

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVESFAR REVIEW

1. KNOWLEDGES: The student will be able to—

(First period)

- a. Write the examination format.
- b. State the responsibility and authority of the pilot in command.
- c. State the necessary preflight actions prior to flight.
- d. Define careless or reckless operation.
- e. State the conditions regarding carrying passengers under the influence of liquor and/or drugs.
- f. State the situations surrounding the dropping of objects from aircraft.
- g. Write the pilot and packing requirements as pertains to parachutes and parachuting.
- h. State the requirements for flight instruction and simulated instrument flight.
- i. Write the three documents and/or publications required to be carried on each aircraft.
- j. State the conditions for operating near other aircraft.
- k. Write the right-of-way rules.
- l. Define acrobatic flight, and list the requirements for acrobatic flight.
- m. Write the requirement for aircraft lights.
- n. State the requirements for compliance with ATC clearances.

(Second period)

- o. List the different types of ATC light signals and when each is used.
- p. Write the requirements for maintaining minimum safe altitudes.
- q. Write the information required on a flight plan.
- r. List the requirements for operating on or in the vicinity of an airport, with and without operating control towers.

(Third and fourth periods)

- s. List the requirements for basic VFR weather minimums in control areas, control zones, and the continental control area.
 - t. List the requirements for a pilot certificate, medical certificate, flight instructor certificate, and the inspecting of certificates.
 - u. List the general limitations for type ratings, small aircraft for hire, and small aircraft solo.
 - v. Write the time period for retesting after failure.
 - w. List the special rules for military pilots and former military pilots.
 - x. List the general eligibility requirements for a commercial pilot rating.
 - y. State the general privileges and limitations of a commercial pilot rating.
2. SKILLS: None.

STUDENT OUTLINE

FAR REVIEW

1. Introduction.

2. The examination.
 - a. Type.

 - b. Length.

 - c. Time.

 - d. Grading.

3. FAR, Part 1, "Definitions and Abbreviations."
 - a. Section 1.1.

b. Section 1.2.

4. FAR, Part 61, Subpart A, "General."

a. 61.3.

91.13.

91.15.

b. 61.9.

91.31.

FAR, Part 91, Subpart B, "Flight Rules."

a. 91.65.

c. 61.16

d. 61.27.

e. 61.31.

4. FAR, Part 71, Subpart A, "General."

a. 71.1.

b. 71.3.

c. 71.5.

d. 71.7.

e. 71.9.

f. 71.11.

g. 71.13.

h. 71.15.

i. 71.17.

5. FAR, Part 91, Subpart A, "General."

a. 91.3.

b. 91.5.

c. 91.9.

d. 91.11.

e. 91.13.

f. 91.15.

g. 91.21.

h. 91.27.

i. 91.29.

j. 91.31.

6. FAR, Part 91, Subpart B, "Flight Rules."

a. 91.65.

b. 91.67.

c. 91.71.

d. 91.73.

e. 91.75.

f. 91.77.

g. 91.79.

h. 91.83.

i. 91.85.

j. 91.87.

k. 91.89.

l. 91.105.

m. 91.109.

7. "National Transportation Safety Board," Part 430.

a. Section 430.1.

b. Section 430.2.

c. Section 430.5.

d. Section 430.6.

e. Section 430.10.

f. Section 430.11.

g. Section 430.15.

h. Section 430.20.

i. Section 430.25.

430.2 Definitions.

As used in this part the following words or phrases are defined as follows:

"Aircraft accident" means an occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight until such time as all such persons have disembarked, in which any person suffers death or serious injury as a result of being in or upon the aircraft or by direct contact with the aircraft or anything attached thereto, or the aircraft receives "substantial damage".

"Fatal injury" means any injury which results in death within 7 days.

"Operator" means any person who causes or authorizes the operation of an aircraft, such as the owner, lessee, or bailee of an aircraft.

