

PRACTICE EXAM 12

1. A Sport Pilot wishes to fly into Class C airspace. Which is required?
 - A. An instructor endorsement for operations in that airspace
 - B. A commercial certificate with an instrument rating
 - C. A first class medical certificate from an examiner
 - D. A one-time written waiver from the airport authority

2. Under MOSAIC, the seating limitation for aircraft a Sport Pilot may operate was raised to:
 - A. Two seats, unchanged from the original rule
 - B. Four seats, though only one passenger may be carried
 - C. Six seats with two passengers permitted
 - D. Unlimited seats with no passenger restriction

3. A Sport Pilot may share which costs with a passenger?
 - A. The full cost of the flight billed to the passenger
 - B. A profit margin added to the fuel cost
 - C. The operating expenses split on an equal basis
 - D. A fee for demonstrating the aircraft to a buyer

4. Which operation remains prohibited for a Sport Pilot even with additional endorsements?
 - A. Flight in Class D airspace
 - B. Carrying more than one passenger

- C. Flight at night with the proper medical
- D. Operating an aircraft with retractable gear

5. Under the post-MOSAIC rule, aircraft eligibility for Sport Pilot operation is defined primarily by:

- A. A maximum clean stall speed of 59 knots calibrated airspeed
- B. A maximum gross takeoff weight of 1,320 pounds
- C. A fixed-pitch propeller and fixed landing gear
- D. A two-seat cabin with no baggage compartment

6. A Sport Pilot's maximum altitude is generally:

- A. 8,000 feet MSL under all conditions
- B. 10,000 feet MSL, or 2,000 feet AGL over higher terrain
- C. 14,500 feet MSL over mountainous terrain
- D. 18,000 feet MSL up to Class A

7. To use a valid U.S. driver's license for medical eligibility, a pilot must have:

- A. Logged at least 100 hours of flight time
- B. Held a commercial certificate at some point
- C. Never had an FAA medical application denied, suspended, or revoked
- D. Passed a first class medical within the past year

8. Which is a privilege of the Sport Pilot certificate without additional endorsement?

- A. Flight for compensation or hire in light-sport aircraft
- B. Day VFR flight with one passenger, sharing expenses equally

- C. Towing a glider or banner behind the aircraft
- D. Operating in Class A airspace below 18,000 feet

9. The MOSAIC rule's changes to Sport Pilot privileges took effect on:

- A. The date the rule was published in July 2025
- B. July 24, 2026, with aircraft certification changes
- C. The date each pilot obtains a new endorsement
- D. October 22, 2025

10. A Sport Pilot may operate an aircraft with a controllable-pitch propeller:

- A. Under no circumstances, as it is strictly prohibited
- B. With proper additional training and an endorsement
- C. Only if the aircraft also has fixed landing gear
- D. Only during daytime flights below 5,000 feet MSL

11. The minimum flight visibility required under standard Sport Pilot privileges, regardless of airspace, is:

- A. 1 statute mile, clear of clouds
- B. 5 statute miles in all conditions
- C. 3 statute miles, with visual surface reference
- D. 1/2 statute mile below 1,200 feet AGL

12. A Sport Pilot acting as pilot in command must have in personal possession or readily accessible:

- A. The aircraft maintenance logbooks only
- B. A radio operator permit and a sectional chart

- C. The aircraft registration and airworthiness certificate
- D. The pilot certificate, medical eligibility, and photo ID

13. Under MOSAIC, night flight by a Sport Pilot requires training, an endorsement, and:

- A. A valid U.S. driver's license alone
- B. BasicMed or at least a third class medical certificate
- C. A commercial certificate with an instrument rating
- D. A separate FAA night-flying certificate

14. Which statement about Class A airspace and Sport Pilots is correct?

- A. It may be entered with an instructor endorsement
- B. It may be entered only during daytime hours
- C. It requires a special one-time written waiver
- D. It is a flat prohibition with no endorsement available

15. A Sport Pilot may NOT operate an aircraft:

- A. While sharing fuel costs equally with one passenger
- B. During daytime hours in Class G airspace
- C. For compensation or hire or in furtherance of a business
- D. After receiving a Class D airspace endorsement

16. The original (pre-MOSAIC) light-sport airplane definition centered on a maximum gross takeoff weight of:

- A. 850 pounds
- B. 1,100 pounds

- C. 1,232 pounds
- D. 1,320 pounds (1,430 for water operations)

17. Which best describes the pilot in command's authority?

- A. Authority is shared equally with a rated passenger
- B. Final authority and responsibility rest with the PIC
- C. Authority transfers to ATC once the airplane is airborne
- D. The aircraft owner retains final authority over the flight

