



Flight Review Written Exam

This home exam will be reviewed during the ground portion of your flight review with one of our instructors. Please answer the following questions using the FAR/AIM, POH appropriate to airplane used for flight review, and any other references available.

Pilot's Name: _____ Pilot's Certificate # _____

Type of Pilot Certificate(s), Ratings & Endorsements _____

Total Time _____ PIC _____ Last 6 months _____ Last Month _____

Aircraft you fly most often _____ Type of flying _____

Have you been in any aircraft incidents or accidents? _____ Any violations? _____

Instructor: _____ CFI #: _____ Exp: _____ Date: _____

True or False: Mark each question with "T" or "F"

- ____ 1. The airworthiness certificate, current registration, operating limitations, and weight and balance information must be carried on board an aircraft during flight.
- ____ 2. You can fly 10 hours past an annual inspection if you are traveling to an airport to have the inspection done.
- ____ 3. When a VFR flight plan has been filed to a tower-controlled airport, the tower or ground controller will automatically close the flight plan.
- ____ 4. If you wish to practice spins or aerobatic maneuvers off airways and in class E or class G airspace, the minimum permissible flight visibility is 3SM.
- ____ 5. During an emergency, the pilot in command may deviate from any of the rules.
- ____ 6. If your radio fails in flight, you must land at an uncontrolled field and contact the tower by telephone if you wish to land at a tower-controlled airport.
- ____ 7. It is ok to throw an object out of the plane if you're over a small town.
- ____ 8. Your last alcoholic drink was more than 8 hours ago, you're ok to be PIC.
- ____ 9. If a federal, state, or local law-enforcement officer asks to see your pilot certificate, you must show it to him or her.
- ____ 10. During all phases of flight you can use a tablet for VFR navigation, charts, checklists, performance calculations, and weight & balance provided it is current, up-to-date, and valid.
- ____ 11. If a fire occurs on board a small fixed-wing aircraft in flight and there is little damage, it is not necessary to notify the NTSB.
- ____ 12. If it is necessary to notify the NTSB for any reason, the pilot in command is required to make the report.
- ____ 13. A written report is required to be submitted within 10 days if a pilot deviates from the runway into the grass during landing, even if no damage is done to the airplane.
- ____ 14. If an aircraft is overdue and the operator believes it may have been involved in an accident, the operator must notify the NTSB immediately.



15. If you receive a steady green light from the tower while in the traffic pattern:
 - A. You are cleared to land.
 - B. Continue in the pattern until you receive a flashing green light.
 - C. Exercise caution.
 - D. Turn off your radio.

16. If you receive alternating red and green light while in the traffic pattern:
 - A. You are cleared to land.
 - B. Continue in the pattern until you receive a flashing green light.
 - C. Exercise caution.
 - D. Turn off your radio.

17. If you receive a steady green light from the tower while on the ground:
 - A. You are cleared to take off.
 - B. You are cleared to taxi.
 - C. Return to your starting point on the airport.
 - D. Turn off your radio.

18. If you receive a flashing red light from the tower while in the traffic pattern:
 - A. You are cleared to land.
 - B. Continue in the pattern until you receive a steady green light.
 - C. Exercise caution.
 - D. Do not land; airport is unsafe.

19. If you receive a flashing white light from the tower while on the ground:
 - A. You are cleared to take off.
 - B. You are cleared to taxi.
 - C. Return to your starting point on the airport.
 - D. Turn off your radio.

20. When aircraft are approaching head-on, both pilots should:
 - A. Continue flying straight at each other.
 - B. Alter their course to the left.
 - C. Alter their course to the right.
 - D. The higher aircraft should turn right while the lower aircraft turns left.

21. While acting as pilot in command, you must have on your person your:
 - A. Logbook.
 - B. Medical Certificate.
 - C. Pilot Certificate.
 - D. Valid photo identification.

22. When shoulder harnesses are installed:
- A. They must be worn at all times.
 - B. They must be worn for taxi, takeoff and landing.
 - C. They do not have to be worn.
 - D. They are only necessary for aerobatic flight.

(Assume that magnetic north is toward the top of the page)

23. Referring to figure 1, which runway is in use?
- A. Runway 00.
 - B. Runway 36.
 - C. Runway 18.
 - D. No runway, the airport is closed.
24. Referring to figure 1, what would be the magnetic heading on the base leg?
- A. North.
 - B. 90 degrees.
 - C. 180 degrees.
 - D. 270 degrees.

