

BFR WRITTEN TEST A - For VFR Pilots

(Review and study of the FARs noted in parentheses right after the question number is encouraged. This is an open book test!)

1. (91.3) Assume as in-flight emergency occurs which requires immediate action. As the pilot in command, you may
 1. not deviate from any FARs.
 2. not deviate from FARs unless permission is obtained from ATC.
 3. deviate from FARs to the extent required to meet that emergency.
 4. deviate from FARs to the extent required to meet the emergency but must then submit a written report to the Administrator within 24 hours.

2. (91.3) The final authority as to the operation of an aircraft is the _____
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3. Who is responsible for determining if the aircraft is airworthy?
 1. The owner of the aircraft.
 2. The company operating the aircraft.
 3. The pilot in command of the aircraft.
 4. A certificated aircraft maintenance inspector.

4. (91.9, 91.203) From the following list, select the certificates and documents that FARs require you to carry aboard an aircraft during flight.
 - A. Operating limitations
 - B. Registration certificate
 - C. Return to service endorsement
 - D. Airworthiness certificate
 - E. Aircraft maintenance records
 - F. Restricted radio operator permit
 - G. Record of next required maintenance

5. (91.17) You may not act as pilot in command of an aircraft while under the influence of alcohol or while
 1. under stress.
 2. taking any prescription drug.
 3. under the care of a physician.
 4. using any drug that affects your faculties contrary to safety.

6. (91.17) No person may act as a crewmember of a civil aircraft within eight hours after the consumption of any alcoholic beverage or while having alcohol in the blood which is
 1. detectable.
 2. 0.04% by weight or more.

3. 0.05% by volume or more.
4. 0.09% by weight or more.

7. (91.17) When may a pilot allow a person who is obviously under the influence of alcohol or drugs to be carried in the aircraft?

1. Never.
2. Only if there are two pilots aboard the aircraft.
3. If the person does not have access to the cockpit or pilot's compartment.
4. Only in an emergency or if the person is a medical patient under proper care.

8. (91.103) Regulations require that, prior to each flight under VFR, the pilot in command must

1. preflight the airplane.
2. check for any known traffic delays.
3. become familiar with all available information concerning the flight.
4. calculate the weight and balance to determine if the CG is within limits.

9. (91.103) For flights not in the vicinity of an airport, in addition to considering the weather and the amount of fuel required for the flight, you must also

1. file a flight plan.
2. designate an alternate airport.
3. ensure that all navigation equipment in the aircraft is operational.
4. consider an alternate course of action if the flight cannot be completed as planned.

10. (91.103) Before beginning a flight, as pilot in command, you must

1. check the accuracy of the ELT.
2. check to see that each flight instrument is operational.
3. file a flight plan for all flights
4. determine the runway lengths at the airports you intend to use and calculate the airplane's takeoff and landing distances.

11. (91.105) As pilot in command, when are you required to wear your seat belt?

1. During flight.
2. During takeoff and landing.
3. When flying through turbulent conditions.
4. During takeoff and landing and in turbulent conditions.

12. (91.107) Regarding passengers, the pilot in command must ensure that all passengers are briefed on the use of seatbelts and notified that they must be fastened

1. at all times.
2. during takeoff and landing.
3. when flying through turbulent conditions.
4. during takeoff and landing and in turbulent conditions.

13. (91.113) While on base leg in an airport traffic pattern, you sight another airplane on a two-mile final. The airplane that has the right-of-way is the one

1. that is the least maneuverable.
2. which is closest to the landing threshold.
3. on final, regardless of altitude.
4. at the lower altitude.

14. (91.113) Arrange the choices on the right in order of priority with regard to right-of-way over other aircraft.

1. _____ A. Glider
2. _____ B. Airship
3. _____ C. Aircraft in distress
4. _____ D. Airplane or helicopter
5. _____ E. Balloon

15. (91.117) What is the maximum indicated airspeed for flights at or below 2,500 feet AGL within four nautical miles of the primary airport of a Class C or D airspace area?