18. A Sport Pilot's privilege to share operating expenses means the pilot may pay:

- A. None of the costs, which the passenger must cover fully
- B. Less than half, with the passenger paying the majority
- C. The entire cost while charging the passenger nothing
- D. At least an equal share of the operating expenses

19. Under MOSAIC, the maximum level flight speed for aircraft a Sport Pilot may operate was raised to:

- A. 120 knots calibrated airspeed, unchanged
- B. 180 knots calibrated airspeed
- C. 250 knots calibrated airspeed
- D. 350 knots calibrated airspeed

20. Which condition disqualifies a pilot from using the driver's license medical provision?

- A. Wearing corrective lenses noted on the license
- B. Holding a current flight instructor certificate

- C. A previously revoked FAA medical certificate
- D. Not having flown within the past 24 months

21. A standard Sport Pilot is prohibited from flying:

- A. With one passenger during daylight hours
- B. At night without additional training and endorsement
- C. In Class E airspace en route
- D. While sharing expenses equally with a passenger

22. The phased MOSAIC implementation means aircraft certification changes take effect on:

- A. The same October 2025 date as pilot privileges
- B. The date each aircraft is first registered
- C. July 24, 2026, one year after publication
- D. Immediately upon the rule's July 2025 publication

23. A Sport Pilot may carry one passenger and:

- A. An additional passenger if all are family members
- B. A second passenger in a four-seat aircraft
- C. No additional passengers under any circumstances
- D. Up to three passengers in daytime VFR only

24. Which document confirms an aircraft's nationality and ownership?

- A. The airworthiness certificate
- B. The operating limitations in the flight manual

- C. The weight and balance data sheet
- D. The aircraft registration certificate

25. A Sport Pilot's privileges include sharing expenses, but the share must be:

- A. Equal, with no profit to the pilot
- B. Whatever the passenger agrees to pay in full
- C. A profit added to the operating cost
- D. A flat fee for the pilot's services

26. Under MOSAIC, a Sport Pilot may fly an aircraft with retractable landing gear:

- A. With proper additional training and an endorsement
- B. Under no circumstances whatsoever
- C. Only if the aircraft has a fixed-pitch propeller
- D. Only above 10,000 feet MSL

27. The minimum age to be issued a Sport Pilot certificate with an airplane rating is:

- A. 14 years of age
- B. 15 years of age
- C. 16 years of age
- D. 17 years of age

28. Which is true regarding a Sport Pilot operating in Class B, C, or D airspace?

- A. It is permanently prohibited under all conditions
- B. It requires only a valid radio and transponder

- C. It requires a commercial certificate
- D. It requires the appropriate instructor endorsement

29. A Sport Pilot's standard privileges restrict flight to:

- A. Night VFR conditions only
- B. Instrument meteorological conditions
- C. Daytime VFR with visual surface reference
- D. Any conditions with an autopilot installed

30. Which statement about MOSAIC and the single-passenger limit is correct?

- A. The single-passenger limit remains absolute despite expanded aircraft access
- B. MOSAIC raised the passenger limit to three
- C. The limit was removed for four-seat aircraft
- D. The limit now applies only at night

31. A Sport Pilot's flight is restricted to a maximum altitude over terrain higher than 8,000 feet MSL of:

- A. 2,000 feet AGL
- B. 500 feet AGL
- C. 10,000 feet AGL
- D. 14,500 feet MSL

32. Which is required before a Sport Pilot may take the knowledge test?

- A. Completion of the practical test first
- B. A first class medical certificate

- C. An instructor endorsement or approved home-study course
- D. At least 100 hours of logged flight time

33. The expense-sharing privilege of a Sport Pilot applies only when:

- A. The pilot charges the passenger the full cost
- B. The flight is conducted for a business purpose
- C. The pilot earns a profit from the arrangement
- D. The pilot pays at least an equal share of the costs

34. A Sport Pilot wishing to operate at a towered airport in Class D must have:

- A. The appropriate Class D airspace endorsement
- B. A first class medical certificate
- C. A commercial pilot certificate
- D. No additional authorization

35. Which aircraft would NOT be eligible for Sport Pilot operation under the post-MOSAIC performance standard?

- A. One with a clean stall speed above 59 knots calibrated airspeed
- B. A four-seat aircraft carrying one passenger
- C. One with a controllable-pitch propeller and proper endorsement
- D. One with retractable gear flown with the proper endorsement

36. The Sport Pilot certificate prohibits flight for compensation or hire because:

- A. The aircraft cannot legally carry passengers
- B. It is a recreational certificate not authorizing commercial operations

