

PRESOLO WRITTEN EXAM

FAR
PART 61/91

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Date: 11/10/20
Instructor: Jen
Grade: 100% - corrected

POA

1. What personal documents and endorsements are you required to have before you fly solo?
Student pilot certificate endorsement / Logbook endorsement /
Maneuvers and procedures for cross country flight training.
2. What are your student pilot limitations regarding carriage of passengers or cargo and flying for compensation or hire?
Limitations on authorized instructions to permit solo cross country flight
You can't be the pilot in command if carrying passengers / carrying property
for compensation or hire / for compensation or hire in business
3. Explain Student pilot limitations concerning visibility and flight above the clouds?
You can't be pilot in command if visibility is less than 3 statute
miles during daylight or 5 statute miles at night / when the flight can't be
made with visual reference to surface.
4. Who has the final authority and responsibility for the operation of the aircraft when you are flying?
Pilot in Command
5. Discuss what preflight action concerning the airport and aircraft performance is specified in the regulations for a local flight?
Must become familiar with info concerning that airport, whether it be under IFR
or a flight in the vicinity (weather etc) Runway lengths
6. During engine run-up, you cause rocks, debris and propeller blast to be directed toward another aircraft or person. Could this be considered careless or reckless operations of an aircraft?
Yes
7. You should not fly as pilot of a civil aircraft within 8 hours after consumption of any alcoholic beverage, or while you have .04 % by weight or more alcohol in your blood.
8. What are the general requirements pertaining to the use of safety belts and shoulder harnesses?
You may not take off / move on the surface / or land a U.S. registered
civil aircraft without use of safety belts, shoulder harnesses, and child
restraints.
9. What is the minimum fuel reserve for day VFR flight, and on what cruise speed is the fuel reserved based?
During the day, to fly after that for at least 30 minutes
10. A transponder with Mode C is required at all times in all airspace at and above 10,000 MSL excluding that airspace at and below 2,500 ft. AGL.

11. What aircraft certificates and documents must be on board when you are flying?

A - Airworthiness
R - Registration
O - Operating Manual (owner's)
W - Weight and Balance

12. No person may operate an aircraft so close to another aircraft as to create a(n):

Collision Hazard

13. Who has the right of way when two aircraft are on final approach to land at the same time?

The aircraft with the lower altitude.

14. What action do you need to take if you are overtaking another aircraft, and which aircraft has the right-of-way? What should you do if you are flying a head-on collision course with another aircraft?

Stay to the right / Aircraft on the right has the right of way. Direct away from it to the right

15. If you and another single-engine aircraft are converging, who has the right-of-way?

The one on the right

16. Except when necessary for takeoffs and landings, what are the minimum safe altitudes when flying over populated and unpopulated areas?

1000 ft above highest building within a 2000 ft radius | 500 ft unpopulated area

17. If an altimeter setting is not available at an airport, what setting should you use before departing on a local flight?

Use current / existing is available to airport.

18. What altitudes should you use when operating under VFR in level cruising flight at more than 3,000 ft. AGL?

When operating below 10,000 ft, fly at every odd setting (Altitudes 3,000, 3,500, 4,000, 4,500, 5,000, 5,500, 6,000, 6,500, 7,000, 7,500) every even thousand (10,000, 11,000, 12,000, 13,000, 14,000, 15,000, 16,000, 17,000, 18,000, 19,000, 20,000)

19. What altitudes should you use when operating under VFR in level cruising flight below 3,000 ft. AGL between the Hawaiian Islands?

West bound (1,000; 2,000; 3,000) East bound (1,000; 2,500 ft)

20. When practicing constant altitude turns, stalls and maneuvering at critically slow airspeeds, the entry altitude must allow a recovery to be completed not lower than 1,500 feet AGL.

21. What general steps should you follow after an engine failure in flight?

Get to 60 knots / Look for a place to land / Contact Tower of situation / Trouble shoot

32. What is the takeoff and landing distance over a 50 ft. obstacle for your aircraft at your airport? Assume maximum certificated weight, 80° F, winds calm and an altimeter setting of 29.52.

