



# Flight Review

## Written Exam

This take-home exam will be reviewed during the ground portion of your flight review with one of our instructors. Please answer the following questions using the FAR/AIM, POH appropriate to airplane used for flight review, and any other references available.

Pilot's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Pilot's Certificate # \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of Pilot Certificate(s), Ratings & Endorsements \_\_\_\_\_  
Total Time \_\_\_\_\_ PIC \_\_\_\_\_ Last 6 months \_\_\_\_\_ Last Month \_\_\_\_\_  
Aircraft you fly most often \_\_\_\_\_ Type of flying \_\_\_\_\_  
Have you been in any aircraft incidents or accidents? \_\_\_\_\_ Any violations? \_\_\_\_\_  
Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_ CFI #: \_\_\_\_\_ Exp: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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. You can fly 10 hours past an annual inspection if you are traveling to an airport to have the inspection done.
- \_\_\_\_3. When a VFR flight plan has been filed to a tower-controlled airport, the tower or ground controller will automatically close the flight plan.
- \_\_\_\_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 3 statute miles.
- \_\_\_\_5. During an emergency, the pilot in command may deviate from any of the rules.
- \_\_\_\_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 ok to throw a frozen turkey out of the plane if you're over a small town.
- \_\_\_\_8. As long as your last alcoholic drink was more than 8 hours ago, you're ok to act as PIC.
- \_\_\_\_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. During all phases of flight you can use a tablet for VFR navigation, charts, checklists, performance calculations, and weight & balance provided it is current, up-to-date, and valid.
- \_\_\_\_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 required to make the report.
- \_\_\_\_13. A written report is required to be submitted within 10 days if a pilot deviates from the runway into the grass during landing, even if no damage is done to the airplane.
- \_\_\_\_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.

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 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. When aircraft are approaching head-on, both pilots should:
- A. Continue flying straight at each other.
  - B. Alter their course to the left.
  - C. Alter their course to the right.
  - D. The higher aircraft should turn right while the lower aircraft turns left.
21. While acting as pilot in command, you must have on your person your:
- A. Logbook.
  - B. Medical Certificate.
  - C. Pilot Certificate.
  - D. Valid photo identification.

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. To act as PIC of a complex or high-performance aircraft, you must have:
- A. type rating for the aircraft.
  - B. A logbook signoff for complex airplanes by instructor.
  - C. A logbook signoff for high-performance airplanes by an instructor.
  - D. Plenty of money.



Figure 1

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 the 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. When operating an aircraft at pressure altitude above 12,500 feet but no more than 14,000 feet, oxygen must be worn by:
- A. The required flight crew for the 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.
30. 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.
31. While in level cruising flight above 3000 feet AGL, if you are flying a magnetic heading of  $183^\circ$  to maintain a course of  $175^\circ$ , your 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.
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. No person shall pilot an aircraft carrying passengers unless within the past 90 days (s)he has made at least three takeoffs and landings:
- A. At night to a full stop, if the flight is to be at night.
  - B. To a full stop if the aircraft is a tailwheel airplane.
  - C. In the same category and class as the aircraft to be flown
  - D. None of the above.
34. No person may operate a civil aircraft within the US with knowledge that the following drugs are carried on board:
- A. Narcotics.
  - B. Marihuana.
  - C. Depressants.
  - D. Stimulants.
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.
36. Taxiing out of an airfield at 200 feet MSL, ATIS gives an altimeter setting of 30.12". Pressure altitude is:
- A. 400 feet MSL.
  - B. 800 feet MSL.
  - C. 100 feet MSL.
  - D. Sea level.
37. If the vacuum gauge reads below normal, these instruments may be unreliable:
- A. Airspeed indicator.
  - B. Heading indicator.
  - C. Turn coordinator.
  - D. Attitude indicator.
38. During an electrical failure, these instruments may be unreliable:
- A. Airspeed indicator.
  - B. Heading indicator.
  - C. Turn coordinator.
  - D. Attitude indicator.

