

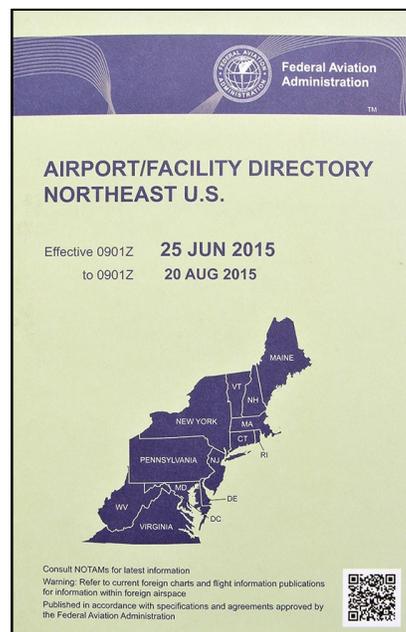


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FLIGHT REVIEW





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FLIGHT REVIEW

- 1. (61.3) Is it legal to act as PIC of an aircraft without your pilot certificate in your personal physical possession?**
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

- 2. (61.23) For a 35 year old pilot, how long is a third class medical good for, and when does it expire?**
 - a. It is valid as long as the private pilot certificate is current.
 - b. It expires two years to the date it was issued.
 - c. It expires at the end of the last day of the 24th month after the month of the date of examination shown on the medical certificate.
 - d. It expires at the end of the last day of the 60th month after the month of the date of examination shown on the medical certificate.

- 3. (61.31) What is the definition of a high performance airplane?**
 - a. An airplane with more than one engine.
 - b. An airplane with retractable landing gear, constant speed propeller and flaps.
 - c. An airplane with an engine with more than 200 horsepower.
 - d. An airplane equipped with a turbine engine.

- 4. (61.15) If a pilot is convicted or received an administrative action on a DWI offense, he or she...**
 - a. Need not notify the FAA
 - b. Must notify the FAA in writing within 60 days.
 - c. Must notify the doctor when renewing a first, second or third class medical
 - d. Will automatically receive a 60-day suspension of their certificate.

5. (61.56 & 61.57) Which of the following describes the necessary recent flight experience to carry passengers during the day?

- a. The pilot must have had a flight review within the last two yrs and made 3 take offs and 3 landings within the last 90 days.
- b. The pilot must have had a flight review within the last year if he/she has less than 400 hrs & made 3 takeoffs and 3 landings within the last 90 days.
- c. The pilot must have a flight review within the last 3 yrs if he/she is less than 40 yrs old and made 3 takeoffs and 3 landings within the last 90 days.
- d. The pilot must have a flight review within the last two years and made 3 takeoffs and 3 landings to a full stop within the last 90 days.

6. (91.151) When operating an aircraft VFR during the daytime, how much fuel is required?

- a. You must have enough to reach your alternate plus 30 minutes at normal cruising speed.
- b. You must have enough to fly to the first point of intended landing plus 30 minutes at normal cruising speed.
- c. You must have enough to reach your destination plus 45 minutes at normal cruising speed.
- d. You must have enough to reach your destination then fly to your alternate plus 45 minutes at normal cruising speed.

7. (61.57) A pilot who is only current for day VFR lands his plane 45 minutes after sunset and he is carrying a passenger, is there a violation of an FAR?

- a. Yes
- b. No

8. (91.215) If an airplane is equipped with a Mode-C transponder, when must it be turned on?

- a. Inside class F airspace.
- b. Inside class D airspace.
- c. In all controlled airspace.
- d. Only in class B airspace.

9. (91.209) The aircraft's anti-collision lights must be on:

- a. One hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.
- b. From sunset to sunrise.
- c. When flight visibility is less than 3 statute miles
- d. At all times, unless due to operating conditions, the pilot determines that it would be safer to turn them off.

10. (91.403) Who is primarily responsible for maintaining an aircraft in airworthy condition?

