20181031

TiltMafia

**Aerodynamics & Aircraft**

1. Which is the correct symbol for the stalling speed or the minimum steady flight speed at which the airplane is controllable?

VS

2. Which is the correct symbol for the stalling speed or the minimum steady flight speed in a specified configuration?

VS1

3. 14 CFR part 1 defines VF as:

Design flap speed

4. 14 CFR part 1 defines VLE as:

Maximum landing gear extended speed

5. 14 CFR part 1 defines VY as:

Speed for best rate of climb

6. If an airplane category is listed as utility, it would mean that this airplane could be operated in which of the following maneuvers?

Limited acrobatics, including spins (if approved).

7. Which is true with respect to operating limitations of a ‘restricted’ category airplane?

No person may operate a ‘restricted’ category airplane carrying passengers or property for compensation or hire.

8. Which is true with respect to operating limitations of a “primary” category airplane?

No person may operate a “primary” category airplane carrying passengers or property for compensation or hire.

9. The carriage of passengers for hire by a commercial pilot is:

Not authorized in a “limited” category aircraft.

10. No person may operate an aircraft that has an experimental airworthiness certificate:

When carrying persons or property for hire.

11. Pitch setting means:

The propeller blade setting as determined by the blade angle measured as specified by the propeller instruction manual.

12. (Refer to figure 4.) If an aircraft’s static load is 3,000 pounds, what is its dynamic load in a level 60 degree angle of bank turn?

6,000 pounds.

**FAR’s**

Notification to the NTSB is required when there has been substantial damage:

Which adversely affects structural strength or flight characteristics.

NTSB Part 830 requires an immediate notification as a result of which incident?

Any required flight crewmember being unable to perform flight duties because of illness.

Immediate notification of the NTSB is required following:

An in-flight fire.

Which airborne incident would require that the nearest NTSB field office be notified immediately?

Flight control system malfunction or failure.

While taxiing for takeoff, a small fire burned the insulation from a transceiver wire. What action would be required to comply with NTSB Part 830?

No notification or report is required.

While taxiing on the parking ramp, the landing gear, one wheel, and two tires are damaged by striking ground equipment. What action would be required to comply with NTSB Part 830?

No notification or report is required.

During flight a fire, which was extinguished, burned the insulation from a transceiver wire. What action is required by regulations?

An immediate notification by the operator of the aircraft to the nearest NTSB field office.

You are the PIC of an aircraft involved in an accident resulting in substantial damage. You are required to do which of the following?

Notify NTSB Immediately.

The operator of an aircraft that has been involved in an incident is required to submit a report to the nearest field office of the NTSB:

Only if requested to do so

How many days after an accident is a report required to be filed with the nearest NTSB field office?

10.

Regulations which refer to ‘commercial operators’ relate to that person who:

For compensation or hire, engages in the carriage by aircraft in air commerce of persons or property, other than as an air carrier.

Regulations which refer to “operate” relate to that person who:

Causes the aircraft to be used or authorizes its use.

Regulations which refer to “operate” relate to that person who:

Causes the aircraft to be used or authorizes its use.

Regulations which refer to the “operational control” of a flight are in relation to:

Exercising authority over initiating, conducting, or terminating a flight.

Commercial pilots are required to have a valid and appropriate pilot certificate in their physical possession or readily accessible in the aircraft when:

Acting as pilot in command.

Which of the following are considered aircraft class ratings?

Single-engine land, multiengine land, single-engine sea, and multiengine sea

Does a commercial pilot certificate have a specific expiration date?

No, it is issued without a specific expiration date

A second-class medical certificate issued to a commercial pilot on April 10, this year, permits the pilot to exercise which of the following privileges?

Commercial pilot privileges through April 30, next year

When is the pilot in command required to hold a category and class rating appropriate to the aircraft being flown?

On flights when carrying another person

Unless otherwise authorized, the pilot in command is required to hold a type rating when operating any:

Aircraft of more than 12,500 pounds maximum certificated takeoff weight

To act as pilot in command of an airplane that is equipped with retractable landing gear, flaps, and controllable-pitch propeller, a person is required to:

Receive and log ground and flight training in such an airplane, and obtain a logbook endorsement certifying proficiency.

When may a pilot log time as SIC?

When occupying a crewmember station in an aircraft that requires more than one pilot and the SIC is fully qualified.

What flight time must be documented and recorded by a pilot exercising the privileges of a commercial certificate?

Flight time showing training and aeronautical experience to meet requirements for a certificate, rating, or flight review.

