

Correct answer

### Question 1

1 / 1 pts

During operations at altitudes of more than 1,200 feet AGL and at or above 10,000 feet MSL, the minimum distance above clouds requirement for VFR flight is

- ☐ 500 feet.
- ☐ 1,500 feet.
- ☒ 1,000 feet.

Controlled airspace above 10,000 feet which allows VFR is Class E airspace, and requires cloud clearance of 1,000 feet below, 1,000 feet above, and 1 SM horizontal during operations above 10,000 feet MSL and more than 1,200 feet AGL.

Correct answer

## Question 2

1 / 1 pts

Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, what is the minimum safe altitude required for a pilot to operate an aircraft over other than a congested area?



An altitude allowing, if a power unit fails, an emergency landing without undue hazard to persons or property on the surface.



An altitude of 500 feet AGL, except over open water or a sparsely populated area, which requires 500 feet from any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure.



An altitude of 500 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 1,000 feet.

Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, no person may operate an aircraft over other than congested areas below an altitude of 500 feet above the surface except over open water or sparsely populated areas. In that case, the aircraft may not be operated closer than 500 feet to any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure.

Correct answer

### Question 3

1 / 1 pts

A Third Class Medical Certificate is issued to a 51-year-old pilot on May 3, this year. To exercise the privileges of a Private Pilot Certificate, the medical certificate will be valid until midnight on

☒ May 31, 2 years later.

☐ May 3, 1 year later.

☐ May 31, 1 year later.

A Third Class Medical Certificate expires at the end of the last day of the 24th month after the month of the date of the examination shown on the certificate if the person has reached his or her 40th birthday on or before the date of examination, for operations requiring a Private Pilot Certificate.

Correct answer

#### Question 4

1 / 1 pts

Which records or documents shall the owner or operator of an aircraft keep to show compliance with an applicable Airworthiness Directive?

☐ Airworthiness Certificate and Pilot's Operating Handbook.

☒ Aircraft maintenance records.

☐ Airworthiness and Registration Certificates.

Each registered owner or operator shall keep records of the maintenance and alteration, and records of the 100-hour, annual, progressive, and other required or approved inspections, as appropriate, for each aircraft (including the airframe) and each engine, propeller, rotor, and appliance of an aircraft.

Correct answer

Question 5

1 / 1 pts

Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, what is the minimum safe altitude required for a pilot to operate an aircraft over congested areas?



An altitude of 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 2,000 feet of the aircraft.



An altitude of 1,000 feet above any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure.



An altitude of 500 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 1,000 feet of the aircraft.

Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, no person may operate an aircraft over any congested area of a city, town, or settlement, or over any open air assembly of persons, below an altitude of 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 2,000 feet of the aircraft.

Correct answer

### Question 6

1 / 1 pts

Preventive maintenance has been performed on an aircraft. What paperwork is required?



The signature, certificate number, and kind of certificate held by the person approving the work and a description of the work must be entered in the aircraft maintenance records.



The date the work was completed, and the name of the person who did the work must be entered in the airframe and engine logbook.



A full, detailed description of the work done must be entered in the airframe logbook.

Each registered owner or operator shall keep records of preventative maintenance. The records must include: 1. A description of the work performed; 2. The date of completion of the work performed; and 3. The signature and certificate number of the person approving the aircraft for return to service (could be pilot certificate number for Part 43 when you are doing your own preventative maintenance).

Question 7

1 / 1 pts

What is the specific fuel requirement for flight under VFR at night in an airplane?



Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that for 45 minutes at normal cruising speed.



Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that for 30 minutes at normal cruising speed.



Enough to complete the flight at normal cruising speed with adverse wind conditions.

No person may begin a flight in an airplane under VFR unless (considering wind and forecast weather conditions) there is enough fuel to fly to the first point of intended landing and, assuming normal cruising speed, and night operations, to fly after that for at least 45 minutes.

Correct answer

### Question 8

1 / 1 pts

With respect to the certification of aircraft, which is a category of aircraft?

☐ Landplane, seaplane.

☒ Normal, utility, acrobatic.

☐ Airplane, rotorcraft, glider.

With respect to the certification of aircraft, a category of aircraft means a grouping of aircraft based upon intended use or operating limitations. Examples include normal, utility, acrobatic, transport, limited, restricted, and provisional.