AIRCRAFT DATA

Make and model of aircraft: \_\_\_\_\_

Engine type and horsepower: \_\_\_\_\_

Unusable & usable fuel capacity: \_\_\_\_\_

Minimum fuel grade & color: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of fuel drains: \_\_\_\_\_

Minimum & maximum operating oil level: \_\_\_\_\_

Maximum aircraft gross weight: \_\_\_\_\_

Recommended normal approach speed & configuration: \_\_\_\_\_

Recommended short-field approach speed & 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? \_\_\_\_\_

Max gear extension ( $V_{LE}$ ) and operating ( $V_{LO}$ ) speeds, if applicable: \_\_\_\_\_

Max flap extend speed ( $V_{FE}$ ), if applicable: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe how you lean the mixture during taxi, climb, cruise and descent:

At 75% power, 3000 feet, temperature 10°F below standard, what are:

RPM: \_\_\_\_\_ Manifold Pressure: \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable)

TAS: \_\_\_\_\_ Fuel consumption: \_\_\_\_\_

At 55% power, 7500 feet, standard temperature, what are:

RPM: \_\_\_\_\_ Manifold Pressure: \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable)

TAS: \_\_\_\_\_ Fuel consumption: \_\_\_\_\_

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 pressure altitude, 100°F temperature?

Ground Run: \_\_\_\_\_ Distance to clear 50' obstacle: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the go-around procedure:

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

During runup while performing the magneto check, you notice the right magneto has no RPM drop. What does this mean? What should you do?

It's a cold, cloudy day so you decided to remain in the local area. After leveling off at 3,000 feet, you notice engine roughness and RPM has decreased from what you initially set. What might cause this? What do you do?

Plan a cross-country carrying a passenger whose weight is 195 pounds. Between the two of you, you have 40 pounds of baggage. Your plan is to depart Reid-Hillview (KRHV) around 1 pm to meet with friends and have dinner at Napa (KAPC). From there you will continue to Rio Linda (L36), departing at sunset. One of your friends from Napa will join you (if your plane can seat 3 people); their weight is 160 pounds and they have a 30-pound backpack. Use the weather data on the next few pages to complete all necessary planning including weight & balance, performance calculations, airworthiness, etc. Use electronic or paper tools for planning, whichever you normally rely on. You will review your flight plan and decision making with the instructor during the flight review.

KRHV to KAPC

Item	Weight	Arm	Moment
Empty Weight			
Front Seats			
Rear Seats			
Baggage			
Subtotal			
Fuel			
Total			

KAPC to L36

Item	Weight	Arm	Moment
Empty Weight			
Front Seats			
Rear Seats			
Baggage			
Subtotal			
Fuel			
Total			

Is the aircraft within weight and balance limits for both flights? If not, what can you do?

How much reserve fuel is required for each leg of the trip?

## METARs & TAFs

KRHV 181947Z 00000KT 10SM SKC 30/09 A2294

**No TAF found for KRHV**

---

KSJC 181953Z 00000KT 10SM FEW070 29/08 A2995 RMK AO2 SLP142 T02280083

KSJC 181721Z 1818/1918 VRB04KT P6SM FEW150  
FM182200 30008KT P6SM SCT200  
TEMPO 0204 4SM -SHRA SCT012 OVC030  
FM190400 15004KT P6SM FEW030 BKN200

---

KAPC 181954Z 30012G19KT 10SM CLR 22/10 A2997 RMK AO2 SLP138 T02220100

**No TAF found for KAPC**

---

KSUU 181958Z AUTO 05009KT 10SM CLR 22/10 A2999 RMK AO2 SLP162 T02210099 \$

TAF KSUU 181900Z 1819/2001 03009KT 9999 FEW200 QNH2995INS  
BECMG 1900/1901 VRB06KT 9999 FEW180 QNH2992INS  
BECMG 1904/1905 24009KT 9999 FEW200 SCT250 QNH2993INS TX23/1821Z TN08/1912Z