- C. Light-sport aircraft are too small to carry cargo
- D. The medical eligibility expires after each flight

37. A Sport Pilot must hold which form of medical eligibility for standard day-VFR operations?

- A. A valid U.S. driver's license, FAA medical, or BasicMed
- B. A first class medical certificate only
- C. No medical eligibility of any kind
- D. A special issuance authorization for every flight

38. Which best describes how MOSAIC separated the rules for pilots and aircraft?

- A. Pilot privileges and aircraft definitions are now governed by separate, phased rules
- B. Both pilot and aircraft rules took effect on the same single date
- C. The rule eliminated the Sport Pilot certificate entirely
- D. The rule merged Sport Pilot and Private Pilot privileges

39. A Sport Pilot may demonstrate an aircraft in flight to a prospective buyer:

- A. At any time, as it is a standard privilege
- B. Only with a passenger endorsement
- C. Whenever the aircraft is for sale
- D. No, this is not permitted for a Sport Pilot

40. The "careless or reckless operation" prohibition applies:

- A. Only inside controlled airspace near airports
- B. Broadly, against endangering the life or property of others

- C. Only to flights conducted for compensation
- D. Only when an actual accident has occurred

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

1. A — An instructor endorsement for operations in that airspace. A Sport Pilot may enter Class C only after receiving the required instructor endorsement; no certificate upgrade or waiver is needed. Class B and D follow the same endorsement rule.
2. B — Four seats, though only one passenger may be carried. MOSAIC raised the seating limit to four, but the Sport Pilot may still carry only one passenger. The passenger limit is independent of seat count.
3. C — The operating expenses split on an equal basis. A Sport Pilot may share operating expenses equally with the passenger, with no profit. Billing the full cost or adding a profit is prohibited.
4. B — Carrying more than one passenger. The single-passenger limit is absolute and cannot be lifted by any endorsement. Class D, night, and retractable-gear operations, by contrast, become available with training and endorsements.
5. A — A maximum clean stall speed of 59 knots calibrated airspeed. MOSAIC replaced the weight-based definition with a performance standard centered on a 59 KCAS clean stall speed. Weight and configuration no longer define eligibility.
6. B — 10,000 feet MSL, or 2,000 feet AGL over higher terrain. The standard ceiling is 10,000 feet MSL, or 2,000 feet AGL where terrain rises higher, whichever is higher. This keeps Sport Pilots clear of higher-altitude traffic.
7. C — Never had an FAA medical application denied, suspended, or revoked. The driver's-license medical provision requires that the pilot's most recent FAA medical was never denied, suspended, or revoked. Flight hours or prior certificates are irrelevant to this condition.

8. B — Day VFR flight with one passenger, sharing expenses equally. Day VFR with one passenger and equal expense-sharing is a core Sport Pilot privilege. Flight for hire, towing, and Class A are all prohibited.

9. D — October 22, 2025. MOSAIC's Sport Pilot privilege changes took effect October 22, 2025, while aircraft certification changes follow on July 24, 2026. The two-phase timeline is a likely exam point.

10. B — With proper additional training and an endorsement. MOSAIC allows operation of aircraft with controllable-pitch propellers after additional training and an endorsement. It is no longer a flat prohibition.

11. C — 3 statute miles, with visual surface reference. A Sport Pilot must always have at least 3 statute miles visibility and visual reference to the surface, regardless of airspace. This reflects the day-VFR nature of the certificate.

12. D — The pilot certificate, medical eligibility, and photo ID. A Sport Pilot PIC must have the certificate, valid medical eligibility, and photo identification. Maintenance logs and a radio permit are not personal-possession requirements.

13. B — BasicMed or at least a third class medical certificate. MOSAIC night flight requires BasicMed or a third class medical, plus training and an endorsement; the driver's-license provision is insufficient. No standalone night certificate exists.

14. D — It is a flat prohibition with no endorsement available. Sport Pilots are barred from Class A entirely, with no endorsement available—unlike Class B, C, or D. This makes Class A unique.

15. C — For compensation or hire or in furtherance of a business. Sport Pilots may not fly for compensation or hire (with narrow MOSAIC aerial-work exceptions). Expense-sharing and day-VFR Class G flight are permitted.

16. D — 1,320 pounds (1,430 for water operations). The original LSA airplane definition centered on a 1,320-pound maximum (1,430 for water), since replaced by MOSAIC's performance standard. The older figure still appears in pre-2025 materials.

17. B — Final authority and responsibility rest with the PIC. The pilot in command holds final authority and responsibility for the flight; it is not shared with passengers, ATC, or the owner. This underlies every operational decision.