Correct answer

### Question 9

1 / 1 pts

The basic VFR weather minimums for operating an aircraft within Class D airspace are

- ☐ 500-foot ceiling and 1 mile visibility.
- ☒ 1,000-foot ceiling and 3 miles visibility.
- ☐ clear of clouds and 2 miles visibility.

Except for Special VFR procedures, no person may operate an aircraft under VFR within Class D airspace, beneath the ceiling when the ceiling is less than 1,000 feet. No person may takeoff or land an aircraft, or enter the traffic pattern of an airport under VFR, within Class D airspace unless ground visibility at that airport is at least 3 statute miles.

### Question 10

1 / 1 pts

An airplane and an airship are converging. If the airship is left of the airplane's position, which aircraft has the right-of-way?

☐ Each pilot should alter course to the right.

☐ The airplane.

☒ The airship.

An airship has the right-of-way over an airplane or rotorcraft.

### Correct answer

### Question 11

1 / 1 pts

The final authority as to the operation of an aircraft is the

☐ Federal Aviation Administration.

☐ aircraft manufacturer.

☒ pilot-in-command.

Correct answer

### Question 12

1 / 1 pts

For private pilot operations under BasicMed, the pilot-in-command is allowed to fly with no more than

☐ five occupants.

☒ five passengers.

☐ six passengers.

As PIC during private pilot operations under BasicMed, the aircraft is restricted to fly with no more than five passengers and authorized to carry no more than six total occupants.

Correct answer

Question 13

1 / 1 pts

Which aircraft has the right-of-way over the other aircraft listed?

- ☐ Gyroplane.
- ☒ Aircraft towing other aircraft.
- ☐ Airship.

An aircraft towing or refueling other aircraft has the right-of-way over all other engine-driven aircraft.

Correct answer

### Question 14

1 / 1 pts

When must a current pilot certificate be in the pilot's personal possession or readily accessible in the aircraft?

- ☒ Anytime when acting as pilot-in-command or as a required crewmember.
- ☐ When acting as a crew chief during launch and recovery.
- ☐ Only when passengers are carried.

No person may act as PIC, or in any other capacity as a required pilot flight crewmember, of a civil aircraft of U.S. registry unless they have in possession or readily accessible in the aircraft a current pilot certificate and a photo ID.

Correct answer

### Question 15

1 / 1 pts

A certificated private pilot may not act as pilot-in-command of an aircraft towing a glider unless there is entered in the pilot's logbook a minimum of

☐ 100 hours of pilot flight time in any aircraft, that the pilot is using to tow a glider.



100 hours of pilot-in-command time in the aircraft category, class, and type, if required, that the pilot is using to tow a glider.



200 hours of pilot-in-command time in the aircraft category, class, and type, if required, that the pilot is using to tow a glider.

With a Private Pilot Certificate, no person may act as PIC of an aircraft towing a glider unless they have had, and entered in their logbook, at least: 1. 100 hours of PIC time in the aircraft category, class, and type (if required), or 2. 200 hours of PIC time in powered or other aircraft.

Correct answer

### Question 16

1 / 1 pts

Safety belts are required to be properly secured about which persons in an aircraft and when?

- ☐ Pilots only, during takeoffs and landings.
- ☐ Each person on board the aircraft during the entire flight.
- ☒ Passengers, during taxi, takeoffs, and landings only.

During taxi, takeoff, and landing, each person on board the aircraft must occupy a seat or berth with a safety belt and shoulder harness, properly secured if installed. However, a child under two years of age may be held by an adult who is occupying a seat or a berth, and a person on board for the purpose of engaging in sport parachuting may use the floor of the aircraft as a seat.

Correct answer

Question 17

1 / 1 pts

A 100-hour inspection was due at 3302.5 hours. The 100-hour inspection was actually done at 3309.5 hours. When is the next 100-hour inspection due?

☐ 3395.5 hours.

☒ 3402.5 hours.

☐ 3312.5 hours.

The 100-hour limitation may be exceeded by not more than 10 hours if necessary to reach a place at which the inspection can be done. The excess time, however, is included in computing the next 100 hours in service. 3302.5 time inspection was due + 100.0 time in service = 3402.5 time next inspection due



Correct answer

Question 18

1 / 1 pts

Unless otherwise specifically authorized, no person may operate an aircraft that has an experimental certificate

- ☐ beneath the floor of Class B airspace.
- ☐ from the primary airport within Class D airspace.
- ☒ over a densely populated area or in a congested airway.

