(30 questions)

NAME:	DATE:
GRADE	: CORRECTED TO 100%:
1.	FAR 61.3. When must a current pilot certificate (and photo ID) be in the pilot's personal possession or readily accessible in the aircraft?
	a. \square When acting as a crew chief during launch and recovery.
	b. \square Only when passengers are carried.
	c. \square Anytime when acting as pilot in command or as a required crewmember.
	d. \square None of the above.
2.	FAR 61.23. A Third-Class Medical Certificate is issued to a 36-year-old pilot on August 10, this year. To
	exercise the privileges of a Private Pilot Certificate, the medical certificate will be valid until midnight on
	a. August 10, 3 years later
	b. — August 31, 5 years later
	c. August 31, 3 years later
3.	FAR 61.57. To act as the pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers, the pilot must have made at least three takeoffs and three landings in an aircraft of the same category, class, and if a type rating is
	required, of the same type, within the preceding
	a. \square 90 days
	b.
	c. \square 12 calendar months
4.	FAR 61.15. how soon after the conviction for driving while intoxicated by alcohol or drugs shall it be reported to the FAA, Civil Aviation Security Division?
	a. 🗆 Immediately
	b. \square No later than 30 days after the motor vehicle action
	c. $\ \square$ No later than 60 days after the motor vehicle action
	d. \square Required to be reported upon renewal of medical certificate
5.	FAR 91.7. Who is responsible for determining if an aircraft is in condition for safe flight?
	a. \square A certified aircraft mechanic
	b. \square The pilot in command
	c. \square The owner or operator
6.	FAR 61.57. If recency of experience requirements for night flight are not met and official sunset is 1830,
	the latest time passengers may be carried is
	a. 🗆 1829
	b. □ 1859
	c. □ 1929

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7.	FAR 91	.17. A person may not act as a crewmember	of a civil aircraft if alcoholic beverag	es have been
	consun	ned by that person within the preceding	or alcohol concentration of	or greater.
	a.	☐ 8 hours / 0.04		
	b.	☐ 8 hours / 0.08		
	c.	☐ 12 hours / 0.04		
	d.	☐ 12 hours / 0.08		
8.	FAR 91	.105. Required crewmembers are required to	keep their safety belts and shoulde	r harness fastened
	during			
	a.			
	b.	\square takeoff and landing		
	c.	☐ flight in turbulent air		
9.		.3. What documents must be in your persona	al possession or readily accessible in	the aircraft while
	-	ing as pilot in command of an aircraft?		
	a.	☐ Certificates showing accomplishment of a review.	a checkout in the aircraft and a curre	ent biennial flight
	b.	\square A pilot certificate with an endorsement s	howing accomplishment of a biennia	al flight review and
		a pilot logbook showing recency of experien	ce.	
	C.	☐ An appropriate pilot certificate, an approphoto ID.	priate current medical certificate if	required, and a
10.		.113. When two or more aircraft of the same		t for the purpose
		ling, the right-of-way belongs to the aircraft		
	a.	☐ that has the other to its right.		
	b.	\square at the lower altitude, but it shall not take another.	advantage of this rule to cut in fron	t of or to overtake
	c.	\square that is the least maneuverable.		
11	FAD 01	.119. Except when necessary for takeoff or la	anding subatic the minimum cafe alt	ituda raquirad far
11.		to operate an aircraft over congested areas	_	itude required for
	•	☐ An altitude of 1000 feet above the surface		ly nonulated
	a.	areas. In those cases, the aircraft may not be	·	
		vehicle, or structure.		
	b.	☐ an altitude of 1,000 feet above the highe the aircraft.	st obstacle within a horizontal radiu	s of 2,000 feet of
	c.	\square An altitude allowing, if a power unit fails,	an emergency landing without und	ue hazard to
		persons or property on the surface.		
	d.	☐ B and C		

(30 questions)

