

# O'Hare Airport (ORD) Blue-Stripe Driver Training - Towing, Chicago, Illinois Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What does Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) provide to pilots?**
  - A. Visual flight path guidance**
  - B. Readout indication of aircraft distance**
  - C. Wind direction assessment**
  - D. Altitude information**
- 2. What should a driver do before towing another vehicle?**
  - A. Check the weather forecast**
  - B. Obtain permission from airport management**
  - C. Inspect the towing equipment and vehicle**
  - D. Read a manual on towing procedures**
- 3. What does a localizer assist pilots with during the landing process?**
  - A. Guidance to the runway**
  - B. Wind speed assessment**
  - C. Fuel calculations**
  - D. Visual signal coordination**
- 4. What should be the focus during a towing operation?**
  - A. Speed and efficiency**
  - B. Safety and communication**
  - C. Minimizing expenses**
  - D. Maximizing number of trips**
- 5. What do pilots rely on for a visual cue when exiting the runway?**
  - A. Touchdown zone lights**
  - B. Taxiway lead-on lights**
  - C. Runway centerline lights**
  - D. Land and Hold Short Lights**

- 6. What feature distinguishes the airport rotating beacon's function?**
- A. It utilizes infrared lighting**
  - B. It projects a beam of light in two directions**
  - C. It's used exclusively during nighttime**
  - D. It indicates aircraft parking locations**
- 7. How do runway approach boundary signs convey their message?**
- A. Through flashing lights and sirens**
  - B. By depicting the pavement holding position marking**
  - C. With colored arrows showing runway direction**
  - D. With a set of voice commands**
- 8. Which frequency is used for communication regarding GC South Tower?**
- A. 118.05**
  - B. 121.90**
  - C. 124.125**
  - D. 121.75**
- 9. Runway centerline markings consist of what?**
- A. Uniformly spaced dots**
  - B. Uniformly spaced stripes and gaps**
  - C. Solid lines only**
  - D. Concentric circles**
- 10. What do stop bars consist of at runway holding positions?**
- A. Pulsating white lights**
  - B. Steady burning green lights**
  - C. Steady burning red lights**
  - D. Flashing amber lights**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. C

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## **Explanations**

**1. What does Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) provide to pilots?**

- A. Visual flight path guidance**
- B. Readout indication of aircraft distance**
- C. Wind direction assessment**
- D. Altitude information**

Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) is a critical navigation aid that provides pilots with accurate information about the distance between their aircraft and a ground station. This capability is essential for flight planning and navigation, allowing pilots to assess how far they are from a specific point, such as a runway or navigational waypoint. The readout indication of aircraft distance enables pilots to make informed decisions about altitude changes, approach patterns, and fuel calculations based on their proximity to important navigational aides. Unlike visual flight path guidance, which relies on visual references, DME specifically quantifies distance. Similarly, wind direction assessment and altitude information are provided by other instruments or systems. By focusing primarily on distance measurement, DME plays a vital role in helping pilots maintain safe distances from other aircraft and structures, ultimately aiding in safe flight operations.

**2. What should a driver do before towing another vehicle?**

- A. Check the weather forecast**
- B. Obtain permission from airport management**
- C. Inspect the towing equipment and vehicle**
- D. Read a manual on towing procedures**

Before towing another vehicle, it is essential for a driver to inspect the towing equipment and vehicle to ensure safety and compliance with regulations. This inspection includes checking that the towing hitch is securely attached, ensuring that the chains or straps are in good condition, and verifying that lights and brakes are functional. A thorough inspection helps prevent accidents and equipment failure during towing, ensuring that both the driver and the towed vehicle are safe on the road. While checking the weather forecast can inform a driver of potential hazards, it does not address the immediate safety measures needed for towing. Obtaining permission from airport management might be necessary in certain circumstances, particularly in controlled environments like an airport, but it does not directly relate to the readiness of the towing process itself. Reading a manual on towing procedures may provide useful information, but practical inspection of the equipment is critical and must be done beforehand for the safety of everyone involved.

### **3. What does a localizer assist pilots with during the landing process?**

- A. Guidance to the runway**
- B. Wind speed assessment**
- C. Fuel calculations**
- D. Visual signal coordination**

A localizer is a critical component of an Instrument Landing System (ILS) that provides precise horizontal guidance to pilots during the approach and landing phase. It is part of the navigational aids that help pilots determine their position relative to the runway centerline. As they approach the airport, the localizer transmits signals that guide the aircraft to align correctly with the runway, ensuring safe and accurate landings. The other options, while important aspects of aviation operations, do not directly relate to the function of a localizer. Wind speed assessment would typically involve other instruments and technologies designed for measuring meteorological conditions rather than providing directional guidance. Fuel calculations involve analyzing fuel consumption and load, which are separate from navigation aids. Visual signal coordination pertains to the use of light signals to communicate with pilots, but it does not specifically provide the precise lateral guidance that a localizer does during landing.

### **4. What should be the focus during a towing operation?**

- A. Speed and efficiency**
- B. Safety and communication**
- C. Minimizing expenses**
- D. Maximizing number of trips**

During a towing operation, the primary focus should always be on safety and communication. This ensures the well-being of all personnel involved, as well as the protection of equipment and the surrounding environment. Safety encompasses adhering to established protocols, ensuring that the towing vehicle is properly equipped and maintained, and conducting operations in a cautious manner to prevent accidents or injuries. Effective communication among team members is crucial; it helps coordinate actions, provides clear instructions, and allows for the quick sharing of information relevant to the operation. Focusing solely on speed and efficiency can lead to overlooking important safety checks or protocols that might compromise safety during the towing process. Minimizing expenses or maximizing the number of trips can also divert attention from critical safety considerations, leading to potential hazards on the road or at the towing site. Therefore, prioritizing safety and communication not only helps in executing a successful towing operation but also fosters a responsible and professional environment for all involved.

