

- S2-56. What is the downwind leg of the airport pattern?
A. The first leg off the runway.
B. The expression for landing the wrong way.
C. Parallel to the runway traveling the opposite direction you will be landing.
- S2-57. What is the base leg of the airport pattern?
A. Getting ready to turn 90-degrees to head straight down the runway to land.
B. The base of the runway next to the parallel taxiway.
C. Where you turn after you takeoff.
- S2-58. What is it called when you are headed straight down the runway to land?
A. Final approach. B. Downwind leg. C. Base leg.
- S2-59. At what speeds should you taxi?
A. Fast. B. Under control, not fast, not slow. C. Slow.
- S2-60. At non-towered airports, what must you do before crossing the hold-short line?
A. Listen for air traffic, visually check for approaching aircraft, when it is clear, announce on the radio you are entering the runway.
B. At non-towered airports there are no controls, and you can enter the runway anytime
C. After you feel the airplane wing tip vortices have dissipated from the last airplane to land or take off.
- S2-61. What are the procedures and maneuvers necessary to solo, and where can you find them?
A. Any bookstore will have them.
B. Sport Pilot FAR Part 61.87 regulations.
C. Whatever your instructor wants to do.
- S2-62. What is the typical direction of an airport traffic pattern and why?
A. Left-hand pattern because pilots can see better to the left.
B. Right-hand pattern because it is similar to driving a car.
C. There is no typical traffic pattern.
- S2-63. Is the same standard pattern used for all non-towered airports at all times?
A. Yes. All federal and municipal airports must use the same exact pattern.
B. No. Each airport establishes direction and altitude with A/FD and segmented circle
C. The air traffic controller will tell you what pattern to use.
- S2-64. How are ultralight and light-sport aircraft patterns different than larger and faster airplanes?
A. All patterns are the same. B. Smaller for slower aircraft. C. Higher and slower.
- S2-65. What altitude does general aviation usually use for airport traffic patterns at non-towered airports?
A. 500 feet AGL. B. 1,000 feet AGL. C. 1,500 MSL.
- S2-66. What pattern altitude do light-sport aircraft use?
A. As specified by the airport. B. 500 feet AGL. C. 1,500 MSL.
- S2-67. How do you normally enter a traffic pattern?
A. Anyway the windsock tells you to.
B. 90-degrees onto the base leg.
C. 45-degrees into the downwind leg.
- S2-68. What term is used for staying in the pattern and doing touch and goes?
A. Open Pattern. B. Entry pattern. C. Closed pattern