- a. The owner or operator.
- b. The pilot.
- c. The flight school or FBO.
- d. The mechanic.

11. (91.409) How often does an aircraft need to be inspected if it is used for flight instruction by an FBO?

- a. Annual.
- b. Annual plus every 100 hours.
- c. Annual plus every 50 hours.
- d. Biennial plus every 100 hours.

**12. To determine an airplane's center of gravity, you must:
(FAA's *Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge* - Chapter 8)**

- a. Divide the total moment by the total weight.
- b. Divide the total weight by the total moment.
- c. Multiply the weight by the arm.
- d. Subtract the empty weight from the gross weight.

- 13. An airplane that is overloaded will:**
(FAA's Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge - Chapter 3)
- a. Use more runway to take off.
 - b. Use more runway to land.
 - c. Be more difficult to handle.
 - d. All of the above.
- 14. What is the official source for obtaining NOTAMS?**
(FAA's Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge - Chapter 12)
- a. ATC
 - b. FSS
 - c. ATIS
 - d. DUATS
- 15. Is it important for a private pilot to check NOTAMS prior to every flight?**
(FAA's Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge - Chapter 12)
- a. Yes, because the weather can change rapidly and all pilots need up to date information.
 - b. No, because NOTAMS pertain only to commercial flight operations.
 - c. Yes, because national security issues may require sudden temporary flight restrictions.
 - d. No, because a local VFR flight should not be effected by NOTAMS.
- 16. When planning a flight, which factor should NOT be considered when making the go, no go decision?**
(FAA's Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge - Chapter 16)
- a. The weather forecast.
 - b. Personal minimums.
 - c. The absolute need to arrive at the destination on time.
 - d. Pilot fatigue.

**17. Using the following METAR, what possible hazard exists at Martha's Vine yard for a late afternoon departure back to Robertson?
(FAA's *Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge* - Chapter 11)**

METAR KVMY 072153 24002KT 3SM SCT30 15/14 A2992 RMK A02

- a. Strong crosswinds.
- b. Low ceilings.
- c. Possibility of fog.
- d. Low level wind shear.

**18. Using the following Winds Aloft Forecast, determine which altitude would give the best ground speed through BDL airspace on a westbound trip?
(FAA's *Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge* - Chapter 11)**

FT	3000	6000	12000	18000
BDL	2420	2335+15	2629+04	2832-13

- a. 12,000
- b. 6,000
- c. 3,000
- d. 18,000

**19. What is the maximum altitude at which a non-instrument rated pilot can fly?
(AIM 3-2-2, 71.33)**

- a. 17,999 AGL
- b. 14,500 MSL
- c. 17,999 MSL
- d. There is no limit.

**20. Before entering class B airspace, a pilot must:
(AIM 3-2-3, 91.131)**

- a. Obtain a clearance from approach control.
- b. Obtain a clearance from the tower.
- c. Be instrument rated.
- d. File a flight plan.

**21. Before entering class C airspace, a pilot must:
(AIM 3-2-4, 91.130)**

- a. Obtain a clearance from approach control.
- b. Establish two-way communication with approach control.
- c. Contact the tower.
- d. Receive a special VFR clearance

**22. Which of following is correct:
(AIM 3-2-5, 91.129)**

- a. Two-way communication is not required for VFR flight in Class D airspace.
- b. A clearance is required prior to entering Class D airspace.
- c. Two-way communication must be established prior entering Class D airspace.
- d. A transponder is required to enter Class D airspace.

**23. Some control towers are not open 24 hours a day. What procedure should a pilot use when landing at an airport when the tower is closed?
(AIM 4-1-9)**

- a. The pilot must receive an instrument approach clearance.
- b. The pilot should make position reports on 121.5.
- c. The pilot should make position reports on the CTAF frequency.
- d. The airport closes when the tower closes, so the pilot cannot land.

