

02/17/2005

Bank: (Light Sport Pilot)

Airman Knowledge Test Question Bank

1. H507 LSP

Prior to starting each maneuver, pilots should

- A) check altitude, airspeed, and heading.
- B) visually scan the entire area for collision avoidance.
- C) announce their intentions on the nearest CTAF.

2. J27 LSP

When landing behind a large aircraft, the pilot should avoid wake turbulence by staying

- A) above the large aircraft's final approach path and landing beyond the large aircraft's touchdown point.
- B) below the large aircraft's final approach path and landing before the large aircraft's touchdown point.
- C) above the large aircraft's final approach path and landing before the large aircraft's touchdown point.

3. J27 LSP

Wingtip vortices created by large aircraft tend to

- A) sink below the aircraft generating turbulence.
- B) rise into the traffic pattern.
- C) rise into the takeoff or landing path of a crossing runway.

4. J27 LSP

Wingtip vortices are created only when an aircraft is

- A) operating at high airspeeds.
- B) heavily loaded.
- C) developing lift.

5. H334 LSP

To scan properly for traffic, a pilot should

- A) slowly sweep the field of vision from one side to the other at intervals.
- B) concentrate on any peripheral movement detected.
- C) use a series of short, regularly spaced eye movements that bring successive areas of the sky into the central visual field.

6. A01 LSP

With respect to the certification of airmen, which is a category of aircraft?

- A) Gyroplane, helicopter, airship, free balloon.
- B) Airplane, rotorcraft, glider, lighter-than-air.
- C) Single-engine land and sea, multiengine land and sea.

7. A01 LSP

The definition of nighttime is

- A) sunset to sunrise.
- B) 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise.
- C) the time between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight.

8. B07 LSP

Safety belts are required to be properly secured about which persons in an aircraft and when?

- A) Pilots only, during takeoffs and landings.
- B) Passengers, during taxi, takeoffs, and landings.
- C) Each person on board the aircraft during the entire flight.

9. B07 LSP

Which best describes the flight conditions under which pilots are specifically required to keep their safety belts and shoulder harnesses fastened?

- A) Safety belts during takeoff and landing; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing.
- B) Safety belts during takeoff and landing; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing and while en route.
- C) Safety belts during takeoff and landing and while en route; shoulder harnesses during takeoff and landing.

10. B07 LSP

Preflight action, as required for all flights away from the vicinity of an airport, shall include

- A) the designation of an alternate airport.
- B) a study of arrival procedures at airports of intended use.
- C) an alternate course of action if the flight cannot be completed as planned.

11. B08 LSP

A blue segmented circle on a Sectional Chart depicts which class airspace?

- A) Class B.
- B) Class C.
- C) Class D.

12. B08 LSP

Airspace at an airport with a part-time control tower is classified as Class D airspace only

- A) when the prevailing visibility is below 3 statute miles.
- B) when the associated control tower is in operation.
- C) when the associated Flight Service Station is in operation.

13. B08 LSP

Which is the correct traffic pattern departure procedure to use at a noncontrolled airport?

- A) Depart in any direction consistent with safety, after crossing the airport boundary.

- B) Make all turns to the left.
- C) Comply with any FAA traffic pattern established for the airport.

14. B09 LSP

Outside controlled airspace, the minimum flight visibility requirement for a sport pilot flying above 1,200 feet AGL and below 10,000 feet MSL during daylight hours is

- A) 1 statute mile.
- B) 3 statute miles.
- C) 5 statute miles.

15. B09 LSP

During operations within Class E airspace at altitudes of less than 1,200 feet AGL, the minimum horizontal distance from clouds requirement for flight is

- A) 500 feet.
- B) 1,000 feet.
- C) 2,000 feet.

16. B09 LSP

No person may take off or land an aircraft under basic VFR at an airport that lies within Class D airspace unless the

- A) flight visibility at that airport is at least 1 mile.
- B) ground visibility at that airport is at least 1 mile.
- C) ground visibility at that airport is at least 3 miles.

17. B09 LSP

The basic VFR weather minimums for operating an aircraft within Class D airspace are

- A) 500-foot ceiling and 1 mile visibility.
- B) 1,000-foot ceiling and 3 miles visibility.
- C) clear of clouds and 2 miles visibility.

18. B11 LSP

In addition to a valid Airworthiness Certificate, what documents or records must be aboard an aircraft during flight?

- A) Aircraft engine and airframe logbooks, and owner's manual.
- B) Radio operator's permit, and repair and alteration forms.
- C) Operating limitations and Registration Certificate.

19. B07 LSP

Which preflight action is specifically required of the pilot prior to each flight?

- A) Check the aircraft logbooks for appropriate entries.
- B) Become familiar with all available information concerning the flight.
- C) Review wake turbulence avoidance procedures.

20. B07 LSP

Who is responsible for determining if an aircraft is in condition for safe flight?

- A) A certificated aircraft mechanic.
- B) The pilot in command.
- C) The owner or operator.

21. B08 LSP

When would a pilot be required to submit a detailed report of an emergency which caused the pilot to deviate from an ATC clearance?

- A) When requested by ATC.
- B) Immediately.
- C) Within 7 days.

22. B08 LSP

Which aircraft has the right-of-way over all other air traffic?

