

References: RAFA SOP, AR 215-1 (extract at Appendix A of the SOP), Pilot Operating Handbooks, AC 00-6 Aviation Weather, Airport and Facilities Directory, Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM), Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge, and FARs. Appendix references are to AR 215-1.

1. In order to remain clear of all restricted airspace on Redstone, you should stay north of Martin Road and east of Redstone AAF.

- a. True b. False

2. You report that you are established on the base leg. The controller says .Continue. Does this authorize you to land?

- a. No b. Yes

3. The emergency transponder code is:

- a. 1200 c. 7400
b. 7600 d. 7700

4. While you are VFR enroute and not talking to ATC, you should squawk transponder code:

- a. The last code to be assigned by ATC c. 1200
b. 1200 with altitude reporting on ALT, if available d. 0400

5. If the temperature/dew point spread is small and decreasing with the temperature at 18° C, which type of weather is most likely to develop?

- a. Rain showers c. Fog or low clouds
b. Thunderstorm d. Freezing precipitation.

6. Wing-tip vortices from large aircraft tend to:

- a. Rise above the aircraft generating them.
b. Dissipate on short final.
c. Sink below the generating aircraft.
d. Move upward.

7. The first indication of carburetor icing is usually:

- a. An unexplained loss of engine oil temperature.
b. A gradual reduction of engine RPM (fixed pitch prop) or an unexplained drop in manifold pressure (variable pitch prop).
c. A sudden loss of oil pressure.
d. A sudden engine stop.

8. The Automated Weather Observing System (AWOS) at Shelbyville, TN, airport provides which type of data?

- a. Weather information only if significant changes occur.
- b. Visibility, altimeter, wind data, temperature, dew point, pattern altitude, runway in use, and density altitude.
- c. Altimeter setting, wind data, temperature, dew point, density altitude, visibility, and cloud/ceiling data.
- d. Altimeter, wind data, runway in use.

9. Transponders should be turned to the “on” or normal altitude reporting position:

- a. Prior to moving on airport surface.
- b. As late as practicable prior to takeoff.
- c. When assigned a code or instructed by ATC.
- d. After contacting departure control.

10. FAR Part 91.107 states that seat belts and shoulder harnesses must be properly secured about:

- a. Passengers and crew members only during air taxi or air carrier operations.
- b. Crew members only during takeoffs and landings.
- c. All occupants during periods of turbulence.
- d. Each person during movement on the surface, takeoff and landing.

11. Wake-turbulence avoidance is:

- a. Necessary only when taking off ahead of large aircraft.
- b. Not necessary.
- c. The responsibility of tower personnel.
- d. The responsibility of the PIC and is explained in the Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM).

12. Which wind condition would be most critical when taxiing a nose-wheel, high-wing airplane?

- a. Direct crosswind.
- b. Direct tailwind.
- c. Gusty quartering tail wind.
- d. Direct headwind.

13. Reviewing the Atlanta sectional chart, which class of airspace exists at Muscle Shoals (MSL) airport (47 mi west of HUA) during normal hours?

- a. Class E from the surface to 17,999 MSL.
- b. Class G surface to 1,199 feet MSL and Class E 1,200 feet MSL to 17,999 feet MSL.
- c. Class D surface to 10,000 feet MSL.
- d. Class G surface to 700 feet MSL and Class E 700 feet to 17,999 feet MSL.

14. An approved, aviation red or white anti-collision light (beacon) is required to be operable on all aircraft certificated after 1996 and *should* be operated by all aircraft certificated prior to that date:

- a. Prior to engine start through engine shut down
- b. At the pilot's discretion.
- c. After engine check and prior to take off.
- d. When visibility is less than 3 statute miles.

15. If a pilot consumes an alcoholic beverage at 1:00 a.m., what is the earliest time he may act as PIC of an aircraft?

- a. 9:01 a.m.
- b. 1:01 p.m.
- c. 12:01 a.m.
- d. 7:01 a.m.