25. To act as PIC of a complex or high-performance aircraft, you must have:
- A. type rating for the aircraft.
 - B. A logbook signoff for complex airplanes by instructor.
 - C. A logbook signoff for high-performance airplanes by an instructor.
 - D. Plenty of money.



Figure 1

26. If you see the rotating beacon at a tower-controlled airport operating during the day, you know that:
- A. The airport is closed.
 - B. The tower is closed.
 - C. The airport is below basic VFR minimums.
 - D. The light bulbs still work and the motor still turns.
27. If you change your permanent address, how soon must you notify the FAA?
- A. Within 10 days.
 - B. Within 30 days.
 - C. Within 90 days.
 - D. At the time of your next medical exam.



28. When operating an aircraft at pressure altitudes above 15,000 feet, oxygen must be provided for:
- A. The required flight crew for the portion of the flight that is more than 30 minutes.
 - B. The required flight crew.
 - C. All occupants of the aircraft for that portion of the flight that is more than 30 minutes.
 - D. All occupants of the aircraft.
29. When operating an aircraft at pressure altitude above 12,500 feet but no more than 14,000 feet, oxygen must be worn by:
- A. The required flight crew for the portion of the flight that is more than 30 minutes.
 - B. The required flight crew.
 - C. All occupants of the aircraft for that portion of the flight that is more than 30 minutes.
 - D. All occupants of the aircraft.
30. Except during takeoffs or landing, the minimum altitude a pilot may maintain over congested areas such as cities, towns, etc. is:
- A. 500 feet from vessels, vehicles, persons, and structures.
 - B. 1000 feet above the ground.
 - C. 1000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 2000 feet from the aircraft.
 - D. 1000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 1000 feet from the aircraft.
31. While in level cruising flight above 3000 feet AGL, if you are flying a magnetic heading of 183° to maintain a course of 175° , your altitude should be:
- A. Even thousands plus 500 feet MSL.
 - B. Odd thousands plus 500 feet MSL.
 - C. More than 3500 feet above the ground.
 - D. Odd thousands plus 500 feet AGL.
32. Military Training Routes are used by:
- A. Only military aircraft, others must stay away.
 - B. High-speed military aircraft.
 - C. Low-altitude military aircraft.
 - D. None of the above.



33. No person shall pilot an aircraft carrying passengers unless within the past 90 days (s)he has made at least three takeoffs and landings:
- A. At night to a full stop, if the flight is to be at night.
 - B. To a full stop if the aircraft is a tailwheel airplane.
 - C. In the same category and class as the aircraft to be flown
 - D. None of the above.
34. No person may operate a civil aircraft within the US with knowledge that the following drugs are carried on board:
- A. Narcotics.
 - B. Marijuana.
 - C. Depressants.
 - D. Stimulants.
35. When a Special VFR clearance is obtained from Air Traffic Control, aircraft may be flown in Class D airspace when weather minimums are at least:
- A. Visibility of 1 mile and clear of clouds.
 - B. Visibility of 1-1/2 miles and 500 feet vertically from clouds.
 - C. Visibility of 2 miles and 500 feet vertically from clouds.
 - D. Visibility of 3 miles and 1000 feet vertically from clouds.
36. Taxiing out of an airfield at 200 feet MSL, ATIS gives an altimeter setting of 30.12". Pressure altitude is:
- A. 400 feet MSL.
 - B. 800 feet MSL.
 - C. 100 feet MSL.
 - D. Sea level.
37. If the vacuum gauge reads below normal, these instruments may be unreliable:
- A. Airspeed indicator.
 - B. Heading indicator.
 - C. Turn coordinator.
 - D. Attitude indicator.
38. During an electrical failure, these instruments may be unreliable:
- A. Airspeed indicator.
 - B. Heading indicator.
 - C. Turn coordinator.
 - D. Attitude indicator.