1. 156 knots (180 m.p.h.)
2. 200 knots (230 m.p.h.)
3. 230 knots (265 m.p.h.)
4. 265 knots (305 m.p.h.)

16. (91.117) The maximum authorized airspeed for flight beneath the lateral limits of a Class B airspace area, or in a VFR corridor designated through a Class B airspace area is

1. 156 knots.
2. 180 knots.
3. 200 knots.
4. 250 knots.

17. (91.117) The maximum indicated airspeed for flight below 10,000 feet MSL, unless otherwise authorized or required by ATC, is

1. 156 knots.
2. 180 knots.
3. 200 knots.
4. 250 knots.

18. (91.119) Except when necessary for takeoff and landing, when you are flying over congested areas you must maintain an altitude of at least

1. 1,000 feet from any obstacle.
2. 1,500 feet above any obstacle.
3. 1,000 feet vertically and 1,000 feet horizontally from the nearest obstacle.
4. 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 2,000 feet of the aircraft.

19. (91.121) During a cross-country flight at an altitude below 18,000 feet, you should set the altimeter to

1. 29.92 when operating at an altitude of more than 10,000 feet AGL.
2. the setting of a station along the route and within 100 n.m. of the aircraft.
3. the departure airport elevation, and reset it to the destination airport setting at the midpoint of

the flight.

4. the departure airport elevation, a station at the midpoint of the flight, and finally to the destination airport setting when you are within 10 n.m. of the airport.

20. (91.123) When may ATC request a detailed report of an emergency, even though a rule has not been violated?

1. Anytime an emergency occurs.
2. When priority has been given.
3. When the incident occurs in controlled airspace.
4. Only when an accident results from the emergency.

21. (91.123) What action, if any, may be required if you deviate from an ATC instruction during an emergency and are given priority over other air traffic?

1. No action is required.
2. File a report with the FAA Administrator within 48 hours.
3. File a report with the chief of the ATC facility within 48 hours.
4. File a detailed report within 48 hours with the chief of the air traffic control facility only if requested.

22 - 27 (91.125) For questions 22 through 27, complete the appropriate pilot action for each of the different ATC light signals.

Color and type	Action on surface	Action in flight
22. Steady red	_____	_____
23. Steady green	_____	_____
24. Flashing red	_____	_____
25. Flashing green	_____	_____
26. Flashing white	_____	_____
27. Alternating red and green	_____	_____

28. (91.127, 91.129) You must comply with any departure procedures established by the FAA at

1. controlled airports only.
2. uncontrolled airports only.
3. any airport, whether it is controlled or uncontrolled.
4. airports with published instrument approach procedures when the tower is in operation.

29. (91.151) The fuel requirement for flight under VFR during daylight hours requires that you carry enough fuel to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that, at normal cruising speed, for _____ minutes.

30. (91.151) For VFR flight at night, you must carry enough fuel to fly to the first point of intended landing and, at normal cruising speed, fly for at least another _____ minutes.

31. (91.153) What is not required information for your VFR flight plan?

1. Cruising altitude.
2. Type of aircraft.

3. Names of the passengers.

4. Any information that the pilot in command believes is necessary for ATC purposes.

32 - 34. (91.153) For questions 32 through 34, complete the following table for minimum flight visibility and distance from clouds.

32. 1,200 feet or less above the surface (regardless of MSL altitude) Within controlled airspace:	_____ statute mile(s)	_____ feet below _____ feet above _____ feet horizontal
Outside controlled airspace: (except as provided in FAR 91.155(b)) Day Night	_____ statute mile(s) _____ statute mile(s)	_____ _____ feet below _____ feet above _____ feet horizontal
33. More than 1,200 feet above the surface but less than 10,000 feet MSL Within controlled airspace:	_____ statute mile(s)	_____ feet below _____ feet above _____ feet horizontal
Outside controlled airspace: Day Night	_____ statute mile(s) _____ statute mile(s)	_____ feet below _____ feet above _____ feet horizontal
34. More than 1,200 feet above the surface and at or above 10,000 feet MSL	_____ statute mile(s)	_____ feet below _____ feet above _____ feet horizontal
Class B airspace areas: (altitudes as charted)	_____ statute mile(s)	_____

35. (91.157) You may not operate an airplane within controlled airspace at night under special VFR unless

1. a certified flight instructor is on board.
2. the flight visibility is at least 3 miles.
3. the flight can be conducted 500 feet below the clouds.
4. you have a current instrument rating and the airplane is equipped for instrument flight.

