

Cherokee Flight Presolo Written Exam (C172M)

NOTE: AIRCRAFT SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ARE FROM POH

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What personal documents are required for a student pilot to fly solo?
 - A. Student pilot certificate, medical certificate, government issued ID and logbook
 - B. Student pilot certificate, medical certificate, government issued ID and logbook with endorsements
 - C. Student pilot certificate with endorsements, medical certificate, government issued ID and logbook with endorsements
 - D. Student pilot certificate with endorsement, logbook with endorsements and government issued identification.
2. What are your student pilot limitations regarding carriage of passengers or cargo and flying for compensation or hire?
 - A. Students may not act as pilot in command
 - B. Students may act as pilot in command when they solo, however, they may not carry passengers, cargo or fly for compensation.
 - C. Students may act as pilot in command when they solo and can only carry 1 passenger but must be within 25nm of KCNI.
 - D. Students may act as pilot in command and are not restricted from carrying passengers, cargo or receiving compensation.
3. What are student pilot limitation concerning visibility and flight above clouds.
 - A. 500 feet below clouds and 1000 feet above
 - B. 500 feet below clouds, 1000 feet above and 2,000 feet horizontally
 - C. Visibility of at least 3 SM (daytime) and 5SM (nighttime) and ground is visible
 - D. Depends on the altitude
4. Who has final authority and responsibility for the operation of the aircraft when you are flying solo?
 - A. The student pilot because when I'm flying solo I am PIC
 - B. The student pilot but cannot deviate from FARs
 - C. The student pilot but only with specialized training
 - D. The flight instructor
5. What actions are necessary for the pilot regarding a local VFR flight for the airport and aircraft performance as per the FARs.
 - A. Fuel requirements and alternate airports
 - B. Length of runways at departing and destination airports and the calculation of takeoff and landing distances based on altitude density and aircraft weight
 - C. Weather at both airports and enroute
 - D. Both B and C
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 and reckless operation of an aircraft?
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. Alcohol use is closely monitored by the FAA and by your own peers. However, according to the FARs you are required to wait how many minimum hours and what is the blood alcohol level allowable.
 - A. 12 hours and must be below .08
 - B. 12 hours and must be below .04
 - C. 8 hours and must be below .04
 - D. 8 hours and must be below .08
8. What are the seat belt/shoulder strap use requirements?
 - A. Seat belts are only required to be used prior to takeoff
 - B. Seat belts and shoulder straps must be used prior to takeoff
 - C. Seat belts and shoulder straps must be fastened prior to movement of the aircraft
 - D. Seat belts are only required for any movement, shoulder straps are optional
9. What is the minimum fuel reserves required for day VFR?
 - A. 45 Minutes from time of departure
 - B. 30 Minutes from time of departure
 - C. 60 Minutes at cruise from arrival at destination
 - D. 30 Minutes at cruise from arrival at destination
10. A transponder with Mode C is required at all times in all airspace at and above what altitude, excluding the airspace at and below what altitude AGL?
 - A. 12,500 and 1,000 feet respectively
 - B. 5,000 and 2,500 feet respectively
 - C. 10,000 and 2,500 feet respectively
 - D. 10,000 and 1,200 feet respectively
11. What aircraft certificates/documents must be onboard when you are flying solo?
 - A. Airworthiness Certificate and Registration
 - B. POH/operating manual
 - C. Weight and balance
 - D. All of the above

