

PRACTICE EXAM 19

1. On a sectional chart, Class B airspace boundaries are depicted by:

- A. Dashed magenta lines
- B. Dashed blue lines
- C. Solid magenta lines
- D. Solid blue lines

2. A non-towered airport is typically depicted on a sectional with a symbol colored:

- A. Solid blue
- B. Solid green
- C. Magenta
- D. Red

3. Class C airspace boundaries on a sectional are shown with:

- A. Dashed blue lines
- B. Solid blue lines
- C. Solid magenta lines
- D. Dashed magenta lines

4. The large number in each lat/long quadrant of a sectional, such as "2⁵," represents the:

- A. Maximum Elevation Figure for that quadrant
- B. Magnetic variation at that location

- C. Cruising altitude required by regulation
- D. Floor of the overlying Class E airspace

5. Class D airspace is depicted on a sectional with:

- A. Solid magenta lines
- B. Solid blue lines
- C. Dashed magenta lines
- D. Dashed blue lines

6. An obstruction symbol on a sectional showing "1849 (1232)" indicates the obstacle's height as:

- A. 1,849 feet MSL and 1,232 feet AGL
- B. 1,849 feet AGL and 1,232 feet MSL
- C. A frequency of 1849 and a channel of 1232
- D. Latitude 18.49 and longitude 12.32

7. A towered airport is typically depicted on a sectional with a symbol colored:

- A. Magenta
- B. Blue
- C. Green
- D. Red

8. A Prohibited Area on a sectional is identified by which letter prefix?

- A. P
- B. R

- C. W
- D. M

9. The dashed magenta line surrounding an airport on a sectional typically indicates:

- A. The boundary of a Restricted Area
- B. The edge of a Military Operations Area
- C. Class E airspace beginning at the surface
- D. The Mode C veil around a Class B airport

10. A VOR is depicted on a sectional by a:

- A. Solid blue square with a frequency
- B. Compass rose symbol with a frequency box
- C. Dashed magenta circle
- D. Red triangle with an identifier

11. A Restricted Area on a sectional is identified by which letter prefix?

- A. P
- B. W
- C. R
- D. A

12. The airport data block beside an airport symbol typically includes:

- A. The pilot's required medical certificate level
- B. The current weather observation for the field

- C. The magnetic variation at that point
- D. The field elevation, runway length, and frequencies

13. Terrain elevation on a sectional is shown by:

- A. Solid blue lines and dashed magenta circles
- B. The phonetic alphabet along the chart edge
- C. Frequency boxes near each airport
- D. Contour lines and color tints

14. A Military Operations Area (MOA) on a sectional is typically outlined in:

- A. Magenta hatching
- B. Solid blue lines
- C. Dashed green lines
- D. Red crosshatching

15. One minute of latitude along the chart's edge equals:

- A. One statute mile
- B. One nautical mile
- C. One kilometer
- D. One degree of longitude

16. The floor of Class E airspace that does not begin at the surface is often shown on a sectional by:

- A. A solid blue line around the airport
- B. A red crosshatched boundary

- C. A green dashed circle
- D. A faded vignette of magenta or blue shading

17. A Warning Area, which begins 3 NM offshore, is identified on a sectional by which letter prefix?

- A. W
- B. R
- C. P
- D. M

18. The standard VFR sectional chart scale is:

- A. 1:250,000
- B. 1:1,000,000
- C. 1:100,000
- D. 1:500,000

19. An airport symbol with small tick marks (a "feathered" symbol) around its perimeter on a sectional usually indicates:

- A. The airport is closed permanently
- B. The airport is for military use only
- C. Fuel is available at the airport
- D. The airport has no runway lighting

20. Isogonic lines on a sectional, shown as dashed magenta lines labeled with a degree value, connect points of equal:

- A. Terrain elevation

- B. Atmospheric pressure
- C. Cloud ceiling height
- D. Magnetic variation

21. The Maximum Elevation Figure (MEF) is used by a pilot to:

- A. Choose a safe cruising altitude above terrain and obstacles
- B. Determine the magnetic variation for navigation
- C. Identify the active runway at an airport
- D. Decode the surface weather observation

22. A small flag symbol on a sectional next to an airport's data typically marks:

- A. A prohibited area boundary
- B. The presence of a control tower
- C. A military training route
- D. A VFR checkpoint or reporting point

23. The color used for the Class E surface-area boundary on a sectional is:

- A. Blue, in a solid line
- B. Magenta, in a dashed line
- C. Green, in a solid line
- D. Red, in a dashed line

24. An obstruction taller than 1,000 feet AGL is often depicted on a sectional with:

- A. A different, lightning-bolt-style obstruction symbol

- B. A solid blue circle
- C. A magenta compass rose
- D. A green airport symbol

25. The airport elevation listed in a sectional data block is given in:

- A. Feet above mean sea level (MSL)
- B. Feet above ground level (AGL)
- C. Meters above the runway threshold
- D. Nautical miles from the nearest VOR

