

**Cessna Private Pilot Course**  
**Quiz 2: Pre-Solo**

1. Which would provide the greatest gain in altitude in the shortest distance during climb after takeoff?
  - A.  $V_Y$ .
  - B.  $V_A$ .
  - C.  $V_X$ .
  
2. After takeoff, which airspeed would the pilot use to gain the most altitude in a given period of time?
  - A.  $V_Y$ .
  - B.  $V_X$ .
  - C.  $V_A$ .
  
3. In regard to privileges and limitations, a private pilot may
  - A. not be paid in any manner for the operating expenses of a flight.
  - B. not pay less than the pro rata share of the operating expenses of a flight with passengers provided the expenses involve only fuel, oil, airport expenditures, or rental fees.
  - C. act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying a passenger for compensation if the flight is in connection with a business or employment.
  
4. Which aircraft has the right-of-way over all other air traffic?
  - A. A balloon.
  - B. An aircraft in distress.
  - C. An aircraft on final approach to land.
  
5. An airplane and an airship are converging. If the airship is left of the airplane's position, which aircraft has the right-of-way?
  - A. The airship.
  - B. The airplane.
  - C. Each pilot should alter course to the right.
  
6. Two-way radio communication must be established with the Air Traffic Control facility having jurisdiction over the area prior to entering which class airspace?
  - A. Class C.
  - B. Class E.
  - C. Class G.
  
7. What minimum pilot certification is required for operation within Class B airspace?
  - A. Recreational Pilot Certificate.
  - B. Private Pilot Certificate or Student Pilot Certificate with appropriate logbook endorsements.
  - C. Private Pilot Certificate with an instrument rating.
  
8. What minimum radio equipment is required for VFR operation within Class B airspace?
  - A. Two-way radio communications equipment and a 4096-code transponder.
  - B. Two-way radio communications equipment, a 4096-code transponder, and an encoding altimeter.
  - C. Two-way radio communications equipment, a 4096-code transponder, an encoding altimeter, and a VOR or TACAN receiver.
  
9. In which type of airspace are VFR flights prohibited?
  - A. Class A.
  - B. Class B.
  - C. Class C.

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10. What minimum visibility and clearance from clouds are required for VFR operations in Class G airspace at 700 feet AGL or below during daylight hours?
- A. 1 mile visibility and clear of clouds.
  - B. 1 mile visibility, 500 feet below, 1,000 feet above, and 2,000 feet horizontal clearance from clouds.
  - C. 3 miles visibility and clear of clouds.
11. What minimum flight visibility is required for VFR flight operations on an airway (Class E airspace) below 10,000 feet MSL?
- A. 1 mile.
  - B. 3 miles.
  - C. 4 miles.
12. The basic VFR weather minimums for operating an aircraft within Class D airspace are
- A. 500-foot ceiling and 1 mile visibility.
  - B. 1,000-foot ceiling and 3 miles visibility.
  - C. clear of clouds and 2 miles visibility.
13. A special VFR clearance authorizes the pilot of an aircraft to operate VFR while within Class D airspace when the visibility is
- A. less than 1 mile and the ceiling is less than 1,000 feet.
  - B. at least 1 mile and the aircraft can remain clear of clouds.
  - C. at least 3 miles and the aircraft can remain clear of clouds.
14. What are the minimum requirements for airplane operations under special VFR in Class D airspace at night?
- A. The airplane must be under radar surveillance at all times while in Class D airspace.
  - B. The airplane must be equipped for IFR with an altitude reporting transponder.
  - C. The pilot must be instrument rated, and the airplane must be IFR equipped.
15. In addition to a valid Airworthiness Certificate, what documents or records must be aboard an aircraft during flight?
- A. Aircraft engine and airframe logbooks, and owner's manual.
  - B. Radio operator's permit, and repair and alteration forms.
  - C. Operating limitations and Registration Certificate.
16. The responsibility for ensuring that an aircraft is maintained in an airworthy condition is primarily that of the
- A. pilot in command.
  - B. owner or operator.
  - C. mechanic who performs the work.
17. What aircraft inspections are required for rental aircraft that are also used for flight instruction?
- A. Annual and 100-hour inspections.
  - B. Biannual and 100-hour inspections.
  - C. Annual and 50-hour inspections.
18. If an aircraft is involved in an accident which results in substantial damage to the aircraft, the nearest NTSB field office should be notified
- A. immediately.
  - B. within 48 hours.
  - C. within 7 days.

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19. Where does wind shear occur?
- A. Only at higher altitudes.
  - B. Only at lower altitudes.
  - C. At all altitudes, in all directions.
20. A non-tower satellite airport, within the same Class D airspace as that designated for the primary airport, requires radio communications be established and maintained with the
- A. satellite airport's UNICOM.
  - B. associated Flight Service Station.
  - C. primary airport's control tower.
21. Which initial action should a pilot take prior to entering Class C airspace?
- A. Contact approach control on the appropriate frequency.
  - B. Contact the tower and request permission to enter.
  - C. Contact the FSS for traffic advisories.
22. When taking off or landing at an airport where heavy aircraft are operating, one should be particularly alert to the hazards of wingtip vortices because this turbulence tends to
- A. rise from a crossing runway into the takeoff or landing path.
  - B. rise into the traffic pattern area surrounding the airport.
  - C. sink into the flightpath of aircraft operating below the aircraft generating the turbulence.