12. Who has the right of way when 2 aircraft are on final approach to land at the same time?
- A. Lower of the aircraft
 - B. Faster of the aircraft
 - C. Slower of the aircraft
 - D. Higher of the aircraft
13. If 2 aircraft are converging directly at each other who has the right of way and what action is necessary?
- A. Both aircraft turn left
 - B. Faster aircraft must deviate to the right
 - C. Slower aircraft must deviate to the right
 - D. Both aircraft must deviate to the right.
14. Except when necessary for takeoffs and landings, what are the minimum safe altitudes when flying over a congested and non-congested area.
- A. 2,000 ft and 1,000 ft respectively
 - B. 2,000 ft and 500 ft respectively
 - C. 1,000 ft and 500 ft respectively
 - D. 1,000 ft applies to all
15. If an altimeter setting (barometric pressure), for an airport that you are currently at, is not available you should set your altimeter to which of the following?
- A. 29.92
 - B. 29.92 + 1.0 for every thousand feet
 - C. The closest airport altimeter setting
 - D. The airport elevation and disregard the barometric pressure
16. If you are on a heading of 150° and the ground elevation is 3,300 what should be your required flight altitude?
- A. 3500, 5500, 7500, 9500 or any other odd thousands + 500
 - B. Any odd thousands + 500
 - C. No required altitude until 6300 and then odd thousands + 500
 - D. Any even thousands + 500
17. If you are on a heading of 190° and the ground elevation is 3,300 what should be your required flight altitude?
- A. No required altitude until 6300 and then odd thousands + 500
 - B. Any even thousands + 500
 - C. No required altitude until 6300 and then even thousands + 500
 - D. Any odd thousands + 500
18. When practicing steep turns, stalls, and maneuvering during slow flight, the entry altitude must allow a recovery to be completed no lower than?
- A. 1500 AGL
 - B. 2500 MSL
 - C. 2000 AGL
 - D. 2500 AGL
19. When is a go-around appropriate?
- A. When you've touched down without being aligned with the runway.
 - B. When you've got a strong cross wind.
 - C. When you're not on the center line.
 - D. Anytime a safe/appropriate landing is in question
20. What is the first thing you should do if you have an engine out in flight?
- A. Tune to 121.5 and report may day, mayday, position and situation.
 - B. Contact current ATC and report may day, mayday, position and situation.
 - C. Trim to best glide speed
 - D. Navigate to appropriate landing site
21. What is the traffic pattern altitude for KCNI (MSL)?
- A. 2200
 - B. 2100
 - C. 2500
 - D. 1900
22. What is the traffic pattern for KCNI ?
- A. Whatever the air traffic controller tells you to fly.
 - B. Left only
 - C. Whatever the air traffic controller tells you while the tower is open and then left traffic only after the tower has closed.
 - D. Left for 5 and right for 23
23. When approaching an airport, what should you do before calling the tower, or CTAF, to report your position and intentions?
- A. Run a GUMP check
 - B. Get the ATIS/AWOS
 - C. Determine how much fuel you have remaining
 - D. Turn your carburetor heat on
24. When flying to KJZP to land from KCNI you should do the following.
- A. Get the AWOS, report your position and intention on the CTAF, select the runway to use based on the wind and that of which others are using and enter the downwind at a 45° angle and at 2500 feet
 - B. Fly to the downwind for 34 and report you are on the downwind for 34.
 - C. If appropriate to land on 16, and approaching from the west, cross 16 at 3500 ft and fly outbound to a distance that will allow a teardrop turn into the downwind, where entry to the downwind will be at 2500 and report your position as you enter the downwind.
 - D. If no traffic is in the pattern, you don't need to report, just land.