- A) A balloon.
- B) An aircraft in distress.
- C) An aircraft on final approach to land.

23. B08 LSP

What action is required when two aircraft of the same category converge, but not head-on?

- A) The faster aircraft shall give way.
- B) The aircraft on the left shall give way.
- C) Each aircraft shall give way to the right.

24. B08 LSP

Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, what is the minimum safe altitude for a pilot to operate an aircraft anywhere?

- A) An altitude allowing, if a power unit fails, an emergency landing without undue hazard to persons or property on the surface.
- B) An altitude of 500 feet above the surface and no closer than 500 feet to any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure.
- C) An altitude of 500 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 1,000 feet.

25. B08 LSP

No person may operate an aircraft in formation flight

- A) over a densely populated area.
- B) in Class D airspace.
- C) except by prior arrangement with the pilot in command of each aircraft.

26. A20 LSP

Each person who holds a pilot certificate, a U.S. driver's license, or a medical certificate shall present it for inspection upon the request of the Administrator, the National Transportation Safety Board, or any

- A) authorized representative of the Department of Transportation.

33. A29 LSP
If sunset is 2021 and the end of evening civil twilight is 2043, when must a sport pilot terminate the flight?

- A) 2021.
- B) 2043.
- C) 2121.

34. G13 LSP
How many days after an accident is a report required to be filed with the nearest NTSB field office?

- A) 2.
- B) 7.
- C) 10.

35. G13 LSP
The operator of an aircraft that has been involved in an incident is required to submit a report to the nearest field office of the NTSB

- A) within 7 days.
- B) within 10 days.
- C) only if requested to do so.

36. G11 LSP
While taxiing on the parking ramp, the landing gear, wheel, and tire are damaged by striking ground equipment. What action would be required to comply with NTSB Part 830?

- A) A report must be filed with the nearest FAA field office within 7 days.
- B) An immediate notification must be filed by the operator of the aircraft with the nearest NTSB field office.
- C) No notification or report is required.

37. B13 LSP
Who is primarily responsible for maintaining an aircraft in an airworthy condition?

- A) The lead mechanic responsible for that aircraft.
- B) Pilot in command or operator.
- C) Owner or operator of the aircraft.

38. A20 LSP
A pilot convicted of operating an aircraft under the influence of alcohol, or using drugs that affect the person's faculties, is grounds for a

- A) denial of an application for an FAA certificate, rating, or authorization issued under 14 CFR part 61.
- B) written notification to the FAA Civil Aeromedical Institute (CAMI) within 60 days after the conviction.
- C) written report to be filed with the FAA Civil Aviation Security Division (AMC-700) not later than 60 day after the conviction.

39. A20 LSP

A pilot convicted for the violation of any Federal or State statute relating to the process, manufacture, transportation, distribution, or sale of narcotic drugs is grounds for

A) a written report to be filed with the FAA Civil Aviation Security Division (AMC-700) not later than 60 days after the conviction.

B) notification of this conviction to the FAA Civil Aeromedical Institute (CAMI) within 60 days after the conviction.

C) suspension or revocation of any certificate, rating, or authorization issued under 14 CFR part 61.

40. A20 LSP

A pilot convicted of operating a motor vehicle while either intoxicated by, impaired by, or under the influence of alcohol or a drug is required to provide a

A) written report to the FAA Civil Aeromedical Institute (CAMI) within 60 days after the motor vehicle action.

B) written report to the FAA Civil Aviation Security Division (AMC-700) not later than 60 days after the conviction.

C) notification of the conviction to an FAA Aviation Medical Examiner (AME) not later than 60 days after the motor vehicle action.

41. G13 LSP

The operator of an aircraft that has been involved in an accident is required to file an accident report within how many days?

A) 5.

B) 7.

C) 10.

42. G12 LSP

May aircraft wreckage be moved prior to the time the NTSB takes custody?

A) Yes, but only if moved by a federal, state, or local law enforcement officer.

B) Yes, but only to protect the wreckage from further damage.

C) No, it may not be moved under any circumstances.

43. G11 LSP

If an aircraft is involved in an accident which results in substantial damage to the aircraft, the nearest NTSB field office should be notified

A) immediately.

B) within 48 hours.

C) within 7 days.

44. A108 LSP

How long does the Airworthiness Certificate of an aircraft remain valid?

A) As long as the aircraft has a current Registration Certificate.

B) Indefinitely, unless the aircraft suffers major damage.

C) As long as the aircraft is maintained and operated as required by Federal Aviation

Regulations.

45. I28 LSP

One of the most dangerous features of mountain waves is the turbulent area in and

- A) below rotor clouds.
- B) above rotor clouds.
- C) below lenticular clouds.

46. I60 LSP

What information is provided by the Radar Summary Chart that is not shown on other weather charts?

- A) Lines and cells of hazardous thunderstorms.
- B) Ceilings and precipitation between reporting stations.
- C) Areas of cloud cover and icing levels within the clouds.

47. I30 LSP

What conditions are necessary for the formation of thunderstorms?

- A) High humidity, lifting force, and unstable conditions.
- B) High humidity, high temperature, and cumulus clouds.
- C) Lifting force, moist air, and extensive cloud cover.