If a pilot does not meet the recency of experience requirements for night flight and official sunset is 1800 CST, the latest time passengers should be carried is:

1859 CST

Prior to carrying passengers at night, the pilot in command must have accomplished the required takeoffs and landings in:

The same category, class, and type of aircraft (if a type rating is required)

To act as pilot in command of an aircraft operated under 14 CFR part 91, a commercial pilot must have satisfactorily accomplished a flight review or completed a proficiency check within the preceding:

24 calendar months

You just accepted out-of-state employment that will require you to change your address. How long may you exercise the privileges of your pilot certificate before notifying the FAA of your address change?

30 days

To act as pilot in command of an airplane towing a glider, the tow pilot is required to have:

A logbook endorsement from an authorized glider instructor certifying receipt of ground and flight training in gliders, and be proficient with techniques and procedures for safe towing of gliders.

To act as pilot in command of an airplane towing a glider, a pilot must have accomplished, within the preceding 12 months, at least:

Three actual or simulated glider tows while accompanied by a qualified tow pilot.

What limitation is imposed on a newly certificate commercial pilot – airplane, if that person does not hold an instrument rating? The carriage of passengers:

For hire on cross-country flights in excess of 50 NM, or for hire at night is prohibited

What action must be taken when a pilot in command deviates from any rule in 14 CFR part 91?

Upon the request of the administrator, send a written report of that deviation to the Administrator.

Who is responsible for determining if an aircraft is in condition for safe flight?

The pilot in command

When operating a U.S.-registered civil aircraft, which document is required by regulation to be available in the aircraft?

A current, approved Airplane Flight Manual

A pilot in command (PIC) of a civil aircraft may not allow any object to be dropped from that aircraft in flight:

If it creates a hazard to persons and property

In your preflight planning, a weather briefing is required for:

Any flight not in the vicinity of an airport

Before beginning any flight under IFR, the pilot in command must become familiar with all available information concerning that flight. In addition, the pilot must:

Be familiar with the runway lengths at airports of intended use, and the alternatives available, if the flight cannot be completed

Before beginning any flight under IFR, the pilot in command must become familiar with all available information concerning that flight. In addition, the pilot must:

Be familiar with the runway lengths at airports of intended use, weather reports, fuel requirements, and alternatives available, if the planned flight cannot be completed.

Required flight crewmembers’ safety belts must be fastened:

While the crewmembers are at their stations.

Each required flight crewmember is required to keep his or her shoulder harness fastened:

During takeoff and landing, unless he or she is unable to perform required duties.

With U.S.-registered civil airplanes, the use of safety belts is required during movement on the surface, takeoffs, and landings for:

Each person over 2 years of age on board

Which is required to operate an aircraft towing an advertising banner?

A certificate of waiver issued by the Administrator.

Portable electronic devices which may cause interference with the navigation or communication system may not be operated on a U.S.-registered civil aircraft being flown:

In air carrier operations

Portable electronic devices which may cause interference with the navigation or communication system may not be operated on U.S.-registered civil aircraft being operated:

Under IFR

If weather conditions are such that it is required to designate an alternate airport on your IFR flight plan, you should plan to carry enough fuel to arrive at the first airport of intended landing, fly from that airport to the alternate airport, and fly thereafter for:

45 minutes at normal cruising speed

In accordance with 14 CFR part 91, supplemental oxygen must be used by the required minimum flight crew for that time exceeding 30 minutes while at cabin pressure altitudes of:

12,500’ MSL up to and including 14,000’ MSL

You are conducting a flight with passengers above 15,000’ MSL. What are the oxygen requirements?

Crew must use and passengers must be provided supplemental oxygen at or above this altitude.

Which is required equipment for powered aircraft during VFR night flights?

Anti-collision light system

Which is required equipment for powered aircraft during VFR night flights?

An electric landing light, if the flight is for hire

Approved flotation gear, readily available to each occupant, is required on each aircraft if it is being flown for hire over water:

Beyond power-off gliding distance from shore

The maximum cumulative time that an emergency locator transmitter may be operated before the rechargeable battery must be recharged is:

60 minutes

No person may operate a large civil aircraft of U.S. registry which is subject to a lease, unless the lessee has mailed a copy of the lease to the FAA Aircraft Registration Branch, Technical Section, Oklahoma City, OK, within how many hours of its execution?

24

Which is true with respect to formation flights? Formation flights are:

Not authorized when carrying passengers for hire

Which is true with respect to operating near other aircraft in flight? These flights are:

Not authorized, when operated so close to another aircraft they can create a collision hazard

Which is true with respect to formation flights? Formation flights are:

Not authorized, except by arrangement with the pilot in command of each aircraft

If not equipped with required position lights, an aircraft must terminate flight:

At sunset

If an aircraft is not equipped with an electrical or anti-collision light system, no person may operate that aircraft:

After sunset to sunrise

Who is primarily responsible for maintaining an aircraft in an airworthy condition?

