

**Wings of Carolina Flying Club**  
**Part 61/91 Written Test Version 1.0/October 2006**

---

Pilot \_\_\_\_\_ Score \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** Please note the final score (subtract 3.33 points from 100 for each wrong answer) on the checkout form and file the quiz in the Pilot Records folder.

**Pilot:** Information required to correctly answer the following questions may be found in FAR Parts 61 and 91, the WCFC SOPs, and club checklists, documents and instructional practices.

1. What are the required personal documents and certificates one must have in their possession to fly as a solo student pilot?
  - a. Pilot certificate with endorsement, current medical with current endorsement, and photo ID
  - b. Current medical certificate, insurance waiver card, photo ID, log book with current endorsements
  - c. Pilot certificate, current medical with endorsement, photo ID, log book with current endorsements
  - d. Pilot certificate with endorsement, current medical, photo ID, log book with current endorsements
  
2. A logbook endorsement authorizing solo flight dated May 1st expires:
  - a. 30 May
  - b. 30 June
  - c. 30 July
  - d. 30 August
  
3. Wings of Carolina student pilots who have not logged flight time within the preceding \_\_\_\_ days may not solo in club aircraft.
  - a. 30
  - b. 60
  - c. 90
  - d. 120
  
4. The minimum runway length requirements for Club aircraft is:
  - a. 1500 ft.
  - b. 2500 ft.
  - c. 3000 ft.
  - d. 3500 ft.
  
5. The maximum authorized crosswind component for student pilots is:
  - a. 4 knots.
  - b. 5 knots.
  - c. 6 knots.
  - d. 7 knots.
  
6. Student pilots cannot fly solo without specific endorsement:
  - a. a . the crosswind component is 7 knots.
  - b. at night.
  - c. the headwind component is 16 knots.
  - d. all the above.

7. The minimum fuel reserves for a Club aircraft operated by a student pilot is:
  - a. 6 gallons.
  - b. 1 hour.
  - c. Half tanks.
  - d. Depends if day or night.
  
8. Smoking is:
  - a. allowed in Club aircraft.
  - b. not permitted during ground operations.
  - c. permitted in cruise flight only if there is no turbulence.
  - d. not permitted in or within 50 ft of Club aircraft.
  
9. A pilot possessing a student pilot certificate:
  - a. may log pilot-in-command when flying solo.
  - b. may not make entries in their pilot log under any circumstances.
  - c. should log solo times as such and not count it as PIC time.
  - d. does not have to carry their log book when flying.
  
10. Limitations written by the flight instructor are:
  - a. only club restrictions and have no legal authority.
  - b. optional guidance.
  - c. sanctioned by the FAA and legally enforceable.
  - d. apply to dual instruction only.
  
11. What are the Class C airspace basic visual flight rules (VFRs)/weather minimums?
  - a. 3 statute miles visibility, cloud clearance 500 ft below, 1000 ft above, 2000 ft horizontally.
  - b. 3 statute miles visibility, cloud clearance 1000 ft below, 1000 ft above, 1 statute mile horizontally.
  - c. 1 statute mile visibility, clear of clouds.
  - d. 5 statute miles visibility, cloud clearance 1000 ft below, 1000 ft above, 1 statute mile horizontally.
  
12. Within which airspace classes are pilots expected to maintain two-way radio contact?
  - a. Classes A and B only.
  - b. Classes A, B, and C only.
  - c. Classes A, B, C, and D only.
  - d. Classes A, B, C, D, and E.
  
13. What does the response, "Cessna three three two, standby" indicate to an arriving pilot in Class C airspace?
  - a. Entry into terminal area is authorized.
  - b. Entry into terminal area is not authorized.
  - c. Repeat your transmission; controller did not understand position report.
  - d. Airport traffic area is saturated; controller will call back as soon as it is less congested.
  
14. At what altitude do the Class E airspace visual flight rule (VFR) minimums increase?
  - a. 4000 ft above ground level (AGL).
  - b. 10,000 ft AGL.
  - c. 4000 ft mean sea level (MSL).
  - d. 10,000 ft MSL.

