

PRACTICE EXAM 16

1. Under Part 91, above what altitude must the required minimum flight crew use supplemental oxygen for any portion of flight at that altitude lasting more than 30 minutes?
 - A. 10,000 feet MSL
 - B. 11,500 feet MSL
 - C. 12,500 feet MSL
 - D. 8,000 feet MSL

2. Above 14,000 feet MSL, the required minimum flight crew must use supplemental oxygen in what manner?
 - A. At all times at those altitudes
 - B. Only for portions exceeding 30 minutes
 - C. Only if passengers are aboard
 - D. Only above 16,000 feet MSL

3. Above 15,000 feet MSL, what is required regarding supplemental oxygen?
 - A. Each occupant must be provided supplemental oxygen
 - B. Only the pilot must use oxygen
 - C. No oxygen requirement applies
 - D. Oxygen is required only at night

4. A person may not act as a crewmember of an aircraft while having a blood-alcohol concentration of what or greater?

- A. 0.10 percent
- B. 0.08 percent
- C. 0.02 percent
- D. 0.04 percent

5. A person may not act as a crewmember within how many hours of consuming alcohol?

- A. 4 hours
- B. 8 hours
- C. 12 hours
- D. 24 hours

6. Which of the following is specifically excluded from the definition of "substantial damage" under NTSB Part 830?

- A. Failure of a primary structural member
- B. Bent fairings or cowling and dented skin
- C. Damage adversely affecting flight characteristics
- D. Damage requiring major repair of the wing spar

7. Following an aircraft accident, a written report must be filed within how many days, if required?

- A. 10 days
- B. 30 days
- C. 5 days
- D. 90 days

8. Which event requires immediate notification of the NTSB even if it is classified as an incident rather than an accident?

- A. A minor dent in the wingtip
- B. A flat tire on landing
- C. An in-flight fire
- D. A scratch on the propeller spinner

9. An aircraft accident, for NTSB purposes, involves which of the following?

- A. Any minor cosmetic damage to the aircraft
- B. A delayed departure due to weather
- C. A flat tire discovered after landing
- D. Death, serious injury, or substantial damage

10. A "serious injury" under Part 830 includes which of the following?

- A. A simple fracture of a finger
- B. Hospitalization for more than 48 hours, beginning within 7 days
- C. A minor cut requiring no treatment
- D. Temporary soreness after a hard landing

11. A third-class medical certificate issued to a pilot aged 40 or older is valid for these privileges for how long?

- A. 24 calendar-months
- B. 60 calendar-months
- C. 12 calendar-months
- D. 36 calendar-months

12. Which document number contains the privileges and limitations of the Recreational Pilot certificate?

- A. NTSB Part 830
- B. 14 CFR Part 43
- C. 14 CFR 91.119
- D. 14 CFR 61.101

13. An aircraft in distress converging with an aircraft towing a glider has what right-of-way status?

- A. It must yield to the tow aircraft
- B. It has the right of way over all other traffic
- C. It shares equal priority with the tow aircraft
- D. It must give way to the glider only

14. A balloon and an airship are converging. Which has the right of way?

- A. The airship
- B. The faster of the two
- C. The balloon
- D. Neither; both must climb

15. The minimum safe altitude over an other-than-congested area, except over open water or sparsely populated areas, is which of the following?

- A. 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle
- B. 2,000 feet above the surface
- C. No minimum is specified
- D. 500 feet above the surface

16. Over open water or sparsely populated areas, an aircraft may not be operated closer than what distance to any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 2,000 feet
- D. 200 feet

17. Which best describes the pilot in command's emergency authority under Part 91?

- A. No deviation from any rule is ever permitted
- B. Deviation only with prior ATC clearance
- C. Deviation from any Part 91 rule to the extent required to meet the emergency
- D. Deviation only when carrying passengers

18. A Recreational Pilot's knowledge test result remains valid for how long before the practical test must be completed?

- A. 12 calendar-months
- B. 36 calendar-months
- C. Indefinitely once passed
- D. 24 calendar-months

19. The Recreational-specific rule requiring instructor training and an endorsement applies after how long without logged PIC time?

