



Flight Review Test

Pilot Name:

CFI Name/Signature:

Date:

True or False: Mark each question with "T" or "F"

- _____ 1. Upon Transfer of ownership of an aircraft, the airworthiness certificate, the operating limitations, and the weight and balance information remain with the aircraft.
- _____ 2. When a VFR flight plan has been filed to a tower-controlled airport, the tower or ground controller will automatically close the flight plan.
- _____ 3. If you wish to practice spins or aerobatic maneuvers off airways and in class E or class G airspace, the minimum permissible flight visibility is one mile.
- _____ 4. An applicant for a private pilot certificate must be able to read, speak, and understand the English Language.
- _____ 5. A pilot who is deaf will have a suitable restriction on his or her pilot certificate.
- _____ 6. If your radio fails in flight, you must land at an uncontrolled field and contact the tower by telephone if you wish to land at a tower-controlled airport.
- _____ 7. It is illegal to use a cell phone in an airplane in flight.
- _____ 8. It is illegal to use a cell phone in an airplane on the ground.
- _____ 9. If a federal, state, or local law-enforcement officer asks to see your pilot certificate, you must show it to him or her.
- _____ 10. If you fly in or into a foreign country with a U.S. registered airplane, you must have a radio operator's license and a radio transmitter license for the airplane.

_____ 11. If a fire occurs on board a small fixed-wing aircraft in flight, and there is little damage, it is not necessary to notify the NTSB.

_____ 12. If it is necessary to notify the NTSB for any reason, the pilot in command is responsible to make the report.

_____ 13. A written report, for an incident in a small fixed-wing aircraft shall be made only on request by the National Transportation Safety Board; otherwise no report is needed.

_____ 14. If an aircraft is overdue and the operator believes it may have been involved in an accident, the operator must notify the NTSB immediately.

Multiple Choice: Circle the letter of the appropriate answer or answers. There is often

more than one correct answer.

15. If you receive a steady green light from the tower while in the traffic pattern:

- A. You are cleared to land.
- B. Continue in the pattern until you receive a flashing green light.
- C. Exercise caution.
- D. Turn off your radio.

16. If you receive alternating red and green light from the tower while in the traffic pattern:

- A. You are cleared to land.
- B. Continue in the pattern until you receive a flashing green light.
- C. Exercise caution.
- D. Turn off your radio.

17. If you receive a steady green light from the tower while on the ground:

- A. You are cleared to take off..
- B. You are cleared to taxi.
- C. Return to your starting point on the airport.
- D. Turn off your radio.

18. If you receive a flashing red light from the tower while in the traffic pattern:

- A. You are cleared to land.
- B. Continue in the pattern until you receive a steady green light.
- C. Exercise caution.
- D. Do not land, airport is unsafe.

19. If you receive a flashing white light from the tower while on the ground:
- A. You are cleared to take off.
 - B. You are cleared to taxi.
 - C. Return to your starting point on the airport.
 - D. Turn off your radio.
20. An aircraft accident involving fatal injury to occupants is investigated by:
- A. FBI.
 - B. NTSB.
 - C. FSDO.
 - D. Local, County, or State Police.
21. While acting as pilot in command, you must have on your person, your:
- A. Logbook.
 - B. Medical Certificate.
 - C. Pilot Certificate.
 - D. Radio Operator's Permit.
22. When shoulder harnesses are installed:
- A. They must be worn at all times.
 - B. They must be worn for takeoffs and landings.
 - C. They do not have to be worn.
 - D. They are only necessary for aerobatic flight.



Figure 1
(Assume that magnetic north is toward the top of the page)

23. Referring to figure 1; Which runway is in use?
- A. Runway 00.
 - B. Runway 36.
 - C. Runway 18.
 - D. No runway, the airport is closed.

24. Referring to figure 1; What would be the magnetic heading on the base leg?
- A. North.
 - B. 90 degrees.
 - C. 180 degrees.
 - D. 270 degrees.
25. If you have not flown either complex or high-performance aircraft before August 4, 1997; in order to fly a small single-engine airplane with more than 200 horsepower, retractable gear, flaps, and constant-speed propeller, you must have:
- A. A type rating for the aircraft.
 - B. A logbook signoff for complex airplanes by an instructor.
 - C. A logbook signoff for high-performance airplanes by an instructor.
 - D. Plenty of money.
26. If you see the rotating beacon at a tower-controlled airport operating during the day, you know that:
- A. The airport is closed.
 - B. The tower is closed.
 - C. The airport is below basic VFR minimums.
 - D. The light bulbs still work and the motor still turns.
27. If you change your permanent address, how soon must you notify the FAA?
- A. Within 10 days.
 - B. Within 30 days.
 - C. Within 90 days.
 - D. At the time of your next medical exam.
28. When operating an aircraft at pressure altitudes above 15,000 feet, oxygen must be provided for:
- A. The required flight crew for that portion of the flight that is more than 30 minutes
 - B. The required flight crew
 - C. All occupants of the aircraft for that portion of the flight that is more than 30 minutes.
 - D. All occupants of the aircraft.

