

- S3-12. What two tools provide a modern navigation system?
A. GPS and sectional charts using pilotage.
B. VOR receiver and maps you are familiar with.
C. Direction indicator and maps you are familiar with.
- S3-13. A sectional chart is mandatory to understand the national _____ system.
A. Security B. airspace C. Magnetic deviation
- S3-14. What unique information does the Global Positioning System (GPS) provide you while flying?
A. Indicated airspeed, rate of climb.
B. Ground speed and navigation waypoints.
C. Altitude and airspeed.
D. Your position over the earth and how fast you are moving through the air.
- S3-15. Why are radios used in aircraft and required in some situations?
A. The pilot can always call home and report status.
B. To operate at airports and in certain types of airspace.
C. To get the weather report once you are in the air.
D. Mainly to taxi to takeoff position at busier airports.
- S3-16. To broadcast to other aircraft and air traffic control towers on your communications system, what must you do?
A. What you say is broadcasted, so everything is known by all pilots and controllers.
B. You must use the push-to-talk button .
C. The voice-activated system broadcasts when you talk.
D. You turn your radio on when you want to talk to other aircraft.
- S3-17. What should you say when you broadcast on the radio?
A. Where you have been, what and who you are, where you are, your intentions.
B. Say whatever comes to mind as long as it is about your flight.
C. What time it is, where you are, and what you plan on doing.
D. Who you are talking to, what and who you are, where you are, your intentions.
- S3-18. What is the most significant safety benefit a radio provides?
A. All pilots can communicate their positions and know where other aircraft are to avoid collisions.
B. You are able to broadcast out a Mayday call for help when you have a problem.
C. Updated weather information so you know updated weather forecasts.
D. You are able to communicate with your instructor in the air and on the ground.
- S3-19. What are the unique characteristics of a Sectional aeronautical chart"?
A. It's a road map with markers that can be seen from the air.
B. It's a map that shows airspace and airport information.
C. It's a chart used in the ground school aeronautical section.
D. It's a chart showing aeronautical symbols.
- S3-20. At what stage of your training can you begin planning and conducting cross-country flights?
A. As soon as you can to get in your airtime.
B. Whenever the forecast looks good.
C. Once you find out how to get fuel at different airports.
D. After you have developed significant experience flying locally and your instructor has given you a logbook endorsement.
- S3-21. The planned course is 165°, and the forecast wind is 330° at 15 knots. If the expected True airspeed (TAS) is 75 knots, what is the groundspeed?
A. 85 knots. B. 89 knots. C. 94 knots.