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° to maintain a course of 175°, 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

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

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

No TAF found for KAPC

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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
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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

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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 KKCI 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.
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Type: AIRMET Hazard: ICE

```
WAUS46 KKCI 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

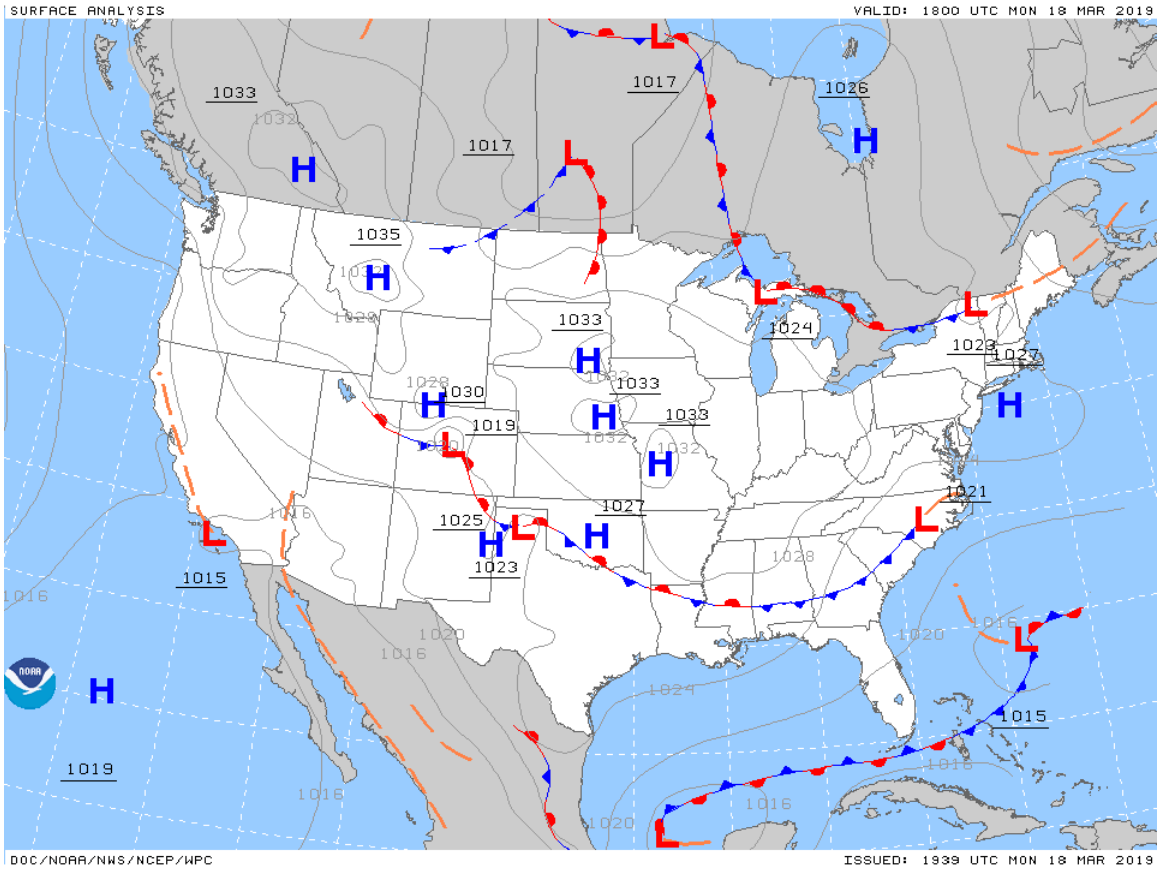
```
WAUS42 KKCI 181804 AAA
SFOZ WA 181804 AMD
AIRMET TANGO UPDT 3 FOR TURB VALID UNTIL 182100
AIRMET TURB... OR CA AND CSTL WTRS...UPDT
FROM 120W ONP TO 60SW ONP TO 70SW EUG TO 40N FOT TO FOT TO 50SSE
FOT TO 20W ENI TO PYE TO 50S RZS TO 160WSW RZS TO 140WSW FOT TO
170WSW ONP TO 120W ONP
MOD TURB BTN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

Type: SIGMET Hazard: CONVECTIVE

```
WSUS33 KKCI 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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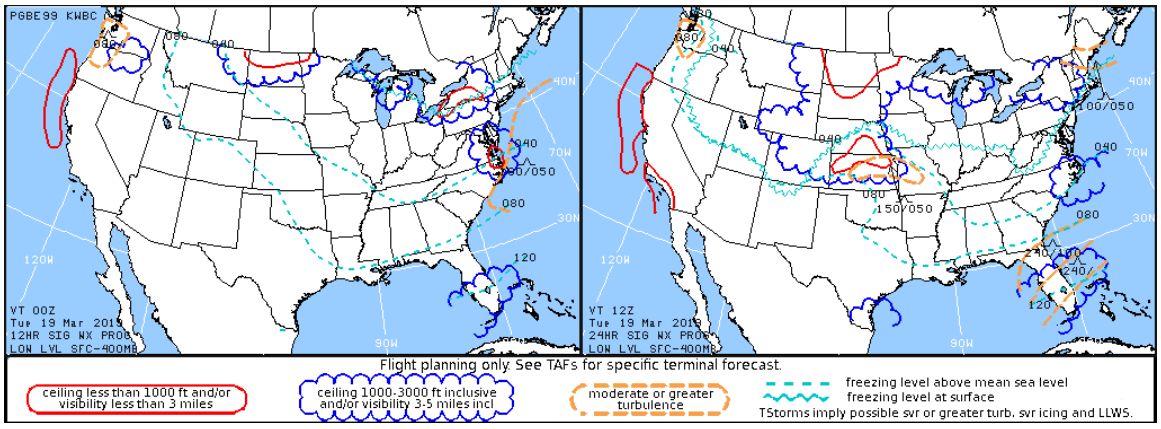
VALID: 1800 UTC MON 18 MAR 2019
DOC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP/WPC
ISSUED: 1939 UTC MON 18 MAR 2019


PGBE99 KWBC
VT 00Z
Tue 19 Mar 2019
12HR SIG WX PROG
LOW LVL SFC-400MB
VT 12Z
Tue 19 Mar 2019
24HR SIG WX PROG
LOW LVL SFC-400MB
Flight planning only. See TAFs for specific terminal forecast.
ceiling less than 1000 ft and/or visibility less than 3 miles
ceiling 1000-3000 ft inclusive and/or visibility 3-5 miles incl
moderate or greater turbulence
freezing level above mean sea level
freezing level at surface
TStorms imply possible svr or greater turb, svr icing and LLWS.

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:

- ☐ **A**irworthiness certificate (no expiration)
- ☐ **R**egistration (expires every 3 years)
- ☐ **O**perating limitations (placards, AFM if req.)
- ☐ **W**eight & 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

- ☐ **P**ilot
  - **I**llness
  - **M**edication
  - **S**tress
  - **A**lcohol
  - **F**atigue
  - **E**motion
- ☐ **A**ircraft
- ☐ En**v**ironment
- ☐ **E**xternal Pressures