MVP Aviation

Pre-Solo Knowledge Test CESSNA 172/180 N20068 (Adapted from www.safepilots.org) Rev 4-1-2021

NAME:		DATE:	DATE:	
You will need:				
Pilot/Controller Glossary, A Standards, Airport/Facility De you are training (POH), Perf	viation Secti irectory, Pilot formance and Γ page). Be	Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM) violated Chart, Private Pilot Airman Certificate's Operating Handbook for the airplane in what Weight & Balance information from the Market sure to use the 172/180HP performance to the 172 POH generic).	tion hich IVP	
Please provide a summarized	answer, but b	pe prepared to discuss in more detail:		
1. What is the most important line on	an airport, an	d why? (Draw it)		
2. Brakes - True or False (circle T or l	F)			
Brakes are primary for steering	T / F	Up elevator helps with braking	T / F	
Brakes can blow tires/closing a runwa	ıy T/F	I must exit where the controller tells me	e T/F	
Rudder is the primary means of steeri	ng T / F	Braking in a turn is the best method	T / F	
Tires are cheap, less than \$100	T / F	Feet should stay at the top of the rudde	rsT/F	
Retracting flaps helps with braking	T / F	It is ok to brake with one rudder pedal	T / F	
3. What do you do if you bounce the i	nose wheel? (from training)		
4. Who is ultimately responsible for the FAR 91.3 and FAR 1.1 (Pilot-in-Com	•	of an aircraft and what does that responsibility	entail?	
5. What must a student pilot have in h	nis/her logboc	ok in order to solo an airplane? FAR 61.93 (c)		

6. What qualifies as a cross country flight? FAR 61.1 Cross-country time (ii)(b)
7. What personal documents must a Student Pilot carry when flying cross country? FAR 61.51 (i)(2)
8. What must a student pilot have in his/her logbook in order to solo an airplane on a cross country flight of more than 50 nm from the training airport for the first time? FAR 61.93 (c)(1) and (2)
9. What must a student pilot have in his/her logbook in order to solo an airplane on repeated cross country flights of less than 50 nm from the training airport? FAR 61.93 (b)(2)
10. What must a student pilot have in his/her logbook in order to solo an airplane doing touch and go takeoff and landing practice at an airport within 25 nm from the training airport? FAR 61.93 (b)(1)
11. What must a student pilot have in his/her logbook in order to solo an airplane on all cross country flights of more than 50 nm from the training airport? FAR 61.93 (c)(3) (i,ii,iii)
12. Can a student pilot carry passengers? FAR 61.89
13. You may not fly an airplane within hours after the consumption of an alcoholic beverage or with % by weight or more of alcohol in your blood. FAR 91.17

14. What airplane documents must be onboard the airplane for every flight? FAR 91.9 and FAR 91.203
15. Explain preflight action requirements necessary before flying an airplane. FAR 91.7 and FAR 91.103
16. Are you allowed to fly in Restricted Airspace? Are you allowed to fly in Prohibited Airspace? FAR 91.133 and AIM 3-4-2 and 3
17. How are Restricted and Prohibited airspace depicted a Sectional Chart? See the legend of any Sectional Chart (you can Google "sectional chart legend")
18. Are all Restricted and Prohibited airspace depicted on Sectional Charts? FAR 91.139
19. If you have concern over the safety of a proposed flight path, where can you go for help? AIM 4-1-3 and AIM 5-1-3
20. What are the day-Visual Flight Rule (VFR) fuel requirements? FAR 91.151
21. Explain the use of safety belts and shoulder harnesses for crew members. FAR 91.105

22. Explain the use of safety belts and shoulder harnesses for passengers. FAR 91.107 (a)(3)
23. What are the basic Visual Flight Rule (VFR) weather minimums? FAR 91.155
24. For a student pilot, are there more restrictive visibility requirements than basic VFR visibility minimums? FAR 61.89
25. For a student pilot, are there more restrictive flight-above-cloud requirements than basic VFR visibility and cloud separation requirements? FAR 61.89
26. How do you file and activate a VFR Flight Plan? (AIM)
27. What number do you call for a weather briefing from an FSS (Flight Service Station) 1-800
28. What are the minimum safe altitudes for the operation of an airplane? FAR 91.119
29. When two airplanes are approaching at right angles to each other at the same altitude, what action should each take? FAR 91.113 (d)

30. When practicing performance mane stalls, you should do so at an altitude of	euvers such as steep turns, slow flight, power-on or power-off fat least feet AGL				
31. List the meaning of the following ATC light gun signals: FAR 91.125					
IN FLIGHT	ON GROUND				
	Steady Green				
	Flashing Green				
	Steady Red				
	Flashing Red				
	Flashing White				
	Alternating (Red & Green)				
or a non-towered airport? Pilot/Controll through (c)	wered and a non-towered airport? Is the training airport a towered ler Glossary See-TOWER, AIM 4-3-2 (a) and AIM 4-1-9 (a) use to land at the training airport if your communication radios -4-1 and 6-4-2				
34. Draw the runway configuration and Airport/Facility Directory	the major taxiway configuration of the training airport. See				
35. What are the normal traffic patterns Airport/Facility Directory - and AIM 4-	and traffic pattern altitudes around the training airport? -3-4 (including FIGs 4-3-2 and 4-3-3)				

36. What are the follo	wing radio frequencies at the training	g airport? Airport/Facility Directory
ATIS	Ground Control	Tower
Approach Control _	Departure Contro	ol
Common Traffic Adv	isory Frequency (CTAF)	
37. List the airspeeds	and their definitions for your training	g airplane: FAR 1.2 and POH Section 2
Airspeed (mp	h) Definition	
VSO		
VS1		
VR		
VX		
VY		
VFE	_	
VA		
VNO VNE		
20 W/l -4 :- 4l	num ramp (gross) weight for your	
	num takeoff weight for your trainin	g airplane? airplane and how much of that capacity i
usable?		
41. What is the minin	num and maximum oil capacity of y	your training airplane?
42. What is the best g	lide speed for your training airplane?	
43. When is carbureto	or heat recommended in your training	; airplane?
44. Explain the recom	nmended use of flaps for the normal l	anding of your training airplane.

CFI	Student
Date Reviewed:	
50. What is the ground roll and total landing distance over a 50-f the training airport with a 2,100 # gross weight, a temperature of altimeter reads 3,500 ft with a Kollsman window setting of 29.92	25° centigrade, calm wind, when the
49. What is the takeoff roll and the takeoff distance over a 50-ft. training airport at $2,400 \#$ gross weight, a temperature of 20° cer altimeter reads $2,000$ ft with a Kollsman window setting of 29.92	ntigrade, a 5-knot head wind, when the
48. Compute the location of the center of gravity (CG) for a solo airplane. Is the CG within acceptable limits? (use W&B information of the center of gravity (CG) for a solo airplane.	-
47. Explain the procedures you would follow if the engine failed AGL while you are flying over sparsely populated terrain.	in your training airplane at 3,500 feet
46. Explain the procedures you would follow if the engine failed crossing the end of the runway and before you reached 400 feet.	in your training airplane on takeoff after
45. Explain the procedures you would follow if the engine failed after takeoff.	in your training airplane immediately