Unless otherwise authorized by the Administrator in special operating limitations, no person may operate an aircraft that has an experimental certificate over a densely populated area or in a congested airway.

Correct answer

### Question 19

1 / 1 pts

In regard to privileges and limitations, a private pilot may

- ☐ not be paid in any manner for the operating expenses of a flight.
- ☐ act as pilot-in-command of an aircraft carrying a passenger for compensation if the flight is in connection with a business or employment.
- ☒ not pay less than the pro rata share of the operating expenses of a flight with passengers provided the expenses involve only fuel, oil, airport expenditures, or rental fees.

A private pilot may not pay less than the pro rata share of the operating expenses of a flight with passengers, provided the expenses involve only fuel, oil, airport expenditures, or rental fees.

Correct answer

Question 20

1 / 1 pts

A Special VFR clearance authorizes the pilot of an aircraft to operate VFR while within Class D airspace when the visibility is

- ☒ at least 1 mile and the aircraft can remain clear of clouds.
- ☐ less than 1 mile and the ceiling is less than 1,000 feet.
- ☐ at least 3 miles and the aircraft can remain clear of clouds.

No person may operate an aircraft (other than a helicopter) in a Class D airspace under Special VFR unless clear of clouds and flight visibility is at least 1 statute mile.

## Question 21

1 / 1 pts

In addition to other preflight actions for a VFR flight away from the vicinity of the departure airport, regulations specifically require the pilot-in-command to



determine runway lengths at airports of intended use and the aircraft's takeoff and landing distance data.



check the accuracy of the navigation equipment and the emergency locator transmitter (ELT).



review traffic control light signal procedures.

Each PIC shall, before each flight, become familiar with all available information concerning that flight. This information must include: (a) For a flight under IFR or a flight not in the vicinity of an airport, weather reports and forecasts, fuel requirements, alternatives available if the planned flight cannot be completed, and any known traffic delays of which the pilot has been advised by ATC; (b) For any flight, runway lengths of airports of intended use, and the following takeoff and landing distance information: 1. For civil aircraft for which an approved airplane or rotorcraft flight manual containing takeoff and landing distance data is required, the takeoff and landing distance data contained therein; and 2. For civil aircraft other than those specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, other reliable information appropriate to the aircraft, relating to aircraft performance under expected values of airport elevation and runway slope, aircraft gross weight, and wind and temperature.

Correct answer

## Question 22

1 / 1 pts

What is the specific fuel requirement for flight under VFR during daylight hours in an airplane?



Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that for 30 minutes at normal cruising speed.



Enough to complete the flight at normal cruising speed with adverse wind conditions.



Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that for 45 minutes at normal cruising speed.

No person may begin a flight in an airplane under VFR unless (considering wind and forecast weather conditions) there is enough fuel to fly to the first point of intended landing and, assuming normal cruising speed, and day operations, to fly after that for at least 30 minutes.

Correct answer

### Question 23

1 / 1 pts

Preflight action, as required for all flights away from the vicinity of an airport, shall include

- ☐ the designation of an alternate airport.
- ☐ a study of arrival procedures at airports/ heliports of intended use.
- ☒ an alternate course of action if the flight cannot be completed as planned.

Each PIC shall, before each flight, become familiar with all available information concerning that flight. This information must include: (a) For a flight under IFR or a flight not in the vicinity of an airport, weather reports and forecasts, fuel requirements, alternatives available if the planned flight cannot be completed, and any known traffic delays of which the pilot has been advised by ATC; (b) For any flight, runway lengths of airports of intended use, and the following takeoff and landing distance information: 1. For civil aircraft for which an approved airplane or rotorcraft flight manual containing takeoff and landing distance data is required, the takeoff and landing distance data contained therein; and 2. For civil aircraft other than those specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, other reliable information appropriate to the aircraft, relating to aircraft performance under expected values of airport elevation and runway slope, aircraft gross weight, and wind and temperature.

Correct answer

### Question 24

1 / 1 pts

In addition to a valid airworthiness certificate, what documents or records must be aboard an aircraft during flight?