48. I24 LSP

Clouds, fog, or dew will always form when

- A) water vapor condenses.
- B) water vapor is present.
- C) relative humidity reaches 100 percent.

49. I28 LSP

Where does wind shear occur?

- A) Only at higher altitudes.
- B) Only at lower altitudes.
- C) At all altitudes, in all directions.

50. I26 LSP

What cloud types would indicate convective turbulence?

- A) Cirrus clouds.
- B) Nimbostratus clouds.
- C) Towering cumulus clouds.

51. I30 LSP

Thunderstorms reach their greatest intensity during the

- A) mature stage.
- B) downdraft stage.

C) cumulus stage.

52. I30 LSP

Thunderstorms which generally produce the most intense hazard to aircraft are

- A) squall line thunderstorms.
- B) air mass thunderstorms.
- C) warm front thunderstorms.

53. I25 LSP

If an unstable air mass is forced upward, what type clouds can be expected?

- A) Stratus clouds with little vertical development.
- B) Stratus clouds with considerable associated turbulence.
- C) Clouds with considerable vertical development and associated turbulence.

54. I21 LSP

Every physical process of weather is accompanied by or is the result of

- A) a heat exchange.
- B) the movement of air.
- C) a pressure differential.

55. I25 LSP

What are characteristics of a moist, unstable air mass?

- A) Cumuliform clouds and showery precipitation.
- B) Poor visibility and smooth air.
- C) Stratiform clouds and showery precipitation.

56. I26 LSP

The suffix 'nimbus,' used in naming clouds, means

- A) a cloud with extensive vertical development.
- B) a rain cloud.
- C) a middle cloud containing ice pellets.

57. H320 LSP

What should pilots state initially when telephoning a weather briefing facility for preflight weather information?

- A) Tell the number of occupants on board.
- B) Identify themselves as pilots.
- C) State their total flight time.

58. H325 LSP

SIGMET's are issued as a warning of weather conditions hazardous to which aircraft?

- A) Small aircraft only.
- B) Large aircraft only.

C) All aircraft.

59. I36 LSP

For aviation purposes, ceiling is defined as the height above the Earth's surface of the

- A) lowest reported obscuration and the highest layer of clouds reported as overcast.
- B) lowest broken or overcast layer or vertical visibility into an obscuration.
- C) lowest layer of clouds reported as scattered, broken, or thin.

60. I55 LSP

(Refer to figure 53.) The wind direction and velocity at KJFK is from

- A) 180° true at 4 knots.
- B) 180° magnetic at 4 knots.
- C) 040° true at 18 knots.

61. I54 LSP

Which type weather briefing should a pilot request, when departing within the hour, if no preliminary weather information has been received?

- A) Outlook briefing.
- B) Abbreviated briefing.
- C) Standard briefing.

62. I28 LSP

Which cloud types would indicate convective turbulence?

- A) Cirrus clouds.
- B) Nimbostratus clouds.
- C) Towering cumulus clouds.

63. I25 LSP

Which is a characteristic of stable air?

- A) Cumuliform clouds.
- B) Excellent visibility.
- C) Restricted visibility.

64. I23 LSP

Which is true with respect to a high- or low-pressure system?

- A) A high-pressure area or ridge is an area of rising air.
- B) A low-pressure area or trough is an area of descending air.
- C) A high-pressure area or ridge is an area of descending air.

65. I28 LSP

If a temperature inversion is encountered immediately after takeoff or during an approach to a landing, a potential hazard exists due to

- A) wind shear.

- B) strong surface winds.
- C) strong convective currents.

66. I22 LSP

Which factor would tend to increase the density altitude at a given airport?

- A) An increase in barometric pressure.
- B) An increase in ambient temperature.
- C) A decrease in relative humidity.

67. J09 LSP

(Refer to figure 56 area 4.) What hazards to aircraft may exist in restricted areas such as R-5302B?

- A) Unusual, often invisible, hazards such as aerial gunnery or guided missiles.
- B) Military training activities that necessitate acrobatic or abrupt flight maneuvers.
- C) High volume of pilot training or an unusual type of aerial activity.

68. J08 LSP

(Refer to figure 57, area 2.) The floor of Class B airspace at Addison Airport is

- A) 3,000 feet MSL.
- B) at the surface.
- C) 3,100 feet MSL.

69. J09 LSP

(Refer to figure 59, area 2.) What hazards to aircraft may exist in areas such as Devils Lake East MOA?

- A) Unusual, often invisible, hazards to aircraft such as artillery firing, aerial gunnery, or guided missiles.
- B) Military activities including, air combat tactics, aerobatics and low-altitude tactics.
- C) High volume of pilot training or an unusual type of aerial activity.

70. J28 LSP

(Refer to figure 59, area 3.) When flying over Arrowwood National Wildlife Refuge, a pilot should fly no lower than

- A) 2,000 feet AGL.
- B) 2,500 feet AGL.
- C) 3,000 feet AGL.

71. B08 LSP

Which is true regarding flight operations in Class B airspace?

- A) The pilot must receive an ATC clearance before operating an aircraft in that area.
- B) Flight under VFR is not authorized unless the pilot in command is instrument rated.
- C) Solo student pilot operations are not authorized.