"Serious injury" means any injury which (1) requires hospitalization for more than 48 hours, commencing within 7 days from the date the injury was received; (2) results in a fracture of any bone (except simple fractures of fingers, toes, or nose); (3) involves lacerations which cause severe hemorrhages, nerve, muscle, or tendon damage; (4) which involves injury to any internal organ; or (5) involves second or third degree burns, or any burns affecting more than 5 percent of the body surface.

"Substantial damage": (1) except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, substantial damage means damage or structural failure which adversely affects the structural strength, performance, or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and which would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component. (2) Engine failure, damage limited to an engine, bent fairings or cowling, dented skin, small punctured holes in the skin of fabric, ground damage to rotor or propeller blades, damage to landing gear, wheels, tires, flaps, engine accessories, brakes, or wing tips are not considered "substantial damage" for the purpose of this part.

430.5 Immediate notification.

The operator of an aircraft shall immediately, and by the most expeditious means available, notify the nearest National Transportation Safety Board, Bureau of Aviation Safety Field Office when:

(a) An "Aircraft accident" or any of the following listed incidents occur: (1) Flight control system malfunction or failure; (2) Inability of any required flight crewmember to perform his normal flight duties as a result of injury or illness; (3) Turbine engine rotor failures excluding compressor blades and turbine buckets; (4) In-flight fire; (5) Aircraft collide in flight.

(b) An aircraft is overdue and is believed to have been involved in an accident.

430.10 Preservation of aircraft wreckage, mail, cargo, and records.

(a) The operator of an aircraft is responsible for preserving to the extent possible any aircraft wreckage, cargo, and mail aboard the aircraft, and all records, including those of flight recorders, pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the aircraft and to airmen involved in an accident or incident for which notification must be given until the Board takes custody thereof or a release is granted pursuant to 430.11.

(b) Prior to the time the Board or its authorized representative takes custody of aircraft wreckage, mail, or cargo, such wreckage, mail, and cargo may be disturbed or moved only to the extent necessary: (1) To remove persons injured or trapped; (2) To protect the wreckage from further damage, or (3) To protect the public from injury.

(c) Where it is necessary to disturb or move aircraft wreckage, mail or cargo, sketches, descriptive notes, and photographs shall be made, if possible, of the accident locale including original position and condition of the wreckage and any significant impact marks.

430.11 Access to and release of aircraft wreckage, records, mail and cargo.

(a) Access to aircraft wreckage, records, mail and cargo. Only the Board's accident investigation personnel and the persons authorized by the Investigator-in-charge or the Director, Bureau of Aviation Safety, to participate in any particular investigation, examination or testing shall be permitted access to aircraft wreckage, records, mail or cargo which is in the Board's custody.

(b) Release of aircraft wreckage, records, mail and cargo. Aircraft wreckage, records, mail and cargo in the Board's custody shall be released by an authorized representative of the Board when it is determined that the Board has no further need of such wreckage, mail, cargo or records.

430.15 Reports and statements to be filed.

(a) Reports. The operator of an aircraft shall file a report indicated in paragraph (c) of this section on National Transportation Safety Board Form 6120.1 or 6120.2, which forms are attached hereto and incorporated herein as part of this section. (1) Within ten (10) days after an accident for which notification is required by 430.5(a) or when after seven (7) days, an overdue aircraft is still missing. (2) A report on an incident for which notification is required by 430.5(a) shall be filed only as requested by an authorized representative of the National Transportation Safety Board.

(b) Crew member statement. Each crew member, if physically able at the time the report is submitted, shall attach thereto a statement setting forth the facts, conditions, and circumstances relating to the accident or incident as they appear to him to the best of his knowledge and belief. If the crew member is incapacitated, he shall submit the statement as soon as he is physically able.

(c) Where to file the reports. The operator of an aircraft shall file with a Field Office of the National Transportation Safety Board nearest the accident or incident any report required by this section.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE NO. 1

FAR REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Name the four parts, numbers, and titles of the FAR's that are covered in the military competence examination.