Owner or operator of the aircraft

You have been hired by an owner to manage his aircraft in a 14 CFR part 91 operation. The owner has received an Airworthiness Directive in the mail. Who holds the responsibility to ensure the aircraft is in compliance with the AD?

The owner or operator of the aircraft

After an annual inspection has been completed and the aircraft has been returned to service, an appropriate notation should be made:

In the aircraft maintenance records

A standard airworthiness certificate remains in effect as long as the aircraft receives:

Required maintenance and inspections

If an aircraft’s operation in flight was substantially affected by an alteration or repair, the aircraft documents must show that it was test flown and approved for return to service by an appropriately-rated pilot prior to being operated:

With passengers aboard

Which is correct concerning preventive maintenance, when accomplished by a pilot?

A record of preventive maintenance must be entered in the maintenance records

An aircraft carrying passengers for hire has been on a schedule of inspection every 100 hours of time in service. Under which condition, if any, may that aircraft be operated beyond 100 hours without a new inspection?

The 100-hour limitation may be exceeded by not more than 10 hours if necessary to reach a place at which the inspection can be done

Which is true concerning required maintenance inspections?

An annual inspection may be substituted for a 100-hour inspection

An ATC transponder is not to be used unless it has been tested, inspected, and found to comply with regulations within the preceding:

24 calendar months

Aircraft maintenance records must include the current status of the:

Life-limited parts of each airframe, engine, propeller, rotor, and appliance

Airworthiness Directives:

Require compliance or the aircraft is unairworthy

A new maintenance record being used for an aircraft engine rebuilt by the manufacturer must include previous:

Changes as required by Airworthiness Directives

If an ATC transponder installed in an aircraft has not been tested, inspected, and found to comply with regulations within a specified period, what is the limitation on its use?

Its use is not permitted

To act as PIC of an airplane with more than 200 horsepower, a person is required to:

Receive and log ground and flight training from an authorized instructor in such an airplane

To serve as pilot in command of an airplane that is certified for more than one pilot crewmember, and operated under part 91, a person must:

Complete a pilot-in-command proficiency check within the preceding 12 calendar months in an airplane that is type certificated for more than one pilot

To serve as second in command of an airplane that is certificated for more than one pilot crewmember, and operated under part 91, a person must:

Within the last 12 months become familiar with the required information, and perform and log pilot time in the type of airplane for which privileges are requested

Whap person is directly responsible for the final authority as to the operation of the airplane?

Pilot in command

Operating regulations for U.S.-registered civil aircraft require that during movement on the surface, takeoffs, and landings, a seatbelt and shoulder harness (if installed) must be properly secured about each:

Person on board

No person may operate an aircraft in simulated instrument flight conditions unless the:

Other control seat is occupied by a safety pilot, who holds at least a private pilot certificate and is appropriately rated

If the minimum safe speed for any particular operation is greater than the maximum speed prescribed in 14 CFR part 91, the:

Aircraft may be operated at that speed

You just received your commercial pilot certificate and plan to act as PIC for compensation. You may do so provided you:

Are qualified in accordance with 14 CFR part 61 and the applicable parts

A person with a commercial pilot certificate may act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying persons or property for compensation or hire, if that person:

Is qualified in accordance with 14 CFR part 61 and with the applicable parts that apply to the operation

You have just received your commercial certificate and have never flown a tailwheel aircraft before. To act as PIC of a tailwheel aircraft, you must receive:

Ground and flight training from an authorized instructor and receive an endorsement

Pilots are required to have the anti-collision light system operating:

During all types of operations, both day and night

What period of time must a person be hospitalized before an injury may be defined by the NTSB as a “serious injury”?

48 hours, commencing within 7 days after date of the injury

If 8 hours or more have passed since last consuming alcohol, a pilot with a blood alcohol level greater than or equal to .04 percent cannot fly until:

The blood alcohol falls below .04 percent and no longer under the influence of alcohol

A pilot-in-command may accept a ‘land and hold short’ (LAHSO) clearance provided he or she determines that the aircraft can safely land and stop with the:
Available Landing Distance

You are taking a 173 nautical mile night VFR cross country flight. Which of the following actions must the pilot in command take?

Verify the airworthiness certificate is legible to passengers

A pilot in command has the final authority to accept or decline ‘land and hold short’ (LAHSO) clearance:

Under any conditions

As part of their preflight planning, pilots should determine if their destination airport has:

‘land and hold short’ (LAHSO) operations

An aircraft is on a stopover at an airport 450 miles from its home airport. A mechanic discovers a discrepancy. Who is responsible for maintaining the airworthiness of the aircraft by having the defect corrected?

