1. What document are required to be carrier aboard each flag air carrier flight?
	1. Dispatch release, flight plan, and weight and balance release.
	2. Load manifest, flight plan, and flight release.
	3. Dispatch release, lead manifest, and flight plan.
2. The holder of an ATP certificate with restricted privileges or an ATP certificate who also holds an aircraft type rating for the aircraft to be flown may act as
	1. A PIC for a Part 121 supplemental air carrier.
	2. A PIC for a Part 121 air carrier with 500 hours as a Part 121 SIC.
	3. A SIC for a Part 121 air carrier.
3. After takeoff, unforeseen circumstances arise. In this case, the flight duty period may be extended by as much as
	1. 2 hours.
	2. Necessary to reach the closest suitable alternate crew base airport.
	3. Necessary to land at the next destination airport or alternate airport.
4. When an air carrier airplane with a seating capacity of 187 has 137 passengers on board, what is the minimum number of flight attendants required?
	1. Five.
	2. Four.
	3. Three.
5. How often must a crewmember actually operatethe airplane emergency equipment, after initial training? Once every
	1. 6 calendar months.
	2. 12 calendar months.
	3. 24 calendar months.
6. By regulation, who shall provide the pilot in command of a domestic or flag air carrier airplane information concerning weather, and irregularities of facilities and services?
	1. The aircraft dispatcher.
	2. Air route traffic control center.
	3. Director of operations.
7. What period of time must a person be hospitalized before an injury may be defined by the NTSB as a “serious injury”?
	1. 72 hours; commencing within 10 days after date of injury.
	2. 48 hours; commencing within 7 days after date of the injury.
	3. 10 days, with no extenuating circumstances.
8. The flight instruction of other pilots in air transportation service by an airline transport pilot is restricted to
	1. 30 hours in any 7-consecutive-day period.
	2. 7 hours in any 24-consecutive-hour period.
	3. 36 hours in any 7-consecutive-day period.
9. When a supplemental air carrier is operating over an uninhabited area, how many appropriately equipped survival kits are required aboard the aircraft?
	1. One for each passenger seat.
	2. One for each passenger, plus 10 percent.
	3. One for each occupant of the aircraft.
10. Under Part 121 operations, what is the highest flight level that operations may be conducted without the pilot at the controls wearing and using an oxygen mask, while the other pilot is away from the duty station?
	1. FL240.
	2. FL250.
	3. Above FL250.
11. Upon arriving at the most distant airport, what is the fuel reserve requirement for a turbopropeller flag air carrier airplane?
	1. 90 minutes at holding altitude and speed fuel consumption or 30 minutes plus 15 percent of cruise fuel consumption, whichever is less.
	2. 45 minutes at holding altitude.
	3. 30 minutes plus 15 percent of the total time required, or 90 minutes at normal cruise, whichever is less.
12. The persons jointly responsible for the initiation, continuation, diversion, and termination of a supplemental air carrier or commercial operator flight are the
	1. Pilot in command and chief pilot.
	2. Pilot in command and director of operations.
	3. Pilot in command and the flight follower.
13. The “age 65 rule” of Part 121 applies to
	1. Any required pilot crewmember.
	2. Any flight crewmember.
	3. The pilot in command only.
14. What information must the pilot in command of a supplemental air carrier flight or commercial operator carry to the destination airport?
	1. Cargo and passenger distribution information (e.g., IFR, VFR), trip number.
	2. Copy of the flight plan.
	3. Names of all crewmembers and designated pilot in command.
15. If an aircraft dispatcher cannot communicate with the pilot of an air carrier flight during an emergency, the aircraft dispatcher should
	1. Take any action considered necessary under the circumstances.
	2. Comply with the company’s lost aircraft plan.
	3. Phone the ARTCC where the flight is located and ask for a phone patch with the flight.