29. Except during takeoffs or landing, the minimum altitude a pilot may maintain over congested areas such as cities, towns, etc. is:
- A. 500 feet from vessels, vehicles, persons, and structures.
 - B. 1000 feet above the ground.
 - C. 1000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 2000 feet from the aircraft.
 - D. 1000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 1000 feet from the aircraft.
30. If you are in level cruising flight above 3000 feet above the surface, and you are flying a magnetic heading of 183 degrees, making good a course of 175 degrees, your flight altitude should be:
- A. Even thousands plus 500 feet MSL.
 - B. Odd thousands plus 500 feet MSL.
 - C. More than 3500 feet above the ground.
 - D. Odd thousands plus 500 feet AGL.
31. No person shall pilot an aircraft carrying passengers unless he has made at least three takeoffs and landings in the same category and class as the aircraft to be flown:
- A. Within the past 30 days.
 - B. At night, to a full stop if the flight is to be at night.
 - C. To a full stop if the aircraft is a tailwheel airplane.
 - D. All of the above.
32. Military Training Routes are used by:
- A. Only military aircraft, others must stay away.
 - B. High-speed military aircraft.
 - C. Low-altitude military aircraft.
 - D. None of the above.
33. If a written report of an accident is required by the NTSB, it must be submitted as soon as possible, or good cause explained in writing for any delay over:
- A. 48 hours
 - B. 10 days.
 - C. 30 days.
 - D. 7 days.
34. The documents required to be in an aircraft are:
- A. Airworthiness Certificate.
 - B. Airplane Flight manual.
 - C. Registration.
 - D. Radio Transmitter license.
 - E. Operating Limitations.
 - F. Airframe and Engine Logbooks.

35. When a Special VFR clearance is obtained from Air Traffic Control, aircraft may be flown in Class D airspace when weather minimums are at least:
- A. Visibility of 1 mile and clear of clouds.
 - B. Visibility of 1-1/2 miles and 500 feet vertically from clouds.
 - C. Visibility of 2 miles and 500 feet vertically from clouds.
 - D. Visibility of 3 miles and 1000 feet vertically from clouds.

Airspace Matching:

For each of the following descriptions, mark all of the applicable airspace classes (A, B, C, etc.) on the lines. Some descriptions apply to more than one class. For Example:

e.g. A B C D E G Requires an aircraft to enter this class.

- 36. Uncontrolled airspace.
- 37. Oxygen equipment required.
- 38. Clearance to enter required.
- 39. Establish and maintain two-way radio communication before entering.
- 40. Special VFR clearance available.
- 41. Minimum visibility 3 miles, remain clear of clouds.
- 42. Non-radio operations allowed.
- 43. Below 1200 ft AGL, 1 mile visibility and clear of clouds.
- 44. Shown on charts as dashed blue circles or lines.
- 45. Shown on charts as dashed magenta circles or lines.
- 46. Surrounded on charts by solid blue lines and circles.
- 47. Surrounded on charts by solid magenta lines and circles.
- 48. IFR operations only.
- 49. Encloses tower-controlled airport.

Specific Aircraft Data -- All aircraft documents may be used for this review.

- Make and model of aircraft:
- Usable fuel capacity:
- Minimum fuel grade:
- Location of fuel drains:
- Oil capacity:
- Recommended oil type and viscosity:
- Minimum operating oil level:
- Maximum aircraft gross weight:
- Actual aircraft empty weight and moment:

Calculate weight and balance:

You, I (200lb), Rear Passenger (145), Full fuel and 75lbs of bags

- Is the aircraft within weight and balance limits?
- Recommended normal approach speed:
- Recommended short-field approach speed
- Recommended short-field approach configuration:
- Best angle of climb speed (V_x):
- Best rate of climb speed (V_y):
- Best glide speed (engine out) and configuration:
- Maneuvering speed (V_a):
- Maneuvering speed is given for maximum gross weight. If you are flying with less than maximum, do you use the same speed, a lower speed or a higher speed?
- V_{le} - Max gear extension speed:
- V_{fe} – max flap extend speed:
- How do you detect carburetor ice and what do you do about it?
- At 65% power, 7500 feet, standard temperature, what are:

Manifold Pressure: RPM:

Fuel consumption: TAS:

- What are the minimum runway lengths for takeoff at:
Max gross weight, no wind, sea level, standard temp?
Ground Run: Distance to clear 50' obstacle:

Max gross weight, no wind, 5000 ft, 100 degree temp?

Ground Run: Distance to clear 50' obstacle:

- Describe the go-around procedure

- When might you be ready to execute the go-around procedure?

- Describe manual mixture leaning procedure