72. J08 LSP

(Refer to figure 57, area 4.) The floor of Class B airspace overlying Hicks Airport (T67) north-northwest of Fort Worth Meacham Field is

- A) at the surface.
- B) 3,200 feet MSL.
- C) 4,000 feet MSL.

73. J37 LSP

(Refer to figure 60, point 6) The floor of the Class E airspace over the town of Commerce is

- A) 1,200 feet MSL.
- B) 700 feet AGL.
- C) 1,200 feet AGL.

74. B08 LSP

Which is true regarding flight operations to a satellite airport, without an operating control tower, within Class C airspace?

- A) Prior to entering that airspace, a Sport Pilot must contact the FSS.
- B) Prior to entering that airspace, a Sport Pilot must contact the primary airport tower.
- C) Prior to entering that airspace, a Sport Pilot must receive the appropriate logbook endorsement.

75. J08 LSP

The vertical limit of Class C airspace above the primary airport is normally

- A) 1,200 feet AGL.
- B) 3,000 feet AGL.
- C) 4,000 feet AGL.

76. B08 LSP

Which is true regarding flight operations in Class B airspace?

- A) The pilot in command must hold at least a private pilot certificate with an instrument rating.
- B) The pilot in command must hold at least a student pilot certificate.
- C) The aircraft must be equipped with an ATC transponder and altitude reporting equipment.

77. J08 LSP

What designated airspace associated with an airport becomes inactive when the control tower at that airport is not in operation?

- A) Class D, which then becomes Class C.
- B) Class D, which then becomes Class E.
- C) Class B.

78. H312 LSP

What is density altitude?

- A) The height above the standard datum plane.
- B) The pressure altitude corrected for nonstandard temperature.
- C) The altitude read directly from the altimeter.

79. L05 LSP

What are some of the hazardous attitudes dealt with in Aeronautical Decision Making (ADM)?

- A) Risk management, stress management, and risk elements.
- B) Poor decision making, situational awareness, and judgment.
- C) Antiauthority (don't tell me), impulsivity (do something quickly without thinking), macho (I can do it).

80. J05 LSP

(Refer to figure 62.) That portion of the runway identified by the letter A may be used for

- A) landing.
- B) taxiing and takeoff.
- C) taxiing and landing.

81. B08 LSP

When approaching to land at an airport, without an operating control tower, in Class G airspace, the pilot should

- A) enter and fly a traffic pattern at 800 feet AGL.
- B) make all turns to the left, unless otherwise indicated.
- C) fly a left-hand traffic pattern at 800 feet AGL.

82. J03 LSP

A below glide slope indication from a pulsating visual approach slope indicator is a

- A) pulsating white light.
- B) steady white light.
- C) pulsating red light.

83. J03 LSP

An airport's rotating beacon operated during daylight hours often indicates

- A) there are obstructions on the airport.
- B) the ground visibility is less than 3 miles and/or the ceiling is less than 1,000 feet.
- C) the Air Traffic Control tower is not in operation.

84. J05 LSP

(Refer to figure 63.) The arrows that appear on the end of the north/south runway indicate that the area

- A) may be used only for taxiing.
- B) is usable for taxiing, takeoff, and landing.
- C) cannot be used for landing, but may be used for taxiing and takeoff.

85. J05 LSP

The numbers 35 and 17 on a runway indicate that the runway is oriented approximately

- A) 035° and 017° magnetic heading.

- B) 350° and 170° magnetic heading.
- C) 350° and 170° true heading.

86. J13 LSP

(Refer to figure 63.) If the wind is as shown by the landing direction indicator, the pilot should land on

- A) Runway 18 and expect a crosswind from the right.
- B) Runway 22 directly into the wind.
- C) Runway 36 and expect a crosswind from the right.

87. J13 LSP

(Refer to figure 64.) Which runway and traffic pattern should be used as indicated by the wind cone in the segmented circle?

- A) Right-hand traffic on Runway 9.
- B) Right-hand traffic on Runway 18.
- C) Left-hand traffic on Runway 36.

88. J11 LSP

(Refer to figure 56, area 3.) What is the recommended communications procedure for a landing at Currituck County Airport?

- A) Transmit intentions on 122.9 MHz when 10 miles out and give position reports in the traffic pattern.
- B) Contact Elizabeth City FSS for airport advisory service.
- C) Contact New Bern FSS for area traffic information.

89. J11 LSP

(Refer to figure 66, area 2; and figure 67.) At Coeur D`Alene, which frequency should be used as a Common Traffic Advisory Frequency (CTAF) to monitor airport traffic?

- A) 122.05 MHz.
- B) 135.075 MHz.
- C) 122.8 MHz.

90. J34 LSP

(Refer to figure 66, area 2 and legend 1.) For information about the parachute jumping and glider operations at Silverwood Airport, refer to

- A) notes on the border of the chart.
- B) the Airport/Facility Directory.
- C) the Notices to Airmen (NOTAM) publication.

91. J11 LSP

(Refer to figure 66, area 2; and figure 67.) What is the correct UNICOM frequency to be used at Coeur D`Alene?

- A) 135.075 MHz.
- B) 122.05 MHz.

C) 122.8 MHz.

92. J31 LSP

Which is true regarding the presence of alcohol within the human body?