The owner or operator

You are taking a 196 nautical mile VFR corss country flight in mountainous terrain. Which of the following actions must the pilot in command take?

Verify the airworthiness certificate is legible to passengers

A pilot-in-command may accept a ‘land and hold short’ (LAHSO) clearance provided he or she determines that the aircraft can safely land and stop:

Within the Available Landing Distance

Once a pilot-in-command accepts a ‘land and hold short’ (LAHSO) clearance, the clearance must be adhered to, just as any other ATC clearance, unless:

An amended clearance is obtained or an emergency occurs

You are taking a 123 nautical mile VFR flight from one airport to another. Which of the following actions must the pilot in command take?

Verify the airworthiness certificate is legible to passengers

With a blood alcohol level at or above .04 percent, a pilot cannot fly until:

At least 8 hours after consuming alcohol, no longer under the influence of alcohol, and the blood alcohol falls below .04 percent

To conduct ‘land and hold short’ (LAHSO) operations, pilots should have, readily available, the:

Chart Supplement

A pilot convicted of a motor vehicle offense involving alcohol or drugs is required to provide a written report to the:

FAA Civil Aviation Security Division (AMC0700) within 60 days of the conviction

Can an aircraft be operated after it is sold with an aircraft dealer’s registration?

No, the new owner must register the aircraft before flying it

To conduct ‘land and hold short’ (LAHSO) operations, pilots should have, readily available:

The runway slope and LAHSO information for each airport of intended landing

You are on a VFR flight and your route takes you through an active restricted area. You must:

Obtain prior approval from the controlling agency

In your preflight planning, you must identify an alternate airport for:

Any flight not in the vicinity of an airport

You are planning a flight over mountainous terrain and will be flying above 18,000’ MSL. You must:

File an IFR flight plan for any portion of the flight over 18,000’ MSL

The transponder in your aircraft is intermittent and a portion of your flight plan has you traveling through Class B airspace. Can you continue as planned?

No, your transponder is considered inoperative

To act as the pilot-in-command (PIC) of an airplane that is carrying passengers at night, the PIC must:

Complete 3 takeoffs and 3 landings to a full stop in the same category and class aircraft at night

Which of the following would require the PIC to receive additional training and logbook endorsement from an appropriately rated instructor prior to acting as PIC?

When acting as PIC in an airplane with more than 200 horsepower

According to 14 CFR part 61, what is required for a person to serve as PIC in a turbojet-powered airplane?

A PIC proficiency check within the past 12 months

(Refer to figure 52, point 8.) You are enroute to Auburn (AUN) on a night VFR flight when the ASOS is reporting 2SM visibility due to fog. What is the required minimum visibility for entering the traffic pattern at 1,000’ AGL?

3 SM

A pilot with a Commercial Pilot Certificate plans to operate an aircraft as Pilot in Command with a maximum gross takeoff weight in excess of 12,500 pounds while carrying passengers. What additional requirement needs to be satisfied?

The pilot needs a type rating to operate as pilot in command

A pilot could have their airman certificates suspended or revoked for:

Any conviction of federal or state statutes relating to the sale or possession of narcotic drugs

During your preflight inspection, you notice that the airspeed indicator is indicating 15 knots at all times. According to 14 CFR part 91, is this aircraft able to be flown in VFR conditions?

No, the airspeed indicator is a required instrument for VFR flight

During your preflight inspection, you notice that your ELT was last inspected 13 months ago. According to 14 CFR part 91, is this aircraft airworthy?

No, this exceeds the 12 month inspection cycle requirement

During the preflight inspection, you discover that one of the shoulder harnesses is inoperative.

The seat may not be occupied by a crewmember or passenger

You have been asked to fly over a public event. Are you allowed to drop candy to the crowd?

Yes, if you determine it does not pose a hazard to persons or property

You are flying over water beyond power-off gliding distance from shore. You are required to:

Carry at least one pyrotechnic signaling device

You are flying a VFR cross-country to an airport in Class C airspace, and ATC informs you that your transponder appears to be inoperative. Can you continue your flight and land at your destination?

Yes, you may proceed to your destination airport

You discover that your transponder is inoperative on the ground. What must you do before flying into a repair facility in Class B airspace?

You must contact ATC to get an approved deviation

You are the PIC conducting a preflight inspection with the aircraft owner prior to a cross-country flight. Who is responsible for determining that the aircraft is airworthy?

PIC

What information is required to be entered into an aircraft maintenance record after the aircraft is returned to service following an annual inspection?

The maintainer’s certification number and signature

You are planning an IFR cross-country. One of the passengers wants to use her electronic tablet to read. Is this allowed?

