WING RUNNER TEST

NAME_____ DATE_____

- **1.** In assisting the pilot getting into a glider which will tip forward as the pilot climbs in, you should:
 - a. Go to the tail and press down on the rear fuselage to prevent the glider's tendency to tip forward on the nose.
 - b. Lower the nose to the ground before the pilot gets in by pressing and holding down the cockpit canopy.
 - c. Lower the nose by pressing and holding down the nose or cockpit edge.
- 2. When handling a glider on the ground:
 - a. It should be towed faster when the wind is strong or gusty to reduce the time it is at risk.
 - b. The tail should always be lifted to keep the nose on the ground while it is being turned as this causes the wings to generate less lift.
 - c. The controls should always be locked or restrained by a handler in strong or gusty winds.
- 3. When dealing with remove-before-flight items, how should the wing runner communicate the completion of the operation?
 - a. Show the pilot the removed item(s).
 - b. Tell the pilot the item(s) has been removed.
 - c. Place the items on the ground next to the glider.
- 4. A pre-flight check is:
 - a. A check to ensure that the tires are properly inflated before the glider is first moved.
 - b. A check by the pilot once he is in the cockpit ready for launch, that everything is ready for flight (e.g. flaps, airbrakes, trim, seat belts.
 - c. A check that all critical assembly items have been checked for correct assembly, security and operation.
- 5. What should the wing runner visually confirm before taking up slack?
 - a. Controls connected and operating correctly.
 - b. Canopy and dive brakes closed and locked.
 - c. Wings and tailplane attached and locked.

- 6. While running the wing, the wing runner notices that the glider pilot inadvertently holding aileron pressure on one side. What should be done?
 - a. Hold the wings level.
 - b. Allow the wing to rise or fall slightly in concert with the aileron pressure.
 - c. Signal the glider pilot to release.
- 7. Which condition is particularly challenging and requires extra attention by the wing runner?
 - a. Launching the glider with a nose tow hitch in a headwind.
 - b. Launching the glider with a CG tow hitch in a crosswind.
 - c. Launching the glider with a CG tow hitch in a headwind.
- 8. While the pilot is carrying out his pre-takeoff checks, you should:
 - a. Stand at the wingtip ready to move the ailerons for the pilot's positive control check.
 - b. Read out the checklist so the pilot does not miss any items.
 - c. Not interrupt the pilot, but wait for him to ask for assistance.
- 9. What signal should be given by the wing runner to get the towplane to begin a slow taxi forward to take out the slack?
 - a. A motion of one arm from side to side through an arc below the shoulder.
 - b. An overhead waving motion with both arms.
 - c. Both arms held above the head.
- **10**. Before you attach the towline to the glider, you must:
 - a. Check to ensure that not more than one strand of the rope is broken.
 - b. Remove any knots in the rope
 - c. Ask the glider pilot if he is ready for you to attach the towline.
- 11. Gliders normally have Schweizer tow hitches or Tost tow hitches.
 - a. Tost tow rings cannot be used with a Schweizer tow hitch.
 - b. A Schweizer tow ring can be used with a Tost tow hitch.
 - c. Tost tow rings attached to a Schweizer tow hitch may cause it to jam.

- 12. What is the most important aspect of positioning the glider on the runway for takeoff?
 - a. Positioning the glider at the end of the runway.
 - b. Positioning the glider on the runway centerline.
 - c. Positioning the glider so that it is pointing straight down the runway.
- 13. In process of the pilot carrying out his pre-takeoff checks, you are asked to check the airbrakes. To do this, you must check that:
 - a. The left brake must open further than the right when the pilot needs to.
 - b. The brakes must move in unison, and by the same amount.
 - c. The brakes must be left open after the check to stabilize the glider.
- 14. To carry out a positive control check on a control surface, you :
 - a. Disconnect the control surface to be checked and examine the connection for damage.
 - b. Move the control surface to be checked rapidly throughout its travel with a helper looking in the cockpit to see if the control lever moves.
 - c. Hold the control surface to be checked firmly while a person by the cockpit attempts to move the control lever.
- 15. Where should the wing runner stand after the towline has been connected between the towplane and the glider?
 - a. In front of the glider.
 - b. Outside the glider wingtip.
 - c. Behind the glider.
- 16. A glider must not be moved on the ground faster than:
 - a. The handler can run, provided someone is in the cockpit to work the wheel brakes.
 - b. A slow walking pace.
 - c. 5 miles per hour.
- 17. What is the absolute minimum number of helpers required when a glider is being towed by a tow car (in addition to the tow car driver).
 - a. Two, one holding the wingtip, the other walking by the nose.
 - b. One, to hold the wingtip.

- c. Three, one at the wingtip, one at the nose, and one in the cockpit to apply the wheel brakes/release the towrope.
- 18. What is indicated by drawing a hand back and forth across the throat?
 - a. Glider tire is low on air.
 - b. Stop operation emergency.
 - c. Stop engine/ release towline.
- 19. If after slack has been taken up and the glider is ready for launch, an airplane is spotted on the turn from base leg to final to land on the same runway, what is usually the best course of action?
 - a. The glider should release from the towplane and both should clear the runway.
 - b. Proceed with the launch.
 - c. The glider and towplane should wait on the runway for the airplane to land over them.
- 20. What signal is given by the glider pilot to indicate (pilot ready, level the wings)?
 - a. The glider pilot gives a thumbs up signal from the cockpit.
 - b. The glider pilot waggles the rudder.
 - c. The glider pilot closes the tow hitch.