16. According to the AIM, how long will the FSS keep your VFR flight plan on file after your scheduled time of departure?:

- a. 1 hour
- b. 45 minutes
- c. 30 minutes
- d. 12 hours

17. Flight plans for RAFA aircraft and those aircraft operated by activity members departing Redstone AAF must be filed with the Anniston FSS and activated upon departure:

- a. Only if the destination of the flight is other than HUA.
- b. Always.
- c. Only if the flight is going outside of the traffic pattern.
- d. When the weather is deteriorating below basic VFR.

18. According to AR 215-1, what is the maximum flight time that may be flown by a RAFA pilot in any 24-hour period, e.g., a solo pilot flying a combination of both day and night flight time?

- a. 10 hours
- b. 8 hours
- c. 6 hours
- d. 7 hours

19. Activation of the transponder IDENT feature should be done only when:

- a. You are unsure if the controller knows your position.
- b. Instructed by ATC.
- c. Mode C is inoperative.
- d. On initial call to approach control.

20. FAR 61.56 specifies that in order to act as PIC the pilot must have satisfactorily performed a flight review within the preceding:

- a. 18 calendar months.
- b. 24 calendar months.
- c. 12 calendar months.
- d. 36 calendar months.

21. To accomplish an annual flight review as a RAFA member you must:

- a. Pass this test with a minimum score of 85%, corrected by a RAFA CFI to 100%.
- b. Receive one hour of ground instruction and fly a minimum of one hour while demonstrating proficiency in the maneuvers required.
- c. a, b, & d.
- d. In addition to this exam, take a written test for each aircraft you have been checked out in and desire to continue flying.

22. For VFR flights there must be sufficient fuel on board at the time of takeoff to complete the planned flight plus an additional reserve of:

- a. 60 minutes for all trainer aircraft.
- b. 45 minutes day or night.
- c. 30 minutes for day and 40 minutes for night.
- d. 30 minutes for day and 45 minutes for night.

23. Which instrument(s) will not operate properly if the static vents of the aircraft are clogged?

- a. Airspeed indicator, altimeter, directional gyro, and turn coordinator.
- b. Airspeed indicator only.
- c. Altimeter and vertical speed indicator since the airspeed indicator works on ram air only.
- d. Airspeed indicator, altimeter, and vertical speed indicator.

24. You have made initial contact with Redstone tower and will be on a VFR flight. Which are the next items of information you need to provide the controller?

- a. Call sign, type aircraft, location on the field, departure destination and requested altitude.
- b. Call sign, location, and taxi request.
- c. Call sign and pilot certificate number only.
- d. Call sign, location, and destination.

25. In the event of an engine fire during start, you should first:

- a. Abandon the aircraft immediately (run away very quickly).
- b. Put out the fire with an extinguisher.
- c. Start the engine and begin taxiing.
- d. Continue cranking the engine in an attempt to get a start, drawing the flames and accumulated fuel into the engine through the induction system.

26. A third-class medical certificate was issued on January 14 this year. For a 36-year-old private pilot, the medical certificate will be valid through:

- a. January 14, next year.
- b. January 31, next year.
- c. January 14, five years after the date of issue.
- d. January 31, five years after the date of issue.

27. When using an external power source for starting RAFA aircraft, a qualified RAFA pilot must be at the controls, and:

- a. All aircraft electrical systems do not have the same voltage; consult the POH.
- b. Starts using an external power source are not possible on RAFA aircraft.
- c. The person operating the start cart must have been trained and signed off to operate the equipment.
- d. Both a and c

28. While operating in Class C airspace the PIC must:

- a. Comply with b & d
- b. Have an operational altitude reporting transponder switched to the ALT position.
- c. Contact ATC prior to entering the 20-mile ring.
- d. Establish and maintain two-way radio communications with ATC prior to entering and while operating in Class C airspace.