- A) A small amount of alcohol increases vision acuity.
- B) An increase in altitude decreases the adverse effect of alcohol.
- C) Judgment and decision-making abilities can be adversely affected by even small amounts of alcohol.

93. J31 LSP

A pilot should be able to overcome the symptoms or avoid future occurrences of hyperventilation by

- A) closely monitoring the flight instruments to control the airplane.
- B) slowing the breathing rate or breathing into a bag.
- C) increasing the breathing rate in order to increase lung ventilation.

94. J31 LSP

As hyperventilation progresses a pilot can experience

- A) decreased breathing rate and depth.
- B) heightened awareness and feeling of well being.
- C) symptoms of suffocation and drowsiness.

95. J31 LSP

To overcome the symptoms of hyperventilation, a pilot should

- A) swallow or yawn.
- B) slow the breathing rate.
- C) increase the breathing rate.

96. J31 LSP

What effect does haze have on the ability to see traffic or terrain features during flight?

- A) Haze causes the eyes to focus at infinity.
- B) The eyes tend to overwork in haze and do not detect relative movement easily.
- C) All traffic or terrain features appear to be farther away than their actual distance.

97. J31 LSP

How can you determine if another aircraft is on a collision course with your aircraft?

- A) The other aircraft will always appear to get larger and closer at a rapid rate.
- B) The nose of each aircraft is pointed at the same point in space.
- C) There will be no apparent relative motion between your aircraft and the other aircraft.

98. J31 LSP

Which would most likely result in hyperventilation?

- A) Emotional tension, anxiety, or fear.

each flight.

105. L05 LSP

Risk management, as part of the Aeronautical Decision Making (ADM) process, relies on which features to reduce the risks associated with each flight?

- A) The mental process of analyzing all information in a particular situation and making a timely decision on what action to take.
- B) Situational awareness, problem recognition, and good judgment.
- C) Application of stress management and risk element procedures.

106. L05 LSP

What is the first step in neutralizing a hazardous attitude in the ADM process?

- A) Dealing with improper judgment.
- B) Recognition of hazardous thoughts.
- C) Recognition of invulnerability in the situation.

107. L05 LSP

When a pilot recognizes a hazardous thought, he or she then should correct it by stating the corresponding antidote. Which of the following is the antidote for ANTIAUTHORITY?

- A) It could happen to me.
- B) Not so fast. Think first.
- C) Follow the rules. They are usually right.

108. L05 LSP

Which of the following is the first step of the Decide Model for effective risk management and Aeronautical Decision Making?

- A) Identify.
- B) Detect.
- C) Evaluate.

109. L05 LSP

What is it often called when a pilot pushes his or her capabilities and the aircraft's limits by trying to maintain visual contact with the terrain in low visibility and ceiling?

- A) Peer pressure.
- B) Scud running.
- C) Mind set.

110. L05 LSP

What is the one common factor which affects most preventable accidents?

- A) Human error.
- B) Mechanical malfunction.
- C) Structural failure.

111. L05 LSP

What is the antidote when a pilot has the hazardous attitude of `Invulnerability`?

- A) It can not be that bad.
- B) It could happen to me.
- C) It will not happen to me.

112. L05 LSP

A pilot who relies on short and long term memory for repetitive tasks often neglects

- A) flying outside the envelope.
- B) checklists.
- C) situation awareness.

113. J31 LSP

Who is responsible for determining whether a Sport Pilot is fit to fly for a particular flight, even though the pilot holds a current and valid U.S. driver`s license?

- A) The FAA.
- B) The pilot.
- C) The medical examiner.

114. H342 LSP

If an aircraft is consuming 3 gallons of fuel per hour at a cruising altitude of 500 feet and the groundspeed is 45 mph, how much fuel is required to travel 75 SM?

- A) 6 gallons.
- B) 5 gallons.
- C) 3 gallons.

115. J37 LSP

(Refer to figure 69, area 3.) What is the floor of the Savannah Class C airspace at the shelf area (outer circle)?

- A) 1,300 feet AGL.
- B) 1,300 feet MSL.
- C) 1,700 feet MSL.

116. J37 LSP

Which is true concerning the colors used to depict airports on Sectional Aeronautical Charts?

- A) Airports with control towers underlying Class D and E airspace are magenta.
- B) Airports with control towers are shown in magenta.
- C) Airports with control towers are shown in blue.

117. J37 LSP

(Refer to figure 56, area 2.) The flag symbol at Lake Drummond represents a

- A) compulsory reporting point for Norfolk Class C airspace.
- B) compulsory reporting point for Hampton Roads Airport.
- C) visual checkpoint used to identify position for initial callup to Norfolk Approach Control.

118. J37 LSP
(Refer to figure 57, area 7.) The airspace overlying Mc Kinney (TKI) is controlled from the surface to

- A) 700 feet AGL.
- B) 2,900 feet MSL.
- C) 2,500 feet MSL.

119. J37 LSP

(Refer to figure 59, area 1.) Identify the airspace over Lowe Airport.

- A) Class G airspace - surface up to but not including 18,000 feet MSL.
- B) Class G airspace - surface up to but not including 700 feet MSL, Class E airspace - 700 feet to 14,500 feet MSL.
- C) Class G airspace - surface up to but not including 1,200 feet AGL, Class E airspace - 1,200 feet AGL up to but not including 18,000 feet MSL.