- A. 90 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 30 days
- D. 180 days

20. Which is required for a Recreational Pilot applicant regarding the English language?

- A. Read, speak, write, and understand it
- B. Only read it
- C. Only speak it conversationally
- D. No requirement exists

21. Which operation is prohibited for a Recreational Pilot under the base certificate?

- A. Day VFR flight with one passenger within 50 NM
- B. Pro-rata cost sharing with a passenger
- C. Flight for compensation or hire
- D. Local flight to a non-towered airport

22. A Restricted Area differs from a Prohibited Area in which way?

- A. A Restricted Area prohibits all flight permanently
- B. A Restricted Area exists only over water
- C. A Prohibited Area may be entered with permission
- D. A Restricted Area may be entered with permission when inactive, while a Prohibited Area bars flight entirely

23. Which of the following is required to operate in airspace requiring two-way communication with ATC?

- A. A second-class medical certificate
- B. A controlled-airspace endorsement
- C. A multi-engine rating
- D. A commercial pilot certificate

24. A Recreational Pilot may operate an aircraft certificated for no more than how many occupants?

- A. Four occupants
- B. Two occupants
- C. Six occupants
- D. Eight occupants

25. The maximum altitude a Recreational Pilot may operate, absent an endorsement, is which of the following?

- A. 12,500 feet MSL
- B. 10,000 feet MSL or 2,000 feet AGL, whichever is higher
- C. 14,000 feet MSL
- D. 8,000 feet MSL

26. When two aircraft of the same category converge at the same altitude, which must give way?

- A. The aircraft on the right
- B. The faster aircraft
- C. The higher aircraft
- D. The aircraft that has the other on its left

27. An aircraft on final approach to land has what right-of-way status?

- A. It has the right of way over other aircraft in flight or on the surface
- B. It must yield to all ground traffic
- C. It shares equal priority with departing aircraft
- D. It has right of way only above pattern altitude

28. A Recreational Pilot certificate requires a minimum total flight time of which of the following?

- A. 30 hours
- B. 40 hours
- C. 20 hours
- D. 25 hours

29. A Recreational Pilot wishing to operate beyond 50 NM must obtain what?

- A. A higher-class medical certificate
- B. A commercial certificate
- C. A cross-country endorsement carried in the logbook
- D. An instrument rating

30. Which is true regarding a Recreational Pilot sharing flight costs with a passenger?

- A. The pilot may keep a small profit
- B. Full reimbursement is permitted
- C. Only a pro-rata share of direct operating costs is allowed
- D. Any arrangement agreed in advance is permitted

31. When approaching head-on, each pilot is required to do what?

- A. Alter course to the left
- B. Alter course to the right
- C. The lower aircraft climbs
- D. Maintain course and monitor

32. A Recreational Pilot certificate requires at least how much solo flight time practicing the required maneuvers?

- A. 10 hours
- B. 5 hours
- C. 20 hours
- D. 2 hours

33. Which agency publishes Part 830, the accident and incident reporting rules?

- A. The Federal Aviation Administration
- B. The Department of Defense
- C. The National Transportation Safety Board
- D. The Transportation Security Administration

34. An incident, as distinct from an accident, is best described as which of the following?

- A. An occurrence always requiring a written report
- B. An event involving a fatality
- C. An occurrence other than an accident that affects or could affect safety
- D. Substantial damage to the aircraft

35. A Recreational Pilot must complete a flight review within what period to act as PIC?

- A. The preceding 12 calendar-months
- B. The preceding 6 calendar-months
- C. The preceding 36 calendar-months
- D. The preceding 24 calendar-months

36. To carry a passenger, a Recreational Pilot must have made how many takeoffs and landings within the preceding 90 days?

- A. One takeoff and landing
- B. Three takeoffs and landings
- C. Five takeoffs and landings
- D. Two takeoffs and landings

37. Which best describes a Military Operations Area (MOA) for a VFR pilot?

- A. It may be transited with extreme caution, checking whether it is active
- B. Entry is prohibited at all times
- C. A clearance is required to transit it
- D. It must be avoided by at least 20 NM

38. Under Part 91, preflight action for a flight not in the vicinity of an airport requires familiarity with which of the following?

- A. Weather reports, fuel requirements, and alternatives
- B. The names of all controllers on duty
- C. The maintenance history of every prior flight
- D. Only the destination's runway numbers

39. A glider and an airship are converging. Which has the right of way?

- A. The glider
- B. The faster of the two
- C. Neither must yield
- D. The airship

40. A Recreational Pilot may operate an aircraft with a maximum of how much engine horsepower?

- A. 200 horsepower
- B. 180 horsepower
- C. 150 horsepower
- D. 160 horsepower

41. An aircraft towing or refueling another aircraft has what right-of-way status relative to other engine-driven aircraft?

