1. An aircraft being operated outside of the United States, over a foreign country, by a 14 CFR part 135 operator must comply with
   1. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Annex 3, Rules of the Air.
   2. Regulations of the foreign country.
   3. Rules of the U.S. State Department and the foreign country.
2. Who is responsible for keeping copies of the certificate holder's manual up to date with approved changes or additions?
   1. Each of the certificate holder’s employees who are furnished a manual.
   2. An employee designated by the certificate holder.
   3. A representative of the certificate holder approved by the Administrator.
3. Who is directly responsible for determining the status of each mechanical irregularity previously entered in the aircraft maintenance log?
   1. Aircraft dispatcher.
   2. Line maintenance supervisor.
   3. The next pilot in command.
4. Which person may be carried aboard an aircraft without complying with the passenger-carrying requirements of FAR Part 135?
   1. An individual who is necessary for the safe handling of hazardous material on the aircraft.
   2. A representative of the Administrator, traveling to attend a meeting.
   3. A member of the United States diplomatic corps on an official courier mission.
5. Which is a requirement governing the carriage of carry-on baggage?
   1. All carry-on baggage must be restrained so that its movement is prevented during air turbulence.
   2. Carry-on baggage must be stowed under the seat in front of the owner.
   3. Pieces of carry-on baggage weighing more than 10 pounds must be carried in an approved rack or bin.
6. Which is a pilot requirement for oxygen?
   1. Each pilot of a pressurized aircraft operating at FL180 and above shall have an approved quick-donning type oxygen mask.
   2. On pressurized aircraft requiring a flightcrew of two pilots, both shall continuously wear oxygen masks whenever the cabin pressure altitude exceeds 12,000 feet MSL.
   3. On unpressurized aircraft, flying above 12,000 feet MSL, pilots shall use oxygen continuously.
7. The two pilot stations of a pressurized aircraft are equipped with approved quick-donning oxygen masks. What is the maximum altitude authorized if one pilot is not wearing an oxygen mask and breathing oxygen?
   1. 41,000 feet MSL.
   2. 35,000 feet MSL.
   3. 25,000 feet MSL.
8. Which is a requirement for flightcrew use of oxygen masks in a pressurized cabin airplane?
   1. Both pilots at the controls shall use oxygen masks above FL 350.
   2. At altitudes above 25,000 feet MSL, if one pilot leaves the pilot duty station, the remaining pilot at the controls shall use an oxygen mask.
   3. At altitudes above FL 250, one of the two pilots at the controls shall use an oxygen mask continuously.
9. A flight attendant crewmember is required on aircraft having a passenger seating configuration, excluding any pilot seat, of
   1. 15 or more.
   2. 19 or more.
   3. 20 or more.
10. Before takeoff, the pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers shall ensure that all passengers have been orally briefed on the normal and emergency use of oxygen
    1. If the flight involved operations above 12,000 feet MSL.
    2. Regardless of the altitude at which the flight will operate.
    3. If the flight involves operations at or above 12,000 feet MSL for more than 30 minutes.
11. A pilot may make an IFR departure from an airport that does not have an approved standard instrument approach procedure if
    1. There is a departure alternate within 60 minutes and the weather there is above landing minimums.
    2. The Administrator has issued Operations Specifications to the certificate holder approving the procedure.
    3. The departure airport is within 30 minutes flying time of another airport that has an approved standard instrument approach procedure.
12. A pilot may not begin an IFR operation unless the next airport of intended landing is forecast to be at or above authorized IFR landing minimums at
    1. The estimated time of arrive + 1 hour.
    2. The estimated time of arrival.
    3. The estimated time of arrival, + 30 minutes.
13. If the weather forecasts require the listing of an alternate airport on an IFR flight, the airplane must carry enough fuel to fly to the first airport of intended landing, then to the alternate, and fly thereafter for a minimum of
    1. 45 minutes at normal holding speed.
    2. 45 minutes at normal cruise speed and then complete an approach and landing.
    3. 45 minutes at normal cruise speed.
14. An instrument approach procedure to an airport may not be initiated unless the latest weather report issued by an authorized weather reporting facility indicates that weather conditions
    1. Are at or above the circling minimums for the runway the pilot intends to use.
    2. Are at or above the authorized IFR landing minimums for that procedure.
    3. Exceed the straight-in minimums for all non-precision approaches.
15. Which is an operational requirement concerning ice, snow, or frost on structural surfaces?
    1. A takeoff may be made with ice, snow, or frost adhering to the wings or stabilizing or control surfaces, but polished smooth, if the anti-icing and deicing equipment is operating.
    2. If snow, ice, or frost is adhering to the airplane’s lift or control surfaces, but polished smooth, a takeoff may be made.
    3. A takeoff may not be made if ice and snow is adhering to the wings or stabilizing or control surfaces.