

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Home base airport three letter identifier: _____

2. List your airplane's airspeeds:

- Vso (The stall speed in landing configuration--the low end of the white arc) is _____ mph/knots.
- Va (Maneuvering speed) is _____ mph/knots. Where is this number found?
- Vs1 (The stall speed, with flaps up--low end of the green arc) is _____ mph/knots.
- Vno (Maximum speed for normal operations--high end of the green arc) is _____ mph/knots.
- Vne (The never exceed speed--red line) is _____ mph/knots.
- Vy (The best rate of climb) is _____ mph/knots.
- Vx (The best angle of climb) is _____ mph/knots.

3. Gross Weight: _____ Lbs.

4. Empty Weight: _____ Lbs.(Found in the actual airplane's Weight & Balance)

5. Fuel Capacity: _____ Gals.(6 pounds/gallon)

6. Maximum pilot & baggage weight possible with full fuel: _____ Lbs.(Use the actual empty weight of your airplane).

7. Compute total weight and moments for yourself (solo) with full fuel: (Use the actual airplane's empty weight & moment).

Weight Moment

- You _____
- Full Fuel _____
- Airplane _____
- TOTAL _____

8. Takeoff Distance(full fuel) with you solo:

- Temperature: 105 F
- Ground Roll _____
- Distance over 50 ft. _____

9. Landing Distance(18 gals.) with you solo:

- Temperature:105 F
- Ground Roll: _____
- Distance Over 50 ft: _____

10. List 4 radio frequencies available in the Ukiah area:

Description:	MHz

11. What documents must be carried in the aircraft during flight?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

12. When does your medical certificate expire?

13. When is the airplane's maneuvering speed used?

14. What effect would loading the aircraft outside the rearward limit of the center of gravity envelope have on its performance?

True-False Questions:

1. A drug-related conviction may result in the revocation/suspension of your student pilot certificate for up to one year. T F
2. For a student pilot, the minimum visibility requirements are 3 statute miles during the day and 5 statute miles at night. T F
3. While a student pilot your logbook must be endorsed for solo flight each 90 days. T F
4. You may not exercise your pilot privileges within 24 hours of consuming alcoholic beverages. T F
5. For VFR day flights you must have enough fuel to fly to your intended destination and then for 45 minutes there after at normal cruise speed. T F
6. ELT batteries must be replaced when they have been used for more than 1 cumulative hour or when 50% of their useful life has expired. T F
7. When approaching another aircraft head-on you should alter course to the left. T F
8. You must maintain a 1000 foot separation from all other aircraft. T F
9. You must notify the FAA within 30 days of a permanent address change. T F
10. While flying solo you are responsible to determine that the airplane is airworthy for flight. T F
11. Over congested areas your aircraft must remain 2,000 ft above the highest obstacle. T F
12. You must establish and maintain two-way radio communication with ATC before entering Class D airspace. T F
13. Class C airspace has a radius of 25 nautical miles around the primary airport. T F
14. Student pilots can fly solo through Class B and land at satellite airports without any specific ground or flight instruction. TF
15. ATC authorization is always required to operate at an airport in Class E airspace. T F
16. In Class E airspace below 10,000 ft. MSL you must remain 2,000 ft. away from any clouds horizontally. T F
17. Below 10,000 ft. MSL in Class E airspace you are required to have 5 statute miles visibility. T F
18. All VFR en route aircraft above 3000 feet should use even altitudes + 500 feet intervals if the course is westerly (180 to 359 degrees). T F
19. The nearest NTSB office must be immediately notified if an in-flight fire occurs. T F
20. Only traffic pattern flight maneuvers and takeoff and landing flight instruction are required prior to solo flight. T F
21. When overtaking another aircraft from behind you should pass to the right. T F
22. You may be denied a student pilot certificate if you refuse to submit to an alcohol test or furnish test results. T F
23. While taxiing you observe a flashing white light signal from the tower, you should return to your starting point on the airport. T F
24. While practicing steep turns, slow flight, or power on/off stalls, you should select an altitude that allows the maneuver to be completed no lower than 1000 feet above ground level. T F
25. Class D area extends vertically up to 4,000 ft. agl. T F
26. You may enter the traffic pattern of an airport, under VFR, within Class D airspace, with 1 statute mile visibility and clear of clouds. T F
27. Preflight planning is not required by student pilots in local solo flight. T F

28. In an emergency a pilot may deviate from rules or regulations as required to meet that emergency. T F
29. A student pilot may make solo flights in the same category and class airplane as he or she is receiving instruction in. T F
30. A large "X" placed at the approach end of a runway indicates the recommended touchdown point. T F
31. Pilots may never fly within restricted areas. T F
32. A flight in excess of 25 nautical miles from point of takeoff is considered a cross-country flight for student pilots. T F
33. Category is a broad term concerning aircraft such as airplane, rotorcraft, glider, lighter-than-air. T F
34. Seat belts are not required unless passengers are carried. T F
35. If your aircraft is transponder-equipped it should be set for 1200 squak code for VFR flight unless directed otherwise by ATC. T F
36. The emergency frequency available at most Flight Service Stations and ATC facilities is 121.5 MHz. T F
37. For VFR day flight all of the following functional instruments are required: airspeed indicator, altimeter, tachometer, oil pressure, and temperature gauges, and fuel gauges. T F
38. An airplane cannot be flown unless there is available in the airplane a current approved flight manual, markings, or placards, that explain the operating limitations for that aircraft. T F
39. At airports without control towers all turns of an airplane approaching to land shall be to the right unless there are approved visual markings indicating turns to the left. T F
40. Prior to takeoff your altimeter should be adjusted to the airport's published altitude if an altimeter setting is not available. T F
41. If two or more aircraft are approaching to land, the larger, or faster aircraft has the right-of-way. T F
42. The outer circle of Class C airspace extend 5 to 10 nautical miles from the primary airport and usually has vertical limits of 1,200 ft. AGL and 4,000 ft. AGL. T F