120. J37 LSP

(Refer to figure 66, area 1.) The visibility and cloud clearance requirements for a Sport Pilot to operate over Sandpoint Airport at less than 700 feet AGL are

- A) 3 miles and clear of clouds.
- B) 1 mile and 1,000 feet above, 500 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontally from each cloud.
- C) 3 miles and 1,000 feet above, 500 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontally from each cloud.

121. J37 LSP

(Refer to figure 66, area 3.) The base of that portion of Class E airspace designated as a Federal Airway over Magee Airport is

- A) 1,200 feet AGL.
- B) 700 feet MSL.
- C) 7,500 feet MSL.

122. H344 LSP

True course measurements on a Sectional Aeronautical Chart should be made at a meridian near the midpoint of the course because the

- A) values of isogonic lines change from point to point.
- B) angles formed by isogonic lines and lines of latitude vary from point to point.
- C) angles formed by lines of longitude and the course line vary from point to point.

123. J37 LSP

(Refer to figure 70, point 1) What minimum altitude is required to avoid the Livermore Airport (LVK) Class D airspace?

- A) 2,503 feet MSL.
- B) 2,901 feet MSL.
- C) 3,297 feet MSL.

124. J37 LSP

(Refer to figure 61, point 6) Mosier Airport is

- A) an airport restricted to use by private and recreational pilots.
- B) a restricted military stage field within restricted airspace.
- C) a nonpublic use airport.

125. H317 LSP

What effect does an uphill runway slope have on takeoff performance?

- A) Increases takeoff speed.
- B) Increases takeoff distance.
- C) Decreases takeoff distance.

126. H311 LSP

How should an aircraft preflight inspection be accomplished for the first flight of the day?

- A) Quick walk around with a check of gas and oil.
- B) Any sequence as determined by the pilot-in-command.
- C) Thorough and systematic means recommended by the manufacturer.

127. J05 LSP

`Runway hold position` markings on the taxiway

- A) identify areas where aircraft are prohibited.
- B) identify where aircraft hold short of the runway.
- C) allow an aircraft permission onto the runway.

128. J05 LSP

(See Figure 72) Which marking indicates a vehicle lane?

- A) A
- B) C
- C) E

129. J05 LSP

The 'runway hold position' sign denotes

- A) an entrance to a runway from a taxiway
- B) an area protected for an aircraft approaching a runway.
- C) an entrance to a taxiway from a runway.

130. H342 LSP

Given:

True course	050
True Heading	040
True airspeed	75kts
Groundspeed	65kts

Determine the wind direction and speed.

- A) 105° and 16 knots
- B) 355° and 16 knots
- C) 355° and 10 knots

131. J22 LSP

(Refer to figure 56, area 1) The Nalf Fentress (NFE) airport is in what type of airspace?

- A) Class C
- B) Class E
- C) Class G

132. L34 LSP

Most midair collision accidents occur during

- A) clear days.
- B) hazy days.
- C) cloudy nights.

133. J05 LSP

What is the purpose of the runway hold position sign?

- A) Denotes area protected for an aircraft approaching or departing a runway.
- B) Denotes runways that intersect other runways.
- C) Denotes an entrance to taxiway from a runway.

134. J05 LSP

What is the purpose for the runway hold position markings on the taxiway?

- A) Holds aircraft short of the runway.
- B) Allows an aircraft permission onto the runway.
- C) Identifies area where aircraft are prohibited.

135. J13 LSP

A Steady red light from the tower, for an aircraft on the ground, indicates

- A) Give way to other aircraft and continue circling.
- B) Stop.
- C) Taxi clear of the runway in use.

136. J05 LSP

'Runway hold position' markings on the taxiway

- A) identifies where aircraft hold short of the runway.
- B) identifies an area where aircraft are prohibited.
- C) allows an aircraft permission onto the runway.

137. J05 LSP

(See Figure 72) Which symbol indicates a taxiway/taxiway intersection hold position marking?

- A) B

- B) D
- C) E

138. J05 LSP

(See Figure 71) Which sign indicates the runway on which the aircraft is located?

- A) E
- B) F
- C) L

139. J04 LSP

Holding position signs have

- A) red inscriptions on white background.
- B) white inscriptions on red background.
- C) yellow inscriptions on red background.

140. J13 LSP

You have just landed at a towered airport and the tower tells you to contact ground control when clear of the runway. You are considered clear of the runway when

- A) all parts of the aircraft have crossed the hold line.
- B) the aircraft cockpit is clear of the hold line.
- C) the tail of the aircraft is clear of the runway edge.

141. J13 LSP

Pilots should state their position on the airport when calling the tower for takeoff

- A) from a runway intersection, during instrument conditions.
- B) from a runway intersection or the end of the runway.
- C) from a runway intersection, only at night.

142. J13 LSP

After landing at a tower controlled airport a pilot should contact ground control

- A) when advised by the tower.
- B) prior to turning off the runway.
- C) after reaching a taxiway that leads directly to the parking area.

143. J13 LSP

Pilots must operate the anti-collision lights

- A) at night or in inclement weather.
- B) at night when the visibility is less than three miles and flying in Class B airspace.
- C) day and night, except when the pilot-in-command determines that they constitute a hazard to safety.

