Sheppard Air Question Bank

20170714

1. The term Airport means an area of land or water that is
   1. Used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff off aircraft, and including its buildings and facilities if any.
2. Figure 53, point 3 – The floor of the controlled airspace over Firebaugh Airport (F34) is
   1. 700 feet AGL.
3. Why is a fatigued pilot a hazard?
   1. A pilot or copilot may not realize they are too tired to fly until serious errors are made.
4. To avoid landing at the wrong airport or on the wrong runway, a pilot should
   1. Follow the instrument approach chart for the appropriate runway.
5. To fly in Class B airspace, you need
   1. An ATC clearance.
6. Figure 54, point 1 – You are departing Livermore airport (LKV) VFR enroute to San Francisco (SFO). You must have
   1. An ATC clearance.
7. When flying in a VFR corridor designated through Class B airspace, your maximum indicated airspeed should be
   1. 200 knots.
8. One segment of your flight path takes you within 4 NM and 2,500 feet AGL of a primary airport in Class C airspace. Your maximum indicated airspeed should be
   1. 200 knots.
9. Which is the correct symbol for the stalling speed or the minimum steady flight speed in a specified configuration?
   1. VS1.
10. Which is the correct symbol for the stalling speed or the minimum steady flight speed at which the airplane is controllable?
    1. VS.
11. 14 CFR part 1 defines VF as
    1. Design flap speed.
12. 14 CFR part 1 defines VLE as
    1. Maximum landing gear extended speed.
13. If an airplane category is listed as utility, it would mean that this airplane could be operated in which of the following maneuvers?
    1. Limited aerobatics, including spins (if approved).
14. Which is true with respect to operating limitation of a ‘restricted’ category airplane?
    1. No person may operate a ‘restricted’ category airplane carrying passenger or property for compensation or hire.
15. Which is true with respect to operating limitations of a “primary” category airplane?
    1. No person may operate a “primary” category airplane carrying passengers or property for compensation or hire.
16. The carriage of passengers for hire by a commercial pilot is
    1. Not authorized in a “limited” category aircraft.
17. No person may operate an aircraft that has an experimental airworthiness certificate
    1. When carrying persons or property for hire.
18. Pitch setting means
    1. The propeller blade setting as determined by the blade angle measured as specified by the propeller instruction manual.
19. Notification to the NTSB is required when there has been substantial damage
    1. Which adversely affects structural strength or flight characteristics.
20. NTSB Part 830 requires an immediate notification as a result of which incident?
    1. Any required flight crewmember being unable to perform flight duties because of illness.
21. Which incident would require that the nearest NTSB field office be notified immediately?
    1. In-flight fire.
22. Which airborne incident would require that the nearest NTSB field office be notified immediately?
    1. Flight control system malfunction or failure.
23. While taxiing for takeoff, a small fire burned the insulation from the transceiver wire. What action would be required to comply with NTSB Part 830?
    1. No notification or report is required.
24. 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?
    1. No notification or report is required.
25. During flight a fire, which is extinguished, burned the insulation from the transceiver wire. What action is required by regulations?
    1. An immediate notification by the operator of the aircraft to the nearest NTSB field office.
26. When should notification of an aircraft accident be made to the NTSB if there was substantial damage and no injuries?
    1. Immediately.
27. 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
    1. Only if requested to do so.
28. How many days after an accident is a report required to be filed with the nearest NTSB field office?
    1. 10.
29. Regulations which refer to ‘commercial operators’ relate to that person who
    1. For compensation or hire, engages in the carriage by aircraft in air commerce of persons or property, other than as an air carrier.
30. Regulations which refer to “operate” relate to that person who
    1. Causes the aircraft to be used or authorizes its use.
31. Regulations which refer to the “operational control” of a flight are in relation to
    1. Exercising authority over initiating, conducting, or terminating a flight.
32. Commercial pilots are required to have a valid and appropriate pilot certificate in their physical possession or readily accessible in the aircraft when
    1. Acting as pilot in command.
33. Which of the following are considered aircraft class ratings?
    1. Single-engine land, multiengine land, single-engine sea, and multiengine sea.
34. Does a commercial pilot certificate have a specific expiration date?
    1. No, it is issued without a specific expiration date.
35. 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?