**5. What do pilots rely on for a visual cue when exiting the runway?**

- A. Touchdown zone lights**
- B. Taxiway lead-on lights**
- C. Runway centerline lights**
- D. Land and Hold Short Lights**

Pilots rely on taxiway lead-on lights as a visual cue when exiting the runway because these lights serve a crucial role in guiding aircraft safely from the runway to the taxiway. Taxiway lead-on lights are typically positioned at the intersection of the runway and taxiway and provide clear visual guidance. They help pilots identify the correct path to follow, ensuring that they can navigate safely off the runway after landing. This is particularly important for maintaining safe operations at busy airports like O'Hare, where there is a constant flow of air traffic. The other options serve different purposes. Touchdown zone lights indicate where an aircraft should aim when landing but do not assist in exiting the runway. Runway centerline lights help with alignment during approach and landing but are not intended for guiding pilots once they have landed. Land and Hold Short Lights are used to indicate whether an aircraft is cleared to land or hold short of a specific point, which is more relevant to during the landing phase rather than the exit from the runway.

**6. What feature distinguishes the airport rotating beacon's function?**

- A. It utilizes infrared lighting**
- B. It projects a beam of light in two directions**
- C. It's used exclusively during nighttime**
- D. It indicates aircraft parking locations**

The airport rotating beacon serves a critical purpose in aviation safety, particularly in enhancing visibility for pilots during their approach and landing phases. The feature that distinguishes the airport rotating beacon's function is that it projects a beam of light in two directions. This design enables the beacon to create a broad and far-reaching signal that can be seen from various angles as aircraft approach the airfield. The dual projection maximizes the beacon's effectiveness, ensuring that it provides vital directional guidance to pilots, regardless of their position relative to the airport. While infrared lighting is beneficial in specific applications, it is not a characteristic of standard airport rotating beacons, which operate primarily in the visible light spectrum. The notion of being used exclusively during nighttime is misleading, as rotating beacons can also serve during twilight and adverse weather conditions when visibility is poor, making them vital tools at all hours. Lastly, the indication of aircraft parking locations is not a function of the rotating beacon; instead, these locations are typically marked by other types of signage and lighting on the airport grounds.

**7. How do runway approach boundary signs convey their message?**

**A. Through flashing lights and sirens**

**B. By depicting the pavement holding position marking**

**C. With colored arrows showing runway direction**

**D. With a set of voice commands**

Runway approach boundary signs convey their message by depicting the pavement holding position marking. These signs are essential for providing visual cues to pilots and ground personnel about where they can safely hold or stop their aircraft in relation to active runways. The markings are designed to ensure that there is no confusion regarding the boundaries that must be respected, especially when an aircraft is near an active runway, thereby enhancing safety and operational efficiency at the airport. The use of visual indicators, such as these markings, is critical in aviation, as pilots rely on clear, standard visual cues to navigate the airport environment. Flashing lights and sirens, while important in some contexts, are not a feature of runway approach boundary signs. Similarly, colored arrows showing runway direction or voice commands would not serve the specific purpose of defining holding positions. The focus here is on the visual aspect, which is why depiction of pavement markings is the correct choice.

**8. Which frequency is used for communication regarding GC South Tower?**

**A. 118.05**

**B. 121.90**

**C. 124.125**

**D. 121.75**

The frequency used for communication regarding GC South Tower is 118.05 MHz. This frequency is standard for ground control operations at many airports, including O'Hare, and is assigned specifically for coordinating aircraft movements on the ground and within the control zone near the airport. Using the correct frequency ensures clear communication between pilots and ground control personnel, which is vital for maintaining safety and efficiency on the airport grounds. The other frequencies listed have different purposes: 121.90 MHz is typically used for Clearance Delivery, while 124.125 MHz may be designated for approach or tower operations at different airports. 121.75 MHz is designated for emergency communications. Understanding and using the correct frequency not only aids in effective communication but also prevents misunderstandings that could lead to safety hazards on the airport property.

## 9. Runway centerline markings consist of what?

- A. Uniformly spaced dots
- B. Uniformly spaced stripes and gaps**
- C. Solid lines only
- D. Concentric circles

Runway centerline markings are designed to provide guidance to pilots during takeoff and landing, and they are represented by uniformly spaced stripes and gaps. This pattern helps visually indicate the center of the runway and assists in alignment during various flight operations. The alternating stripes and gaps create a clear and standardized signal that enhances safety by making it easier for pilots to maintain the correct heading on the runway. The other options, such as uniformly spaced dots or solid lines only, do not accurately depict the standard runway centerline markings established by aviation regulations. Concentric circles are not relevant in this context as they serve different purposes, such as marking thresholds or the ends of runways but do not relate to the centerline itself. Understanding the correct structure of these markings is crucial for ensuring safe aircraft operations around runways.

## 10. What do stop bars consist of at runway holding positions?

- A. Pulsating white lights
- B. Steady burning green lights
- C. Steady burning red lights**
- D. Flashing amber lights

Stop bars at runway holding positions consist of steady burning red lights. These lights play a crucial role in ensuring safety by providing clear visual cues to pilots and ground vehicle operators at airports. The steady burning red lights indicate that the vehicle or aircraft must come to a complete stop before proceeding, effectively preventing inadvertent incursions onto active runways where aircraft may be taking off or landing. In the context of airfield safety, the use of steady burning red lights is intended to establish a clear boundary that should not be crossed without proper clearance. This differentiation is vital in high-traffic environments like O'Hare Airport, where maintaining situational awareness is key to preventing accidents.