Yes, if you determine it will not interfere with the communication and navigation systems

You are planning an IFR flight, and one of your passengers has a heart pacemaker. Is this passenger allowed to fly in the aircraft?

Yes, heart pacemakers are allowed

What maintenance may a certified pilot, who does not hold an Airframe and Powerplant certificate, perform?

Pilot may perform any maintenance that does not involve complex assembly operations

You are the PIC of a small, single engine reciprocating engine, propeller aircraft and want to know if you can fly an instructional flight for hire. Here is the maintenance data:

Total hours – 5,116

Time since last annual inspection – 4 months

Hours at last 100-hour inspection – 5,018

Overfly hours at last inspection – 4

No, the 100 hour inspection was due at 5,114 hours

You are acting as PIC, and the pilot acting as SIC becomes incapacitated due to chest pains. You should:

Immediately notify the NTSB

You are the PIC, and you encounter in-flight a flight control malfunction. You should:

Report immediately to the NTSB

You are planning a VFR flight and a portion of your flight will have you flying at 13,500’ MSL for 45 minutes. Will the use of supplemental oxygen be required?

Supplemental oxygen is required for any flight exceeding 30 minutes at this altitude

According to 14 CFR part 91, what may you find in the maintenance records?

Total time on the airframe, each engine, each propeller, each rotor, and each appliance on an aircraft

What is the flight visibility requirement in Class E airspace above 10,000’ MSL?

5 SM

You are an essential crew member on a flight. You must have your shoulder harness on:

During takeoff and landing

You are flying over water beyond power-off gliding distance from shore. You are required to carry:

An approved flotation device for each passenger

You are pilot in command of a VFR cross-country flight. As part of your pre-flight planning, you must:

Obtain a flight weather briefing

You have performed 15 takeoffs and landings in a single engine land airplane in the last 60 days. This satisfies PIC recency requirements for:

Single engine land

You are the PIC carrying passengers back from a football game. One appears to be intoxicated. Can you carry that passenger?

No, you may not carry an intoxicated passenger

You are about to depart on a flight when you realize the last transponder inspection was 14 months ago. Can you fly the aircraft?

Yes, the inspection is good for 24 months

You are being towed and your aircraft strikes another aircraft on the ground. What action would be required to comply with NTSB part 830?

No notification or report is required

You are planning a trip and one of your passengers states that he prefers not to use his shoulder harness because it is uncomfortable. You should:

Explain that it is a mandatory requirement and that he must use the shoulder harness during takeoff and landing

After an aircraft has been altered in a manner that changed is flight characteristics, what must be accomplished before carrying passengers?

An operational check by an appropriately rated pilot

To act as PIC of a complex airplane, what additional training is required?

Receive and log ground and flight training in such an airplane, and obtain a logbook endorsement certifying proficiency

When flying during night VFR conditions, your aircraft must have:

Approved position lights

You are planning a VFR night cross-country carrying passengers. According to 14 CFR part 91, how much fuel must you carry?

Enough fuel to reach your destination plus an additional 45 minutes

You are the pilot in command of an aircraft flying in Day VMC conditions. Are you required to operate the anti-collision lights?

You are required to operate the anti-collision lights in day or night

What flight time must a commercial pilot record when exercising the privileges of their pilot certificate?

Only the flight time and experience that shows the pilot meets the aeronautical experience to act as a pilot crewmember

**General**

You are landing at a Class D airport with the tower not in operation. Which of the following airspace rules apply?

Class E surface rules apply, or a combination of Class E to 700’ AGL and Class G to the surface rules apply

In the contiguous United States, the vertical limits of victor airways extend from:

1,200’ AGL up to the bottom of the overlying controlled airspace

A coded transponder equipped with altitude report equipment is required for:

Class A, Class B, and Class C airspace areas

In the contiguous U.S., excluding the airspace at and below 2,500’ AGL, an operable coded transonder equipped with Mode C capability is required in all airspace above:

10,000’ MSL

What transponder equipment is required for airplane operations within Class B airspace? A transponder:

With 4096 code or Mode S, and Mode C capability

While in flight a helicopter and an airplane are converging at a 90 degree, and the helicopter is located to the right of the airplane. Which aircraft has the right-of-way, and why?

The helicopter, because it is to the right of the airplane

Two aircraft of the same category are approaching an airport for the purpose of landing. The right-of-way belongs to the aircraft:

At the lower altitude

During a night operation, the pilot of aircraft #1 sees only the green light of aircraft #2. If the aircraft are converging, which pilot has the right-of-way? The pilot of aircraft:

#1; aircraft #1 is to the right of aircraft #2

A pilot flying a single-engine airplane observes a multiengine airplane approaching from the left. Which pilot should give way?