    1. Commercial pilot privileges through April 30, next year.
36. When is the pilot in command required to hold a category and class rating appropriate to the aircraft being flown?
    1. On flight when carrying another person.
37. Unless otherwise authorized, the pilot in command is required to hold a type rating when operating any
    1. Aircraft of more than 12,500 pounds maximum certificated takeoff weight.
38. 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
    1. Receive and log ground and flight training in such an airplane, and obtain a logbook endorsement certifying proficiency.
39. You may log SIC time when
    1. You act as a crewmember in an aircraft that requires more than one crewmember and are qualified as SIC.
40. What flight time must be documented and recorded by a pilot exercising the privileges of a commercial certificate?
    1. Flight time showing training and aeronautical experience to meet requirements for a certificate, rating or flight review.
41. If a pilot does not meet the recency of experience requirements for a night flight and official sunset if 1800 CST, the latest time passengers should be carried is
    1. 1859 CST.
42. Prior to carrying passengers at night, the pilot in command must have accomplished the required takeoffs and landings in
    1. The same category, class, and type of aircraft (if a type rating is required).
43. To act as pilot in command of an aircraft operated under CFR part 91, a commercial pilot must have satisfactorily accomplished a flight review or completed a proficiency check within the preceding
    1. 24 calendar months.
44. Pilots, who change their permanent mailing address, and fail to notify the FAA Airmen Certification Branch of this change, are entitled to exercise the privileges of their pilot certificate for a period of
    1. 30 days.
45. To act as plot in command of an airplane towing a glider, the tow pilot is required to have
    1. A logbook endorsement from an authorized glider instructor certifying receipt of ground and flight training in gliders, and be proficient with the techniques and procedures for safe towing of gliders.
46. To act as pilot in command off an airplane towing a glider, a pilot must have accomplished, within the preceding 12 months, at least
    1. Three actual or simulated glider tows while accompanied by a qualified tow pilot.
47. What limitation is imposed on a newly certificated commercial pilot – airplane, if that person does not hold an instrument rating? The carriage of passengers
    1. For hire on cross-country flights in excess of 50 NM, or for hire at night is prohibited.
48. What action must be taken when a pilot in command deviates from any rule in 14 CFR part 91?
    1. Upon the request of the Administrator, send a written report of that deviation to the Administrator.
49. Who is responsible for determining if an aircraft is in condition for safe flight?
    1. The pilot in command.
50. When operating a U.S.-registered civil aircraft, which document is required by regulation to be available in the aircraft?
    1. A current, approved Airplane Flight Manual.
51. A pilot in command (PIC) of a civil aircraft may not allow any object to be dropped from that aircraft in flight
    1. If it creates a hazard to persons and property.
52. In your preflight planning, a weather briefing is required for
    1. Any flight not in the vicinity of an airport.
53. 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
    1. Be familiar with the runway lengths at airports of intended use, and the alternatives available if …
54. 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
    1. Be familiar with the runway lengths at airports of intended use, weather reports, fuel requirements, and the alternatives available, if the flight cannot be completed.
55. Required flight crewmembers’ safety belts must be fastened
    1. While the crewmembers are at their stations.
56. Each required flight crewmember is required to keep his or her shoulder harness fastened
    1. During takeoff and landing, unless he or she is unable to perform required duties.
57. With U.S.-registered civil airplanes, the use of safety belts is required during movement on the surface, takeoffs, and landings for
    1. Each person over 2 years of age on board.
58. Which is required to operate an aircraft towing an advertising banner?
    1. A certificate of waiver issued by the Administrator.
59. 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
    1. In air carrier operations.
60. 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 operated
    1. Under IFR.
61. 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 off intended landing, fly from that airport to the alternate airport, and fly thereafter for [Helo pilots, please read the explanation.]
    1. 45 minutes at normal cruising speed.
62. 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
    1. 12,500 feet MSL up to and including 14,000 feet MSL.