- ☐ Radio operator's permit, and repair and alteration forms.
- ☐ Aircraft engine and airframe logbooks, and owner's manual.
- ☒ Operating limitations and registration certificate.

No person may operate an aircraft unless it has within it: 1. An appropriate and current airworthiness certificate, displayed at the cabin or cockpit entrance so that it is legible to passengers or crew. 2. A registration certificate issued to its owner. 3. An approved flight manual, manual material, markings and placards or any combination thereof, which show the operating limitations of the aircraft.

Correct answer

Question 25

1 / 1 pts

In order to act as pilot-in-command of a high-performance airplane, a pilot must have

- ☐ passed a flight test in a high-performance airplane.
- ☐ made and logged three solo takeoffs and landings in a high-performance airplane.
- ☒ received and logged ground and flight instruction in an airplane that has more than 200 horsepower.

A high-performance airplane is one with more than 200 horsepower. No person holding a Private or Commercial Pilot Certificate may pilot a high-performance aircraft unless they have received ground and flight instruction and has been certified proficient in their logbook.



Correct answer

Question 26

1 / 1 pts

While on a VFR cross-country and not in contact with ATC, what frequency would you use in the event of an emergency?

☐ 128.725 MHz.

☐ 122.5 MHz.

☒ 121.5 MHz.

Although the frequency in use or other frequencies assigned by ATC are preferable, the following emergency frequencies can be used for distress or urgency communications: 121.5 MHz, 243.0 MHz, or 406 mHz.

Correct answer

Question 27

1 / 1 pts

Which incident requires an immediate notification to the nearest NTSB field office?

- ☒ Flight control system malfunction or failure.
- ☐ Landing gear damage due to a hard landing.
- ☐ A forced landing due to engine failure.

A flight control system malfunction or failure requires immediate NTSB notification.

Correct answer

Question 28

1 / 1 pts

Who is responsible for determining if an aircraft is in condition for safe flight?

☐ A certificated aircraft mechanic.

☒ The pilot-in-command.

☐ The owner or operator.

The PIC of an aircraft is responsible for determining whether that aircraft is in condition for safe flight. The pilot shall discontinue the flight when unairworthy mechanical, electrical, or structural conditions occur.

Correct answer

Question 29

1 / 1 pts

FAA Advisory Circulars containing subject matter specifically related to Airmen are issued under which subject number?

☐ 90

☒ 60

☐ 70

Appendix II of the Advisory Circular Checklist contains the Circular Numbering System wherein advisory circular numbers relate to Federal Aviation Regulations subchapter titles and correspond to the parts and/or sections of the regulations. The four to remember are: 20 -- Aircraft; 60 -- Airmen; 70 -- Airspace; and 90 -- Air Traffic and General Operating Rules

Correct answer

Question 30

1 / 1 pts

Which VFR cruising altitude is appropriate when flying above 3,000 feet AGL on a magnetic course of 185°?

☐ 4,000 feet.

☒ 4,500 feet.

☐ 5,000 feet.

When operating below 18,000 feet MSL in VFR cruising flight more than 3,000 feet above the surface and on a magnetic course of 0° through 179°, any odd thousand-foot MSL altitude plus 500 feet (i.e., 3,500, 5,500, etc.) is appropriate. On a course of 180° through 359°, even thousands plus 500 feet (4,500, 6,500, etc.) is appropriate.

Correct answer

Question 31

1 / 1 pts

When flying in the airspace underlying Class B airspace, the maximum speed authorized is

☐ 230 knots.

☐ 250 knots.

☒ 200 knots.

No person may operate an aircraft in the airspace underlying Class B airspace at a speed of more than 200 knots.

Correct answer

Question 32

1 / 1 pts

How soon after the conviction for driving while intoxicated by alcohol or drugs shall it be reported to the FAA Civil Aviation Security Division?

- ☒ No later than 60 days after the motor vehicle action.
- ☐ No later than 30 working days after the motor vehicle action.
- ☐ Required to be reported upon renewal of medical certificate.

Each person holding a pilot certificate shall provide a written report of each drug or alcohol-related motor vehicle action to the AMC-700 not later than 60 days after the motor vehicle action.