The pilot of the multiengine airplane should give way; the single-engine airplane is to its right

An airplane is overtaking another airplane. Which airplane has the right-of-way?

The airplane being overtaken has the right-of-way and should expect to be passed on the right

An airplane is overtaking a helicopter. Which aircraft has the right-of-way?

Helicopter; the pilot should expect to be passed on the right

What is the maximum indicated airspeed authorized in the airspace underlying Class B airspace?

200 knots

One leg of your trip will be within 4NM and 2,500’ AGL of a Class D airport. What should your speed be?

200 knots

What is the minimum altitude and flight visibility required for acrobatic flight?

1,500’ AGL and 3 miles

Which is true regarding flight operations in Class B airspace?

The pilot must receive an ATC clearance before operating an aircraft in that area

Which is true regarding pilot certification requirements for operations in Class B airspace?

The pilot in command must hold at least a private pilot certificate

Which is true regarding flight operations in Class B airspace?

The aircraft must be equipped with an ATC transponder and altitude reporting equipment

The minimum flight visibility for VFR flight increases to 5 statute miles beginning at an altitude of:

10,000’ MSL if above 1,200’ AGL

What is the minimum flight visibility and proximity to cloud requirements for VFR flight, at 6,500’ MSL, in Class C, D, and E airspace?

3 miles visibility; 1,000’ above and 500’ below

When operating an airplane for the purpose of takeoff or landing within Class D airspace under special VFR, what minimum distance from clouds and what visibility are required?

Remain clear of clouds, and the ground visibility must be at least 1 SM

At some airports located in Class D airspace where ground visibility is not reported, takeoffs and landings under special VFR are:

Authorized by ATC if the flight visibility is at least 1 SM

To operate an airplane under SPECIAL VFR (SVFR) within Class D airspace at night, which is required?

The pilot must hold an instrument rating, and the airplane must be equipped for instrument flight

VFR cruising altitudes are required to be maintained when flying:

More than 3,000’ AGL, based on magnetic course

Except when necessary for takeoff or landing or unless otherwise authorized by the Administrator, the minimum altitude for IFR flight is:

2,000’ above the highest obstacle over designated mountainous terrain; 1,000’ above the highest obstacle over terrain elsewhere

What altimeter setting is required when operating an aircraft at 18,000’ MSL?

29.92” Hg

When approaching to land at an airport, without an operating control tower, in Class G airspace, the pilot should:

Make all turns to the left, unless otherwise indicated

When operating an aircraft in the vicinity of an airport with an operating control tower, in Class E airspace, a pilot must establish communication prior to:

4 NM, and up to and including 2,500’ AGL

When approaching to land at an airport with an ATC facility, in Class D airspace, the pilot must establish communications prior to:

4 NM, up to including 2,500’ AGL

You are operating out of a non-towered satellite airport within Class C airspace:

Your aircraft must be equipped with an ATC transponder and altitude reporting equipment

Which is true regarding flight operations to or from a satellite airport, without an operating control tower, within the Class C airspace area?

You must establish and maintain two-way radio communications with the ATC facility having jurisdiction over the Class C airspace as soon as practical after takeoff

Which is true regarding flight operations in Class A airspace?

Must conduct operation sunder instrument flight rules

Which is true regarding flight operations in Class A airspace?

Aircraft must be equipped with an ATC transponder and altitude reporting equipment

When weather information indicates that abnormally high barometric pressure exists, or will be above \_\_\_\_ inches of mercury, flight operations will not be authorized contrary to the requirements published in NOTAMS.

31.00

Which is true concerning the blue and magenta colors used to depict airports on Sectional Aeronautical Charts?

Airports with control towers underlying Class B, C, D, and E airspace are shown in blue

(Refer to figure 52, point 7) The floor of Class E airspace over the town of Woodland is:

Both 700’ and 1,200’ AGL

(Refer to figure 52, point 9) The alert area depicted within the magenta lines is an area in which:

There is a high volume of pilot training activities or an unusual type of aerial activity, neither of which is hazardous to aircraft

When a dashed blue circle surrounds an airport on a sectional aeronautical chart, it will depict the boundary of:

Class D airspace

(Refer to figure 51) The red sign ‘D’ would most likely be found:

At an intersection where a roadway may be mistaken as a taxiway

(Refer to figure 51) While clearing an active runway, you are most likely clear of the ILS critical area when you pass which sign?