63. What are the oxygen requirements when operating at cabin pressure altitudes above 15,000 feet MSL?
    1. The flightcrew and passengers must be provided with supplemental oxygen.
64. Which is required equipment for powered aircraft during VFR night flights?
    1. Anti-collision light system.
65. Which is required equipment for powered aircraft during VFR night flights?
    1. An electric landing light, if the flight is for hire.
66. Approved flotation gear, readily available to each occupant, is required on each aircraft if it is being flown for hire over water,
    1. Beyond power-off gliding distance from shore.
67. The maximum cumulative time that an emergency locator transmitter may be operated before the rechargeable battery must be recharged is
    1. 60 minutes.
68. No person may operate a large civil aircraft off 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?
    1. 24.
69. Which is true with respect to formation flights? Formation flights are
    1. Not authorized when carrying passengers for hire.
70. Which is true with respect to operating near other aircraft in flight? These flights are
    1. Not authorized, when operated so close to another aircraft they can create a collision hazard.
71. Which is true with respect to formation flights? Formation flights are
    1. Not authorized, except by arrangement within the pilot in command of each aircraft.
72. If not equipped with required position lights, an aircraft must terminate flight
    1. At sunset.
73. If an aircraft is not equipped with an electrical or anti-collision light system, no person may operate that aircraft
    1. After sunset to sunrise.
74. Who is primarily responsible for maintaining an aircraft in an airworthy condition?
    1. Owner or operator of the aircraft.
75. Assuring compliance with an Airworthiness Directive is the responsibility of the
    1. Owner or operator of the aircraft.
76. After an annual inspection has been completed and the aircraft has been returned to service, an appropriate notation should be made
    1. In the aircraft maintenance records.
77. A standard airworthiness certificate remains in effect as long as the aircraft receives
    1. Required maintenance and inspections.
78. 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
    1. With passengers aboard.
79. Which is correct concerning preventive maintenance, when accomplished by a pilot?
    1. A record of preventative maintenance must be entered in the maintenance records.
80. 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?
    1. 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.
81. Which is true concerning required maintenance inspections?
    1. An annual inspection may be substituted for a 100-hour inspection.
82. An ATC transponder is not to be used unless it has been tested, inspected, and found too comply with regulation within the preceding
    1. 24 calendar months.
83. Aircraft maintenance records must include the current status of the
    1. Life-limited parts of each airframe, engine, propeller, rotor, and appliance.
84. Airworthiness Directives
    1. Require compliance or the aircraft is unairworthy.
85. A new maintenance record being used for an aircraft engine rebuilt by the manufacturer must include previous
    1. Changes as required by Airworthiness Directives.
86. 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?
    1. Its use is not permitted.
87. To act as plot-in-command of an airplane with more than 200 horsepower, a person is required to
    1. Receive and log ground and flight training from an authorized instructor in such an airplane.
88. 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
    1. 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.
89. 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
    1. Within the last 12 months become familiar with the required information and perform and log…
90. What person is directly responsible for the final authority as to the operation of the airplane?
    1. Pilot in command.
91. Operating regulations for U.S.-registered civil aircraft require that during movement on the surface, takeoffs, and landings, a seat belt and shoulder harness (if installed) must be properly secured about each
    1. Person on board.
92. No person may operate an aircraft in simulated instrument flight conditions unless the
    1. Other control seat is occupied by a safety pilot, who holds at least a private pilot certificate and is properly rated.
93. If the minimum safe speed for any particular operation is greater than the maximum speed prescribed in 14 CFR part 91, the
    1. Aircraft may be operated at that speed.
94. You just received your commercial pilot certificate and plan to act as PIC for compensation. You may do so provided you
    1. Are qualified in accordance with 14 CFR part 61 and the applicable parts.
95. 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
    1. Is qualified in accordance with 14 CFR part 61 and with the applicable parts that apply to the operation.
96. 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
    1. Receive ground and flight training from an authorized instructor and receive an endorsement.
97. Pilots are required to have the anti-collision light system operating
    1. During all types of operations, both day and night.
98. What period of time must a person be hospitalized before an injury may be defined by the NTSB as a “serious injury”?
    1. 48 hours, commencing within 7 days after the date of the injury.
99. 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
    1. The blood alcohol falls below .04 percent and no longer under the influence of alcohol.
100. 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
     1. Available Landing Distance.
101. You are taking a 173 nautical mile night VFR cross country flight. Which of the following actions must the pilot in command take?