29. IAW AR 215-1, which of these items are not required for a day VFR flight?

- a. Crosswind component chart.
- b. Compass deviation correction placard.
- c. Emergency locator transmitter.
- d. Crash rescue procedures for Redstone Army Airfield.

30. If a member fails to cancel a scheduled flight or returns an aircraft late, that member may be assessed a no-show or late-return fine by the RAFA manager:

- a. True
- b. False

31. According to the FARs, VFR flight in Class C and D controlled airspace above 1,200-feet AGL and below 10,000-feet MSL requires a minimum visibility and cloud clearance of:

- a. 3 miles visibility and 1,000 feet below or 2,000 feet above the clouds at all altitudes within and outside of controlled airspace.
- b. 3 miles visibility and 500 feet below, 1,000 feet above and 2,000 feet horizontally from clouds in controlled airspace.
- c. 5 miles visibility and 1,000 feet below, 1,000 feet above and 2,000 feet horizontally from the clouds at all altitudes.
- d. 3 miles visibility and clear of clouds in controlled airspace.

32. No person may act as pilot in command of any aircraft based at the RAFA unless he has in his possession while on board the aircraft:

- a. A pilot logbook showing recent experience requirements to serve as PIC.
- b. A current logbook endorsement showing that a flight review has been accomplished.
- c. An appropriate pilot certificate and a current medical certificate.
- d. A current endorsement on the pilot certificate to show that a flight review has been completed.

33. The minimum runway length for RAFA aircraft operations is equal to aircraft takeoff roll or landing roll, whichever is greater, but will be no less than:

- a. 2,000 feet.
- b. The distance figured for the landing roll at a maximum gross weight from the Pilot Operating Handbook (POH) for the aircraft being flown.
- c. What the PIC determines to be a safe landing field.
- d. 2,500 feet.

34. For airplane use and billing purposes, what are the minimum flying time requirements for RON flights?

- a. 1 hour per day for weekdays and 2 hours per day for weekends.
- b. 1 hour per day for training aircraft and 2 hours per day for all others.
- c. 2 hours per day.
- d. There are no minimum requirements.

35. You are on the flying club ramp. The Redstone tower controller issues a clearance to Taxi to runway 17. This means you may:

- a. Taxi without stopping by way of the taxiway B and the active runway to runway 17 at the north taxiway intersection.
- b. Taxi no further than the yellow hold short line on the taxiway A and ask for takeoff clearance after run-up is completed.
- c. Taxi without stopping by way of the army ramp to runway 17 at the north taxiway intersection.
- d. Either a. or b.

36. Who is responsible for determining that an aircraft is safe for flight?

- a. The aircraft owner.
- b. The PIC.
- c. A designated Inspection Authority (IA).
- d. A certified aircraft mechanic (A&P).

37. A member who fails to attend a quarterly safety meeting will be grounded following the close of the meeting. To return to flight status he must:

- a. Review the record (usually a videotape) of the most recent safety meeting and have that review posted to his activity record.
- b. Read the minutes of that meeting and so indicate by advising another member.
- c. Meet with the Activity Manager for resolution or compromise.
- d. Either b. or c.

38. RAFA weather minimums for private pilot under 200 hours day and under 200 hours night are (excluding special VFR):

- a. 1,500-foot ceiling and 3 miles visibility for day VFR and 2,500-foot ceiling and 5 miles visibility for night VFR.
- b. 2,500-foot ceiling and 5 miles visibility for both day and night VFR.
- c. 1,000-foot ceiling and 3 miles visibility for day VFR and 1,500-foot ceiling and 5 miles visibility for night VFR.
- d. 1,500-foot ceiling and 5 miles visibility for both day and night.

39. Which is the best source of information on the operational condition of particular NAVAIDs along the intended route of flight?

- a. Airman Information Manual (AIM).
- b. NOTAM (D).
- c. An abbreviated weather briefing from the FSS.
- d. NOTAM (L).