15. In Class G airspace, what are the two key factors used to determine legal flight visibility and cloud clearance requirements?
- Altitude and time of day.
  - Altitude and type of aircraft.
  - Aircraft speed and time of day.
  - Aircraft speed and type of clearance.
16. Using the weather report listed below what operations are authorized for a student pilot?
- a. KTTA 180951Z 23005KT 6SM BR OVC020 20/16 A2987 RMK AO2
- Traffic Pattern only.
  - Practice area and traffic pattern.
  - Cross Country, practice area and traffic pattern.
  - None.
17. What light gun signal is used to instruct an aircraft in flight to "cleared for landing"?
- Steady red.
  - Flashing red.
  - Steady green.
  - Flashing green.
18. Using the weather report listed below what operations are authorized for a student pilot?
- a. KTTA 180851Z 23005KT 5SM HZ OVC040 20/16 A2987 RMK AO2
- Traffic Pattern only.
  - Practice area and traffic pattern.
  - Cross Country, practice area and traffic pattern.
  - None.
19. Using the weather report listed below what operations are authorized for a student pilot?
- a. KTTA 181051Z 28008KT 7SM HZ OVC040 20/16 A2987 RMK AO2
- Traffic Pattern only.
  - Practice area and traffic pattern.
  - Cross Country, practice area and traffic pattern.
  - None.
20. Who is responsible for determining if the aircraft is in condition for safe flight and that all of the required inspections and maintenance have been accomplished?
- a certified aircraft mechanic.
  - the student pilots' flight instructor.
  - the pilot in command.
  - the owner or operator of the aircraft.
21. When two aircraft of the same category are converging at approximately the same altitude, which aircraft has the right-of-way?
- Aircraft on the right.
  - Aircraft on the left.
  - Slower aircraft.
  - Faster aircraft.

22. When two aircraft are approaching for a landing, which one normally has the right-of-way?
- Faster aircraft.
  - Slower aircraft.
  - Aircraft at the higher altitude.
  - Aircraft at the lower altitude.
23. The minimum safe altitude prescribed by general flight rules (GFR) for aircraft over congested areas is
- 500 feet above the highest obstacle within one NM.
  - 1000 feet above the highest obstacle within a 2000-foot radius.
  - 1000 feet above the highest obstacle within a 1000-foot radius.
  - 2000 feet above the highest obstacle within 4 NM of course centerline.
24. Except for helicopters, the minimum visibility for VFR flights operating inside controlled airspace below 10,000 feet is
- 2 miles.
  - 3 miles.
  - 4 miles.
  - 5 miles.
25. What is the distance from cloud criteria for a VFR aircraft flying at 7000 feet MSL in controlled airspace?
- 1000 feet above, 500 feet below, and 2000 feet horizontally.
  - 500 feet above, 1000 feet below, and 2000 feet horizontally.
  - 1000 feet above and below, and 2000 feet horizontally.
  - 1000 feet above and below, and 1 statute mile horizontally.
26. What (aircraft) documentation is required to be on board for flight?
- Airworthiness certificate, registration, owner's manual, and maintenance log.
  - Airworthiness certificate, registration, pilot operating handbook, and weight and balance.
  - Airworthiness directives (AD), registration, pilot operating handbook, and weight and balance
  - Airworthiness certificate, tax record, pilot operating handbook, and weight and balance
27. What inspections are necessary for WCFC aircraft? (WCFC operated part 91 "not for hire.")
- current "100 hour" inspection.
  - current annual inspection
  - current progressive inspection
  - current 50 hour inspection
28. What are the two closest Class C airports to Sanford (TTA)?
- Charlotte (CLT) and Atlanta (ATL).
  - Raleigh (RDU) and Fayetteville (FAY).
  - Stanley County (VUJ) and Kinston (ISO).
  - Rocky Mount Wilson (RWI) and Pitt-Greenville (PGV).
29. Which of the following items is mandatory for day VFR flight?
- Attitude indicator.
  - Directional Gyro.
  - Magnetic compass.
  - Outside air temperature gauge.

30. Which of the following items is mandatory for day VFR flight directly from Sanford (TTA) to Stanley County (VUJ)?
- Transponder.
  - Radio.
  - GPS.
  - Position lights.
31. What rules authorize a pilot to deviate from the FARs or Air Traffic Control (ATC) instructions?
- FAR 61.23 and FAR 91.103.
  - FAR 91.25 and 91.67.
  - FAR 61.52 and FAR 91.23
  - FAR 91.3 and FAR 91.123
32. Which of the following sources is authorized to obtain weather for student pilot solo flights?
- WSI.
  - DUATS.
  - AOPA flight planner.
  - FSS.
33. How do you acknowledge an intercepting aircraft (day)?
- pitching up and down rapidly.
  - turning to a heading of 360.
  - rocking your wings.
  - contacting the aircraft on 112.5