‘H’

What is the general direction of movement of the other aircraft if during a night flight you observe a steady white light and a rotating red light ahead and at your altitude? The other aircraft is:

Headed away from you

The “taxiway ending” marker:

Indicates taxiway does not continue

When exiting the runway, the “runway exit” sign indicates the:

Direction to turn to exit the runway onto the named taxiway

The ‘ILS critical area boundary sign’ identifies:

The edge of the ILS critical area

When turning onto a taxiway from another taxiway, the ‘taxiway directional sign’ indicates the:

Designation and direction of the taxiway(s) leading out of an intersection

(Refer to figure 60) You are taxiing and see sign 2 on the left side of the intersection you are approaching. You see sign 1 in front of you across the intersection. Does taxiway A continue through the intersection?

No

(Sign 1 is a yellow background with black stripes, sign 2 is a sign listing 4 taxiways and arrows with A in the middle as a yellow letter on a black background)

A coded transponder equipped with altitude reporting equipment is required for:

-1) Class A, Class B, and Class C airspace areas.

-2) all airspace of the 48 contiguous U.S. and District of Columbia at and above 10,000’ MSL (including airspace at and below 2,500’ above the surface)

#1

The ‘taxiway location’ sign serves to:

Identify taxiway on which an aircraft is located

(Refer to figure 64) You see this sign when holding short of the runway. You receive clearance to back taxi on the runway for a full-length runway 8 departure. Which way should you turn when first taxiing on to the runway for takeoff?

Right (sign says “26-8)

Within aircraft movement areas, destination signs identify the:

Direction to take-off runways

What is the purpose of a Runway Threshold Bar?

Indicates the beginning of a runway with a displaced threshold

The term Airport means an area of land or water that is?

Used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of aircraft, and includes its buildings and facilities, if any

(Refer to figure 61) According to this sign, you are on taxiway:

A

(Refer to figure 53, point 3) The floor of the controlled airspace over Firebaugh Airport (F34) is:

700’ AGL

Why is a fatigued pilot a hazard?

A pilot or copilot may not realize they are too tired to fly until serious errors are made

To avoid landing at the wrong airport or on the wrong runway, a pilot should:

Follow the instrument approach chart for the appropriate runway

(Refer to figure 64) You see this sign when holding short of the runway. If you turn left at the intersection, you will be:

Preparing for a runway 8 intersection takeoff

To fly in Class B airspace, you need:

An ATC clearance

If the tower is not in operation, the associated airspace reverts to:

Class E

(Refer to figure 54, point 1) You are departing Livermore airport (LVK) VFR enroute to San Francisco (SFO). You must have:

ATC clearance

When flying in a VFR corridor designated through Class B airspace, your maximum indicated airspeed should be:

200 knots

(Refer to figure 57) What is the significance of the dot between the 10 and 21?

Follow the arrow to get to either RWY 10 or RWY 21

(Refer to figure 904) You are landing on RWY 03. During the ground roll, you notice this sign. You know that you have:

3,000’ of runway remaining

One segment of your flight path takes you within 4 NM and 2,500’ AGL of a primary airport in Class C airspace. Your maximum indicated airspeed should be:

200 knots

Under what conditions would a pilot make right turns in a traffic pattern at an airport in Class G airspace without an operating control tower?

The airport has visual markings indicating that turns should be made to the right

You are planning a VFR flight. If you are experiencing pilot fatigue, you will minimize the risk by:

Rethinking your plans and perhaps postponing the flight

You find out that the aircraft you fly at the local flying club has a new airworthiness directive (AD). Where do you look to confirm the aircraft is in compliance?

In the appropriate aircraft records

(Refer to figure 61)) You received an ATC clearance, “Cessna 123AB, taxi to runway 17 via taxiway alpha, tango.”

You are on taxiway A. You must take a 45 degree right turn for taxiway T.

(Refer to figure 51) You are taxiing to an active runway and you see sign ‘H’. This sign means that:

You are approaching an ILS critical area

While in flight a helicopter and an airplane are converging at a 90 degree angle, and the airplane is located to the right of the helicopter. Which aircraft has the right-of-way, and why?

The airplane, because it is to the right of the helicopter

When may a pilot use BasicMed when operating for hire?

Pilots may not use BasicMed when operating for hire

You are on a VFR flight plan at 6,500’ MSL in Class D airspace. What is the required minimum in-flight visibility?