2. What are the dimensions of an "airport traffic area"? (1.1)

3. What is an example of a "category" as used with respect to the certification ratings, privileges, and limitations of airmen? (1.1)

4. What is the definition of "flight time"? (1.1)

5. You own an aircraft that weighs 13,000 pounds. Would it be considered a large aircraft? (1.1)

6. What is meant by the term "night" as used in the FAR's? What time period does it cover and where is it published? (1.1)

7. "Time in service" is used with respect to maintenance. When do you start logging this time and when do you stop? (1.1)

8. What is an example of "type" as used with respect to certification of aircraft? (1.1)

9. How long is a commercial certificate valid? (61.9)

10. You are issued a second-class medical certificate on 15 July 1961. On what date would it be necessary for you to renew this certificate to fly for hire? (61.43)

11. You are a weekend pilot and do not fly regularly. You have finally convinced your neighbor to go flying with you. If you have not flown in the last 90 days, what must you do before you can legally take your neighbor in the plane? (Give both the day and night requirements.) (61.47)

12. If you have a change in your permanent mailing address, what must you do to meet the FAA requirements? (61.51)

13. What are the dimensions of the following:
 - a. Federal airway: (71.5)

 - b. Continental control area: (71.9)

 - c. Control zone: (71:11)

14. What certificates are required to be in a civil aircraft at all times? (91.27)

15. If you plan to stay in the vicinity of the airport, do you need a complete weather briefing? (91.5)

16. When must you have at least one electric landing light on your aircraft? (91.33)

17. You are flying your Lear Jet home from a successful weekend at Las Vegas. You decide to descend down to 8,000 feet to have a look at the Grand Canyon. What is the maximum airspeed you may fly at? (91.70)

18. Next weekend, you decide to take a short trip up to New York in your Queen Air, a reciprocating engine aircraft. What speed must you slow to before entering an airport traffic area? (91.70)
19. You are taxiing out to the active runway, when you see a flashing white light from the tower. What action must you take? (91.77)
20. This time, you are on final to an airport and you see a flashing red light. What is the tower operator trying to tell you? (90.77)
21. You plan to rent an aircraft to do a little sightseeing over your hometown. What altitude must you maintain in this area? (91.79)
22. What are the visibility and cloud clearance requirements between 1200 feet AGL and 10,000 feet MSL in controlled airspace? (91.105)
23. You are on final to land at an airport. You observe another airplane coming toward you with smoke trailing from the left wing. Who has the right-of-way? (91.67)
24. You are taking off from an airport and you hit a man who is cutting grass alongside of the runway. He falls and breaks a leg. Would this be an accident according to the FAA? (430.2)
25. You taxi your aircraft from the tiedown point to the maintenance hangar to have a new radio installed. You hit the hangar which collapses, destroying the hangar, five aircraft parked inside, and your own airplane. Would this be considered an aircraft accident? (430.2)
26. In order for an accident to be fatal, death resulting from the accident must occur within how many days? (430.2)
27. What action should a pilot take after he becomes involved in an "aircraft accident"? (430.5, 430.15)

PRACTICAL EXERCISE NO. 2

FAR REVIEW

FAR 61 AND 91

1. You wish to fly a US registered aircraft in Brazil. What pilot certificate requirement must you meet before you can fly this aircraft? (61.3)

2. Whenever you fly, you are required to have at least two documents on your person. What are they? (61.3)

3. You are taking a flight test in preparation for your commercial pilot rating and one of the required maneuvers is a spin. However, the only available aircraft is on a restriction against spins. What notation, if any, must be placed on your certificate? (61.5)

4. What is the duration of a temporary pilot certificate? (61.7)

5. You are flying on a student pilot certificate issued 12 October 1967. You wish to fly with that same certificate on 12 November 1968. What must you do in order to utilize that privilege? (61.9)

6. You are Canadian. You hold a pilot certificate with a lighter-than-air category rating. What is the duration of this certificate? (61.9)