- A. It must yield to all engine-driven aircraft
- B. It shares equal priority with them
- C. It has the right of way over them
- D. It must give way to balloons only, not airplanes

42. A Recreational Pilot certificate requires at least how much flight training from an authorized instructor?

- A. 15 hours
- B. 3 hours
- C. 40 hours
- D. 10 hours

43. When may a Recreational Pilot operate between sunset and sunrise?

- A. Anytime, if landing lights are installed
- B. On any flight within 50 NM
- C. While receiving training toward a higher certificate with proper endorsement
- D. Never under any circumstance

44. A Prohibited Area is established primarily for what reason?

- A. To mark a published instrument approach
- B. For security or national-welfare reasons
- C. To designate a VFR practice area
- D. To indicate the boundary of Class B airspace

45. Which of the following is excluded from "substantial damage" under Part 830?

- A. Failure of the wing structure
- B. Damage affecting the aircraft's performance
- C. Damage requiring major repair to the fuselage
- D. Ground damage to propeller blades

46. A Recreational Pilot operating at a tower-controlled airport must do what?

- A. File a flight plan in advance
- B. Hold an instrument rating
- C. Hold a controlled-airspace endorsement and establish two-way communication
- D. Carry a second pilot aboard

47. Which best describes an Alert Area?

- A. Flight is prohibited to all civilian aircraft
- B. A clearance is required to enter
- C. It contains high training or unusual activity, with shared collision-avoidance responsibility
- D. It must be avoided by 20 NM

48. A Recreational Pilot certificate may be issued to an applicant who is at least what age?

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

49. Under Part 91, the pilot in command is directly responsible for and the final authority as to what?

- A. The accuracy of published charts
- B. The certification of the airport
- C. The maintenance records of the aircraft
- D. The operation of that aircraft

50. A Recreational Pilot may carry how many passengers without additional endorsement?

- A. No more than one passenger
- B. Up to three passengers
- C. As many as the aircraft seats
- D. None at all

Answer Key & Explanations

1. C — Above 12,500 feet MSL up to and including 14,000 feet, the required minimum flight crew must use supplemental oxygen for any portion lasting more than 30 minutes. This threshold protects against the early effects of altitude.

2. A — Above 14,000 feet MSL, the required minimum flight crew must use supplemental oxygen at all times at those altitudes. The 30-minute allowance no longer applies above this level.

3. A — Above 15,000 feet MSL, each occupant must be provided supplemental oxygen. This extends the requirement from crew to all aboard.

4. D — No person may act as a crewmember while having a blood-alcohol concentration of 0.04 percent or greater. This limit applies independently of the time-since-drinking rule.

5. B — A person may not act as a crewmember within 8 hours of consuming alcohol — the "8 hours bottle to throttle" rule. The 0.04 percent and "under the influence" limits apply separately.

6. B — Bent fairings or cowling and dented skin are specifically excluded from "substantial damage." Failure of structural members or damage affecting flight characteristics does qualify.

7. A — When a written accident report is required, it must be filed within 10 days. Immediate notification to the NTSB is a separate, instantaneous requirement.

8. C — An in-flight fire requires immediate NTSB notification even when classified as an incident. Minor cosmetic damage like a dent or scratch does not.

9. D — An aircraft accident involves death, serious injury, or substantial damage. Minor cosmetic damage or operational delays do not meet the definition.

10. B — A serious injury includes hospitalization for more than 48 hours beginning within 7 days of the event. Simple fractures of fingers, toes, or the nose are excluded.

11. A — A third-class medical for a pilot aged 40 or older is valid for 24 calendar-months for these privileges. The 60-month duration applies only when under 40 at the exam.

12. D — 14 CFR 61.101 contains the privileges and limitations of the Recreational Pilot certificate. Part 830 covers reporting, Part 43 maintenance, and 91.119 minimum altitudes.

13. B — An aircraft in distress has the right of way over all other traffic, including a tow aircraft. Distress outranks every other category.

14. C — In the right-of-way hierarchy by maneuverability, a balloon has the right of way over an airship. The airship must give way.

15. D — Over other-than-congested areas, except open water or sparsely populated areas, the minimum is 500 feet above the surface. The 1,000-foot figure applies over congested areas.

16. B — Over open water or sparsely populated areas, an aircraft may not be operated closer than 500 feet to any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure. This protects people and property in remote areas.

17. C — In an emergency requiring immediate action, the PIC may deviate from any Part 91 rule to the extent required. A written report may be requested afterward.

18. D — A passed knowledge test remains valid for 24 calendar-months; the practical test must be completed within that window. Otherwise the knowledge test must be retaken.