40. No person may operate an aircraft unless it has the following documents on board:

- a. Airworthiness certificate and owner's handbook.
- b. Airworthiness certificate, registration certificate, operating limitations, weight and balance data, and Pilot's Operating Handbook (POH).
- c. Airworthiness certificate and aircraft and engine logbooks.
- d. Airworthiness certificate, aircraft and engine logbooks, and owner's handbook.

41. An activity member relinquishes all claims to a scheduled aircraft, and any other member may use the aircraft if the originally scheduled member is late by:

- a. 5 minutes
- b. 1 minute
- c. 10 minutes
- d. 15 minutes

42. A pilot who does not meet the night currency requirements but remains current in all other aspects will:

- a. Have to fly with an instructor to regain currency.
- b. Be allowed a 30-day grace period in which night currency may be regained by flying solo or under an instructor's guidance until currency is regained.
- c. Be grounded immediately and lose all flying privileges until currency is regained with a RAFA CFI.
- d. None of the above.

43. For private pilots with more than 200 hours, commercial pilots and CFIs, AR 215-1 currency requirements are:

- a. One hour pilot time and at least five takeoffs and landings within 60 days in each make and model in which the member wishes to remain current.
- b. One hour flight time and three landings each 90 days in the most complex aircraft in which the pilot desires to remain current.
- c. Five takeoffs and landings in the preceding 30 days in each make and model.
- d. Five takeoffs and landings each 60 days with at least one hour of flight time in the most complex aircraft in which the pilot desires to remain current.

44. Who is required by the SOP to use the RAFA flight planning system?

- a. Operators of RAFA owned or lease-back aircraft desiring flight tracking.
- b. Only IFR flights or aircraft departing the local flying area.
- c. All flights in activity-owned or lease-back aircraft and those RAFA airplane owners basing their airplanes at Redstone.
- d. Any activity member desiring computer assistance in planning.

45. How far in advance may a remain overnight (RON) flight be scheduled?

- a. 90 days
- b. No limit
- c. 24 hours
- d. 180 days

46. AR 215-1 requires that night currency be maintained by:

- a. Three takeoffs and landings, either touch and go or to a full stop, at the discretion of the PIC, and one hour of night flight.
- b. At least one hour of night flight with three takeoffs and landings to a full stop, within the time periods prescribed for day currency.
- c. Five touch and go takeoffs and landings within the preceding 60 days.
- d. Five takeoffs and landings within the preceding 90 days.

47. For a private pilot with less than 200 hours, AR 215-1 currency requirements are:

- a. Three takeoffs and landings within the preceding 90 days in any aircraft.
- b. Five takeoffs and landings within the preceding 30 days in each aircraft make and model in which the member wishes to remain current.
- c. At least one hour pilot time and 3 landings every 60 days in the most complex aircraft in which the pilot desires to remain current.
- d. One hour pilot time and at least five takeoffs and landings within 60 days in each make and model.

48. The airspace at Redstone Army Airfield is:

- a. Class E.
- b. Class C up to 2400 ft. MSL, then Class E.
- c. Alphabet airspace does not apply because of military ownership.
- d. Class D when Redstone tower is open and Class G when the tower is closed.

49. Once you have opened your VFR flight plan, when will the FSS begin search procedures if you have not notified them to close or extend your flight plan?
- a. One-half hour past your ETA based on the time you opened plan plus your ETE.
 - b. By midnight of the day on which initiated.
 - c. After a reasonable period of time (usually 2 hours) in case you forgot to close it.
 - d. 10 minutes after you land.
50. Absence of the sky condition and visibility from an ATIS broadcast indicates:
- a. The ceiling is at least 3,000 feet and the visibility is greater than 7 miles.
 - b. The ceiling is at least 5,000 feet and the visibility is greater than 5 miles.
 - c. The sky condition is clear and the visibility is unrestricted.
 - d. Weather conditions are at or above VFR minimums.