

Biannual Flight Review

Customer Name: _____

BFR Instructor: _____

Aircraft to be used: _____

Customer Information:

Total Time: _____

Time in Model of Aircraft: _____

Current Ratings Held: _____

Current Medical Certificate: _____

Last Flight Date: _____



Before you start your flight review...

Thank you for choosing AFI for your flight review. It is our intention to provide you with the best instruction possible. We are proud of our safety record and quality of training and we are convinced that you too think these are important. We're glad you have chosen fly with us here at AFI.

In this packet of information, you will find a suggested student schedule. Schedule your instructor and aircraft in accordance with this outline, unless your instructor tells you otherwise. If you have remained reasonably current, you should expect that this review will take about 2 hours of ground time and between 1.5 and 2.0 hours of flight. The FAA has established a minimum of 1.0 of ground and 1.0 of flight for the flight review. We have found that it usually takes just a bit more to cover all the pertinent information. If you are returning to aviation after an extended time away, I'm sure that you realize it will take more time to reacquaint you with new equipment, regulations and procedures as well as hone your flying, navigation and communication skills. Your instructor will be able to give you a ballpark estimate after your first ground and flight session. If you come prepared for each flight, you will get the most out of each session.

On your scheduled flight lesson day, please arrive 30 minutes early; this will allow time for you to obtain the current weather, check that ATIS, and fill out your dispatch sheet. At around 20 minutes before the hour, your airplane will arrive from its previous lesson. You will then be able to go to your airplane and begin the preflight check. This will take about 15 minutes, so you should be ready to meet your instructor at the appointed time.

When you fly, you will be billed for three things. The time the airplane engine is running. This is taken from the hour meter inside the airplane known as the Hobbs meter. This amount includes the cost of the fuel. You will also be billed for the time the instructor is available to you. This will of course include the time that he is flying with you and providing flight instruction. This is called Dual time. However, it also includes all the other required time, such as the preflight briefing, the post flight discussion and paperwork as well as just the logistics of getting to and from the airplane. All of this non-flying time will be described as Instructor Time. In addition to that you will also be billed for scheduled Ground Instruction. This is the time that you scheduled with your instructor to specifically cover regulations, aerodynamics and other theory. There will be no flight time associated with these sessions.

Enjoy your learning!

Jeff Chandler
Chief Flight Instructor

Flight Review

Ground

Flight Review study sheet must be completed prior to ground session.

Ground Discussion:

Airspace

- Charting
- Equipment
- ATC Services Provided
- Communication
- Weather Requirements

Services Available

- FSS
- AWOS/ASOS
- NOTAMS

Aircraft Management

- Required Documents
- Systems
- Performance
- Regulations
- Weight & Balance
- V Speeds

Responsibility and Authority

- PIC
- Seat Belts
- Fuel
- Passengers
- Oxygen
- SVFR

Airports

- Operations
- Signage

Other

- Preflight
- Right of way rules
- Minimum Safe Altitudes
- Basic Aerodynamics
- Alcohol
- Light gun signals
- Lights

Your instructor will create real life scenarios to test your knowledge of the above topics. Additional time will be set aside to answer any questions or to explain topics further if necessary.

Note: Additional ground lessons may be necessary to complete the ground portion of the flight review if special emphasis is needed.

Flight Items

- Preflight
- Operation of Systems and Equipment
- Normal Takeoff
- Local Navigation
- Slow Flight
- Steep Turns
- Power Off Stall (approach to landing stall)
- Power On Stall (takeoff and departure stall)
- Attitude Instrument Flying (Basic)
- Engine Failure
- Emergency Procedures
- Go Around
- Short Field Takeoff/Landing
- Soft Field Takeoff/Landing
- Unusual Attitude Recoveries

- Ground Reference Maneuvers
- Diversion to Alternate
- Forced Landing
- Slips to Landing

Completion Standards:

You will have completed the flight review satisfactorily when you demonstrate proficiency that meets the appropriate standards outlined in Practical Test Standards for your certificate.

Flight Review Study Questions

Regulations

Part 61

1. List the required documents that must be on your person to act as PIC

2. What are the different types and durations of medical certificates required? _____

3. What requirements must be met to carry passengers?

Day: _____

Night: _____

4. For the purposes of currency, how does the FAA define night?

5. Describe the privileges and limitations for the certificate / ratings you hold.

Part 91

6. What rules apply to the consumption of alcohol and flying?

7. Before each flight, the PIC must become familiar with what information?

8. When must seat belts and shoulder harnesses be worn by the PIC? _____

Passengers? _____

9. What minimum altitude must be flown over a congested area?

10. Describe the minimum fuel requirements for VFR flight. _____

11. What is special VFR? Briefly describe the benefits, requirements, and potential hazards of special VFR. _____

12. Please list the equipment required for a flight under night VFR conditions. _____

12. For the purposes of required equipment, how does the FAA define night? _____

13. List the supplemental oxygen requirement for altitudes at and below 15,001 feet MSL

14. Who is responsible for ensuring that an aircraft is in airworthy condition before flight? _____

15. For an aircraft to be airworthy, what documents must be on board?

_____, _____, _____,
and _____.

16. What required maintenance must be completed for an aircraft that is to be used for hire?

Airspace

1. For each airspace classification below, please describe the following:

- VFR weather minimums
- Special equipment requirements
- Minimum pilot certification requirements
- ATC entry requirements

