

# Introduction to Flying

## READING ASSIGNMENT

### **PHAK Chapter 1 – Introduction to Flying**

## Study Questions

1. On January 1, 1914, the first scheduled passenger air service was conducted in
  - a) Chicago.
  - b) Massachusetts.
  - c) Florida.
2. The US Postal Service was responsible for initiating the first lighted airways, which consisted of powerful rotating beacons atop 51' towers spaced approximately
  - a) 10 miles apart.
  - b) 50 miles apart.
  - c) 300 miles apart.
3. Official certification of civilian pilots and civilian aircraft began in
  - a) 1903.
  - b) 1927.
  - c) 1953.
4. Title \_\_\_\_\_ of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) covers Aeronautics and Space.
5. The Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM) is the official guide to
  - a) aircraft certification requirements and airworthiness certificates.
  - b) basic flight information and ATC procedures for the aviation community flying in the National Airspace System of the United States.
  - c) the performance capabilities and limitations of a specific aircraft.
6. If it became necessary for the FAA to resolve a general misunderstanding of a regulation, or to expand on standards needed for the safe operation of airports, it is likely that they would issue a(n)
  - a) Memo of Understanding (MU).
  - b) Special Issuance Notice (SIN).
  - c) Advisory Circular (AC).
7. Which situation(s) would warrant the issuance of a NOTAM?
  - a) Permanent, non-time critical information that the FAA plans to include in its updated publications.
  - b) Documents used for clarification or explanation of a general subject, but not regulatory in nature.
  - c) Time-critical aeronautical information either temporary in nature, or not sufficiently known in advance to permit publication, such as closed runways, or inoperable NAVAIDS.

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8. The four classifications of NOTAM are:

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9. The type of NOTAM that would be issued for a taxiway or runway closure is NOTAM (L) / NOTAM (D). These NOTAMs include a keyword such as ALERT / RWY as part of the text. If the NOTAM is for an IFR flight procedure it would be an FDC / IFR NOTAM.

10. A Recreational Pilot is limited to flight only during the \_\_\_\_\_ and is prohibited from flying in airspace where communications with \_\_\_\_\_ are required.

11. What is the key distinction between private pilots and commercial pilots?

- a) Private pilots may only operate aircraft with one engine.
- b) Private pilots may not be compensated in any way for services as a pilot.
- c) Private pilots are prohibited from carrying passengers.

12. What pilot certificate indicates that the pilot has been tested to the highest level of pilot ability and is authorized to act as pilot in command of a schedule airline flight?

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13. One advantage of doing flight training at a flight school authorized under 14 CFR part 61 is

- a) flexibility, with training tailored to the individual student.
- b) interoperability with other countries.
- c) simplicity, as the training aircraft are not required to meet full FAA standards.

14. To be eligible for a Student Pilot Certificate in an airplane, an individual must be able to read, write, speak, and understand English, and must be at least

- a) 12 years old.
- b) 16 years old.
- c) 21 years old.

15. In addition to a Student Pilot Certificate, what other exam/certificate is recommended to obtain either prior to, or as soon as flight training starts?

- a) Medical Certificate.
- b) A recently-renewed motor vehicle license.
- c) US Passport.

16. What two examinations must a pilot pass before receiving his or her Private Pilot certificate?

- a) A flight test, and a spin-training test.
- b) A knowledge test, and a practical test.
- c) A brake test, and an engine run-up test.

## Answers to Study Questions

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. 14
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. NOTAM (D)  
Flight Data Center (FDC) NOTAMS  
Pointer NOTAMS  
Military NOTAMS
9. NOTAM (D)  
RWY  
FDC
10. day  
air traffic control
11. b
12. Air Transport Pilot certificate
13. a
14. b
15. a
16. b