1630' Takeoff
1300' Landing

33. Perform a weight and balance for your aircraft with you as sole occupant, full fuel tanks and 20 lbs. of baggage.

34. List the fuel drain locations in your aircraft.

2 wings and Nose

35. If you find water during your preflight check of the wing drain, what action should you take?

~~Notify Tower of Malfunction~~ Keep pumping fuel till it's clear.

36. If you takeoff with the seat belt hanging out of the door, what indication should you get?

Banging on Fuselage

37. How are winds given by the tower, True or Magnetic?

Magnetic

38. Indicate the permissible differential between magnetos allowed during run-up?

160 rpm drop.

39. What is the meaning of each of the following ATC light signals?

IN FLIGHT

Steady Green -

Clear to land

Flashing Green -

Return for landing

Flashing Red -

Airport unsafe do not land

Steady Red -

Give way to other aircraft

ON THE GROUND

Flashing Red -

Taxi clear of runway in use

Flashing Green -

Cleared to taxi

Steady Red -

Stop

Steady Green -

Clear for take off

Steady White -

Return to starting point

40. List the runways, field elevations, pattern altitudes MSL for the following airports.

Kalaheo -

0-12 27 16 133' 800' MSL

Dillingham -

8-26 8 26 16 MSL 800' MSL

Lanai -

5-21 1308' MSL 12 100 MSL

Molokai -

5-23 17 36 454 MSL 1250 MSL

Kahului -

2-20 5-23 54 MSL 800' MSL

41. The VHF Emergency Frequency is 121.5 and the Emergency Squawk is 7700

Lost Radio

Hi Jacking

7600

7500

42. Explain the procedures for entering the pattern at Kalaeloa Airport

Contact Tower | They either tell you Right or Left Downwind
harbor view | descend to 800' | enter 45° angle for left downwind

43. Explain the procedures for entering the pattern at Dillingham.

Contact Tower | It's a left downwind | look for traffic on runway and
in traffic pattern. Stay 600' above fence and land after glides
Threshold.

44. What actions should you take in the event of your radios becoming inoperative in the practice area?

Squawk 7600 | head to Kalaheo | Fly around in circles | wait
for light gun signals.

45. Must a student pilot must have an endorsement in his logbook prior to going solo?

Yes

46. When encountering moderate to severe turbulence, you should slow the airplane down to what airspeed?

V_a (80-97)

47. What are the dimensions of Class D airspace and what requirements must be met prior to entry?

4 nautical miles (2500' in height) Establish com w/ tower before

entering airspace

48. What are the requirements for flying into and landing at Class C airspace?

Est com w/ approach | Receive squawk code

49. What are the requirements for flying into and landing at Class B airspace?

Est com w/ approach | Receive clearance | Receive squawk

50. If you receive ATC instructions that you feel may compromise safety or will cause you to violate an FAR, what should you do? Request something different

1. Add weight of aircraft, passengers, baggage, and fuel (6 lbs. per gallon), to determine total weight.
2. Determine total weight to be within limits. (Maximum gross weight.)
3. Multiply weight by arm for moment.
4. Add individual moments for total moment.
5. Divide the total moment by the total weight to determine the loaded center of gravity. (C.G.)
6. Determine the loaded C.G. to be within forward and aft limits.
7. If the loaded aircraft does not fall within the approved limits, the load must be reduced and/or rearranged before takeoff.

WEIGHT AND BALANCE LOG				
DATE		AIRCRAFT #	TYPE A/C	MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT
TAKEOFF WEIGHT		LOADED C.G.	FORWARD LIMIT	AFT LIMIT
		WEIGHT X ARM = MOMENT		
		(pounds)	(inches)	(inch/pounds)
Aircraft Basic Empty Weight		1472	3833	56,421.76
Pilot Seat and Front Passenger		300	37	11,100
Rear Seat Passengers		50	73	3,650
Fuel	Gallons	240		11,500
Baggage Area				
Total Moment / Total Weight = C.G.		Total Weight	Loaded C.G.	Total Moment
		2062	40.09	82,671.76

Fuel = 6 lbs. per Gallon.
 Oil = 1.875 lbs. per Quart.
 Water = 8.3 lbs. per Gallon.