

DGCA CPL Practice Paper 14

Meteorology - Reports & Flight Hazards

QUESTION PAPER

2026-reviewed sectional practice. Not an official DGCA paper or a verified full-length latest-pattern mock.

25 MCQs • 25 marks • Suggested practice time: 40 minutes

Choose one answer. Practice scoring: +1 correct; 0 incorrect or blank. Count, timing and scoring are editorial practice settings, not a verified official exam pattern. Attempt this set without a calculator. Use the stated assumptions.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 25

01. In a synthetic METAR, 31018KT means wind from:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. 310 degrees magnetic at 18 km/h | B. 130 degrees true at 18 kt |
| C. 180 degrees true at 31 kt | D. 310 degrees true at 18 kt |

02. The synthetic group 00000KT signifies:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Missing wind observations | B. Wind from north at 100 kt |
| C. Variable wind at 10 kt | D. Calm wind |

03. In a METAR wind group, VRB03KT indicates:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A. Variable direction at 3 kt | B. Vertical wind of 3 kt |
| C. A 3-degree wind-direction change only | D. Visibility of 3 km |

04. In METAR cloud notation, FEW describes coverage of:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. 3 to 4 oktas | B. 8 oktas |
| C. 1 to 2 oktas | D. 5 to 7 oktas |

05. The synthetic cloud group SCT025 indicates scattered cloud at:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. 2,500 m above mean sea level | B. 250 ft above mean sea level |
| C. 2,500 ft above aerodrome level | D. 25,000 ft above aerodrome level |

06. The group VV003 refers to:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| A. A cloud-free layer 3,000 ft deep | B. Wind variability of 3 degrees |
| C. Vertical visibility of 300 ft in an obscuration | D. Horizontal visibility of 300 km |

07. In a synthetic METAR, M02/M05 gives air temperature and dew point of:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Plus 2 and plus 5 degrees C | B. Minus 2 and minus 5 degrees C |
| C. 2 and 5 degrees F | D. Minus 5 and minus 2 degrees C |

08. The weather code SHRA means:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| A. Freezing drizzle | B. Hail alone |
| C. Continuous snow | D. Rain showers |

09. The weather code FZRA identifies:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Frozen runway asphalt | B. A freezing-level forecast |
| C. Light rain of any temperature | D. Freezing rain |

10. The weather code TSRA combines:
- A. Mist and drizzle
 - B. Duststorm and rain
 - C. Thunderstorm and rain
 - D. Thunderstorm and snow
11. A BECMG group in a TAF describes:
- A. Only conditions already observed at departure
 - B. A permanent cancellation of the whole TAF
 - C. An expected change during the stated period towards the specified conditions
 - D. A guarantee that no weather change will occur
12. PROB30 in a TAF expresses:
- A. Wind speed 30 kt
 - B. A 30% probability of the specified conditions
 - C. A 30-minute observation interval
 - D. Cloud base 3,000 ft
13. A METAR observation and a TAF disagree about conditions several hours ahead. Which statement is correct?
- A. The observation guarantees that the TAF is false
 - B. The METAR describes an observation; the TAF is a forecast for its validity period
 - C. The TAF is a record of past weather only
 - D. Both products must always contain identical conditions
14. A well-developed cumulonimbus anvil commonly spreads near:
- A. The sea floor
 - B. The ground beneath every cloud
 - C. A fixed height of 500 ft worldwide
 - D. The tropopause where vertical growth is constrained
15. Hail growth is supported by strong thunderstorm updraughts because they:
- A. Warm every particle above boiling point
 - B. Keep growing ice particles aloft in supercooled liquid water
 - C. Eliminate collisions between particles
 - D. Prevent all liquid water from existing
16. An aircraft beneath a thunderstorm can encounter hazardous turbulence even outside visible cloud because:
- A. Cloud boundaries stop all air movement
 - B. Outflow and gust fronts extend beyond the cloud boundary
 - C. Radar always displays every turbulent eddy
 - D. Rain eliminates all shear
17. Freezing rain can form when snow falls through:
- A. A warm layer, melts, then enters a shallow subfreezing layer near the surface
 - B. A dry layer at 40 degrees C with no cloud
 - C. Only air warmer than freezing all the way to the ground
 - D. An atmosphere with no liquid-water phase
18. Ice pellets rather than freezing rain are more likely if the subfreezing layer below the melting layer is:
- A. Always warmer than 10 degrees C
 - B. Absent
 - C. Only a few centimetres deep
 - D. Deep or cold enough to refreeze the drops before impact

19. Clear ice is often more difficult to remove than a light rime deposit because it may:
- A. Contain only loose dry snow
 - B. Form dense, strongly adhering deposits and spread beyond the initial impact area
 - C. Have no effect on aerofoil shape
 - D. Always melt instantly below freezing
20. A frost layer on a wing can be significant because it:
- A. Has no effect unless several centimetres thick
 - B. Always improves lift by roughening the surface
 - C. Disturbs airflow and degrades aerodynamic performance
 - D. Only changes paint colour
21. Strong wind perpendicular to a mountain ridge, stable air and increasing wind with height favour:
- A. Only smooth air at every height
 - B. A guaranteed tropical cyclone
 - C. Mountain waves and possible lee-side rotor turbulence
 - D. Radiation fog in every case
22. During a clear night with light wind, a valley floor can become colder than nearby slopes because:
- A. Dense cold air drains and pools in low ground
 - B. Warm air always sinks faster than cold air
 - C. Gravity reverses after sunset
 - D. The valley has no atmosphere
23. A cold front moves into warm, moist, unstable air. Which development is most plausible?
- A. A band of convective showers or thunderstorms
 - B. No temperature or wind changes
 - C. Only high cirrus with no other weather possible
 - D. A guaranteed cloudless passage
24. In a Northern Hemisphere tropical cyclone, low-level circulation is generally:
- A. Anticlockwise around the low-pressure centre
 - B. Absent outside the eye
 - C. Clockwise around a high-pressure centre
 - D. Straight outward in every direction
25. A radar display shows little precipitation along a route near a strong jet stream. Why is this insufficient to rule out turbulence?
- A. Clear-air turbulence may occur without precipitation echoes
 - B. All turbulence requires heavy rain
 - C. Radar directly measures every change in vertical acceleration
 - D. Jet streams occur only inside rain clouds