19. D — The Recreational-specific rule requires instructor training and an endorsement after 180 days without logged PIC time. This rule is unique to the Recreational certificate.

20. A — A Recreational Pilot applicant must read, speak, write, and understand English. This is a safety requirement for communication and interpretation of materials.

21. C — Flight for compensation or hire is prohibited under the base certificate. Day VFR flight, pro-rata cost sharing, and local flights are all permitted.

22. D — A Restricted Area may be entered with permission when inactive, while a Prohibited Area bars flight entirely. The two differ in whether entry is ever allowed.

23. B — Operating in airspace requiring two-way ATC communication requires a controlled-airspace endorsement. No higher medical or additional certificate substitutes for it.

24. A — A Recreational Pilot may operate an aircraft certificated for no more than four occupants, though only one passenger may be carried. The seating ceiling and passenger cap are separate.

25. B — Without endorsement, the Recreational Pilot is limited to 10,000 feet MSL or 2,000 feet AGL, whichever is higher. This keeps operations in lower airspace.

26. D — When same-category aircraft converge at the same altitude, the aircraft that has the other on its left must give way — equivalently, the one on the right has the right of way. This standardized rule prevents ambiguity.

27. A — An aircraft on final approach or landing has the right of way over other aircraft in flight or on the surface. It may not, however, cut in front of another on final.

28. A — The Recreational certificate requires a minimum of 30 hours total flight time. This is less than the Private Pilot's 40-hour minimum.

29. C — To operate beyond 50 NM, the Recreational Pilot must obtain a cross-country endorsement carried in the logbook. No medical, rating, or certificate change substitutes.

30. C — A Recreational Pilot may share only a pro-rata portion of direct operating costs with a passenger. Profit or full reimbursement would constitute flying for compensation.

31. B — When approaching head-on, each pilot must alter course to the right. This predictable resolution prevents both from turning the same way.

32. D — The Recreational certificate requires at least 2 hours of solo flight time practicing the required maneuvers. This ensures the applicant can operate the aircraft alone.

33. C — The National Transportation Safety Board publishes Part 830, the accident and incident reporting rules. It is a separate agency from the FAA.

34. C — An incident is an occurrence other than an accident that affects or could affect the safety of operations. Most incidents require no report unless specifically listed.

35. D — A Recreational Pilot must complete a flight review within the preceding 24 calendar-months to act as PIC. Without it, the pilot is grounded as PIC.

36. B — To carry a passenger, a pilot must have made three takeoffs and three landings as sole manipulator within the preceding 90 days. This currency is separate from the flight review.

37. A — A VFR pilot may transit a Military Operations Area with extreme caution, checking whether it is active. Entry is not prohibited and no clearance is required.

38. A — Part 91 preflight action for a flight away from the airport vicinity requires familiarity with weather reports, fuel requirements, and alternatives. Controllers' names and prior-flight histories are not required.

39. A — In the right-of-way hierarchy ordered by maneuverability, a glider has the right of way over an airship, so the airship must give way. Less maneuverable aircraft generally outrank more maneuverable ones, and a glider outranks an airship.

40. B — A Recreational Pilot may operate an aircraft with no more than 180 horsepower. Higher-horsepower aircraft are outside the certificate.

41. C — An aircraft towing or refueling another has the right of way over other engine-driven aircraft. Its reduced maneuverability gives it priority.

42. A — The Recreational certificate requires at least 15 hours of flight training from an authorized instructor. The 3-hour figure refers to recent category/class time before the checkride.

43. C — A Recreational Pilot may operate between sunset and sunrise only while receiving training toward a higher certificate with proper endorsement. Otherwise night flight is outside the certificate.

44. B — A Prohibited Area is established for security or national-welfare reasons, barring flight entirely. It is not a practice area or an airspace boundary marker.

45. D — Ground damage to propeller blades is specifically excluded from "substantial damage." Failure of structure or damage affecting performance does qualify.

46. C — Operating at a tower-controlled airport requires a controlled-airspace endorsement and establishing two-way communication. The base certificate alone does not permit it.

47. C — An Alert Area contains high training or unusual activity, with all pilots sharing collision-avoidance responsibility. No clearance is required and entry is not prohibited.

48. B — A Recreational Pilot certificate may be issued to an applicant at least 17 years old. The knowledge test may be taken at 15, but issuance waits until 17.

49. D — Under Part 91, the PIC is directly responsible for and the final authority as to the operation of the aircraft. This responsibility cannot be delegated.

50. A — A Recreational Pilot may carry no more than one passenger without additional endorsement. This is an absolute cap on the certificate.