

Flight Review -- FAR Part 91

Name _____

Date _____

1. As pilot in command you: (FAR 91.3)

- a. Are responsible for operation of the aircraft.
- b. Are the final authority for operation of the aircraft.
- c. May deviate from any rule of Sub. B of Part 91.
- d. All of the above.

2. What is your responsibility as pilot in command prior to beginning any flight? (FAR 91.103)

Ans. _____

3. Class D airspace contains at least one primary airport, and is depicted on sectional charts by _____ dashed lines.

4. The ceiling of Ryan Airport Class D airspace is _____ feet msl. (Phoenix Sectional chart)

5. What are the four provisions of FAR 91.17 that pertain to the use of alcoholic beverages and drugs while operating an aircraft?

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

6. Even when precautions are taken, FARs prohibit dropping any object from an aircraft. (FAR 91.15)

True _____ False _____

7. As pilot in command you are responsible to ensure that each person on aboard occupies a seat with a seat belt, and is briefed on how to fasten and unfasten it. What are the two exceptions to this rule? (FAR 91.107)

- a. _____
- b. _____

8. Regulations require you to wear a parachute while practicing spins with your instructor. (FAR 91.307(c))

True _____ False _____

9. Parachutes made of synthetic material (that is, not silk) must be packed by an appropriately rated parachute rigger within the preceding _____ days. (FAR 91.307(a))

10. What are the rope breaking strength requirements for aero tow? 91.309(a)

11. If a tow rope exceeds the strength requirements of FAR 91.309(a), what device can be used?

12. Prior to flying solo, the pilot must ensure that the glider is in airworthy condition. (FAR 91.7(a))

True _____ False _____

13. At what altitudes must supplemental oxygen be used? (FAR 91.211)

a. For pilot _____

b. For passenger _____

14. Which of the following is not true? (FAR 91.111)

a. A pilot may not operate an aircraft so close to another aircraft as to create a collision hazard.

b. To fly in formation with other aircraft a pilot must make arrangement with the pilot in command of each aircraft in the formation.

c. A pilot may not carry passengers for hire when flying in formation.

d. A pilot must wear a parachute when flying in formation.

15. Does a glider always have the right of way over powered aircraft? Yes _____ No _____ (FAR 91.113)

16. A glider is approaching from the right on a converging course. Who has the right of way? (FAR 91.113)

Ans. _____

17. A glider is on base leg for landing and a powered aircraft is on final for landing. Which aircraft has the right of way? (FAR 91.113)

Ans. _____

18. A glider in flight has a light powered aircraft approaching from the right at the same altitude. Which aircraft has the right of way? (FAR 91.113)

Ans. _____

19. A glider in flight has a towplane towing a glider approaching from the right at the same altitude (crossing right to left). (FAR 91.113)

a. Who has the right of way? _____

b. What action should be taken by the glider pilot? _____

20. How often must an aircraft be inspected? (FAR 91.409) _____

21. Which statements are true regarding aerobatic flight? (FAR 91.303)

- a. When over a congested area of a city, the aircraft must be above 3000 feet AGL.
- b. The aircraft must be above 1500 feet AGL.
- c. Flight visibility must be at least three miles.
- d. The aircraft must not be within the lateral boundaries of the surface areas of Class B, Class C, Class D, or Class E airspace designated for an airport.

22. Concerning minimum altitude, state the rule for flight over congested areas of towns, city, or over any open air assembly. (FAR 91.119)

Ans. _____

23. What are the basic weather minimums for flight in "Class G" airspace at an altitude 1200 feet or less above the surface? (FAR 91.155)

Ans. _____

24. What are the basic weather minimums for flight in "Class G" airspace at an altitude more than 1200 feet above the surface, but less than 10,000 feet MSL? (FAR 91.155)

Ans. _____

25. What are the cloud clearance requirements in "Class E" airspace? (FAR 91.155)

a. Below 10,000 feet

b. At or above 10,000 feet _____

27. The pilot of a glider with a powered aircraft approaching head on at the same altitude should take what action? (FAR 91.113)

Ans. _____

27. What type of radio equipment is required to enter "Class D" airspace? (FAR 91.129)

Ans. _____

28. While approaching a controlled airport in an aircraft with an inoperative radio, an alternating red and green light is received from the tower. What does this mean? (FAR 91.125)

Ans. _____