144. J31 LSP

Large accumulations of carbon monoxide in the human body result in

- A) tightness across the forehead.
- B) loss of muscular power.
- C) an increased sense of well-being.

145. J31 LSP

The most effective method of scanning for other aircraft for collision avoidance during daylight hours is to use

- A) regularly spaced concentration on the 3-, 9-, and 12-o'clock positions.
- B) a series of short, regularly spaced eye movements to search each 10-degree sector.
- C) peripheral vision by scanning small sectors and utilizing offcenter viewing.

146. J31 LSP

A state of temporary confusion resulting from misleading information being sent to the brain by various sensory organs is defined as

- A) spatial disorientation.
- B) hyperventilation.
- C) hypoxia.

147. J27 LSP

What wind condition prolongs the hazards of wake turbulence on a landing runway for the longest period of time?

- A) Light quartering headwind.
- B) Direct tailwind.
- C) Light quartering tailwind.

148. J14 LSP

An ATC clearance means an authorization by ATC for an aircraft to proceed under specified conditions within

- A) controlled airspace.
- B) uncontrolled airspace.
- C) published Visual Flight Rules (VFR) routes.

149. J18 LSP

Entries into traffic patterns while descending create specific collision hazards and

- A) should be avoided.
- B) should be used whenever possible.
- C) are illegal.

150. J23 LSP

If faced with an emergency where Air Traffic Control (ATC) assistance is desired and not already in contact, which frequency can be used to establish communications?

- A) 121.5 MHz.
- B) 122.5 MHz.
- C) 128.725 MHz.

151. J22 LSP

When a distress or urgency condition is encountered, the pilot of an aircraft with a coded radar beacon transponder, who desires to alert a ground radar facility, should squawk code

- A) 7700
- B) 7600
- C) 7500

152. H331 LSP

When outbound from an airport with a UNICOM station on the published common traffic advisory frequency (CTAF) and there is no tower or Flight Service Station (FSS), the pilot should contact UNICOM or use self-announce procedures on CTAF before

- A) engine start.
- B) taxiing and before taxiing on the runway.
- C) the preflight inspection.

153. H331 LSP

When outbound from an airport without a UNICOM station, tower or Flight Service Station (FSS), the pilot should self-announce on frequency

- A) 122.7
- B) 122.9
- C) 122.8

154. H548 LSP

Inbound to an airport with no tower in operation but with a Flight Service Station (FSS) open, a pilot should communicate with the FSS on the common traffic advisory frequency (CTAF)

- A) 20 miles out.
- B) 10 miles out.
- C) 5 miles out.

155. H335 LSP

Sport Pilot minimum flight visibility for Class E airspace less than 10,000 feet mean sea level (MSL) is

- A) 2,000 feet horizontal.
- B) 3 statute miles.
- C) 3 nautical miles.

156. H338 LSP

One of the purposes for issuing a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) is to

- A) announce Parachute Jump Areas.
- B) protect public figures.
- C) identify Airport Advisory Areas.

157. J11 LSP

Which initial action should a pilot take prior to entering Class C airspace?

- A) Contact approach control on the appropriate frequency.
- B) Contact the tower and request permission to enter.
- C) Contact the Flight Service Station (FSS) for traffic advisories.

158. J11 LSP

An ATC radar facility issues the following advisory to a pilot flying on a heading of 270°:
`TRAFFIC 3 O`CLOCK, 2 MILES, EASTBOUND...` Where should the pilot look for this traffic?

- A) North.
- B) South.
- C) West.

159. J08 LSP

The normal radius of the outer area of Class C airspace is

- A) 5 nautical miles.
- B) 15 nautical miles.
- C) 20 nautical miles.

160. J09 LSP

Who is responsible for collision avoidance in a Military Operations Area (MOA)?

- A) Each pilot.
- B) ATC controllers.
- C) Military controllers.

161. J10 LSP

The purpose of Military Training Routes, charted as VFR Military Training Routes (VR) and IFR Military Training Routes (IR) on sectional charts, is to ensure the greatest practical level of safety for all flight operations and to allow the military to conduct

- A) low altitude, high-speed training.
- B) radar instrument training.
- C) air-to-air refueling training.

162. B08 LSP

When approaching to land at an airport in Class G airspace that does not have light signals or other visual markings, an airplane pilot must make

- A) a straight-in approach.
- B) all turns to the right.
- C) all turns to the left.

163. J29 LSP

Guy wires, which support antenna towers, can extend horizontally; therefore, the towers should be avoided horizontally by at least

- A) 2,000 feet horizontally.
- B) 300 feet horizontally.

C) 1,000 feet horizontally.

164. H311 LSP

Consistent adherence to approved checklists is a sign of a

- A) disciplined and competent pilot.
- B) pilot who lacks the required knowledge.
- C) low-time pilot.

165. H239 LSP

The positive three-step process in the exchange of flight controls between pilots includes these verbal steps: (1) You have the flight controls, (2) I have the flight controls and (3)

- A) You have the flight controls.
- B) I have the aircraft.
- C) I have the flight controls.

166. H946 LSP

Density altitude, and its effect on landing performance, is defined by

- A) pressure altitude and ambient temperature.
- B) headwind and landing weight.
- C) humidity and braking friction forces.

