

## GACE Flying Club Ground Review Test, 2019

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_

CORRECTED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ CFI# \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Circle all correct answer(s), fill in the blanks, or answer true or false. Test to be corrected to 100% by a GACE CFI.

Note: Question sources are taken from 14CFR61.+91. AIM sources are listed separately.

1. In regard to privileges and limitations, a private pilot may: (14 CFR 61.113)
  - a) not pay less than the pro rata share of the operating expenses of a flight with passengers provided the expenses involve only fuel, oil, airport expenditures, or rental fees.
  - b) act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying a passenger for compensation if the flight is in connection with a business or employment.
  - c) not be paid in any manner for the operating expenses of a flight.
  
2. What exception, if any, permits a private pilot to act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers who pay for the flight? (14 CFR 61.113)
  - a) If the passengers pay all the operating expenses.
  - b) If a donation is made to a charitable organization for the flight.
  - c) There is no exception.
  
3. What minimum pilot certificate is required for a flight departing out of an airport within Class D airspace? (AIM 3-2-5)
  - a) Student Pilot Certificate
  - b) Private Pilot Certificate
  - c) Sport Pilot Certificate

4. With respect to the certification of airmen, which are categories of aircraft? (14 CFR 1.1)
- a) Gyroplane, helicopter, airship, free balloon.
  - b) Airplane, rotocraft, glider, lighter-than-air.
  - c) Single-engine land and sea, multiengine land and sea.
5. A Third-Class Medical Certificate is issued to a 36-year-old pilot on August 10, this year. To exercise the privileges of a Private Pilot Certificate, the medical certificate will be valid until midnight on: (14 CFR 61.23)
- a) August 10, 3 years later.
  - b) August 31, 5 years later.
  - c) August 31, 3 years later.
6. A Third-Class Medical Certificate is issued to a 51-year-old pilot on May 3, this year. To exercise the privileges of a Private Pilot Certificate, the medical certificate will be valid until midnight on: (14 CFR 61.23)
- a) May 3, 1 year later.
  - b) May 31, 1 year later.
  - c) May 31, 2 years later.
7. Compliance with BasicMed (14 CFR Part 68) requires persons exercising pilot privileges when acting as pilot in command:
- a) Student, Recreational and Private Pilots

b) CFI

c) Air Transport Pilot

8. You cannot use BasicMed privileges as a safety pilot: (14 CFR Part 68)

a) ever.

b) except when that pilot is acting as pilot in command.

9. Pilots operating under BasicMed (14 CFR Part 68) must hold a

\_\_\_\_\_ and comply with all medical requirements or restrictions.

10. Pilots operating under BasicMed (14 CFR Part 68) are limited to:

a) fly no more than five passengers.

b) fly an aircraft with a maximum takeoff weight of no more than 6,000lbs.

c) you may not fly for compensation or hire.

11. To act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers, a pilot must show by logbook endorsement the satisfactory completion of a flight review or completion of a pilot proficiency check within the preceding: (14 CFR 61.56)

a) 6 calendar months.

b) 12 calendar months.

c) 24 calendar months.

12. The three takeoffs and landings that are required to act as pilot in command at night must be done during the time period from: (14 CFR 61.57)

- a) sunset to sunrise.
- b) 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise.
- c) the end of evening civil twilight to the beginning of morning civil twilight.

13. If an in-flight emergency requires immediate action, the pilot in command may: (14 CFR 91.3)

- a) deviate from any rule of 14 CFR part 91 to the extent required to meet the emergency, but must submit a written report to the Administrator within 24 hours.
- b) deviate from any rule of 14 CFR part 91 to the extent required to meet that emergency.
- c) not deviate from any rule of 14 CFR part 91 unless prior to the deviation approval is granted by the Administrator.

14. Who is responsible for determining if an aircraft is in condition for safe flight? (14 CFR 91.7)

- a) A certificated aircraft mechanic.
- b) The pilot in command.
- c) The owner or operator.

15. Which preflight action is specifically required of the pilot prior to each flight? (14 CFR 91.103)

- a) Check the aircraft logbooks for appropriate entries.

- b) Become familiar with all available information concerning the flight.
- c) Review wake turbulence avoidance procedures.

16. Which is true regarding the presence of alcohol within the human body? (AIM 8-1-1)

- a) A small amount of alcohol increases vision acuity.
- b) An increase in altitude decreases the adverse effect of alcohol.
- c) Judgment and decision-making abilities can be adversely affected by even small amounts of alcohol.

17. What action is required when two aircraft of the same category converge, but not head-on? (14 CFR 91.113)

- a) The faster aircraft shall give way.
- b) The aircraft on the left shall give way.
- c) Each aircraft shall give way to the right.

18. Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, what is the minimum safe altitude required for a pilot to operate an aircraft over congested areas? (14 CFR 91.119)

- a) An altitude of 1,000 feet above any person, vessel, vehicle or structure.
- b) An altitude of 500 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 1,000 feet of the aircraft.
- c) An altitude of 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 2,000 feet of the aircraft.

19. The minimum distance from clouds required for VFR operations on an airway below 10,000 feet MSL is: (14 CFR 91.155)

- a) remain clear of clouds.
- b) 500 feet below, 1,000 feet above, and 2,000 feet horizontally.
- c) 500 feet above, 1,000 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontally.

20. During operations within controlled airspace at altitudes of more than 1,200 feet AGL, but less than 10,000 feet MSL, the minimum distance above the clouds requirement for VFR flight is: (14 CFR 91.155)

- a) 500 feet.
- b) 1,000 feet.
- c) 1,500 feet.

21. What minimum visibility and clearance from clouds are required for VFR operations in Class G airspace at 700 feet AGL or below during daylight hours? (14 CFR 91.155)

- a) 1 mile visibility and clear of clouds.
- b) 1 mile visibility, 500 feet below, 1,000 feet above, and 2,000 feet horizontal clearance from clouds.
- c) 3 miles visibility and clear of clouds.

22. No person may take off or land an aircraft under basic VFR at an airport that lies within Class D airspace unless the: (14 CFR 91.155)

- a) flight visibility at that airport is at least 1 mile.

- b) ground visibility at that airport is at least 1 mile.
- c) ground visibility at that airport is at least 3 miles.

23. How should a VFR flight plan be closed at the completion of the flight at a controlled airport? (AIM 5-1-13)

- a) The tower will automatically close the flight plan when the aircraft turns off the runway.
- b) The pilot in command, upon cancelling or completing the flight under the flight plan, shall notify an FAA Flight Service Station or ATC facility.
- c) The tower will relay the instructions to the nearest FSS when the aircraft contacts the tower for landing.

24. May a pilot operate an aircraft that is not in compliance with an Airworthiness Directive (AD)? (14 CFR 39.3)

- a) Yes, under VFR conditions only.
- b) Yes, AD's are only voluntary.
- c) Yes, if allowed by the AD.

25. FAA advisory circulars containing subject matter specifically related to Airmen are issued under which subject number? (AC 00-2)

- a) 60
- b) 70
- c) 90

*End of Review*