

FMFA Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Test (eff 12/01/2023)

Pilot _____ Date _____ Corrected by _____

Complete this open book questionnaire using FAA/AIM/FMFA-specific references, as appropriate. Assume you are operating FMFA aircraft. Your flight instructor will review and grade the questionnaire. Minimum passing score is 80%. The completed questionnaire will be filed in the pilot's personnel file by appropriate personnel once the date of this questionnaire has been entered into the FMFA Dispatch System.

1. The numbers 10 and 28 on the approach ends of the runway indicate that the runway is oriented approximately _____ deg and _____ deg, respectively. (true or magnetic? – circle). (AIM)
2. What original documents does the FAA require to be on board while operating an aircraft? (FAR-AIM)
Aircraft related (4): _____, _____, _____, _____
Pilot related (3): _____, _____, _____
Student pilot related in addition to above (1): _____
For all pilots recommended but not required while flying in the DC area (1): _____
3. A third class medical certificate issued to a pilot over 40-years of age on May 3 this year is valid until _____. (FAR 61.23)
4. According to FAR 61.113 Private Pilot Privileges and Limitations, a private pilot may:
 - a. Be paid for all operating expenses if 3 takeoffs and landings were made within the preceding 90 days.
 - b. May not pay less than the pro rata share of the operating expenses with the passengers.
 - c. May not share the operating expenses of a flight with the passengers.
5. The _____ is responsible for determining if an aircraft is in condition for safe flight. (FAR 91.3, 91.7)
6. No person may act as a crew member of a civil aircraft if he/she has consumed alcoholic beverages within the preceding _____-hours or blood alcohol level is \geq _____ g/dl. (FAR 91.17)
7. What obligation to passengers does the PIC have concerning seatbelts? (FAR 91.107)
 - a. The PIC must instruct passengers to keep seatbelts fastened at all times.
 - b. The PIC must brief passengers on use and notify to fasten on takeoff and landing.
 - c. The PIC has no obligation in regard to passenger use of seatbelts in small planes.
8. When two or more aircraft are approaching an airport for landing, the right-of-way belongs to the aircraft: (FAR 91.113)
 - a. That has the other aircraft to its right.
 - b. That is the least maneuverable.
 - c. At the lower altitude, but it shall not take advantage to cut in front of other aircraft.
9. Prior to takeoff, the altimeter should be set to which altitude? (FAR 91.121)
 - a. The corrected pressure altitude for the departure airport.
 - b. The corrected density altitude for the departure airport.
 - c. The current local altimeter setting or the departure airport elevation.
10. Under what condition, if any, may pilots fly through a restricted area? (FAR 91.133)
 - a. When flying on airways with an ATC clearance.
 - b. With the controlling agency's authorization.
 - c. Regulations do not allow this.
11. The lowest appropriate VFR cruising altitude when flying above 3000' AGL on a magnetic course of 185 is _____ ft MSL. (FAR 91.159)
12. Under FMFA rules, the minimum fuel requirement for flight under day VFR is to have enough fuel in the tanks upon landing to fly at least an additional _____ minutes at normal cruising speed.
13. A slightly low indication on a PAPI glide-path is indicated by _____ white light(s) and _____ red light(s). (insert numbers) (AIM)
14. Except in Alaska, navigation lights should be on from _____ to _____. (FAR 91.209)
15. _____ and _____ hour aircraft inspections are required for rental aircraft used for flight instruction. (FAR 91.409)

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16. Which incident requires an immediate notification to be made to the nearest NTSB field office? (NTSB 830.5)
 - a. An overdue aircraft that is believed to be involved in an accident.
 - b. An in-flight radio communications failure.
 - c. An in-flight generator or alternator failure.
17. Prior to each flight, the PIC must: (FAR 91.103)
 - a. Calculate weight and balance to determine if the CG is within limits.
 - b. Check the personal logbook for appropriate recent experience.
 - c. Become familiar with all available information concerning that flight.
18. Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, over other than congested areas, an aircraft may not be operated closer than _____ feet from any person, vessel, or structure. (FAR 91.119)
19. The VFR weather minimums for Class B airspace are _____ sm visibility and _____ of clouds. (FAR 91.155)
20. The VFR weather minimums for Class E airspace below 10,000 ft MSL are _____ sm visibility and _____ ft below clouds, _____ ft above clouds, and _____ ft horizontal from clouds. (FAR 91.155)
21. At an airport with an operating control tower, when approaching runway holding position markings from the side with the continuous lines, the pilot: (AIM, para. 2.3.5.a.1, figure 2-3-13)
 - a. Must not cross the lines without ATC clearance.
 - b. May continue to taxi across lines.
 - c. Should continue to taxi until all parts of the aircraft have crossed the lines.
22. The flight time, takeoffs and landings required to meet day VFR recency of experience to fly solo or carry passengers in a FMFA aircraft are ___-hour + ___ TOLs within ___-days for pilots with <200 hours flight time and ___-hour + ___ TOLs within ___-days for pilots with ≥200 hours flight time. (FAR 61.57, Ops Man)
23. A flight in a FMFA C172P is planned from FME with the following FME AWOS Radio Reported:
KFME 111357Z AUTO 31020G26KT 10SM CLR M05/M10 A3035 RMK AO1
(AIM, www.fmfa.org weight and balance aircraft EXCEL workbook, Ops Man)
 - a. C172P aircraft are not authorized to fly because of excess winds.
 - b. C172P aircraft can be flown by any FAA ASEL certificated pilot but not by student pilots.
 - c. C172P aircraft can be flown by any FMFA student pilot or FAA ASEL certificated pilot.
24. A Mode C transponder with ADS-B is required to be operated when within ___ nm of Class B primary airports. (FAR 91.215)
25. As standard operating practice, all inbound traffic to an airport without an operating control tower should continuously monitor the appropriate facility (CTAF) from a distance of at least ___ nm. (AIM Ch 4)