1. What document(s) must you have with you while operating as pilot in command of an aircraft?
	1. An appropriate pilot certificate and a current medical certificate.
	2. A certificate showing accomplishment of a checkout in the aircraft and a current flight review.
	3. A pilot logbook with endorsements showing accomplishment of a current flight review and recency of experience.
2. Does a commercial pilot certificate have a specific expiration date?
	1. No, it is issued without a specific expiration date.
	2. Yes, it expires at the end of the 24th month after the month in which it was issued.
	3. No, but commercial privileges expire if a flight review is not satisfactorily completed each 12 months.
3. For private pilot operations, a Second-Class Medical Certificate issued to a 42-year-old pilot on July 15, this year, will expire at midnight on
	1. July 15, 2 years later
	2. July 31, 1 year later
	3. July 31, 2 years later
4. When a facsimile is received for an airman's medical certificate, for what maximum time is this document valid?
	1. 30 days.
	2. 60 days.
	3. 90 days.
5. A pilot, acting as second-in-command, successfully completes the instrument competency check specified in FAR Part 61. How long does this pilot remain current if no further IFR flights are made?
	1. 12 months.
	2. 90 days.
	3. 6 months.
6. Which is a required endorsement by an authorized flight instructor for a student pilot to operate an aircraft in solo flight?
	1. An endorsement that instruction was given in the make and model of aircraft to be soloed within the preceding 6 months.
	2. An endorsement within the preceding 90 days stating that instruction was given in the make and model aircraft to be flown and the student is competent to make a safe solo flight.
	3. An endorsement made within the preceding 180 days that instruction was given in the make of aircraft to be soloed and that the instructor found the applicant competent to make a safe flight in that aircraft.
7. May repeated solo cross-country flights over the same route be made by a student without receiving an endorsement from a flight instructor for each flight?
	1. No; an endorsement is required for each solo cross-country flight.
	2. Yes; if the route is no more than 50 NM from the point of departure and instruction was given in both directions over the route.
	3. Yes; if the total route is not more than 25 NM from the point of departure and the student has received at least 3 hours of cross-country instruction and logged at least 5 hours of solo cross country time.
8. What night flight training is required for an unrestricted Private Pilot Certificate with an airplane rating?
	1. 3 hours to include 10 takeoffs and 10 landings and one cross-country flight of over 100 NM.
	2. 3 hours to include 5 takeoffs and 5 landings (each landing from a traffic pattern).
	3. 1 hour to include 3 takeoffs and 3 landings.
9. What exception, if any, permits a private pilot to act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers who pay for the flight?
	1. If the passengers pay all the operating expenses
	2. If a donation is made to a charitable organization for the flight
	3. There is no exception
10. How soon after the conviction for driving while intoxicated by alcohol or drugs shall it be reported to the FAA, Civil Aviation Security Division?
	1. No later than 30 working days after the motor vehicle action.
	2. No later than 60 days after the motor vehicle action.
	3. Required to be reported upon renewal of medical certificate.
11. What action must be taken when a pilot in command deviates from any rule in 14 CFR Part 91?
	1. Upon landing, report the deviation to the nearest FAA Flight Standards District Office.
	2. Advise ATC of the pilot-in-command’s intentions.
	3. Upon the request of the Administrator, send a written report of that deviation to the Administrator.
12. No person may attempt to act as a crewmember of a civil aircraft with
	1. .008 percent by weight or more alcohol in the blood
	2. . 004 percent by weight or more alcohol in the blood
	3. .04 percent by weight or more alcohol in the blood
13. Required flight crewmembers' safety belts must be fastened
	1. Only during takeoff and landing.
	2. While the crewmembers are at their stations.
	3. Only during takeoff and landing when passengers are aboard the aircraft.
14. If weather conditions are such that it is required to designate an alternate airport on your IFR flight plan, you should plan to carry enough fuel to arrive at the first airport of intended landing, fly from that airport to the alternate airport, and fly thereafter for
	1. 30 minutes at slow cruising speed.
	2. 45 minutes at normal cruising speed.
	3. 1 hour at normal cruising speed.
15. Except when necessary for takeoff or landing or unless otherwise authorized by the Administrator, the minimum altitude for IFR flight is
	1. 2,000 feet over all terrain.
	2. 3,000 feet over designated mountainous terrain; 2,000 feet over terrain elsewhere.
	3. 2,000 feet above the highest obstacle over designated mountainous terrain;

1,000 feet above the highest obstacle over terrain elsewhere.