



HANG GLIDING FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA

RESTRICTED EXAMINATION STUDY PAPER - PARAGLIDING

This study guide is provided to enable students to prepare for the multiple choice Restricted Paragliding Certificate theory examination which must be passed prior to the issue of a Restricted Paragliding Pilot Certificate. The multiple choice examination is in two parts, to achieve a pass an applicant must correctly answer all Part A questions (1 to 20) and correctly answer 75% of Part B questions (20 to 80). Failure in either part will require entire re-examination.

A student must be able to answer any of the questions and have an understanding of the subjects listed below.

PART A Required Pass 100%

What are the VMC criteria below 10,000' amsl?
Other than during the launch and landing phase, what is the minimum height a glider may be flown over any city, town or populous area?
What is the minimum distance a paraglider may be flown from spectators?
What are the rules of the air:
When two gliders are approaching at different heights?
When joining a thermal?
When a glider overtakes another?
When two gliders approach head on along a ridge?
When two gliders approach head on in clear air?
When two gliders approach at right angles?
When entering a thermal below a sailplane?
What technique is used to recover from a wing tip tuck?
What is the recovery technique from a stall whilst in a turn?
How do you recover from a full stall?
What are the pilot responsibilities regarding right of way?
What are the legal requirements as to when and where a paraglider may be flown?
When may a person act as pilot-in-command of a paraglider?
What are the priorities of First Aid?
What are the pilot responsibilities for collision avoidance?
Which rule of paragliding differs from those of sailplanes?
What is the HGFA recommended time between parachute repacks?
What problems are associated with hang gliders and paragliders flying together?

PART B Required Pass 75%

How would you define the following:
Camber? Crossport venting?
Pendular stability? Airfoil profile? A variometer?
When is a tuck most likely to occur?
What do you do if you are about to land in trees?
What is the primary cause of wake turbulence and when would you expect it to be most pronounced?
What is the most serious contributor to glider deterioration?
What must be examined to ensure a paraglider is in good condition?
Where could you have a damaged paraglider repaired?
What are the steps to untangle a paraglider and how would you check it?
How would you land in strong winds and how would you prevent being dragged backwards?
What would you do if the wind strength increases whilst you are soaring and you are being blown behind the ridge?
What causes a full stall?
What happens to the following as the angle of attack is increased: Airflow over a wing? Total drag? Total lift?

What should be considered before attempting a 360° turn in front of a hill?
What indicates a parachutal stall?
What function do trim tabs and speed bars have?
What is a wind gradient; when does it affect your flying; and how would you cope with it ?
What happens when the brakes are pulled down progressively in flight?
What causes the main wake turbulence behind gliders?
In which situations would you:
Fly at close to maximum airspeed?
Fly at an airspeed which gives you minimum sink rate?
Fly at an airspeed which gives best L/D?
What should you do if you are unsure of clearing a power line or other obstacle to reach your preferred landing field?
What is the correct accident reporting procedure?
What is meant by the following:
The abbreviation CAO? The altimetry term QNH?
The term "G" airspace? The abbreviation CTA?
The abbreviation MBZ? The abbreviation CAR?
Where would you find the CAO which refers to paragliding?
What would indicate the approach of a squall or storm?
What are the best ways to pick wind direction and strength whilst flying inland; and whilst flying on the coast?
What are the height limits and requirements for hang gliders in: Class "G" airspace? Controlled airspace? An MBZ?
What factors contribute to terrain induced turbulence?
What is turbulence & possible causes?
What is the safest speed to fly in turbulence?
What meteorological conditions must be considered before deciding to fly?
What should a pilot do when entering wind shadow?
What are dangers of flying near or in cloud?
How do you recover from : A parachutal stall?
An impending stall? A stall whilst flying downwind?
A frontal tuck? A stall whilst in a banked turn?
What is the danger in a wing tip tuck?
Under what circumstances would take off and landing wind directions differ?
What factors must be considered and what techniques must be adopted when:
Choosing a landing site from the air?
Launching from a cleared run above a treed ridge in a strong wind?
Launching at any time?
What is the best approach for landing in a sloping field?
What is the most common cause of accidents?
What indicates that a glider has lost its zero porosity?
Which important safety item should be carried when coastal soaring?
How do groundspeed and airspeed relate?
What are the responsibilities of a Restricted Pilot in regard to advice, supervision and attaching a streamer? Why?