---

**No TAF found for L36**

KMCC 181955Z AUTO 00000KT 9SM CLR 20/06 A3001 RMK AO2

KMCC 181738Z 1818/1918 33004KT P6SM SCT250  
FM190200 VRB03KT P6SM FEW030 BKN060

---

## Winds Aloft

FD1US1

DATA BASED ON 181800Z

VALID 190000Z FOR USE 2000-0300Z. TEMPS NEG ABV 24000

FT	3000	6000	9000	12000	18000	24000	30000	34000	39000
BIH		9900	9900+02	1705-05	2319-18	2723-31	284944	265446	277749
BLH	9900	9900+11	1807+03	1907-04	2615-16	2727-28	286436	780741	770150
FAT	0905	1610+10	1813+02	1816-05	2316-17	2726-29	274243	264747	267949
FOT	1811	1522+08	1525+00	1618-06	2012-19	2522-31	263745	252753	254253
ONT	2405	1806+10	1509+03	1510-04	2415-16	2629-27	274637	279743	760050
RBL	1610	1615+08	1515+00	1514-06	2113-18	2525-31	274245	263551	265451
SAC	1210	1618+08	1920+00	1915-05	2420-17	2625-29	274044	263849	266850
SAN	2006	1510+10	1316+03	1616-03	2517-15	2739-25	277136	760742	269650
SBA	9900	1410+10	1316+03	1316-04	2416-16	2729-27	263539	268045	259450
SFO	1406	1619+07	1821+02	1916-04	2221-18	2726-28	253443	263650	257350
SIY		1610+09	1613+01	1616-06	1609-20	2515-34	273745	263251	253551
WJF		2308+11	1307+03	1410-04	2415-16	2629-27	264239	278543	269650
AST	1138	1230+09	1128+03	1134-03	1143-20	1047-34	105450	095157	210752
IMB			1218-01	1215-05	1135-21	1041-35	104850	081954	292551
LKV			1608+00	2008-07	1211-21	9900-35	281846	273250	273547
OTH	9900	1614+08	1518+01	1418-06	1421-21	1809-35	251844	252152	241851
PDX	1042	1228+08	1222+02	1124-04	1145-20	1049-34	105850	083956	241754



**Type: AIRMET Hazard: IFR**

WAUS46 KPCI 181725 AAA  
SFOS WA 181725 AMD  
AIRMET SIERRA UPDT 4 FOR IFR VALID UNTIL 182100  
AIRMET IFR...OR CA AND CSTL WTRS...UPDT  
FROM 120W ONP TO 60SW ONP TO 70SW EUG TO 40N FOT TO FOT TO 50SSE  
FOT TO 20W ENI TO PYE TO 50S RZS TO 160WSW RZS TO 140WSW FOT TO  
170WSW ONP TO 120W ONP  
CIG BLW 010/VIS BLW 3SM BR. CONDS CONTG BYD 21Z THRU 03Z.

**Type: AIRMET Hazard: ICE**

WAUS46 KPCI 181445  
SFOZ WA 181445  
AIRMET ZULU UPDT 2 FOR ICE AND FRZLVL VALID UNTIL 182100  
AIRMET NO SGFNT ICE EXP OUTSIDE OF CNVTV ACT.

FRZLVL...RANGING FROM SFC-115 ACRS AREA  
SFC ALG 30ENE HUH-50SSW YDC-40NW EPH-60SSE DSD-40SE LKV  
080 ALG 30W HUH-50SSE HUH-40SSE SEA-30S BTG-70SSE OED-40NNW  
FMG

**Type: AIRMET Hazard: TURB**

WAUS42 KPCI 181804 AAA  
SFOZ WA 181804 AMD  
AIRMET TANGO UPDT 3 FOR TURB VALID UNTIL 182100  
AIRMET TURB... OR CA AND CSTL WTRS...UPDT  
FROM 120W ONP TO 60SW ONP TO 70SW EUG TO 40N FOT TO FOT TO 50SSE  
FOT TO 20W ENI TO PYE TO 50S RZS TO 160WSW RZS TO 140WSW FOT TO  
170WSW ONP TO 120W ONP  
MOD TURB BTN FL080 AND 150. CONDS CONTG BYD 21Z THRU 03Z.  
OTLK VALID 2100-0300Z...TURB OR CA AND CSTL WTRS

**Type: SIGMET Hazard: CONVECTIVE**

WSUS33 KPCI 181955  
SIGW  
CONVECTIVE SIGMET...NONE  
  
OUTLOOK VALID 182155-190155  
TS ARE NOT EXPD.