3 SM

(Refer to figure 65) This sign indicates:

The taxiway does not continue beyond the intersection

You are on final, and the tower informs you that you are “cleared for the option”. This means:

You can either go around or land

You are on approach to an airport at night near an active military airfield. ATC states “N123AB, advise when you have the airport in sight”. In the distance you see a rotating beacon with two quick white flashes and one green flash. This is:

A military field

**Helicopter**

1. To begin a flight in a rotorcraft under VFR, there must be enough fuel to fly to the first point of intended landing and, assuming normal cruise speed, to fly thereafter for at least:

20 minutes

2. Approved flotation gear, readily available to each occupant, is required on each helicopter if it is being flown for hire over water,:

Beyond power-off gliding distance from shore

3. Which is true with respect to operating limitations of a “restricted” category helicopter?

No person may operate a “restricted” category helicopter carrying passengers or property for compensation or hire

4. What transponder equipment is required for helicopter operations within Class B airspace? A transponder:

With 4096 code and Mode C capability

5. Which minimum flight visibility and distance from clouds is required for a day VFR helicopter flight in Class G airspace at 3,500’ MSL over terrain with an elevation of 1,900’ MSL?

Visibility-1 mile; distance from clouds-500’ below, 1,000’ above, and 2,000’ horizontally

6. Basic VFR weather minimums require at least what visibility for operating a helicopter within Class D airspace?

3 miles

7. Operating regulations for U.S.-registered civil helicopters require that during movement on the surface, takeoffs, and landings, a seat belt and shoulder harness (if installed) must be properly secured about each:

Person on board

8. Minimum safe altitude rules require that helicopter pilots:

Comply with routes and altitudes prescribed by the FAA

9. Minimum safe altitude rules authorize helicopter pilots to:

Fly at less than 500; if they do not create a hazard to persons or property on the surface

10. When approaching to land at an airport, without an operating control tower, in Class G airspace, a helicopter pilot should:

Avoid the flow of fixed-wing aircraft

11. (Refer to figure 54, point 1) A helicopter flight over Livermore Airport (LVK) at 3,000’ MSL:

Requires a transponder, but ATC communication is not necessary

12. For an airport with an approved instrument approach procedure to be listed as an alternated airport on an IFR flight plan, the forecasted weather conditions at the time of arrival must be at or above the following weather minimums:

Ceiling 200’ above the minimum for the approach to be flown and visibility at least 1 SM

**IFR & NAVIGATION**

1. What is the maximum bearing error (+ or -) allowed for an operational VOR equipment check when using an FAA-approved ground test signal?

4 degrees

2. After an ATC clearance has been obtained, a pilot may not deviate from that clearance, unless the pilot:

Receives an amended clearance or has an emergency

3. When must an operational check on the aircraft VOR equipment be accomplished to operate under IFR? Within the preceding:

30 days

4. Which data must be recorded in the aircraft logbook or other record by a pilot making a VOR operational check for IFR operations?

Date of check, place of operational check, bearing error, and signature

5. For an airport with an approved instrument approach procedure to be listed as an alternate airport on an IFR flight plan, the forecasted weather conditions at the time of arrival must be at or above the following weather minimums:

Ceiling 800’ and visibility 2 SM for non-precision

6. For an airport without an approved instrument approach procedure to be listed as an alternate airport on an IFR flight plan, the forecasted weather conditions at the time of arrival must have at least a:

Ceiling a visibility that allows for a descent, approach, and landing under basic VFR

7. Pilots are not authorized to land an aircraft from an instrument approach unless the:

Flight visibility is at, or exceeds, the visibility prescribed in the approach procedure being use

8. On an instrument approach where a DH or MDA is applicable, the pilot may not operate below, or continue the approach unless the:

Aircraft is continuously in a position from which a stabilized descent to the intended runway can be made

9. A pilot performing a published instrument approach is not authorized to perform a procedure turn when:

Receiving a radar vector to a final approach course or fix

10. The pilot in command of an aircraft operated under IFR, in controlled airspace, not in radar contact, shall report by radio as soon as possible when:

Passing each designated reporting point, to include time and altitude

11. The pilot in command of an aircraft operated under IFR, in controlled airspace, shall report as soon as practical to ATC when:

Experiencing any malfunctions of navigational, approach, or communications equipment, occurring in flight

12. (Refer to figure 54, point 6) is a special VFR clearance possible for a helicopter flight from Metropolitan Oakland International (OAK)?

Yes, if the helicopter is properly equipped

 (the airport description doesn’t specifically say “no svfr”)

13. When flying at FL 190, you must:

Be operating on an IFR flight plan

14. You are pilot-in-command of an aircraft. Prior to entering Class B airspace, you should adjust your speed to no more than:

250 knots

**WEATHER**

1. The National Convective Weather Forecast is a supplement to, but does not substitute for, the report and forecast information contained in:

Convective SIGMETs

2. The National Convective Weather Forecast provides forecasts for:

Hazardous convective weather in the U.S. only

**WEIGHT & BALANCE/PERFORMANCE**1. What is ‘static load’?

The load imposed on an aircraft structure due to the weight of the aircraft and its contents