

**OBX Airplanes LLC**

Name of Pilot \_\_\_\_\_

Today's date \_\_\_\_\_

**FLIGHT REVIEW REGULATIONS WORKSHEET**

This is an open-book worksheet. Answers can be found in the current FAR/AIM.  
It is NOT a pass/fail test. This is a review of important regulations you should know.

1. (61.3) Which three documents are required to be in your personal possession when you are acting as PIC of an aircraft? \_\_\_\_\_
2. (61.23). If you are **under** 40 and you have a third class medical, how long is your medical good for? \_\_\_\_\_
3. (61.23) If you are **over** 40, and you have a third class medical, how long is your medical good for? \_\_\_\_\_
4. (61.57) What are the currency requirements to act as PIC of an aircraft during the day?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. (61.57) At night? \_\_\_\_\_
6. (61.57) For the purpose of night currency, when must night landings be performed?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. (91.3) The \_\_\_\_\_ of an aircraft is directly responsible for, and is the final authority as to the operation of that aircraft. The Pilot in Command may deviate from any rule to the extent to meet an \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (91.123) When an ATC clearance has been obtained, no pilot in command may deviate from that clearance unless:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
9. (91.123) Each pilot who is given priority by ATC in an emergency, shall submit a detailed report of that emergency within \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager of that ATC facility, \_\_\_\_\_ by ATC.

10. (91.103) What information is a pilot legally required to become familiar before each flight, and any flight not in the vicinity of the airport?

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11. (91.107) No pilot may cause to be moved on the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ an aircraft, unless the Pilot in Command of that aircraft ensures that each person on board has been notified to fasten and is using his/her \_\_\_\_\_ and, if installed, \_\_\_\_\_.

12. (91.105) What are the requirements for crewmembers regarding seatbelts and shoulder harnesses? \_\_\_\_\_  
Passengers? \_\_\_\_\_

13. (91.13) No person may operate an aircraft in a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ manner so as to endanger the life or property of another.

14. (91.15) May the Pilot in Command of a civil aircraft *allow any object to be dropped* from the aircraft? Why or Why Not? \_\_\_\_\_

15. (91.17) No person may act or attempt to act as crewmember of an aircraft within \_\_\_\_\_ hours of alcoholic consumption or while having a \_\_\_\_\_ % blood alcohol level or while \_\_\_\_\_ or while using any \_\_\_\_\_.

16. (91.211) List the *supplemental oxygen requirements* for the altitudes listed:  
Above 12,500 to 14,000 MSL: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Above 14,000 MSL: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Above 15,000 MSL: \_\_\_\_\_

17. (AIM Ch. 8, Sec. 1) What does the following stand for?  
IMSAFE \_\_\_\_\_

18. (91.7) No person may operate a civil aircraft unless it is in an \_\_\_\_\_.

19. (91.7, 9, 203) List the *certificates / documents* required aboard an aircraft during flight: 1.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

20. (91.205) List the instruments and equipment required for VFR *DAY flight*:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

21. (91.205) What additional instruments/equipment are required for VFR *NIGHT flight*:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

22. (91.207) How often must an ELT be inspected? When must the batteries be replaced?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

23. (91.209) When are lighted aircraft position lights required? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

24. (91.215) No person may operate an aircraft within \_\_\_\_\_ nautical miles of a Class \_\_\_\_\_ airspace from the surface upward to \_\_\_\_\_ feet MSL unless the aircraft is equipped with an operable Mode C transponder and the transponder is on.

25. (91.215) List the Classes of airspace that the Mode C transponder must be on and functioning: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

26. (91.213) What procedure(s) must be followed if an instrument or equipment is inoperative in the airplane?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

27. (91.403) The \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of an aircraft is *primarily responsible* for maintaining that aircraft in an *airworthy condition*.

28. (91.409) What maintenance inspections are required for commercial and private use of an aircraft, and how often?

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29. (91.126) When approaching to land at an airport without a control tower in Class G Airspace, each pilot of an airplane *must make all turns* of that airplane to the \_\_\_\_\_ unless that airport displays \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ indicating that turns should be made to the \_\_\_\_\_.

In what publication will one find the direction of the traffic pattern for a given Runway at a particular airport? \_\_\_\_\_

30. (91.121) When an altimeter setting is not available at a given airport, the pilot should set the altimeter to \_\_\_\_\_. How often should you obtain an altimeter setting during flight? \_\_\_\_\_

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31. (91.119) What is the minimum safe altitude that a person may operate an aircraft anywhere? \_\_\_\_\_

Over a congested area? \_\_\_\_\_

Over other than a congested area? \_\_\_\_\_

32. (91.159) Each person operating an aircraft under VFR in level cruising flight more than \_\_\_\_\_ feet above the \_\_\_\_\_ shall maintain the appropriate VFR cruising altitude. What are the VFR cruising altitudes below 18,000 feet MSL:

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33. (91.117) Unless otherwise authorized or required by ATC, no person may operate an aircraft at or below \_\_\_\_\_ feet above the surface within \_\_\_\_\_ nautical miles of the primary airport of a Class \_\_\_\_\_ airspace area at an indicated airspeed of more than \_\_\_\_\_ knots (\_\_\_\_\_ m.p.h.).

No person may operate an aircraft in the airspace underlying a Class B airspace area designated for an airport or in a VFR corridor designated through a Class B airspace area, at an indicated airspeed of more than \_\_\_\_\_ knots (\_\_\_\_\_ mph).

34. (91.113) The general rule governing right-of-way when weather conditions permit, regardless of whether an operation is conducted under instrument flight rules or visual flight rules, is to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ other aircraft.

The aircraft that has the right-of-way over all other traffic is an aircraft in \_\_\_\_\_.

Arrange in order the priority which aircraft have the right-of-way over others:

\_\_\_\_\_ Airship \_\_\_\_\_ Aircraft in Distress \_\_\_\_\_ Balloon

\_\_\_\_\_ Glider \_\_\_\_\_ Airplane or Helicopter

While on the base leg in an airport traffic pattern, you sight another airplane on a two-mile final. The airplane that has the right-of-way is the one \_\_\_\_\_.

35. (91.111) No person may operate an aircraft so close to another aircraft as to create a \_\_\_\_\_.

36. (91.151) What are the fuel requirements for VFR *DAY* flight? \_\_\_\_\_ VFR *NIGHT* flight? \_\_\_\_\_

37. (91.155) No person may takeoff or land an aircraft, or enter the traffic pattern of an airport, under VFR, within the lateral boundaries of the surface of Class \_\_\_\_\_,

Class \_\_\_\_\_, Class \_\_\_\_\_, or Class \_\_\_\_\_ airspace designated for an airport, unless the visibility (ground/flight) is at least \_\_\_\_\_ statute miles and the ceiling is not less than \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

Complete the chart below (FAR 91.125)

<i>SIGNAL</i>	<i>On the Ground</i>	<i>In the Air</i>
Steady Green		
Flashing Green		
Steady Red		
Flashing Red		
Flashing White		