

1. The numbers 12 and 30 on the approach ends of the runway indicate that the runway is oriented approximately: (AIM)
  - a. 012 and 030 degrees true
  - b. 012 and 030 degrees magnetic
  - c. 120 and 300 degrees true
  - d. 120 and 300 degrees magnetic
2. What documents does the FAA require to be on board while operating as PIC of an aircraft? (FAR-AIM)
  - a. Aircraft airframe and engine logbooks, medical certificate, pilot certificate
  - b. Airworthiness certificate, registration, operating limitations, weight & balance, medical certificate, pilot certificate, photo ID
  - c. Airworthiness certificate, registration, operating limitations, weight & balance
  - d. Weight & balance, radio station license, registration, pilot's flight logbook
3. A third class medical certificate issued to a pilot over 40 years of age on May 3 this year, is valid until: (FAR 61.23)
  - a. May 3, 1 year later
  - b. May 3, 2 years later
  - c. May 31, 1 year later
  - d. May 31, 2 years later
4. According to FAR 61.113 private pilot privileges & limitations, a private pilot may:
  - a. Be paid for all operating expenses if 3 takeoffs & landings were made within the preceding 90 days
  - b. A private pilot may not pay less than the pro rata share of the operating expenses with the passengers
  - c. May not share the operating expenses of a flight with the passengers
5. Who is responsible for determining if an aircraft is in condition for safe flight? (FAR 91.3, 91.7)
  - a. A certified aircraft mechanic
  - b. The PIC
  - c. The owner or operator
  - d. The club maintenance officer
6. No person may act as a crew member of a civil aircraft if alcoholic beverages have been consumed within the preceding: (FAR 91.17)
  - a. 8 hours
  - b. 12 hours
  - c. 24 hours
  - d. 48 hours
7. What obligation to passengers does the PIC have concerning seatbelts? (FAR 91.107)
  - a. The PIC must instruct passengers to keep seatbelts fastened
  - b. The PIC must brief passengers on use and notify to fasten on takeoff & landing
  - c. The PIC has no obligation in regard to passenger use of seatbelts in small planes
8. When two or more aircraft are approaching an airport for landing, the right-of-way belongs to the aircraft: (FAR 91.113)
  - a. That has the other aircraft to its right
  - b. That is the least maneuverable
  - c. At the lower altitude, but it shall not take advantage to cut in front of other aircraft
9. Prior to takeoff, the altimeter should be set to which altitude? (FAR 91.121)
  - a. The corrected pressure altitude for the departure airport
  - b. The corrected density altitude of the departure airport
  - c. The current local altimeter setting, or the departure airport elevation
10. Under what condition, if any, may pilots fly through a restricted area? (FAR 91.133)
  - a. When flying on airways with an ATC clearance
  - b. With the controlling agency's authorization
  - c. Regulations do not allow this
11. Which VFR cruising altitude is appropriate when flying above 3000' AGL on a magnetic course of 185? (FAR 91.159)
  - a. 3500' AGL
  - b. 4500' MSL
  - c. 4500' AGL
  - d. 3500' MSL
12. What is the fuel requirement for flight under day VFR? (FAR 91.151, Ops Man 2.9)
  - a. Enough to complete the flight at normal cruise with adverse winds
  - b. Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and thereafter for 30 minutes at normal cruising speed
  - c. Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and thereafter for 60 minutes at normal cruising speed

13. A slightly low indication on a PAPI glidepath is indicated by: (AIM)
  - a. One white light and three red lights
  - b. Four red lights
  - c. One red light and three white lights
14. Except in Alaska, during what time period should navigation lights be on? (FAR 91.209)
  - a. End of evening civil twilight to beginning of morning civil twilight
  - b. 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise
  - c. Sunset to sunrise
15. What aircraft inspections are required for rental aircraft used for flight instruction? (FAR 91.409)
  - a. Annual & 100 hour inspections
  - b. Biennial & 100 hour inspections
  - c. Annual & 50 hour inspections
16. Which incident requires an immediate notification be made to the nearest NTSB field office? (FAR 830.5)
  - a. An overdue aircraft that is believed to be involved in an accident
  - b. An in-flight radio communications failure
  - c. An in-flight generator or alternator failure
17. Prior to each flight, the PIC must: (FAR 91.103)
  - a. Calculate weight & balance to determine if the CG is within limits
  - b. Check the personal logbook for appropriate recent experience
  - c. Become familiar with all available information concerning that flight
18. Except when necessary for takeoff and landing, an aircraft may not be operated closer than what distance from any person, vessel, or structure? (FAR 91.119)
  - a. 700 feet
  - b. 500 feet
  - c. 1,000 feet
19. The VFR weather minimums for Class B airspace are: (FAR 91.155)
  - a. 3 miles visibility and 500' below, 1000' above, 2000' horizontal
  - b. 3 miles visibility and 1000' ceiling
  - c. 3 miles visibility and clear of clouds
20. Basic VFR weather minimums for Class E airspace are: (FAR 91.155)
  - a. 3 miles visibility and 500' below, 1000' above, 2000' horizontal
  - b. 3 miles visibility and 1000' ceiling
  - c. 3 miles visibility and clear of clouds
21. When approaching taxiway holding lines from the side with the continuous lines, the pilot: (AIM)
  - a. Should not cross the lines without ATC clearance
  - b. May continue to taxi across lines
  - c. Should continue to taxi until all parts of the aircraft have crossed the lines
22. The takeoff and landings required to meet day VFR regency of experience to carry passengers in an airplane other than one with a tailwheel is: (FAR 61.57)
  - a. 3 touch and go or full stop within 60 days
  - b. 3 touch and go or full stop within 90 days
  - c. 3 full stop within 120 days
23. A flight in a FMFA T41C is planned from FME with the following FME METAR: KFME 111357Z AUTO 31020G26KT 10SM CLR M05/M10 A3035 RMK AO1. {AIM, [www.fmfa.org](http://www.fmfa.org) wgt&bal Documents and Tests}
  - a. T41C aircraft are not authorized to fly because of excess winds
  - b. T41C aircraft can be flown by any FAA ASEL certificated pilot but not by student pilots
  - c. T41C aircraft can be flown by any FMFA student pilot or FAA ASEL certificated pilot
24. A Mode C transponder capability is required to be operated within \_\_\_\_\_ of Class B airspace? (FAR 91.215)
  - a. 20 nm
  - b. 30 nm
  - c. 45 nm
  - d. 50 nm
25. As standard operating practice, all inbound traffic to an airport without a control tower should continuously monitor the appropriate facility (CTAF) from a distance of: (AIM Ch 4)
  - a. 10 miles
  - b. B. 20 miles
  - c. 5 miles

Corrected by \_\_\_\_\_