24. What are the cloud clearance and visibility requirements for Class E air-space below 10,000 feet? (91.155, AIM 3-1-4)

- a. 3 miles visibility, 500 feet below, 1,000 feet above and 2,000 feet horizontally from the clouds
- b. 5 miles visibility, 1000 feet below, 2,000 feet above and 1 mile horizontally from the clouds.
- c. 1 mile visibility and clear of clouds.
- d. 3 miles visibility and 1,000-foot ceiling.

25. What are the cloud clearance and visibility requirements for Class G airspace below 1,200 feet AGL during the day? (91.155, AIM 3-1-4)

- a. 3 miles visibility, 500 feet below, 1,000 feet above and 2,000 feet horizontally from the clouds.
- b. 5 miles visibility, 1000 feet below, 2,000 feet above and 1 mile horizontally from the clouds.
- c. 1-mile visibility and clear of clouds.
- d. 3 miles visibility and 1,000-foot ceiling.

26. True or false, when flying a cross-country trip, pilots should not call ATC unless they are going to enter Class A, B, C or D airspace. (FAA's *Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge* - Chapter 11)

- a. True
- b. False

27. To reduce the chances of a runway incursion, a pilot should: (FAA's *Airplane Flying Handbook* - Chapter 1)

- a. Be familiar with the airport.
- b. Have a copy of the airport diagram in the cockpit.
- c. Ask ground control for assistance, when operating at towered airports.
- d. All of the above.

28. If a pilot experiences an in-flight engine failure, the first thing to do is: (FAA's *Airplane Flying Handbook* - Chapter 8)

- a. Call ATC and declare an emergency.
- b. Look for an airport.
- c. Make sure the fuel valve is in the "both" position.
- d. Adjust the pitch attitude in order to maintain the proper airspeed for maximum glide.

**29. If the Pitot tube becomes blocked, which instrument(s) will be affected?
(FAA's *Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge* - Chapter 7)**

- a. The altimeter.
- b. The altimeter and vertical speed indicator.
- c. The airspeed indicator.
- d. The airspeed indicator and vertical speed indicator.

**30. When landing behind a large jet, pilots of smaller airplanes should:
(AIM 7-3-6)**

- a. Fly a steep approach and land near the runway threshold.
- b. Fly a shallow approach and touch down at least one third of the way down the runway.
- c. Use a slightly slower than normal approach speed in order to minimize the effect of wake turbulence.
- d. Stay at or above the jet's approach path and land beyond the jet's touch-down point.

**31. Is it legal to make a straight-in approach to an uncontrolled airport?
(AIM 4-3-3)**

- a. Yes
- b. No

32. (61.16) A refusal to submit to a test to indicate the percentage by weight of alcohol in the blood, when requested by a law enforcement officer is grounds for:

- a. The suspension or revocation of any certificate or rating.
- b. Grounding the aircraft.
- c. Both answer a & b.
- d. A verbal warning.

33. (91.7) No person may operate a civil aircraft unless:

- a. It has full fuel tanks.
- b. It is in an airworthy condition.
- c. The windows are clean.
- d. It has all of the above.

34. (91.119) What is the minimum safe altitude that a person may operate an aircraft anywhere?

- a. An altitude allowing, if a power unit fails, an emergency landing without undue hazard to persons or property on the surface.
- b. 1000 feet AGL
- c. 500 feet AGL
- d. There is no minimum altitude.

35. In what publication will one find the direction of the traffic pattern for a given runway at a particular airport?

(FAA's *Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge* - Chapter 14)

- a. NTSB830
- b. PTS
- c. CHART SUPPLEMENT (AFD)
- d. FAR/AIM

36. When a ground controller issues taxi instructions to an assigned take-off runway (Order JO 7110.65, Air Traffic Control, Paragraph 3-7-2):

- a. Instructions to cross a runway will be issued one at a time.
- b. Instructions to cross multiple runways will not be issued.
- c. An aircraft or vehicle must have crossed the previous runway before another runway crossing is issued.
- d. All the above.