26. A Military Training Route (MTR) on a sectional represents:

- A. A boundary where flight is prohibited
- B. A route used by military aircraft for low-altitude training
- C. The floor of Class A airspace
- D. A VFR-only corridor for light aircraft

27. The solid blue line "upside-down wedding cake" depiction on a sectional represents:

- A. A Restricted Area's vertical limits
- B. Class B airspace surrounding a major airport
- C. The Class E surface area
- D. A Military Operations Area

28. A pilot identifies a CTAF frequency for a non-towered airport from:

- A. The isogonic line nearest the airport

- B. The Maximum Elevation Figure
- C. The terrain contour tint color
- D. The airport data block on the sectional

29. The Mode C Veil around a Class B airport, requiring an altitude-reporting transponder, typically extends:

- A. 5 nautical miles from the primary airport
- B. 10 nautical miles for VFR aircraft only
- C. 30 nautical miles from the Class B primary airport
- D. 60 nautical miles in all directions

30. A pilot sees a magenta "C" inside a circle next to an airport frequency on a sectional. This typically indicates:

- A. The airport lies within Class C airspace
- B. A control tower frequency
- C. The CTAF (Common Traffic Advisory Frequency)
- D. A clearance delivery frequency

31. An Alert Area on a sectional depicts:

- A. A boundary where flight is permanently prohibited
- B. The vertical limits of Class A airspace
- C. A corridor reserved for instrument traffic
- D. An area of high-volume pilot training or unusual activity

32. Latitude and longitude lines on a sectional are used to:

- A. Indicate the magnetic variation across the chart
- B. Provide a geographic reference grid for position
- C. Mark the boundaries of controlled airspace
- D. Show the terrain elevation in each quadrant

33. A blue airport symbol on a sectional indicates the airport has:

- A. No runway and is closed
- B. Military use restrictions
- C. An operating control tower
- D. No fuel services available

34. Class D airspace lateral limits on a sectional are depicted as:

- A. A solid magenta ring around the airport
- B. A dashed blue line around the towered airport
- C. Two concentric solid magenta rings
- D. A magenta crosshatched area

35. A pilot determines the variation to apply during navigation by reading the:

- A. Maximum Elevation Figure in the quadrant
- B. Isogonic line value nearest the route
- C. Airport data block elevation
- D. Terrain contour tint color

36. A solid magenta line on a sectional most commonly depicts the boundary of:

- A. Class C airspace
- B. Class B airspace
- C. A Restricted Area
- D. Class D airspace

37. The vignette (gradual shading) of magenta on the outer edge of a magenta band on a sectional indicates:

- A. Class E airspace begins at 700 feet AGL within the shaded side
- B. A prohibited area's lateral boundary
- C. The presence of a control tower
- D. A military operations area's floor

38. An airport data block frequency labeled "CT - 118.3" on a sectional refers to:

- A. The Common Traffic Advisory Frequency
- B. The control tower frequency
- C. The clearance delivery frequency
- D. The automated weather frequency

39. A star symbol atop an airport symbol on a sectional typically indicates:

- A. The airport is closed to all traffic
- B. The airport is restricted to military aircraft
- C. A rotating beacon operates at the airport
- D. The airport has no instrument approaches

40. The dashed blue line surrounding an airport on a sectional indicates:

- A. Class C airspace
- B. Class D airspace
- C. A Restricted Area
- D. The Class E surface area

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

1. D — Solid blue lines. Class B airspace boundaries are depicted with solid blue lines on a sectional. Class C is solid magenta, Class D dashed blue, and Class E surface dashed magenta.
2. C — Magenta. Non-towered airports are shown in magenta on a sectional, while towered airports are blue. The color immediately signals whether a tower is present.
3. C — Solid magenta lines. Class C airspace is depicted with solid magenta lines. Class B is solid blue, distinguishing the two busiest airspace types by color.
4. A — Maximum Elevation Figure for that quadrant. The large quadrant number is the MEF, showing the highest terrain or obstacle in that area for safe altitude selection. It is not variation or an airspace floor.
5. D — Dashed blue lines. Class D airspace is depicted with dashed blue lines around a towered airport. Solid blue is Class B and solid magenta is Class C.
6. A — 1,849 feet MSL and 1,232 feet AGL. Obstruction heights are given as the top in feet MSL with the AGL height in parentheses, so "1849 (1232)" is 1,849 MSL / 1,232 AGL. Cross-checking these against altitude keeps the airplane clear.
7. B — Blue. Towered airports are depicted in blue on a sectional, while non-towered airports are magenta. The color is a quick tower indicator.

8. A — P. A Prohibited Area is identified by a "P" prefix and bars flight entirely. Restricted is "R" and Warning is "W."

9. C — Class E airspace beginning at the surface. A dashed magenta line around an airport indicates Class E airspace beginning at the surface. It is not a Restricted Area, MOA, or Mode C veil.

10. B — Compass rose symbol with a frequency box. A VOR is depicted by a compass rose symbol with its frequency and identifier in a box. This lets a pilot tune and identify the station.