     1. Verify the airworthiness certificate is legible to passengers.
102. A pilot in command has the final authority to accept or decline ‘land and hold short’ (LAHSO) clearance
     1. Under any conditions.
103. As part of their preflight planning, pilots should determine if their destination airport has
     1. ‘land and hold short’ (LAHSO) operations.
104. 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?
     1. The owner or operator.
105. You are taking a 196 nautical mile VFR cross country flight in mountainous terrain. Which of the following actions must the pilot in command take?
     1. Verify the airworthiness certificate is legible to passengers.
106. 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
     1. Within the Available Landing Distance.
107. 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
     1. An amended clearance is obtained or an emergency occurs.
108. 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?
     1. Verify the airworthiness certificate is legible to passengers.
109. With a blood alcohol level at or above .04 percent, a pilot cannot fly until
     1. At least 8 hours after consuming alcohol, no longer under the influence of alcohol, and the blood alcohol falls below .04 percent.
110. To conduct ‘land and hold short’ (LAHSO) operations, pilots should haee, readily available, the
     1. Chart supplement.
111. A pilot convicted of a motor vehicle offense involving alcohol or drugs is required to provide a written report to the
     1. FAA Civil Aviation Security Division (**AMC-700**) within 60 days of the conviction.
112. Can an aircraft be operated after it is sold with an aircraft dealer’s registration?
     1. No, the new owner must register the aircraft before flying it.
113. To conduct ‘land and hold short’ (LAHSO) operations, pilots should have, readily available,
     1. The runway slope and LAHSO information for each airport intended landing.
114. Flight through restricted airspace
     1. Is allowed with prior permission from the appropriate authority.
115. In your preflight planning, you must identify an alternate airport for
     1. Any flight not in the vicinity of an airport.
116. You are planning a flight over mountainous terrain and will be flying above 18,000 feet MSL. You must
     1. File an IFR flight plan for any portion of the flight over 18,000 feet MSL.
117. 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?
     1. No, your transponder is considered inoperative.
118. To act as pilot-in-command (PIC) of an airplane that is carrying passengers at night, the PIC must
     1. Complete 3 takeoffs and 3 landings to a full stop in the same category and class aircraft at night.
119. Which of the following would require the PIC to receive additional training and a logbook endorsement from an appropriately rated instructor prior to acting as PIC?
     1. When acting as PIC in an airplane with more than 200 horsepower.
120. According to 14 CFR part 61, what is required for a person to serve as PIC in a turbojet-powered airplane?
     1. A PIC proficiency check within the past 12 months.
121. 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 feet AGL?
     1. 3 SM.
122. 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 carrying passengers. What additional requirement needs to be satisfied?
     1. The pilot needs a type rating to operate as pilot in command.
123. During your preflight inspection, you notice that the airspeed indicator is indicating 15 kts at all times. According to 14 CFR part 91, is the aircraft able to be flown inn VFR conditions?
     1. No, the airspeed indicator is a required instrument for VFR flight.
124. During you preflight inspection, you notice that your ELT was inspected 13 months ago. According to 14 CFR part 91, is this aircraft airworthy?
     1. No this exceeds the 12 month inspection cycle requirement.
125. You have been asked to fly over a public event. Are you allowed to drop candy to the crowd?
     1. Yes, if you determine it does not pose a hazard to persons or property.
126. You are flying over water beyond power-off gliding distance from shore. You are required to
     1. Carry at least one pyrotechnic signaling device.
127. 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?
     1. Yes, provided ATC approves continuing the flight with the malfunctioning transponder.
128. You discover that your transponder is inoperative on the ground. What must you do before flying into a repair facility in Class B airspace?
     1. You must contact ATC to get an approved deviation.
129. 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?
     1. The PIC.
130. What information is required to be entered into an aircraft maintenance record after the aircraft is returned to service following an annual inspection?
     1. The maintainer’s certification number and signature.
131. You are planning an IFR cross country. One of the passengers wants to use her electronic tablet to read. Is this allowed?
     1. Yes, if you determine it will not interfere with the communication and navigation systems.
132. What is the maximum bearing error (+ or -) allowed for an operational VOR equipment check when using an FAA-approved ground test signal?
     1. 4 degrees.