167. H935 LSP

To avoid missing important steps, always use the

- A) appropriate checklists.
- B) placarded airspeeds.
- C) airworthiness certificate.

168. J21 LSP

Pilots who become apprehensive for their safety for any reason should

- A) request assistance immediately.
- B) reduce their situational awareness.
- C) change their mindset.

169. H982 LSP

Motion of the air affects the speed with which aircraft move

- A) over the Earth's surface.
- B) through the air.
- C) in a turn.

170. H983 LSP

To find the distance flown in a given time, multiply time by

- A) groundspeed.
- B) indicated airspeed.

C) equivalent airspeed.

171. H986 LSP

The Airport/Facility Directory (A/FD) will generally have the latest information pertaining to airport elevation, runway facilities, and control tower frequencies. If there are differences, it should be used in preference to the information

- A) on the sectional chart.
- B) in the Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge.
- C) in the Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM).

172. H982 LSP

If a flight is to be made on a course to the east, with a wind blowing from northeast, the aircraft must be headed

- A) somewhat to the north of east to counteract drift.
- B) south of east to counteract drift.
- C) north to counteract torque.

173. H984 LSP

Heading and groundspeed are calculated using dead reckoning procedures. In flight, they are constantly monitored and corrected by

- A) pilotage as observed from checkpoints.
- B) the wind triangle.
- C) the wet compass and the groundspeed indicator.

174. H981 LSP

The course measured on a sectional chart by reference to a meridian is known as the

- A) true course.
- B) magnetic course.
- C) true heading.

175. H984 LSP

For cross-country flights over land, navigation without radio instruments is usually accomplished using dead reckoning and

- A) pilotage.
- B) the wind triangle.
- C) compass heading.

176. H998 LSP

An extreme case of a pilot getting behind the aircraft can lead to the operational pitfall of

- A) loss of situational awareness.
- B) loss of workload.
- C) internal stress.

177. H966 LSP

NOTAM-Ls (local NOTAMS) include items of a local nature. NOTAM-Ls are maintained at each Flight Service Station (FSS) for facilities in their area only. NOTAM-L information for other FSS areas must be specifically requested from the FSS

- A) that has responsibility for the airport concerned.
- B) with which the pilot communicates.
- C) where the flight plan is filed.

178. H966 LSP

For a complete listing of information provided in an Airport/Facility Directory (A/FD) and how the information may be decoded, refer to the

- A) "Directory Legend Sample" located in the front of each A/FD.
- B) Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM).
- C) legend on sectional, VFR terminal area, and world aeronautical charts.

179. H966 LSP

Time-critical information on airports and changes that affect the national airspace system are provided by

- A) Notices to Airmen (NOTAMS).
- B) the Airport/Facilities Directory (A/FD).
- C) Advisory Circulars (ACs).

180. H994 LSP

As a pilot, flying for long periods in hot summer temperatures increases the susceptibility of dehydration since the

- A) dry air at altitude tends to increase the rate of water loss from the body.
- B) moist air at altitude helps retain the body's moisture.
- C) temperature decreases with altitude.

181. H998 LSP

Ignoring minimum fuel reserve requirements is generally the result of overconfidence, disregarding applicable regulations, or

- A) lack of flight planning.
- B) impulsivity.
- C) physical stress.

182. H102 LSP

Problems caused by overloading an aircraft include

- A) reduced climb rate, excessive structural loads, and shortened cruising range.
- B) increased service ceiling, increased angle of climb, and increased cruising speed.
- C) slower takeoff speed, increased maneuverability, and shorter takeoff roll.

183. H996 LSP

A series of judgmental errors which can lead to a human factors-related accident is sometimes referred to as the

- A) error chain.
- B) course of action.
- C) DECIDE model.

184. J31 LSP

If advice is needed concerning possible flight with an illness, a pilot should contact

- A) an Aviation Medical Examiner.
- B) their family doctor.
- C) the nearest hospital.

185. H966 LSP

The most comprehensive information on a given airport is provided by

- A) the Airport/Facility Directory (A/FD).
- B) Notices to Airmen (NOTAMS).
- C) world aeronautical (WAC) charts.

186. H966 LSP

Flight Data Center (FDC) NOTAMS are issued by the National Flight Data Center and contain regulatory information, such as

- A) temporary flight restrictions.
- B) markings and signs used at airports.
- C) standard communication procedures at uncontrolled airports.

187. M52 LSP

Some Advisory Circulars (ACs) are available free of charge while the remaining ACs must be purchased. All aviation safety ACs may be obtained by following the procedures in the AC Checklist (AC 00-2) or by

- A) referring to the FAA internet home page and following the links to ACs.
- B) contacting the local airport Fixed Base Operator and requesting the desired AC.
- C) reading the ACs in the Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM).

188. J11 LSP

The Federal Aviation Administration publication that provides the aviation community with basic flight information and Air Traffic Control procedures for use in the National Airspace System of the United States is the

- A) Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM).
- B) Airport/Facility Directory (A/FD).
- C) Advisory Circular Checklist (AC 00-2).

189. M52 LSP

Unless incorporated into a regulation by reference, Advisory Circulars (ACs) are issued to inform the public of nonregulatory material

- A) and are not binding.
- B) but are binding.

C) and self-cancel after 1 year.