AIRCRAFT DATA

Make and model of aircraft: _____

Engine type and horsepower: _____

Unusable & usable fuel capacity: _____

Minimum fuel grade & color: _____

Location of fuel drains: _____

Minimum & maximum operating oil level: _____

Maximum aircraft gross weight: _____

Recommended normal approach speed & configuration: _____

Recommended short-field approach speed & configuration: _____

Best angle of climb speed (V_X): _____ Best rate of climb speed (V_Y): _____

Best glide speed (engine out) and configuration: _____

Maneuvering speed (V_A): _____

Maneuvering speed is given for maximum gross weight. If you are flying with less than maximum, do you use the same speed, a lower speed or a higher speed? _____

Max gear extension (V_{LE}) and operating (V_{LO}) speeds, if applicable: _____

Max flap extend speed (V_{FE}), if applicable: _____

Describe how you lean the mixture during taxi, climb, cruise and descent:

At 75% power, 3000 feet, temperature 10°F below standard, what are:

RPM: _____ Manifold Pressure: _____ (if applicable)

TAS: _____ Fuel consumption: _____

At 55% power, 7500 feet, standard temperature, what are:

RPM: _____ Manifold Pressure: _____ (if applicable)

TAS: _____ Fuel consumption: _____

What are the minimum runway lengths for takeoff at:

1. Max gross weight, no wind, sea level, standard temp?
Ground Run: _____ Distance to clear 50' obstacle: _____

2. Max gross weight, no wind, 5000 ft pressure altitude, 100°F temperature?
Ground Run: _____ Distance to clear 50' obstacle: _____

Describe the go-around procedure:

When might you be ready to execute the go-around procedure?



During runup while performing the magneto check, you notice the right magneto has no RPM drop. What does this mean? What should you do?

It's a cold, cloudy day so you decided to remain in the local area. After leveling off at 3,000 feet, you notice engine roughness and RPM has decreased from what you initially set. What might cause this? What do you do?

Plan a cross-country carrying a passenger whose weight is 200 pounds. Between the two of you, you have 30 pounds of baggage. Your plan is to depart whiteside County Airport {KSQI} around 3 pm to meet with friends and have dinner at Praie Du Chien (KPDC). From there you will continue to Baraboo (KDLL), departing at sunset. One of your friends from Baraboo will join you (if your plane can seat 3 people); their weight is 160 pounds and they have a 30-pound backpack. Use the current weather data to complete all necessary planning including weight & balance, performance calculations, airworthiness, etc. Use electronic or paper tools for planning, whichever you normally rely on. You will review your flight plan and decision making with the instructor during the flight review.

KSQI to KPDC

Item	Weight	Arm	Moment
Empty Weight			
Front Seats			
Rear Seats			
Baggage			
Subtotal			
Fuel			
Total			

KPDC to KDLL

Item	Weight	Arm	Moment
Empty Weight			
Front Seats			
Rear Seats			
Baggage			
Subtotal			
Fuel			
Total			

Is the aircraft within weight and balance limits for both flights? If not, what can you do?

How much reserve fuel is required for each leg of the trip?









Complete the following airworthiness checklists for the plane and yourself to determine it is airworthy prior to your flight.

Aircraft Airworthiness checklist N

Required documents onboard:

- A**irworthiness certificate (no expiration)
- R**egistration (expires every 3 years)
- O**perating limitations (placards, AFM if req.)
- W**eight & balance

Maintenance inspections:

- Annual inspection due _____ (\$91.409)
- 100 hour due _____ (\$91.409)
- ELT inspection due _____ (\$91.207)
- ELT battery due _____ (\$91.207)
- Transponder due _____ (\$91.413)
- Altimeter due _____ (\$91.411, IFR only)
- VOR check due _____ (\$91.171, IFR only)

Recurring Airworthiness Directives

- Occurs every _____:
- AD _____ for _____
- Next due _____

- Occurs every _____:
- AD _____ for _____
- Next due _____

- Occurs every _____:
- AD _____ for _____
- Next due _____



Pilot Airworthiness checklist

Required documents onboard:

- Pilot Certificate
- Valid photo ID
- Medical Certificate (Sport & Basic Med exempt)
- Logbook (for student pilots only)

Pilot Currency:

- Flight Review due _____
 - Can be accomplished with a CFI, by completing a checkride, or completing a WINGS phase
- To carry passengers, 3 takeoffs & landings within the preceding 90 days*:
 - Day: _____
 - Night: (full-stop) _____
 - Tailwheel (full-stop): _____

* Must be same category & class

Decision Making/Risk Factors

- Pilot**
 - **Illness**
 - **Medication**
 - **Stress**
 - **Alcohol**
 - **Fatigue**
 - **Emotion**
- Aircraft**
- Environment**
- External Pressures**