

**Demo PDF file. This file includes questions: 10 from 172. Full version of file looks the same as demo, but full version includes all questions. You may download file with all questions by link on bottom of this page**

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## Federal Aviation Regulations

**1. The three takeoffs and landings that are required to act as pilot in command at night must be done during the time period from**

- Sunset to sunrise.
- **1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise.**
- The end of evening civil twilight to the beginning of morning civil twilight.

Note:

*Title 14 § 61.57 Recent flight experience: Pilot in command.*

*(b) Night takeoff and landing experience.*

*(1) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, no person may act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers during the period beginning 1 hour after sunset and ending 1 hour before sunrise, unless within the preceding 90 days that person has made at least three takeoffs and three landings to a full stop during the period beginning 1 hour after sunset and ending 1 hour before sunrise, and—*

*(i) That person acted as sole manipulator of the flight controls; and*

*(ii) The required takeoffs and landings were performed in an aircraft of the same category, class, and type (if a type rating is required).*

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**2. A flashing white light signal from the control tower to a taxiing aircraft is an indication to**

- Taxi at a faster speed.
- Taxi only on taxiways and not cross runways.
- **Return to the starting point on the airport.**

Note:

*FAA's Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM), Chapter 4, Section 3.*

*Flashing white — Aircraft on the Ground: Return to starting point on airport*

*Flashing white — Movement of Vehicles, Equipment and Personnel: Return to starting point on airport*

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**3. Under what condition, if any, may a pilot allow a person who is obviously under the influence of drugs to be carried aboard an aircraft?**

- **In an emergency or if the person is a medical patient under proper care.**
- Only if the person does not have access to the cockpit or pilot's compartment.
- Under no condition.

Note:

*Title 14 § 91.17 Alcohol or drugs.*

*(a) No person may act or attempt to act as a crewmember of a civil aircraft—*

*(b) Except in an emergency, no pilot of a civil aircraft may allow a person who appears to be intoxicated or who demonstrates by manner or physical indications that the individual is under the influence of drugs (except a medical patient under proper care) to be carried in that aircraft.*

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#### 4. What action should the pilots of a glider and an airplane take if on a head-on collision course?

- The airplane pilot should give way to the left.
- The glider pilot should give way to the right.
- **Both pilots should give way to the right.**

Note:

Title 14 § 91.113 Right-of-way rules: Except water operations.

*(e) Approaching head-on. When aircraft are approaching each other head-on, or nearly so, each pilot of each aircraft shall alter course to the right.*

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#### 5. What should an owner or operator know about Airworthiness Directives (AD's)?

- For Informational purposes only.
- **They are mandatory.**
- They are voluntary.

Note:

Title 14 § 39.3 Definition of airworthiness directives.

*FAA's airworthiness directives are legally enforceable rules that apply to the following products: aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, and appliances.*

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#### 6. Which operation would be described as preventive maintenance?

- Repair of landing gear brace struts.
- **Replenishing hydraulic fluid.**
- Repair of portions of skin sheets by making additional seams.

Note:

Title 14 Appendix A to Part 43—Major Alterations, Major Repairs, and Preventive Maintenance.

*(c) Preventive maintenance. Preventive maintenance is limited to the following work, provided it does not involve complex assembly operations:*

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*(8) Replenishing hydraulic fluid in the hydraulic reservoir.*

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#### 7. What exception, if any, permits a private pilot to act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers who pay for the flight?

- If the passengers pay all the operating expenses.
- **If a donation is made to a charitable organization for the flight.**
- There is no exception.

Note:

Title 14 § 91.146 Passenger-carrying flights for the benefit of a charitable, nonprofit, or community event.

*Under FAA regulations, a private pilot is generally not allowed to act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers for compensation or hire. However, there is an exception that allows a private pilot to conduct flights for charitable organizations under certain conditions. This is covered under 14 CFR § 91.146, which permits private pilots to carry passengers if the flight is for a charitable, nonprofit, or community event, and the passengers make a donation to the charitable organization rather than paying the pilot directly.*

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**8. Maintenance records show the last transponder inspection was performed on September 1, 2014. The next inspection will be due no later than**

- September 30, 2015.
- September 1, 2016.
- **September 30, 2016.**

Note:

*Title 14 § 91.413 ATC transponder tests and inspections.*

*(a) No persons may use an ATC transponder that is specified in 91.215(a), 121.345(c), or § 135.143(c) of this chapter unless, within the preceding 24 calendar months, the ATC transponder has been tested and inspected and found to comply with appendix F of part 43 of this chapter;*

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

- A certificated aircraft mechanic.
- **The pilot in command.**
- The owner or operator.

Note:

*Title 14 § 91.7 Civil aircraft airworthiness.*

*(b) The pilot in command of a civil aircraft is responsible for determining whether that aircraft is in condition for safe flight. The pilot in command shall discontinue the flight when unairworthy mechanical, electrical, or structural conditions occur.*

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**10. A pilot convicted of operating an aircraft as a crewmember under the influence of alcohol, or using drugs that affect the person's faculties, is grounds for**

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

Note:

*Title 14 § 61.15 Offenses involving alcohol or drugs.*

*(a) A conviction for the violation of any Federal or State statute relating to the growing, processing, manufacture, sale, disposition, possession, transportation, or importation of narcotic drugs, marijuana, or depressant or stimulant drugs or substances is grounds for:*

*(1) Denial of an application for any certificate, rating, or authorization issued under this part for a period of up to 1 year after the date of final conviction;*

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