

- A. Class A and B airspace.
- B. Class C and D airspace.
- C. Class E and G airspace.

- S2-83. How do you know what specific communications are needed in what specific airport?
- A. Sectional chart and A/FD specify communication frequencies and tower versus non-towered airports.
 - B. It depends on the air traffic and what the tower controllers tell you.
 - C. It depends on your level of pilot certificate.
- S2-84. What components are used in a radio transmission at a CTAF UNICOM or MULTICOM airport ?
- A. Your registration numbers, and where you are.
 - B. Who you are calling, who and what you are, where you are, your intentions.
 - C. What the weather conditions are at the airport where you plan on landing.
- S2-85. At a non-towered airport, how far away from the airport do you first communicate you are going to transition through or land at the airport?
- A. Two to 5 miles, depending on your speed.
 - B. A minimum of 10 miles from airport.
 - C. As soon as you can get radio reception.
- S2-86. At a towered airport, how far away from the airport should you communicate with the tower?
- A. Before entering the controlled airspace.
 - B. Five to 10 miles, depending on your speed.
 - C. As soon as you can get radio reception.
- S2-87. At a non-towered airport, when do you communicate to the UNICOM frequency to enter the pattern?
- A. Before entering your downwind leg.
 - B. After entering your downwind leg.
 - C. Before entering you final approach.
- S2-88. At a non-towered airport, after entering the pattern, when should you communicate your position?
- A. Before entering the pattern.
 - B. As you enter your downwind leg.
 - C. Before touchdown, just as you cross the numbers.
- S2-89. At a non-towered airport, when should you communicate, after your downwind leg?
- A. On crosswind before touchdown
 - B. On base before entering final.
 - C. No more communication is needed after sequencing into the pattern.
- S2-90. What are two good tips before transmitting on the radio?
- A. Listen for a while, think about what you are going to say.
 - B. Turn up your radio for best transmission range, sound like an air traffic controller.
 - C. Know your exact position, true airspeed, and exact distance from the airport.
- S2-91. Two-way radio communication must be established with the air traffic control facility having jurisdiction over the area prior to entering which class of airspace?
- A. Class C.
 - B. Class E.
 - C. Class G.
- S2-92. Unless otherwise authorized, two-way radio communications with towered airports are required for landings and takeoffs?
- A. At all tower-controlled airports within Class D airspace when weather conditions below 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.