

A private pilot cannot carry passengers for hire but can accept expenses or share expenses on a flight.

A commercial pilot carrying passengers for hire must have a Class II medical certificate which is valid until the last day of the 12th month after issue.

A commercial pilot may continue to fly for one year beyond the expiration date of the Class II medical certificate but can only exercise the privileges of a private pilot.

Fare paying passengers cannot be carried in an aircraft in the restricted category. (10: Qwp duster.)

Anytime an airfield is equipped with VASI glide slope system, you must remain on or above the glideslope until you can make a safe descent and landing.

Maximum airspeed for reciprocating engine aircraft in traffic area is 156 knots.

Cloud Clearances and visibility minimums:

Above 10,000 MSL and 1,200 AGL Controlled airspace

VIS 5 st miles 1,000 ft. vertical and 1 mile horizontal.

Below 10,000 MSL, controlled airspace

VIS 3 st miles 500' below; 1000' above and 2000' horizontal.

Below 10,000 MSL and outside controlled airspace

VIS 1 st mile clear of clouds.

Helicopters flying outside controlled airspace below 1200 AGL, regulations do not specify visibility minimums-- safe air speed to avoid collision.

Continental Control area begins at 14,500 MSL or 1,500 AGL 5 st miles vis. 1000' vertical and 1 mile horizontal cloud clearance.

3 miles visibility and 1000' ceiling required for normal VFR operations in controlled airspace.

Minimums for special VFR operations is 1 mile visibility and clear of clouds.

You must request special VFR to descend through a hole in the clouds in control zone.

A flashing wind Tee at night or a beacon during daylight means that airfield is below VFR minimums and you must call tower outside control zone (5 mile radius) for instructions.

If you enter control zone, then call tower when field is below minimums, you are in violation of regulations.

A temporary pilot certificate is good for 90 days.

To fly simulated IFR, you must have dual controls and appropriately rated safety pilot (private pilot will do if qualified in aircraft).

Responsibility for condition of an aircraft lies with operator and owner.

A commercial pilot must log only that time required to substantiate experience or currency requirements.

In order to be current, to carry passengers, a pilot must have made 5 take-offs and landings to a full stop during the past 90 days in aircraft of same type and category.

To be current at night, a pilot must have logged 5 take offs and landings to a full stop within the past 90 days within a period of 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise.

If a pilot is not night current, carrying passengers, he must be on the ground within 1 hour after sunset.

Maintenance time is logged from take off to touch down.

You must have approval from using or controlling agency to cross restricted areas or military climb corridors.

You can fly through a manned space recovery area if you have approval by ATC or Manned Space Branch of Department of Defense.

Requirements to Enter or Cross a Disaster Area:

1. Taking part in relief operations
2. Operating out of an airport within area.
3. Weather and terrain make it impossible to go around.
4. Carrying news media
5. Official business

##(Last 4 require ATC approval).

Aerobatics - Any maneuver involving an abrupt change in attitude, abnormal attitude or abnormal acceleration.

If you exceed 30° pitch or 60°^{bank}, all passengers are required to wear a parachute (excluding crew members).

You can leave tower frequency when departing traffic area or when permission granted by tower.

Aerobatic maneuvers must be completed no lower than 1500' AGL—3 miles visibility required.

Aircraft on right has right-of-way. FAA recognizes all fixed wing aircraft as being equally maneuverable.

If you fly over water, carrying passengers for hire, beyond the power off gliding distance from shore, you must have floatation gear for each occupant and a very flare pistol.

Flying for hire at night your aircraft must have at least one electric landing light.

Two pilots flying formation in control zone is not in violation of regulations.

A control zone is 5 miles in radius - can have keys and extends up to continental control area (14,500 MSL).

Airport traffic ^{area} must have operating control tower and extends to 2000' AGL.

To operate in an airport traffic area, you must maintain two-way radio commo with tower or have prior agreement by phone.

You must cross busy highways at or above 500' AGL.

Helicopters are required to remain clear of fixed wing flow of traffic in an airport traffic area.

Flashing red light received from tower while in flight means: "Do Not Land--Airfield unsafe."

Flashing amber light on or near tower means clockwise or non-standard traffic pattern in use.

A pilot must close flight plan - can be closed with ATC or FSS.

Anytime you leave the local airport area, you must perform preflight action such as: notams, weather, alternate plan.

Controlled airspace includes: Continental Control Area control areas, control zones and transition areas. Answer on Test: All of Above.

Other than chair type parachutes must be re-inspected every 60 days.

Position lights must be lighted from sunset to sunrise.

To tow a banner, you must secure a certificate of waiver.

Anytime you go above 18,000 MSL you must re-set your altimeter to 29.92 HG.

A multi-engine rated pilot cannot carry passengers in a single engine aircraft.

Civilian aircraft must have annual inspections and a record is maintained in aircraft log book.

If an aircraft has 90 hours on it toward the next 100 hour inspection and an annual inspection is performed, the next 100 hour inspection will be due in 100 to 110 hours. (An annual inspection takes the place of a 100 hour inspection--"more thorough".)

A 100 hour inspection can be performed plus or minus 10 hours from schedule.

An aircraft must have on board at all times the following:

- Certificate of Airworthiness
- Certificate of Registration
- Operating Limitations (Owners Manual Will Not do).

A turn and slip indicator is not required for VFR night flight (pick answer accordingly).

For night flight one spare set of fuses is required or three spares of each type used.

A large aircraft is defined as, over 12,500 lbs. max take-off gross and you must have type rating to fly it.

Flight visibility is the average forward visibility which prominent objects can be seen from the cockpit.

A change of address must be sent to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Accident reporting rules can be found in NTSB-430.

V_{MC} is the minimum control speed with critical engine inoperative.

A clearance to a run way is clearance to cross all runways and taxiways to get to the runway but not a clearance to take the active runway.

VFR cruising rule above 3,000 AGL: 0° - 179° Odd plus 500
 180° - 359° Even plus 500

Fly MSL altitudes above 3,000 AGL.

In order to flight test an aircraft, a pilot must have atleast a private pilot rating in that type aircraft.

A pilot must have license and radio telephone permit on his person when flying.

An airline captain must have ATR, co-pilot may only have commercial ticket.

A Class II medical expires two years from last day of month issued.

Minimum altitude over cities 1,000' vertically and 2,000' horizontally from structures.

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