To help prepare, visit http://www.faa.gov/pilots/training/media/flight_review.pdf and complete as much as possible of that document and this exam prior to arriving for your appointment. This take-home test will be reviewed during the ground portion of your flight review with one of our instructors.

Please complete the following open-book exam using the FAR/AIM, POH appropriate to airplane used for flight review, and any other references available.

Pilot's Name: _______________________________ Date: _________________
Instructor: _____________________________   CFI #: ______________  Exp: ______

True or False: Mark each question with “T” or “F”

_____1. The airworthiness certificate, current registration, operating limitations, and weight and balance information must be carried on board an aircraft during flight.

_____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. An applicant for a pilot certificate must be able to read, speak, and understand the English language.

_____4. 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.

_____5. Parachutes are required for commercial steep turns.

_____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.

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 taxi, takeoff and landing.
C. They do not have to be worn.
D. They are only necessary for aerobatic flight.

(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. While in level cruising flight above 3000 feet AGL, you are flying a magnetic heading of 183 degrees to maintain 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 90 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.

Example: A B C D E G airspace

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: ______________________________________________________
Engine type and horsepower: ____________________________________________________
Unusable & usable fuel capacity: _________________________________________________
Minimum fuel grade: ___________________________________________________________
Location of fuel drains: __________________________________________________________
Recommended oil type and viscosity: ____________________________________________
Minimum & maximum operating oil level: _______________________________________
Maximum aircraft gross weight: ______________________________________________

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<th>Item</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Arm</th>
<th>Moment</th>
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<tr>
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Is the aircraft within weight and balance limits? _______________________________________

Recommended normal approach speed & configuration: ________________________________
Recommended short-field approach speed & configuration: ___________________________
Best angle of climb speed (VX): __________
Best rate of climb speed (VX): __________
Best glide speed (engine out) and configuration: _________________________________
Maneuvering speed (V₄): ___________
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? ___________
Max gear extension speed (VLE): __________
Max flap extend speed (VFE): __________

At 65% power, 7500 feet, standard temperature, what are:
Manifold Pressure: __________
RPM: __________
Fuel consumption: __________
TAS: __________

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

2. 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? ________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
How do you detect carburetor ice and what do you do about it?

Describe the mixture leaning procedure

What is the minimum required equipment to carry passengers for a day VFR flight according to the FAA?

Night?

What is the WINGS Program? What does it count towards? Can the WINGS Program requirements be fulfilled at AeroDynamic?

Sunset at KRHV is at 1830 Local Time. When can you log night takeoffs and landings for your currency requirement to carry passengers at night?

What type of airspace is your local airport?

What are the basic FAA VFR weather minimums for your airport?

What are the local VFR reporting points when calling inbound to your airport?

What are the requirements for SVFR? Can you get SVFR at night in this plane?
List the following frequencies used at your airport and the agency name:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Agency Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>FSS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>VOR</td>
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</table>

Does a flight review at AeroDynamic count as an automatic checkout in a C-172 or Citabria?

What is the currency requirement to rent a tailwheel aircraft with AeroDynamic?

What is AeroDynamic’s policy on overnight rentals?

What is AeroDynamic’s policy on flights outside the 48 contiguous states?

A co-worker of yours has a private grass runway, and he wants you to fly there so you can see it. Can you land one of our aircraft on that grass strip?

You took a trip to KSBP and want to purchase fuel before returning back to your airport. What is AeroDynamic’s policy on purchasing fuel outside of our locations?

How are AeroDynamic aircraft dispatched and checked-in? What items are found on the dispatch sheet?

You have an inoperative landing light. Can you still go fly on a day VFR flight?

If you have an inoperative item on your aircraft, what must be done before you can legally go flying?
What is LAHSO? When can you accept a LAHSO instruction? Where can you find the available landing distance data?

What is an ADIZ? What are the procedures for flights within the ADIZ?

What is a TFR? How big are TFRs?

Using the following METAR and TAF:

KRHV 202356Z 33011KT 4 SM HZ BKN025 17/14 A2995 RMK A02

KSJC 210010Z 210024 32004KT 4SM HZ OVC025
     TEMPO 0004 2SM -SHRA SCT012 OVC009
     FM0500 32004KT 1SM -SHRA OVC008
     TEMPO 0509 3/4SM -SH BR OVC002
     FM1500 32007KT P6SM VCSH OVC015

What is the definition of a ceiling? What is the current ceiling at KRHV? KSJC at 0030Z?

What are the winds at KRHV? Is wind direction relative to true north or magnetic north?

When are TAFs issued? How long are they good for? When was the KSJC TAF issued?

What does –SHRA mean in the KSJC TAF? 

What does VCSH mean?

What is the earliest time you could anticipate returning to KRHV based on the TAF and why?