

1. If the outside air temperature (OAT) at a given altitude is warmer than standard, the density altitude is?
  - a. Equal to pressure altitude.
  - b. Lower than pressure altitude.
  - c. Higher than pressure altitude.
2. Which combination of atmospheric conditions will reduce aircraft takeoff and climb performance?
  - a. Low temperature, low relative humidity, and low density altitude.
  - b. High temperature, low relative humidity, and low density altitude.
  - c. High temperature, high relative humidity, and high density altitude.
3. If the temperature/dew point spread is small and decreasing, and the temperature is 62 F, what type of weather is most likely to develop?
  - a. Freezing precipitation.
  - b. Thunderstorms.
  - c. Fog or low clouds.
4. Which type of weather briefing should a pilot request when departing within the hour, if no preliminary weather information has been received?
  - a. An outlook briefing.
  - b. An abbreviated briefing.
  - c. A standard briefing.
5. What conditions are necessary for the formation of thunderstorms?
  - a. High humidity, lifting force, and unstable conditions.
  - b. High humidity, high temperature, and cumulus clouds.
  - c. Lifting force, moist air, and extensive cloud cover.
6. When telephoning a weather briefing facility for preflight weather information, pilots should state?
  - a. The full name and address of the pilot-in-command.
  - b. The intended route, destination, and type of aircraft.
  - c. The radio frequencies to be used.
7. Who is responsible for making the "go/no go" decision for each flight?
  - a. Pilot-in-command.
  - b. Certified flight instructor.
  - c. Chief flight instructor.

8. What information is necessary in order to make a “go/no go” decision?
  - a. Permission from the chief flight instructor, chief mechanic, and weather briefer.
  - b. Acceptable weather conditions, an airworthy aircraft, and an airworthy pilot.
  - c. Permission from the weather briefer, an airworthy aircraft, and an airworthy pilot.
  
9. Two-way radio communication must be established with the Air Traffic Control facility having jurisdiction over the area prior to entering which class airspace?
  - a. Class C
  - b. Class E
  - c. Class G
  
10. Unless otherwise authorized, two-way radio communications with Air Traffic Control are required for landings and takeoffs?
  - a. At all tower controlled airports within Class D airspace only when weather conditions are less than VFR.
  - b. At all tower controlled airports regardless of weather conditions.
  - c. At all tower controlled airports only when weather conditions are less than VFR.
  
11. Which is the correct traffic pattern departure procedure to use at an uncontrolled airport?
  - a. Comply with any FAA traffic pattern established for the airport.
  - b. Depart in any direction consistent with safety after crossing the airport boundary.
  - c. Make all turns to the left.
  
12. An airport’s rotating beacon operated during daylight hours indicates?
  - a. That weather at the airport located in Class D airspace is below basic VFR weather minimums.
  - b. There are obstructions on the airport.
  - c. The Air Traffic Control tower is not in operation.
  
13. The official source of sunrise and sunset times is?
  - a. The Aeronautical Information Manual.
  - b. The American Air Almanac.
  - c. The Federal Aviation Regulations.

14. An aircraft departs an airport in the Eastern Daylight Time Zone at 0945 EDT for a 2-hour flight to an airport located in the Central Daylight Time Zone. The landing should be at what coordinated universal time?
- 1345Z
  - 1445Z
  - 1545Z
15. In order to comply with Private Practical Test Standards, students must perform Turns Around a Point and S-turns?
- At traffic pattern altitude, while maintaining altitude plus or minus 100 feet, and airspeed plus or minus 10 knots, while maintaining coordination.
  - Between 600 and 1,000 feet AGL, while maintaining altitude plus or minus 100 feet, and airspeed plus or minus 10 knots, while maintaining coordination.
  - At traffic pattern altitude, while maintaining altitude plus or minus 100 feet, and heading plus or minus 10 degrees, while maintaining coordination.
16. In order to comply with Private Practical Test Standards, the student must perform Rectangular Course?
- Between 600 and 1,000 feet AGL, while maintaining altitude plus or minus 100 feet, and airspeed plus or minus 10 knots, while maintaining coordination.
  - Between 600 and 1,000 feet AGL, entering 45 degrees to the downwind, while maintaining coordination.
  - At traffic pattern altitude, while maintaining altitude plus or minus 100 feet, and airspeed plus or minus 10 knots, while maintaining coordination.
17. In headwind conditions, the groundspeed will \_\_\_\_\_ the airspeed?
- Exceed
  - Be less than
  - Be the same as
18. To maintain a desired track over the ground, apply?
- A wind correction angle into the wind.
  - A wind correction angle out of the wind.
  - Power and a steeper bank angle.
19. The numbers 9 and 27 on a runway indicate that the runway is oriented approximately?
- 009 and 027 degrees true
  - 090 and 270 degrees true
  - 090 and 270 degrees magnetic

20. If two-way communication fails at an airport with a tower and cannot be restored, the recommended procedure is to?
- Make an off-airport landing.
  - Turn on your landing light, enter the airport area on final approach, and land as soon as possible.
  - Observe traffic flow, enter the traffic pattern on the downwind, look for light signals from the tower, and squawk 7600 on your transponder.
21. In an in-flight emergency requiring emergency action, the pilot-in-command?
- May deviate from any rule of FAR Part 91 to the extent required to meet that emergency.
  - Must not deviate from any rule of FAR Part 91.
  - May deviate from any rule of FAR Part 91 but only after receiving prior permission from ATC.
22. When approaching another aircraft head-on, each pilot must alter his/her course?
- To the left
  - To the right
  - With a descent
23. Normal and crosswind takeoffs and landings should take place?
- With the wind
  - Into the wind
  - Perpendicular to the wind
24. When you fly solo, you are pilot-in-command, and you are required to have in your personal possession a?
- Pilot certificate and logbook
  - Pilot certificate and medical certificate
  - CFI solo endorsement, and copy of the FAR/AIM
25. Student pilots are responsible for all information, rules, and regulations in FAR Parts?
- 61 and 91
  - 91 and 121
  - 1 and 67
26. A person may not act as a crewmember of a civil aircraft if alcoholic beverages have been consumed by that person within the preceding?
- 8 hours
  - 12 hours
  - 24 hours

27. List the airspeeds and their definitions for the training aircraft to be used for solo flight?

	Speed	Definition
Short-field Takeoff		
Short-field Landing		
Normal Takeoff		
Normal Landing		
Soft-field Takeoff		
Soft-field Landing		
Practicing Maneuvers		
VS1		
VS0		
Va		
Vx		
Vy		
Vfe		
Vne		
Best Glide		

28. List the grade and capacity of the fuel and oil to be used in the training aircraft used for solo flight?

	Grade	Capacity
Fuel		
Oil		

29. What do each of the following ATC light signals mean?

	In Flight	On the Ground
Steady Green		
Flashing Green		
Steady Red		
Flashing Red		
Flashing White		
Alternating Red and Green		

30. What actions will you take for an engine failure?

Right after takeoff	
50 feet after takeoff	
Downwind in the traffic pattern	
In the practice area	