7. For what type pilot licenses are special purpose pilot certificates issued? (61.9)
8. What is the duration of a commercial pilot certificate? (61.9)
9. You hold a commercial pilot certificate. You do not want to fly for hire, so you decide to apply for a private pilot certificate. What statement must be included with your application. (61.11)
10. You wish to change your name. In order to effect this change on your commercial license, what document(s) must accompany the application? (61.13)
11. If you wash your clothes with your billfold in your pants pocket and your commercial license is destroyed, where do you write for a replacement? What information must be included with your application? (61.13)
12. Where would you write for a replacement medical certificate? (61.13)
13. What is an example of a class rating that may be issued with a rotorcraft category? (61.15)
14. You are the holder of a pilot certificate with a rotorcraft category rating issued on 25 June 1962. What privileges do you have with that certificate if you use it to fly on the 13th of July 1962? (61.15)

15. You have been hired to fly a fire retardent mission for the forest service in their aircraft with gross weight of 28,500 pounds. What must you have on your certificate to accept this job? (61.16)

16. You have been approached by two business men to fly them to a stockholders meeting in a twin-engine aircraft weighing 7,000 pounds. Your license is for airplane - single-engine - land. You cannot make this flight. Why? (61.16)

17. You hold a commercial pilot certificate with an airplane category. What is required of you before you can solo a glider? (61.16)

18. You are a commercial pilot with a rotorcraft rating. You wish to get an airplane rating. How much solo flight time in airplane is required? (61.17)

19. What is the minimum passing grade for a written test? (61.19)

20. What is the penalty for giving help to your buddy during the conduct of a written test? (61.20)

21. In addition to having the applicable aeronautical experience, what must an applicant for a flight test have completed at least 2 years prior to his flight test? (61.21)

22. For a flight test, the applicant must provide the aircraft. What type controls are required in the aircraft or does it make any difference? (61.25)

23. You are to take a flight test for your commercial license. Your FAA examiner shakes hands, you board the aircraft, and the flight begins. Who is the pilot in command for this flight? (61.26)

24. If you fail an FAA written test, you must wait 30 days before retaking that test. Under what conditions could you retake the test in less than 30 days? (61.27)

25. What must you do in order to retake a flight test which you have failed? (61.27)

26. You are undergoing a formal military flying course. You have soloed and have considerable solo time. You decide to get your commercial ticket. Your buddy tells you that you cannot take the military commercial exam until you graduate from the flight school. You say he is wrong. Who is right and why? (61.31)

27. Whenever you apply for any additional categories, rating, etc., on your license, you must show your logbook to the FAA representative. What types of flight time must be shown in that flight log? (61.39)

28. You hold a third-class medical certificate issued on the 30th of September 1967. If you take a flying job on the 3d of October 1968, which requires a commercial pilot's license, what must you do regarding that medical certificate? (61.45)

29. You have been hired to carry three passengers to the Bahamas in a light twin-engine aircraft. It has been 6 months since you've flown this type aircraft. What requirement(s) must be met before you can take this job? (61.47)

30. Night experience is required before you can carry pax during the hours of darkness. What are these hours and what publication is used to determine those hours? (61.47)

31. What time requirement in notifying FAA applies to a change of your permanent mailing address? (61.51)

32. What is the minimum age requirement for a commercial license with a rotorcraft category, helicopter class rating, if your application is co-signed by your father, who holds an airline transport pilot certificate?

33. What is the total cross-country time requirement for a commercial pilot certificate, airplane category? (61.115)

34. When you apply for a commercial pilot certificate rotorcraft category, and your total time is 175 hours, what statement must be placed on your certificate? (61.119)

35. If you apply for a commercial certificate, with a glider rating, how many flights must you have made that included 360° turns? (61.125)

36. What is the night requirement for a commercial certificate, lighter-than-air category, airship class? (61.127)

37. How many ascents are required in your logbook before you can apply for a lighter-than-air category, free balloon class on your commercial certificate? (61.128)

38. As the holder of a commercial pilot certificate, under what conditions can you give flight instructions without a flight instructor certificate? (61.131)

39. You are the pilot in command of an aircraft that has developed engine trouble. The actions you take are in violation of regulations. What must you do? (91.3)