18. D — At least an equal share of the operating expenses. Expense-sharing means the pilot pays at least an equal share—the pilot may not have the passenger cover more than half. Charging the passenger the full cost is prohibited.

19. C — 250 knots calibrated airspeed. MOSAIC raised the maximum level flight speed to 250 KCAS, up from 120 KCAS. This opened higher-performance aircraft to Sport Pilots.

20. C — A previously revoked FAA medical certificate. A revoked (or denied/suspended) FAA medical disqualifies a pilot from the driver's-license provision until resolved. Corrective lenses, instructor certificates, and recency do not.

21. B — At night without additional training and endorsement. Standard Sport Pilot privileges are day-only; night flight requires training, an endorsement, and the appropriate medical. The other options are all permitted.

22. C — July 24, 2026, one year after publication. Aircraft certification changes take effect July 24, 2026, while pilot privileges took effect October 22, 2025. The phased timeline is deliberate.

23. C — No additional passengers under any circumstances. The single-passenger limit is absolute; no aircraft type, relationship, or condition permits a second passenger. This is a defining Sport Pilot restriction.

24. D — The aircraft registration certificate. Registration confirms the aircraft's ownership and nationality and must be carried aboard. The airworthiness certificate addresses condition for flight, not ownership.

25. A — Equal, with no profit to the pilot. Expense-sharing must be equal and may not generate a profit for the pilot. Charging a fee or the full cost would constitute prohibited compensation.

26. A — With proper additional training and an endorsement. MOSAIC permits operation of retractable-gear aircraft after additional training and an endorsement. It is no longer prohibited.

27. D — 17 years of age. A Sport Pilot certificate with an airplane rating requires the applicant to be at least 17, though the knowledge test may be taken at 15. Age thresholds are commonly tested.

28. D — It requires the appropriate instructor endorsement. Operating in Class B, C, or D requires the appropriate instructor endorsement for a Sport Pilot. Equipment alone or a commercial certificate is not the requirement, and it is not permanently prohibited.

29. C — Daytime VFR with visual surface reference. Standard Sport Pilot privileges restrict flight to daytime VFR with visual reference to the surface. Night and instrument conditions are outside standard privileges.

30. A — The single-passenger limit remains absolute despite expanded aircraft access. MOSAIC expanded aircraft access but left the single-passenger limit absolute. It was not raised, removed, or made night-only.

31. A — 2,000 feet AGL. Over terrain higher than 8,000 feet MSL, the Sport Pilot's ceiling is 2,000 feet AGL, or 10,000 feet MSL elsewhere, whichever is higher. This adapts the limit to high terrain.

32. C — An instructor endorsement or approved home-study course. Before the knowledge test, the applicant needs an instructor endorsement certifying preparation or completion of an approved home-study course. The practical test and flight hours come later.

33. D — The pilot pays at least an equal share of the costs. Expense-sharing applies only when the pilot bears at least an equal share, with no profit. Charging the full cost or flying for business defeats the privilege.

34. A — The appropriate Class D airspace endorsement. Operating at a towered Class D airport requires the appropriate airspace endorsement for a Sport Pilot. No medical upgrade or commercial certificate is needed.

35. A — One with a clean stall speed above 59 knots calibrated airspeed. An aircraft whose clean stall speed exceeds 59 KCAS fails the MOSAIC performance standard and is ineligible. Four seats, controllable-pitch propellers, and retractable gear are all permissible with the proper endorsements.

36. B — It is a recreational certificate not authorizing commercial operations. The Sport Pilot certificate is recreational and does not authorize flight for compensation or hire. The prohibition is about the certificate's scope, not aircraft size or medical timing.

37. A — A valid U.S. driver's license, FAA medical, or BasicMed. For standard day-VFR operations, a Sport Pilot may use a valid U.S. driver's license, an FAA medical, or BasicMed. A first class medical is not required, and some form of eligibility is always needed.

38. A — Pilot privileges and aircraft definitions are now governed by separate, phased rules. MOSAIC separated the previously linked pilot and aircraft rules, implementing them on a phased schedule. It did not merge certificates or eliminate the Sport Pilot.

39. D — No, this is not permitted for a Sport Pilot. A Sport Pilot may not demonstrate an aircraft in flight to a prospective buyer, as that falls outside the recreational privileges. No endorsement authorizes it.

40. B — Broadly, against endangering the life or property of others. The careless-or-reckless rule is a broad catch-all prohibiting operation that endangers others, regardless of airspace, purpose, or whether an accident occurred. It is the FAA's general safety net.