133. After an ATC clearance has been obtained, a pilot may not deviate from that clearance unless the pilot
     1. Receives an amended clearance or has an emergency.
134. When must an operational check on the aircraft VOR equipment be accomplished to operate under IFR? Within the preceding
     1. 30 days.
135. Which data must be recorded in the aircraft logbook or other record by a pilot making a VOR operational check for IFR operations?
     1. Date of check, place of operational check, bearing error, and signature.
136. 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.
     1. Ceiling 800 feet and visibility 2 SM for nonprecision.
137. 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
     1. Ceiling and visibility that allows for a descent, approach, and landing under basic VFR.
138. Pilots are not authorized to land an aircraft from an instrument approach unless the
     1. Flight visibility is at, or exceeds, the visibility prescribed in the approach procedure being used.
139. On an instrument approach where a DH or MDA is applicable, the pilot may not operate below, or continue the approach unless the
     1. Aircraft is continuously in a position from which a descent to a normal landing, on the intended runway, can be made.
140. A pilot performing a published instrument approach is not authorized to perform a procedure turn when
     1. Receiving a radar vector to a final approach course or fix.
141. 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
     1. Passing each designated reporting point, to include time and altitude.
142. The pilot in command of an aircraft operated under IFR, in controlled airspace, shall report as soon as practical to ATC when
     1. Experiencing any malfunctions of navigational, approach, or communications equipment, occurring in flight.
143. When flying at FL 190, you must
     1. Be operating on an IFR flight plan.
144. You are pilot-in-command of an aircraft. Prior to entering Class B airspace, you should adjust your speed to no more than
     1. 250 knots.
145. The National Convective Weather Forecast is a supplement to, but does not substitute for, the report and forecast information contained in
     1. Convective SIGMETs.
146. The National Convective Weather Forecast provides forecasts for
     1. Hazardous convective weather in the U.S. only.
147. What is ‘static load’?
     1. The load imposed on an aircraft structure due to the weight of the aircraft and its contents.
148. What designated airspace associated with an airport becomes inactive when the control tower at that airport is not in operation? [Please read the Explanation]
     1. Class D, which then becomes Class E.
149. In the contiguous United States, the vertical limits of victor airways extend from
     1. 1,200 feet AGL up to the bottom of the overlying controlled airspace.
150. A coded transponder equipped with altitude reporting equipment is required for
     1. Class A, Class B, and Class C airspace areas.
151. In the contiguous U.S., excluding the airspace at and below 2,500 feet AGL, an operable coded transponder equipped with mode C capability is require in all airspace above
     1. 10,000 feet MSL.
152. What transponder equipment is require for airplane operations within Class B airspace? A transponder
     1. With 4096 code or Mode S, and Mode C capability.
153. While in flight a helicopter and an airplane are converging at a 90 degree angle, and the helicopter is located to the right of the airplane. Which aircraft has the right-of-way, and why?
     1. The helicopter, because it is to the right of the airplane.
154. Two aircraft of the same category are approaching an airport for the purpose of landing. The right-of-way belongs to the aircraft
     1. At the lower altitude.
155. 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. #1; aircraft #1 is to the right of aircraft #2.
156. A pilot flying a single-engine airplane observes a multiengine airplane approaching from the left. Which pilot should give way?
     1. The pilot of the multiengine airplane should give way; the single-engine airplane is to the right.
157. Airplane A is overtaking airplane B. Which airplane has the right-of-way?
     1. Airplane B; the pilot should expect to be passed on the right.
158. An airplane is overtaking a helicopter. Which aircraft has the right-of-way?
     1. Helicopter; the pilot should expect to be passed on the right.
159. What is the maximum indicated airspeed authorized in the airspace underlying Class B airspace?
     1. 200 knots.
160. One leg of your trip will be within 4 NM and 2,500 feet AGL of a Class D airport. What should your speed be?
     1. 200 knots.
161. What is the minimum altitude and flight visibility required for acrobatic flight
     1. 1,500 feet AGL and 3 miles.
162. Which is true regarding flight operations in Class B airspace?
     1. The pilot must receive an ATC clearance before operating an aircraft in that area.
163. Which is true regarding pilot certification requirements for operations in Class B airspace?
     1. The pilot in command must hold at least a private pilot certificate.
164. Which is true regarding flight operations in Class B airspace?
     1. The aircraft must be equipped with an ATC transponder and altitude reporting equipment.
165. The minimum flight visibility for VFR flight increases to 5 statute miles beginning at an altitude of
     1. 10,000 feet MSL if above 1,200 feet AGL.