12.		.117. Unless otherwise authorized, what is the maximum indicated airspeed at which a person may e an aircraft below 10,000 feet MSL?
	a.	□ 288 knots
	b.	□ 200 knots
	_	□ 250 knots
13.	FAR 91	.123. Each pilot in command who, in an emergency, or in response to a traffic alert and collision
	avoida	nce system resolution advisory, deviates from an ATC clearance or instruction shall notify ATC of
	that de	eviation
	a.	☐ within 48 hours
	b.	\square as soon as possible
	c.	\square immediately
	d.	\square only if requested
14.	FAA. C	Chart Supplements or digital-Chart Supplements (d-CS) were formally known as
	a.	☐ Instrument Approach Procedures (IAPs)
	b.	☐ Digital Terminal Procedures Publication (d-TPP)
	C.	☐ Airport/Facility Directory (A/FD)
	d.	☐ Aeronautical Chart User's Guide
15.	FAA. A	hot spot is defined as and depicted
	a.	\square location on an airport movement area with a history of potential risk of collision or runway
		incursion / in digital chart supplements (d-CS)
	b.	\square location on an airport movement area with a history of potential risk of collision or runway
		incursion / on airport diagrams
	C.	\square areas of known heavy traffic flow into airports / on approach procedures
	d.	\square areas of known heavy traffic flow into airports / US sectional charts
16.		.155. What minimum flight visibility is required for VFR flight operations in Class B, C, D or E (below feet MSL)?
	a.	☐ 5 statute miles
	b.	☐ 3 statute miles (day), 5 statute miles (night)
	С.	☐ 3 statute miles
	d.	☐ 1 statute mile
17.		3-3. If remaining in the traffic pattern, [normally]* commence turn to crosswind leg at least 1/2 eyond the departure end of the runway and
	a.	\square at least 700 feet above the ground
	b.	\square within 300 feet of the traffic pattern altitude
	c.	☐ at pilot's discretion
	d.	\Box at a known ground reference

* Unless you have operational reasons not to (obstacles, airspace, etc).

(30 questions)

18.	FAR 91.159. Which VFR cruising altitude is acceptable for a flight on a Victor Airway with a magnetic course of 175° and above 3000 feet AGL?
	a.
	b. ☐ 5,500 feet
	c. 5,000 feet
19.	FAA-H-8083-3C. If crossing overhead, which pattern entry is preferred?
	a. \square A
	b. □ B
	A B
20.	FAA-H-8083-3B. Stall recovery could consist of as many as six steps. Even so, the pilot should remember the most important action to an impending stall or a full stall is to a. Increase power
	b. \square Rudder opposite any yaw direction
	c. Reduce the AOA
	d. Roll wings level
21.	FAR 91.151. What is the specific fuel requirement for flight under VFR at night in an airplane? Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that a. For 30 minutes at normal cruising speed.
	b. \square For 45 minutes at max endurance speed.
	c. \square For 45 minutes at normal cruising speed.
22.	FAR 1.2 and AFH Chap 3. Which would provide the greatest gain in altitude in the shortest distance during climb after takeoff? a. □ Vy b. □ Vx c. □ Va
23.	FAR 91.403. The responsibility for ensuring an aircraft is maintained in an airworthy condition is primarily that of the
	a. Owner or operator

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		(50 questions)
	b.	☐ Pilot in command
	c.	☐ Mechanic who performs the maintenance
24.	FAR 91	409. An aircraft's annual inspection was performed on 12 July, this year. The next annual
	inspect	ion will be due no later than
	a.	☐ 1 July, next year
	b.	☐ 12 July, next year
	C.	☐ 31 July, next year
	FAR 91	207. Batteries used in the emergency locator transmitters (ELTs) must be replaced (or recharged, if
	the bat	teries are rechargeable)
	a.	\square When the transmitter has been in use for more than 1 cumulative hour
	b.	☐ When 50 percent of their useful life (or, for rechargeable batteries, 50 percent of their useful
		life of charge) has expired
	C.	□ A or B
26.	AFH: Cl	nap 8. When should you turn base?
	a.	\square At a known ground reference
	b.	\square a point approximately 45° from the approach end of the runway
	C.	☐ Abeam the numbers
27.	When t	axiing, the wind is behind you and from your left. What do you do with the yoke/stick?
	a.	☐ Keep it neutral
	b.	\square Stick/yoke forward and to the right
	C.	☐ Stick/yoke forward and to the left
28.	You rea	lize you have no communications, so you should SQUAWK
	a.	□ 7600
	b.	□ 7700
	c.	□ 7500
29.	You are	at a tower-field and they clear you the "option". What can you do?
	a.	☐ Full stop
	b.	☐ Touch and go
	c.	\square Stop and go
	d.	☐ low approach
	e.	\square any of the above
30.	When I	anding, when is it safe to reduce the power to idle?
	a.	☐ Crossing the threshold
	b.	☐ When landing is assured
	c.	☐ Only after touchdown

(30 questions)

d. \Box Only in the round out/flare