Correct answer

Question 33

1 / 1 pts

A Third Class Medical Certificate is issued to a 36-year-old pilot on August 10, this year. To exercise the privileges of a Private Pilot Certificate, the medical certificate will be valid until midnight on

☐ August 31, 3 years later.

☐ August 10, 3 years later.

☒ August 31, 5 years later.

A Third Class Medical Certificate expires at the end of the last day of the 60th month after the month of the date of the examination shown on the certificate if the person has not reached his or her 40th birthday on or before the date of examination, for operations requiring a Private Pilot Certificate.



Correct answer

Question 34

1 / 1 pts

Under what condition, if any, may a pilot allow a person who is obviously under the influence of drugs to be carried aboard an aircraft?

- ☒ In an emergency or if the person is a medical patient under proper care.
- ☐ Under no condition.
- ☐ Only if the person does not have access to the cockpit or pilot's compartment.

Except in an emergency, or a medical patient under proper care, no pilot of a civil aircraft may allow a person who appears to be intoxicated, or who demonstrates by manner or physical indications that the individual is under the influence of drugs, to be carried in that aircraft.

Correct answer

Question 35

1 / 1 pts

Which best describes the flight conditions under which flight crewmembers are specifically required to keep their safety belts and shoulder harnesses fastened?

☐ Safety belts during takeoff and landing; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing.



Safety belts during takeoff and landing and while en route; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing.



Safety belts during takeoff and landing; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing and while en route.

During takeoff, landing, and while en route, each required flight crewmember shall keep their seatbelt fastened while at their station. During takeoff and landing, this includes wearing a shoulder harness (if installed) unless it interferes with required duties.

Correct answer

Question 36

1 / 1 pts

Unless otherwise authorized, what is the maximum indicated airspeed at which a person may operate an aircraft below 10,000 feet MSL?

☐ 288 knots.

☒ 250 knots.

☐ 200 knots.

Maximum speed below 10,000 feet MSL is 250 knots.

Correct answer

Question 37

1 / 1 pts

Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, what is the minimum safe altitude for a pilot to operate an aircraft anywhere?



An altitude of 500 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 1,000 feet.



An altitude of 500 feet above the surface and no closer than 500 feet to any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure.



An altitude allowing, if a power unit fails, an emergency landing without undue hazard to persons or property on the surface.

Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, no person may operate an aircraft anywhere below an altitude allowing, if a power unit fails, an emergency landing without undue hazard to persons or property on the surface.

Correct answer

Question 38

1 / 1 pts

When an ATC clearance has been obtained, no pilot-in-command may deviate from that clearance, unless that pilot obtains an amended clearance. The one exception to this regulation is

☐ when the clearance states 'at pilot's discretion.'

☐ if the clearance contains a restriction.

☒ an emergency.

Except in an emergency, no person may operate an aircraft contrary to an ATC clearance or instruction.

Wrong answer

### Question 39

0 / 1 pts

The operator of an aircraft that has been involved in an incident is required to submit a report to the nearest field office of the NTSB

- ☐ within 10 days.
- ☒ when requested.
- ☐ within 7 days.

A report on an incident for which notification is required shall be filed only as requested by an authorized representative of the Board.

Correct answer

Question 40

1 / 1 pts

To meet the recency of experience requirements to act as pilot-in-command carrying passengers at night, a pilot must have made at least three takeoffs and three landings to a full stop within the preceding 90 days in

- ☐ the same type of aircraft to be used.
- ☒ the same category and class of aircraft to be used.
- ☐ any aircraft.

No person may act as PIC of an aircraft carrying passengers during the period beginning one hour after sunset and ending one hour before sunrise (as published in the American Air Almanac) unless, within the preceding 90 days, they have made at least three takeoffs and three landings to a full stop during that period in the category and class of aircraft to be used.

Correct answer

Question 41

1 / 1 pts

The pilot-in-command is required to hold a type rating in which aircraft?

- ☐ Aircraft operated under an authorization issued by the Administrator.
- ☒ Aircraft having a gross weight of more than 12,500 pounds.
- ☐ Aircraft involved in ferry flights, training flights, or test flights.

A type rating is required in order for a pilot to act as PIC of a large aircraft (except lighter-than-air) which is further defined as more than 12,500 pounds maximum certificated takeoff weight or a turbojet-powered aircraft.

Quiz Score: **40** out of 41



