR was in the glider piloted by the applicant.

35 A pilot wants to make a claim but is not sure if his .igc file indicates that his flight qualifies. Which of the following actions by the OO would yield a reliable answer.

- a) Ask the CFI
- b) Ask the SOO
- c) E-mail the file to the Badge Chairman for his evaluation.

Answers

1	b	10	b	19	c	28	b
2	a	11	c	20	a	29	a
3	c	12	b	21	b	30	b
4	c	13	b	22	a	31	b
5	e	14	a	23	c	32	a
6	a	15	c	24	b	33	b
7	b	16	b	25	c	34	d
8	b	17	a	26	a	35	c
9	a	18	b	27	b		