166. What is the minimum flight visibility and proximity to cloud requirements for VFR flight, at 6,500 feet MSL, in Class C, D, and E airspace?
     1. 3 miles visibility, 1,000 feet above and 500 feet below.
167. When operating an airplane for the purpose of takeoff or landing within Class D airspace under special VFR, what minimum distance from clouds and visibility are required?
     1. Remain clear of clouds, and the ground visibility must be at least 1 SM.
168. At some airports located in Class D airspace where ground visibility is not reported, takeoffs and landings under special VFR are
     1. Authorized by ATC if the flight visibility is at least 1 SM.
169. To operate an airplane under SPECIAL VFR (SVFR) within Class D airspace at night, which is required?
     1. The pilot must hold an instrument rating, and the airplane must be equipped for instrument…
170. VFR cruising altitudes are required to be maintained when flying
     1. More than 3,000 feet AGL, based on magnetic course.
171. Except when necessary for takeoff or landing or unless otherwise authorized by the Administrator, the minimum altitude for IFR flight is
     1. 2,000 feet above the highest obstacle over designated mountainous terrain; 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle over terrain elsewhere.
172. What altimeter setting is required when operating an aircraft at 18,000 feet MSL?
     1. 29.92” Hg.
173. When approaching to land at an airport, without an operating control tower, in Class G airspace, the pilot should
     1. Make all turns to the left, unless otherwise indicated.
174. When operating an aircraft in the vicinity of an airport with an operating control tower, in Class E airspace, a pilot must establish communications prior to
     1. 4 NM, and up to and including 2,500 feet AGL.
175. When approaching to land at an airport with an ATC facility, in Class D airspace, the pilot must establish communications prior to
     1. 4 NM, up to and including 2,500 feet AGL.
176. You are operating out of a non-towered satellite airport within Class C airspace.
     1. Your aircraft must be equipped with an ATC transponder and altitude reporting equipment.
177. Which is true regarding flight operations to or from a satellite airport, without an operating control tower, within the Class C airspace area?
     1. Each person must establish and maintain two-way radio communication with the ATC servicing facility as soon as practicable after departing.
178. Which is true regarding flight operations in Class A airspace?
     1. Must conduct operation under instrument flight rules.
179. Which is true regarding flight operations in Class A airspace?
     1. Aircraft must be equipped with an ATC transponder and altitude reporting equipment.
180. 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.
     1. 31.00.
181. Which is true concerning the blue and magenta colors used to depict airports on Sectional Aeronautical Charts?
     1. Airports with control towers underlying Class B, C, D, and E airspace are shown in blue.
182. Figure 52, point 7 – the floor of Class E airspace over the town of Woodland is
     1. Both 700 feet and 1,200 feet AGL.
183. Figure 52, point 9 – the alert area depicted within the magenta lines is an area in which
     1. There is a high volume of pilot training activities or an unusual type of aerial activity, neither of which is hazardous to aircraft.
184. When a dashed blue circle surrounds an airport on a sectional aeronautical chart, it will depict the boundary of
     1. Class D airspace.
185. What is the general direction of movement of the other aircraft if during a niht flight you observe a steady white light and a rotating red light ahead and at your altitude? The other aircraft is
     1. Headed away from you.
186. The “taxiway ending” marker
     1. Indicates taxiway does not continue.
187. When exiting the runway, the “runway exit” sign indicates the
     1. Direction to turn to exit the runway onto the names taxiway.
188. The ‘ILS critical area boundary sign’ identifies
     1. The edge of the ILS critical area.
189. When turning onto a taxiway rom another taxiway, the ‘taxiway directional sign’ indicates the
     1. Designation and direction of the taxiway(s) leading out of an intersection.
190. 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?
     1. No.
191. 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 feet MSL (including airspace at and below 2,500 feet above the surface).

* 1. 1.

1. The ‘taxiway location’ sign serves to
   1. Identify taxiway on which an aircraft is located.
2. 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?
   1. Right.