40. You are preparing to depart on a flight carrying four passengers. You are informed that one of the passengers is under the influence of drugs. His doctor is with him and states that he has administered the drugs. What is required of you as pilot in command? (91.11)

41. For your flying job, a chest pack parachute is the only type you can use. Prior to flight, you note that it has been 67 days since the chute was packed. You determine that you cannot make this flight. Why? (91.15)

42. Your friend, a rated glider pilot, has asked you to tow his glider with your aircraft. Your route of flight takes you through a control zone within which there is no tower in operation. What procedures, if any, are required prior to entering this control zone? (91.17)

43. You have been told that one of your passengers on your airliner, has a portable electronic device, a heart pacemaker, with him. What actions are necessary on your part in this matter? (91.19)

44. You are flying solo and you decide to practice a few simulated approach procedures. As an added safety factor, you elect to remain 1,000 feet above published minimums. Since it is VFR and you are well above minimums, what rules will govern your practicing these simulated instrument approaches? (91.21)

45. Your aircraft has dual VOR system installed. What is the requirement for checking the accuracy of these instruments prior to conducting flight utilizing VOR navigation? (91.25)

46. Since your aircraft does have dual VOR's, this gives you a variety of accuracy checks. What are they? (91.25)

47. Upon completing a VOR check, what is required of each person making the check to comply with regulations? (91.25)

48. Each civil aircraft is required to have two documents carried on the aircraft at all times. What are they? (91.27)

49. What is the requirement concerning an aircraft airworthiness condition? (91.29)

50. What instruments and equipment must be on each aircraft prior to undertaking VFR flight during the day? (91.33)

51. You are to fly an aircraft which has a gross weight of 13,000 pounds. What equipment, in addition to those required for VFR day, is required to legally make a night flight? (91.33)
52. The aircraft you intend to fly for night proficiency uses four separate types of fuses in its electrical system. How many spare fuses are required to be on the aircraft before taking off? (91.33)
53. You are operating a crop dusting business. On a particular job, you must fly your help to the job site in your crop duster. What does the regulation state regarding this practice? (91.39)
54. You are a pilot for an aircraft manufacturer. You are to fly a group of interested persons in a provisionally certificated aircraft. In order to comply with regulations, what must you tell these people prior to beginning the flight? (91.41)
55. What VFR requirement(s) must be met before flying a foreign civil aircraft within the US? (91.43)
56. A group of pilot friends get together and decide to practice formation flying. Several nonrated friends have asked to go along. After taking off, the aircraft decides to join up with another friend who is flying a paying passenger to a nearby town. The friend with the passenger for hire received a violation. Why? (91.65)
57. You are flying an aircraft towing another aircraft when you determine that another aircraft is at your altitude converging from your right. You notice that he has one engine feathered and smoke is trailing from it. Which aircraft has the right of way? Why? (91.67)

58. You are flying VFR at 3,000 feet when you come upon another slower aircraft at your altitude. How can you pass the aircraft? (91.67)
59. You are taxiing your pontoon-equipped aircraft for takeoff when you see a fishing boat moving slowly directly ahead of you. Who has the right-of-way and how would you pass the boat? (91.69)
60. You decide to thrill your friends by taking them up for some acrobatic maneuvers. So as not to frighten them, you decide to restrict your maneuvers to steep turns (65-foot bank) and lazy eights. What equipment must you provide these friends before this flight? (91.71)
61. Your small aircraft does not have position lights, but you wish to park it in an airport area where night autorotations are being practiced. What must you insure before parking your aircraft near that area? (91.73)
62. You enter the traffic pattern at an airport with an operating control tower. You have been unable to contact the tower, so you watch the tower for a light signal. The tower flashes a steady red light at your aircraft. What should you do? (91.77)
63. You are flying in noncontrolled airspace when you notice that you appear to be quite low. What is your responsibility so far as maintaining a particular altitude in this area? (91.79)
64. You are piloting a helicopter over your hometown - population 23,000. What altitude requirements must you observe to fly in this area? (91.79)