25. What is CTAF?
- A. Controller Tower Announcement Frequency – Used to call the tower before you get to the class D, C or B airspace
 - B. Common Traffic Advisory Frequency – Used to announce your position and intentions at an untowered airport.
 - C. Common Traffic Advisory Frequency – Used to contact ground for rental cars, etc.
 - D. None of the above
26. If an untowered airport doesn't have a specific CTAF identified for it what should you transmit on?
- A. 122.90
 - B. 123.00
 - C. 122.80
 - D. 132.27
27. If an airport has a displaced threshold. What is this used for?
- A. Landing and Takeoff
 - B. Takeoff only
 - C. Landing only
 - D. Winder does not have displaced threshold
28. How can you determine if a runway is closed?
- A. They will park large vehicles on it
 - B. A large zig zag yellow line will be painted down the centerline
 - C. An X will be painted on each end of the runway
 - D. If a runway is closed the surface will immediately be torn up
29. What is the emergency frequency? In case of an emergency and in current contact with ATC should you switch to it?
- A. 121.5 and yes you should always go to the emergency frequency in case of an emergency
 - B. 121.5 but do not switch to it, stay with your current ATC
 - C. 123.5 and always tune to it
 - D. 121.8 and always tune to it
30. What is the CTAF frequency at KCNI?
- A. 123.0
 - B. 124.1
 - C. 122.8
 - D. 122.9
31. If after landing the tower tells you to taxi to park and monitor ground .8 what should you do?
- A. Clear the hold line and tune to 121.8 and taxi to park while listening.
 - B. Tune to 121.8 and taxi to park
 - C. Tune to 121.8 but call and ensure you are cleared to proceed
 - D. None of the above
32. Are you permitted to fly into the Atlanta Class B airport as a student pilot?
- A. Yes, provided I have received training from my instructor and the appropriate endorsement
 - B. No, even if I have class B training I cannot fly into the Atlanta Hartsfield Airport.
 - C. Yes, provided I have the endorsements and have been cleared to enter the class B by ATC
 - D. Students can never enter class B airspace.
33. As the pilot in command you have the authority to disregard any ATC instruction that you feel compromises safety.
- A. True, you are the PIC so you can so deviate
 - B. False, you are the PIC but ATC instructions are the final authority
34. What is the VFR squawk code for your transponder?
- A. 7700
 - B. 7600
 - C. 7500
 - D. 1200
35. Assuming you are piloting a Cessna C172M , if the controller of a class C airport says "N6512H standby", are you cleared to enter the class C airspace?
- A. No, they must tell you that you're cleared to enter the class C
 - B. Yes, by citing your tail number you are cleared to enter the class C.
 - C. No, standby tells you to remain clear of the class C.
 - D. Yes, but you cannot enter the inner ring of the class C.
36. What is airspace is delineated by dashed blue circle around an airport?
- A. Class C
 - B. Class D
 - C. Class E
 - D. Class B
37. For a Cessna C172M , is the maximum and minimum oil levels?
- A. 7 and 6 quarts respectively
 - B. 7 and 5 quarts respectively
 - C. 6 and 5 quarts respectively
 - D. 8 and 6 quarts respectively

38. The maximum crosswind component of a C172M is :

- A. 13 mph
- B. 12 mph
- C. 17 mph
- D. 15 mph

39. What is the identifier that you may have carburetor freezing?

- A. RPMs are dropping
- B. RPMs are dropping and engine is running rough
- C. Oil temperature is rising
- D. Airspeed is plummeting

40. What is best glide speed for a C172M without flaps?

- A. 60 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 75 mph

41-44. Match the speed on the right with the V speed on the left.

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| 41. Vr | A. 54 MPH |
| 42. Vx | B. 90 MPH |
| 43. Vy | C. 74 MPH |
| 44. Vs | D. 63 MPH |

45. What is the maximum allowable flap setting for takeoff?

- A. 10°
- B. 25°
- C. 30°
- D. Flaps are not allowed for takeoff

46. What is the maximum allowable drop in the magnetos during your preflight runup?

- A. 175
- B. 150
- C. 125

47. What is the allowable difference between magnetos?

- A. 25
- B. 50
- C. 75

48. What is the final approach speed for landing?

- A. 75 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 45 mph

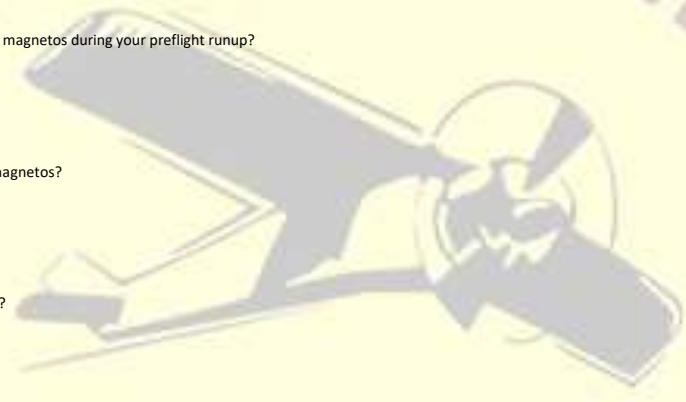
49. What is the maximum takeoff weight?

50. What is the usable fuel in each tank?

51. When should you slow to maneuvering speed and what determines such?

52. What's the procedures for recovery from a spin?

HEROKEE FLIGHT



... WHERE WINGS ARE BORN