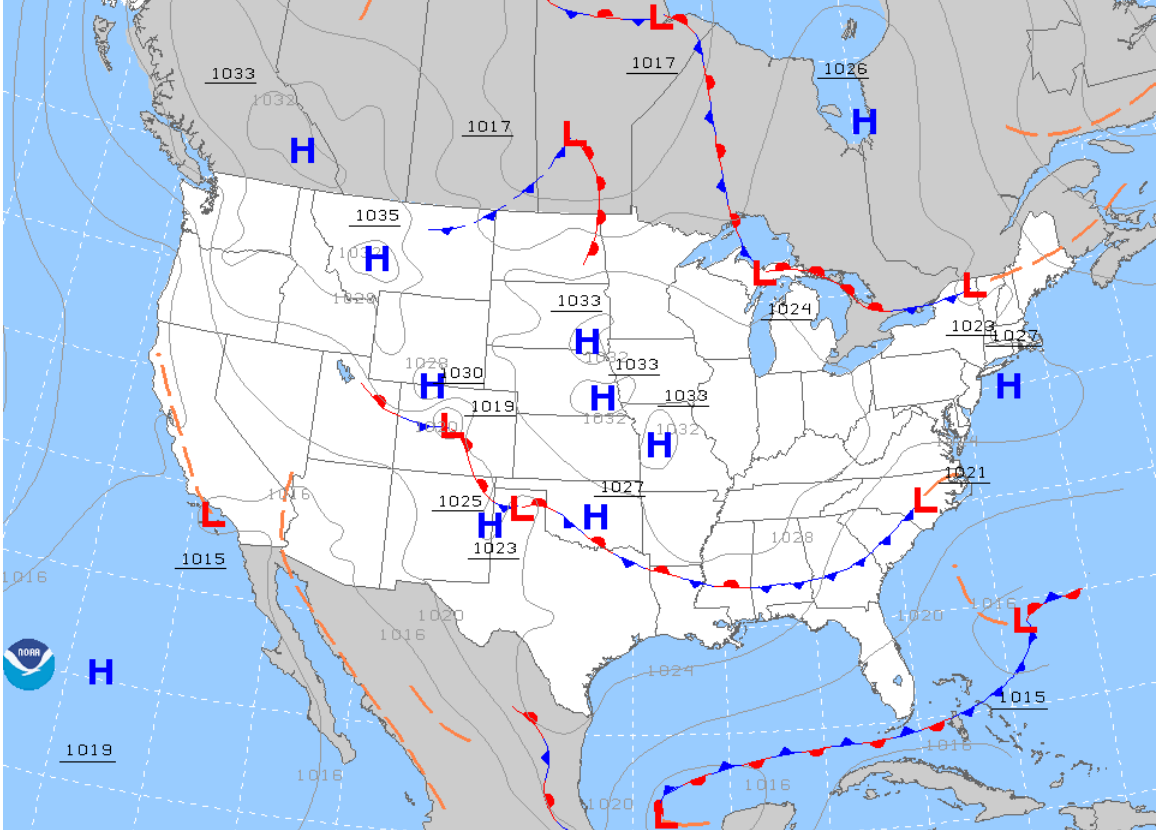
---

**NOTAM Number :** [FDC 9/7194](#) [Download shapefiles](#)

Issue Date : March 14, 2019 at 2132 UTC  
Location : Beale AFB, California near MARYSVILLE VOR/DME (MYV)  
Beginning Date and Time : March 17, 2019 at 2200 UTC  
Ending Date and Time : March 24, 2019 at 2159 UTC  
Reason for NOTAM : Temporary flight restrictions for Special Security Reasons  
Type : Security  
Replaced NOTAM(s) : N/A

