

FLIGHT REVIEW per FAR 61.56

The following material is prepared to provide each customer and instructor with guide lines for the required flight review. A question of cost and time required always arises. A review of records reveals that about two hours of instructor time and 1.5 hours of aircraft time has been necessary. However, one hour of ground instruction and one hour of dual instruction is required by FAR's. If possible, it is recommended that the review be coupled with a new type aircraft check-out, thus providing both functions for the customer and reducing over-all cost. The following guide is given as an outline of requirements. It is obvious the review will vary from pilot to pilot and many items in the guide can be accomplished quickly. It is our desire to assist each pilot we review in accomplishing the review in a manner that will assure their continued safety. It is also important that the cost of the review be controlled so as not to take advantage of the regulation. An aid to accomplishing the review would be pre-assignment of weight and balance, cross-country plan, take-off and landing computations, etc.

The flight review will consist, of:

1. A review of current general operating and flight rules of FAR 91, and
2. A review of those maneuvers and procedures which, at the discretion of the flight instructor giving the review, are necessary for a pilot to demonstrate that the pilot can safely exercise the privileges of the pilot certificate. Flight standards will be expected for whichever rating is held by the pilot.

If conducted properly, the flight review will enhance aviation safety. It is suggested the following areas be stressed during a flight review:

1. Review of FAR part 91:
 - a. Responsibilities and authority of the pilot in command.
 - b. Preflight action.
 - c. Liquor and drugs.
 - d. Fastening of safety belts.
 - e. Right-of-way rules.
 - f. Aircraft speeds.
 - g. ATC light signals.
 - h. Minimum safe altitudes.
 - I. Aircraft lights
 - J. Operating on or in the vicinity of an airport.

Student Name: _____ Date Completed: _____

Flight Instructor: _____ Date Flown: _____

Reviewed By: _____ Date Reviewed: _____

AIRSPACE

CLASS "A" AIRSPACE:

1. What do you need from ATC to operate within Class A airspace? _____

2. What are the minimum pilot qualifications you must have to enter Class A airspace?

3. What radio equipment is required to operate in Class A airspace? _____

4. Where is the base and top of Class A airspace? _____

CLASS "B" AIRSPACE:

1. What do you need from ATC to operate within Class B airspace? _____

2. What radio and navigation equipment is required to operate within Class B airspace VFR?
_____ and IFR? _____
3. As a pilot, what are the minimum pilot qualifications to operate in Class B airspace?

4. What are the minimum visibility and cloud clearances within Class B airspace? _____

5. What information must be given to ATC when requesting to operate in Class B airspace? _____

6. Where is Mode C required in relation to Class B airspace? _____

CLASS "C" AIRSPACE:

1. To enter Class C airspace, what must be established prior to entry? _____

2. What are the minimum pilot qualifications to operate within Class C airspace? _____

3. What are the visibility and cloud clearances required to operate within Class C airspace? _____
4. What are the ATC services provided in Class C airspace? _____

5. What information must be given to ATC to receive these services? _____

6. What radio equipment is required to operate in Class C airspace? _____

7. What are the dimensions of Class C
airspace? _____

8. Where in relation to Class C airspace is Mode C
required? _____

9. Is special VFR available in Class C
airspace? _____

CLASS "D" AIRSPACE:

1. Must a clearance be attained before entering Class D airspace? _____

2. Where does Class D airspace exist? _____

3. What are the visibility and cloud clearances required within Class D
airspace? _____

4. What ATC services can be expected within Class D airspace? _____

5. Is a transponder required in Class D
airspace? _____

6. What radio equipment is required in Class D
airspace? _____

7. Where is the base of Class D airspace? _____
Where is the top? _____

CLASS "E" AIRSPACE:

1. Where does Class E airspace exist? _____

2. Below 10,000 ft. MSL what are the visibility and cloud clearances in Class E airspace?

3. Is a clearance required to operate in Class E airspace? _____

4. Where is the top of Class E airspace? _____

CLASS "G" AIRSPACE:

1. Where does Class G airspace exist? _____

2. What are the cloud clearances and visibility requirements in Class G airspace,
daytime? _____

3. Where is the top of Class G airspace? _____

SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE:

1. Can a pilot enter a Restricted Area? _____. If so, from whom can the pilot receive
clearance to enter? _____

2. Can a pilot enter a Warning area? _____

3. Why are Warning areas in
existence? _____

4. Is flight in a Prohibited Area ever allowed? _____. Where can information about

Prohibited Areas be found? _____

5. What can be expected within an M.O.A.? _____

6. Does the pilot need permission to enter a Military Operations Area? _____

7. What activity is to be expected within an Alert

Area? _____

8. Where can information be found about Temporary Flight Restrictions? _____

9. How wide is a Federal Airway? _____

10. What do the numbers and letters signify on Military Training Routes? _____

SERVICES AVAILABLE TO PILOTS:

1. With what information must the pilot in command familiarize him or herself with before each flight? _____

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

3. What information must be given when calling a Flight Service Station to get a weather briefing? _____, _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____.

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

5. What is the purpose of Flight Watch? _____

6. What frequency can Flight Watch be reached on? _____

7. What information must be transmitted by the pilot to Flight watch on the initial call? _____

8. With whom do you file a VFR flight plan? _____

9. What are the three types of NOTAMS? _____

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

11. What information must be given to get flight following? _____

12. What is a Unicom? _____

13. What is an AWOS? _____

14. Where can TWEB and HIWAS be found? _____

AIRCRAFT AND AIRCRAFT MANAGEMENT:

1. What documents must be on board the aircraft and pilot at all times? Aircraft:

_____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____,

Pilot: _____,

2. List Minimum equipment and instruments that must be working properly in your aircraft for day VFR and night VFR.

Day: _____

Night: _____

3. How are the ignition and electrical systems related? Or different? _____

4. During flight, the ammeter shows a discharge. What should you do? _____

5. During flight, the ammeter shows an excessive rate of charge. What should you do? _____

6. What is the procedure for resetting a popped circuit breaker? _____

7. What is proper leaning technique for the aircraft to be used? _____

8. How would a loss of oil be noticed on the engine gauges? _____

9. What actions could you take to reduce the engine temperature if you find it too high? _____

10. What are indicators of carburetor ice? What would you do if you have it? _____

11. What is the advantage of using V_y for your initial climb speed? _____

12. What problems will be encountered with an over weight aircraft? _____

13. What can be expected from an out of CG aircraft?

Forward CG? _____

Aft CG? _____

14. Compute the following performance problems for the aircraft you are flying in for your

Flight Review,

Range @ 8,000ft-65% BHP, Standard temp. _____.

Cruise speed @ 4000 ft-75% BHP, Standard temp. _____.

Takeoff distance above a 50' obst. @ 6,000ft, gross wt, Standard temp. _____.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITIES OF PILOT IN COMMAND:

1. What requirements must be met to operate as pilot in command? _____

2. What requirements must be met to carry passengers? _____

3. How much time must elapse between consuming an alcoholic drink and operating an aircraft? _____
4. When must seat belts and harnesses be worn by the pilot in command? _____

5. What are the oxygen requirements? _____

6. What are the minimum fuel requirements for day VFR? _____
Night VFR? _____
7. Where can special VFR be used? _____
8. What minimum pilot qualifications are there for Special
VFR? _____

9. What visibility and cloud clearances must be maintained for Special
VFR? _____