11. C — R. A Restricted Area is identified by an "R" prefix and may contain hazards requiring permission to enter when active. Prohibited is "P" and Warning is "W."

12. D — The field elevation, runway length, and frequencies. An airport data block lists field elevation, runway length, frequencies, and lighting. It does not contain weather, medical, or variation data.

13. D — Contour lines and color tints. Terrain elevation is shown by contour lines and color tints on a sectional. Airspace lines and frequency boxes serve other purposes.

14. A — Magenta hatching. MOAs are typically outlined in magenta hatching on a sectional. The hatched depiction distinguishes special-use airspace.

15. B — One nautical mile. One minute of latitude equals one nautical mile, providing a built-in distance scale along the chart edge. This aids quick distance measurement.

16. D — A faded vignette of magenta or blue shading. The floor of Class E that does not start at the surface is shown by a faded vignette of magenta (700 ft AGL) or blue (1,200 ft AGL) shading. A solid line or dashed circle indicates other airspace.

17. A — W. A Warning Area, beginning 3 NM offshore, is identified by a "W" prefix. Prohibited is "P" and Restricted is "R."

18. D — 1:500,000. The standard VFR sectional chart scale is 1:500,000, where one inch represents about 6.86 nautical miles. This is the chart a VFR pilot uses for navigation.

19. C — Fuel is available at the airport. Tick marks ("feathers") around an airport symbol indicate fuel is available. This is a quick visual cue for fuel planning.

20. D — Magnetic variation. Isogonic lines (dashed magenta, labeled in degrees) connect points of equal magnetic variation. They are used to convert true heading to magnetic.

21. A — Choose a safe cruising altitude above terrain and obstacles. The MEF shows the highest terrain/obstacle in a quadrant so a pilot can pick a safe cruising altitude. It is not variation, runway, or weather information.

22. D — A VFR checkpoint or reporting point. A flag symbol marks a VFR checkpoint or reporting point on a sectional. It is not a control tower or prohibited area indicator.

23. B — Magenta, in a dashed line. The Class E surface-area boundary is a dashed magenta line. Class D, by contrast, is a dashed blue line.

24. A — A different, lightning-bolt-style obstruction symbol. Obstacles taller than 1,000 feet AGL use a distinct, larger obstruction symbol with a lightning-bolt style. This flags the more significant hazards.

25. A — Feet above mean sea level (MSL). Airport elevation in a data block is given in feet MSL. This is the reference for performance and pattern-altitude calculations.

26. B — A route used by military aircraft for low-altitude training. An MTR depicts a route used by military aircraft for low-altitude, high-speed training. It is not a prohibited boundary or VFR corridor.

27. B — Class B airspace surrounding a major airport. The solid blue "upside-down wedding cake" depicts Class B airspace, with stacked rings of differing floors. It surrounds the busiest airports.

28. D — The airport data block on the sectional. The CTAF is found in the airport data block on the sectional. Isogonic lines, the MEF, and terrain tints do not provide frequencies.

29. C — 30 nautical miles from the Class B primary airport. The Mode C Veil typically extends 30 nautical miles from the Class B primary airport, requiring an altitude-reporting transponder. ADS-B Out is generally required there as well.

30. C — The CTAF (Common Traffic Advisory Frequency). A magenta "C" in a circle next to a frequency denotes the CTAF. It is not a tower or clearance-delivery indicator.

31. D — An area of high-volume pilot training or unusual activity. An Alert Area marks concentrated training or unusual aerial activity, where all pilots share collision-avoidance responsibility. It is not prohibited or instrument-only.

32. B — Provide a geographic reference grid for position. Latitude and longitude lines form the geographic reference grid for determining position. They are not variation, airspace, or elevation indicators.

33. C — An operating control tower. A blue airport symbol indicates an operating control tower. Magenta indicates a non-towered field.

34. B — A solid blue "wedding cake" of stacked rings. Class C is depicted with solid magenta concentric rings, not blue. Looking at this again, the correct depiction of Class C is two concentric solid magenta rings.

35. B — Isogonic line value nearest the route. Variation is read from the isogonic line value nearest the route. The MEF, data block, and contour tints serve other purposes.

36. A — Class C airspace. A solid magenta line most commonly depicts Class C airspace. Class B is solid blue, and Class D is dashed blue.

37. A — Class E airspace begins at 700 feet AGL within the shaded side. The magenta vignette indicates Class E beginning at 700 feet AGL on the shaded side. It is not a prohibited area, tower, or MOA indicator.

38. B — The control tower frequency. "CT" in a data block refers to the control tower frequency. CTAF and ATIS use different labels.

39. C — A rotating beacon operates at the airport. A star atop an airport symbol indicates a rotating beacon operates at the field. It does not signal closure or military restriction.

40. B — Class D airspace. A dashed blue line around an airport indicates Class D airspace. A dashed magenta line, by contrast, marks the Class E surface area.