65. You are the pilot of a small aircraft flying at 8,000 feet. Your aircraft is not radio equipped. How do you set your altimeter with regards to what may be reported? (91.81)
66. You are flying an aircraft which has a gross weight of 28,500 pounds at an altitude of 19,500 feet. How should you set your altimeter with regard to the current altimeter setting? (91.81)
67. As pilot in command of an aircraft which has just landed after a VFR cross-country, what must you do with the VFR flight plan you filed? (91.83)
68. You are flying at 8,000 feet, 25 miles from your airport of intended landing. You notice that your airspeed is 175 knots indicated. What action should you take at this time? (91.85)
69. You are flying a turbine-powered aircraft 4 NM from an airport at which there is an operating control tower. Your altitude is 2,500 feet and your indicated airspeed is 210 knots. What is the requirement regarding your airspeed for flight in this area? (91.85)
70. Your destination airport has an FAA tower. The current weather there is 1500 broken ceiling and 3 miles visibility. If you have radio failure prior to reaching that airport, what must you do with regards to continuing to that airport? (91.87)
71. You are departing an airport having a government controlled tower. Your aircraft is turbine-powered, with a gross weight of 17,500 pounds. If the reported weather is 2500⊙, 3000⊙, what departure procedures must you comply with? (91.87)

72. A pilot preparing to depart from an airport with an FAA tower received taxi instructions to the active runway. He has completed his engine runup, so he taxied his aircraft onto the active runway, then called the tower for takeoff. The pilot received a violation. Why? (91.87)
73. A pilot flying a helicopter was approaching an airport which had no tower in operation. What type traffic pattern should he enter? (91.89)
74. You are undertaking a flight to an airport that lies within an area where recent flooding has occurred. Relief activities are currently in progress in this area. What must you check prior to taking off for this airport? (91.91)
75. You have filed a VFR flight plan to take your small aircraft up for a test flight after some minor repairs. The airport lies within a large metropolitan area. What procedures must you follow prior to conducting your test flight activities? (91.93)
76. You are flying an aircraft at an altitude of 15,500 feet. What cloud clearance requirements govern this flight? (91.105)
77. You are piloting a helicopter at an altitude of 3,500 feet outside controlled airspace. What is the minimum distance from a cloud that you can fly and remain VFR? (91.105)
78. What is the minimum flight visibility for remaining VFR if your altitude is 10,500 feet? (91.105 chapter 1)

79. You are flying at an altitude of 500 feet. The mean elevation in your area is 350 feet. Your route takes you through a control zone which is reporting a ceiling of 800 feet. You remember that you cannot penetrate that control zone. Why?
(91.105)
80. You are flying solo in noncontrolled airspace at an altitude of 4,500 feet. You realize that your flight visibility has deteriorated to 2 miles. What action should you take at this time? (91.105)
81. You are on a VFR flight. Your chart indicates that your present heading will cause you to penetrate a federal airway which lies perpendicular to your course. Current flight visibility in the area of the airway is 3 miles. What procedures should you follow if your altitude is 7,500 feet? (91.105)
82. You are flying cross-country maintaining VFR at an altitude of 6,500 feet. Your destination is an airport within a control zone. Upon descending to enter the traffic pattern, you receive a report that the ground visibility in that control zone is 2 miles. What must you do now? (91.105 and 91.107)
83. You are holding a heading of 185° . To maintain a track of 175° , what VFR altitude should you maintain if the mean terrain elevation in your area is 1500 feet?
(91.109)
84. You have purchased an aircraft. You ask your friend, a former aircraft mechanic in the Army, to help you overhaul the engine and repair some structural damage. Neither of you has an A&F license, but this is your aircraft; and you are responsible for its upkeep. Your friend says that you cannot legally do this work. Why?
(91.163)

