

S2-35. If your engine fails during flight, what procedures do you perform with your aircraft's speed?

- A. Increase the speed of your aircraft if needed to maintain best glide speed.
- B. Raise the nose and decrease airspeed.
- C. Let the aircraft stall to regain proper airspeed.

S2-36. In your engine failure procedures, after you establish proper speeds, what do you do?

- A. Switch over to the emergency frequency 121.5 and call a Mayday immediately.
- B. Locate a suitable landing area.
- C. Try to fix what is wrong before it gets worse.

S2-37. How do you prepare for equipment failure and system emergencies?

- A. What to do with a system failure will come naturally.
- B. Go over all systems and determine procedures for each system failure.
- C. Make all systems fail and try different solutions with the system failure.

S2-38. What is an emergency procedure?

- A. What happens when you have an emergency.
- B. What you train to do when you have a certain type of emergency.
- C. The failure of the engine.
- D. The emergency parachute accidentally being deployed in flight.

S2-39. What constitutes an emergency?

- A. Only life threatening situations should be called emergencies.
- B. Some event or aircraft system failure that requires an action different than normal flight procedures.
- C. A Mayday situation where you should inform everyone that you might crash.
- D. A flat tire is a good example.

S2-40. How do you practice emergency procedures?

- A. Get yourself into the situation and figure out how to get yourself out.
- B. You will know from common sense what to do when the emergency happens.
- C. Simulate emergencies and practice what to do for that specific situation.
- D. You cannot really practice for a real emergency.

S2-41. What actions will you take in the event of an engine failure?

Immediately after takeoff _____
50 feet after takeoff _____
Downwind, in the traffic pattern _____
In the practice area _____

Pre-flight

S2-42. What document(s) must be in your personal possession while operating as pilot-in-command of an aircraft?

- A. Certificates showing accomplishment of a checkout in the aircraft and a current biennial flight review.
- B. A pilot certificate with an endorsement showing accomplishment of an annual flight review and a pilot logbook showing recency of experience.
- C. An appropriate pilot certificate, medical eligibility, and appropriate endorsements.

S2-43. When telephoning a weather briefing facility for pre-flight 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.