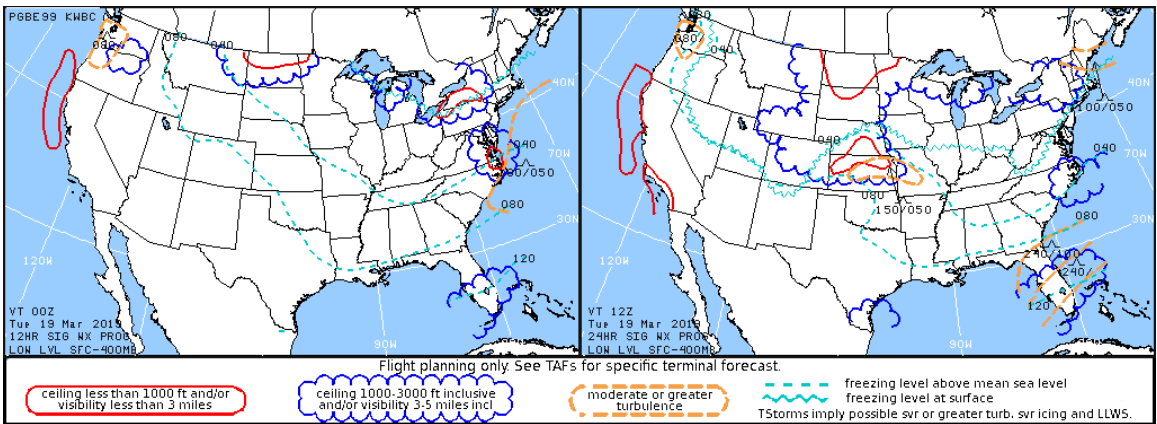
SURFACE ANALYSIS

VALID: 1800 UTC MON 18 MAR 2019



DOC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP/MPG

ISSUED: 1939 UTC MON 18 MAR 2019



Complete the following airworthiness checklists for the plane and yourself to determine it is airworthy prior to your flight.

Aircraft Airworthiness checklist N

Required documents onboard:

- Airworthiness certificate (no expiration)
- Registration (expires every 3 years)
- Operating limitations (placards, AFM if req.)
- Weight & balance

Maintenance inspections:

- Annual inspection due \_\_\_\_\_ (\$91.409)
- 100 hour due \_\_\_\_\_ (\$91.409)
- ELT inspection due \_\_\_\_\_ (\$91.207)
- ELT battery due \_\_\_\_\_ (\$91.207)
- Transponder due \_\_\_\_\_ (\$91.413)
- Altimeter due \_\_\_\_\_ (\$91.411, IFR only)
- VOR check due \_\_\_\_\_ (\$91.171, IFR only)

Recurring Airworthiness Directives

- Occurs every \_\_\_\_\_:
- AD \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_
- Next due \_\_\_\_\_
  
- Occurs every \_\_\_\_\_:
- AD \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_
- Next due \_\_\_\_\_
  
- Occurs every \_\_\_\_\_:
- AD \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_
- Next due \_\_\_\_\_

## Pilot Airworthiness checklist

### Required documents onboard:

- Pilot Certificate
- Valid photo ID
- Medical Certificate (Sport & Basic Med exempt)
- Logbook (for student pilots only)

### Pilot Currency:

- Flight Review due \_\_\_\_\_
  - Can be accomplished with a CFI, by completing a checkride, or completing a WINGS phase
- To carry passengers, 3 takeoffs & landings within the preceding 90 days\*:
  - Day: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Night: (full-stop) \_\_\_\_\_
  - Tailwheel (full-stop): \_\_\_\_\_

\* Must be same category & class

### Decision Making/Risk Factors

- Pilot
  - Illness
  - Medication
  - Stress
  - Alcohol
  - Fatigue
  - Emotion
- Aircraft
- Environment
- External Pressures