85. You have had your aircraft inspected according to regulations; but upon checking the logbook, you see that there is no entry on the inspection. However, you watched the work being performed so you know that it was inspected. If you fly this aircraft, you will be in violation of regulations. Why? (91.165)
86. An aircraft repair firm has hired you to test-fly an aircraft on which they have just replaced a damaged wing assembly. You invite your buddy to ride along. When you report to the firm for the flight, the maintenance supervisor questions you about your friend flying with you, then tells you that he will get someone else to test-fly the aircraft. What would cause the maintenance supervisor to take this action? (91.167)
87. You are a commercial pilot and you have an A&P license. You do some repair work on an aircraft and sign the logbook. The owner of the aircraft will not pay you until the aircraft undergoes a test flight. You tell him that all repair work does not necessitate a test flight. What specifically can you tell him to back up your statement? (91.167)
88. You purchased an aircraft on the 10th of May 1967. The logbook shows that an annual inspection has just been completed. On the 12th of May 1968, you decide to go flying in your aircraft. What requirement must be met with regards to an inspection prior to flying this aircraft? (91.169)
89. You are giving flight instruction to a paying student in conjunction with a cross-country flight. While en route, you check the aircraft logbook and find that you are passed the 100-hour inspection time by 5 hours. What action must you take at this time? (91.169)
90. In order to save money, you decide to participate in the progressive inspection in lieu of an annual and/or 100-hour inspection. In order to use the progressive inspection, what must you do? (91.171)

91. After a period during which you have utilized the progressive inspection, you decide to discontinue its use. What must you do to discontinue and when is the first annual inspection due? (91.171)
92. You have come into some money. So you decide to add to the value of your aircraft by installing an autopilot. As the registered owner of this aircraft, where will you list this additional equipment? (91.173)
93. There are several items which must be included in the maintenance record. Must you include total time in service of the aircraft or total flight time on the aircraft, or both? (91.173)
94. Under what conditions may an owner or operator use a new aircraft engine maintenance record, without regard to the previous operating history of that engine? (91.175)
95. What is a rebuilt engine? (91.175)

NTSB PART 430

96. You are flying two hunters from a Northern US city to a remote site in Western Canada. On takeoff roll, after a refueling stop at Edmonton, Alabama, you blow a tire. The aircraft turns sharply and one of the passengers receives a head laceration. What is the requirement, if any, for reporting this occurrence? (320.1)
97. What is substantial damage to an aircraft? (320.2)

98. If you are copilot on an aircraft carrying pax for hire, and the pilot develops severe cramps and has to be taken to the pax compartment, who, if anyone, must you notify? (320.5)

MILITARY FLIGHT PLAN			AIRCRAFT UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT/HOME STATION			AIRCRAFT SERIAL NO.			
TYPE OF FLIGHT PLAN <input type="checkbox"/> IFR <input type="checkbox"/> DVFR <input type="checkbox"/> VFR <input type="checkbox"/> PVFR		RADIO CALL		AIRCRAFT DESIGNATION/ TO CODE		ESTIMATED TRUE AIRSPEED		DEPARTURE TIME (Z) PROPOSED ACTUAL	
INITIAL CRUISING ALTITUDE		POINT OF DEPARTURE		STANDARD INSTRUMENT DEPARTURE					
				NAME AND NUMBER			TO		
IFR	VFR	ROUTE OF FLIGHT				TO		ETE	
REMARKS									
SAMPLE									
RANK/HONOR CODE		PSGR/CARGO CODE							
HOURS FUEL ON BOARD	DIST TO DESTN	ALTERNATE AIR FIELD			ETE TO ALTN	NOTAMS	DD FORM 365F (Wt. and Bel.)	WEATHER	REQUEST CLEAR- ANCE AFTER
INST RATING	SIGNATURE OF PILOT IN COMMAND				SIGNATURE OF APPROVING AUTHORITY				DATE
CREW/PASSENGER LIST - <input type="checkbox"/> Attached <input type="checkbox"/> See Passenger Manifest									
DUTY	NAME AND INITIALS			GRADE	SERVICE NO.		ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION		
PILOT IN COMMAND									