36. (91.157) A special VFR clearance authorizes you to enter the lateral boundaries of Class B, C, D, or E airspace designated for an airport when the

1. ceiling is less than 1,000 feet and the visibility is less than 1 mile.
2. visibility is at least 1 mile and the aircraft remains clear of clouds.
3. flight can remain clear of clouds with no restriction on visibility.
4. the flight can maintain 1 mile visibility at an altitude no lower than the cloud base, provided this altitude is at least 1,000 feet AGL.

37. (91.159) Compliance with the VFR cruising altitudes is required

1. at any altitude.
2. above 3,000 feet AGL.
3. above 5,000 feet AGL.
4. above 10,000 feet MSL.

38. (91.203) From the list of required certificates or documents specified in the regulations, the one that must be displayed at the cabin or cockpit entrance and within view of passengers and crew is the _____.

39. (91.207) _____ (True, False) The installation of an emergency locator transmitter is not required on training aircraft flown within a 50 n.m. radius of the airport where the training flight originated.

40. (91.207) The non-rechargeable batteries in an ELT are required to be replaced

1. annually.
2. every 24 months.
3. during each 100 or annual inspection.
4. after 1 hour of cumulative use or when 50% of the useful life has expired.

41. (91.209) Aircraft position lights are required to be illuminated from

1. sunset to sunrise.
2. 1 hour before sunset to 1 hour after sunrise.
3. 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise.
4. 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise.

42. (91.211) Assume that you are planning to cruise at a cabin pressure altitude of 13,500 feet MSL for 1 hour and 45 minutes. For how long are you required to use supplemental oxygen?

1. 1 hour
2. 1 hour and 15 minutes
3. 1 hour and 30 minutes
4. 1 hour and 45 minutes

43. (91.211) All occupants of an aircraft must be provided with supplemental oxygen if the flight will be above a cabin pressure altitude of
1. 10,000 feet MSL.
 2. 12,500 feet MSL.
 3. 14,000 feet MSL.
 4. 15,000 feet MSL.
44. (91.215) _____ (True, False) If an altitude-encoding transponder-equipped aircraft is flown in uncontrolled airspace, the Mode C function need not be turned on when the aircraft is below the floor of a Class B airspace area.
45. (91.303) _____ (True, False) Aerobatic flight is prohibited within four nautical miles of the centerline of any Federal Airway.
46. (91.303) Aerobatic flight is not allowed
1. within 5 miles of any airport.
 2. within 2,000 feet of the surface.
 3. when flight visibility is less than 5 s.m.
 4. over any congested area of a city, town, or settlement.
47. (91.303) What is the minimum flight visibility and lowest altitude that is permitted for aerobatic flight?
1. 3 miles and 1,500 feet
 2. 5 miles and 1,000 feet
 3. 7 miles and 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within 5 miles
 4. 10 miles and 1,500 feet above the highest obstacle within 5 miles
48. (91.307) Except for certain provisions, you are required to wear a parachute if any intentional maneuver exceeds _____ of bank or _____ nose-up or nose-down attitude.
- 49.(61.57) To carry passengers during the daytime, what are the currency requirements?
1. A flight within the last 30 days.
 2. Three takeoff and landings within six months.
 3. Three takeoff and landings within 90 days.
 4. To have carried passengers within six months.
50. (61.57) To carry passengers at night, what are the currency requirements?
1. Three takeoff and landings within 6 months.
 2. Three takeoff and landings at night within 6 months.
 3. Three takeoff and landings within 90 days.
 4. Three takeoff and landings at night within 90 days.