Class A

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Class B

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Class C

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Class D

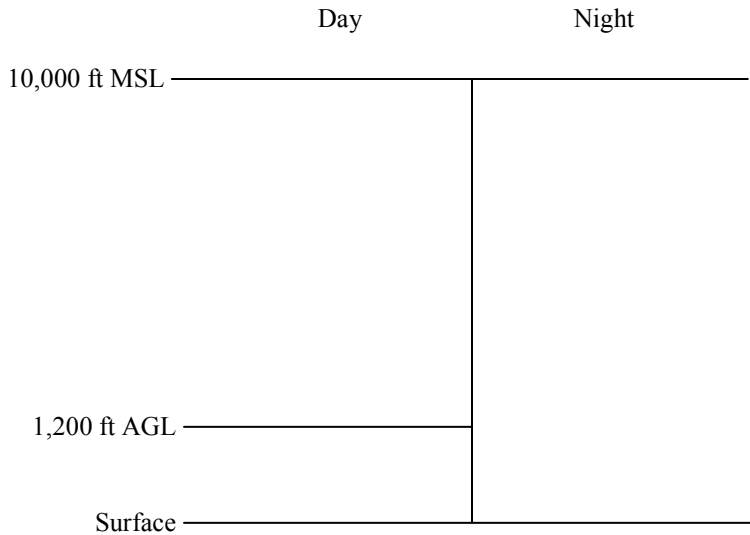
- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

2. Describe the different ways class E is charted and the altitudes each represents. _____

3. At what altitude does class E airspace always begin? _____

4. What ATC services are available to pilots within class E airspace? _____

5. Fill in the VFR weather minimums for class G airspace below.



Special Use Airspace

1. Can a pilot enter a Restricted Area? If so, how would the pilot obtain permission? _____

2. What is the purpose of a Warning Area? _____

3. Can a Pilot enter a Prohibited Area? Where can more information regarding Prohibited Areas be found? _____

4. What type of activity can be expected inside a MOA? _____

5. What is a Military Training Route? What do the numbers and letters signify? _____

6. How can a pilot find information regarding Temporary Flight Restrictions? _____

Services Available to Pilots

1. What services are provided by Flight Service Stations? _____

2. When calling Flight Service stations from the aircraft through a Navaid Facility, what information must the Flight Service stations have to respond? _____

3. What is the purpose of Flight Watch and on which frequency can this service be obtained? _____

4. What are the three types of NOTAMS? _____, _____, and _____.

5. What is a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR)? _____

6. How would a pilot obtain information on a TFR? _____

7. What is flight following and from whom is it received? _____

8. What is the purpose of a Unicom? _____

9. What is the purpose of AWOS? ATIS? _____

Aircraft Management

Aircraft to be used for Flight Review: _____

1. Please list the following V speeds for your aircraft:

V_r – V_{lo}-

V_x – V_{le}-

V_y- V_g-

V_a – V_s-

V_{fe} – V_{so}-

Normal Approach Airspeed-

2. What actions could be taken if the engine temperature is too high? _____

3. What problems are associated with an aircraft that is loaded:

Beyond Max Gross Weight? _____

With a forward CG? _____

With an aft CG? _____

4. What immediate actions should be taken in the event of an in-flight engine failure?

5. Using the data for your aircraft, calculate the weight and balance and CG below.

Weight and Balance	Pounds	Moment
Basic Empty Weight		
Usable Fuel _____ Gal.		
Pilot / Front Passenger	360 Lbs	
Rear Passengers (if applicable)	300 Lbs	
Baggage area 1		
Baggage area 2		
Total Weight and Moment		

Ta
keo
ff

CG: _____”

6. Calculate the following problems:

Takeoff / Landing Distance over a 50 foot obstacle at Big Bear.

Temperature: 20 degrees Celsius

Altimeter: 29.85

Wind: 190 @ 12kts

Takeoff: _____

Landing: _____

Aviation Weather

1. What is a METAR and where would a pilot obtain the information? _____

2. What is the difference between a SIGMET, Convective SIGMET, and an AIRMET? _____

3. Where would a pilot obtain information on a SIGMET, Convective SIGMET, or an AIRMET? _____

4. What are the different types of weather briefings available from a FSS briefer? _____

5. What are the different stages of a thunderstorm? Which stage is the most dangerous to pilots?
