

Night Ops

TEST PREP

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1

During a night flight, you observe a steady red light and a flashing red light ahead and at the same altitude. What is the general direction of movement of the other aircraft?

- a. The other aircraft is approaching head-on.
- b. The other aircraft is crossing to the left.
- c. The other aircraft is crossing to the right.

2

You must turn on your anti-collision lights:

- a. At night when the visibility is less than three miles and flying in Class B airspace.
- b. At night or in inclement weather.
- c. Day and night, except when the pilot-in-command determines that they constitute a hazard to safety.

3

What is the specific fuel requirement for flight under VFR at night in an airplane?

- a. Enough to complete the flight at normal cruising speed with adverse wind conditions.
- b. Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that for 30 minutes at normal cruising speed.
- c. Enough to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that for 45 minutes at normal cruising speed.

4

During operations outside controlled airspace at altitudes of more than 1,200 feet AGL, but less than 10,000 feet MSL, the minimum flight visibility for VFR flight at night is

- a. 5 miles.
- b. 1 mile.
- c. 3 miles.

5

During a night flight, you observe steady red and green lights ahead and at the same altitude. What is the general direction of movement of the other aircraft?

- a. The other aircraft is flying away from you.
- b. The other aircraft is crossing to the left.
- c. **The other aircraft is approaching head-on.**

6

VFR approaches to land at night should be accomplished

- a. with a steeper descent.
- b. **the same as during daytime.**
- c. at a higher airspeed.

7

What is the most effective way to use the eyes during night flight?

- a. Concentrate directly on each object for a few seconds.
- b. **Scan slowly to permit offcenter viewing.**
- c. Look only at far away, dim lights.

8

Position (navigation) lights on an aircraft are:

- a. **Red for the left wingtip, green for the right wing tip, and white for the tail.**
- b. White for the left wingtip, green for the right wing tip, and red for the tail.
- c. Green for the left wingtip, red for the right wing tip, and white for the tail.

9

What preparation should a pilot make to adapt the eyes for night flying?

- a. Wear sunglasses after sunset until ready for flight.
- b. Avoid red lights at least 30 minutes before the flight.
- c. **Avoid bright white lights at least 30 minutes before the flight.**

10

The best method to use when looking for other traffic at night is to

- a. scan the visual field very rapidly.
- b. **look to the side of the object and scan slowly.**
- c. look to the side of the object and scan rapidly.

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What aircraft lights are you required to use when flying at night as a private pilot?

- a. Landing lights and anti-collision lights
- b. Position lights and landing lights
- c. **Position lights and anti-collision lights.**

12

The definition of nighttime is

- a. 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise.
- b. sunset to sunrise.
- c. **the time between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight.**

13

When making a night approach to land, you should use:

- a. A steeper descent angle.
- b. A higher airspeed.
- c. **The same approach as during daytime.**

14

During a night flight, you observe a steady white light and a flashing red light ahead and at the same altitude. What is the general direction of movement of the other aircraft?

- a. **The other aircraft is flying away from you.**
- b. The other aircraft is crossing to the left.
- c. The other aircraft is crossing to the right.

15

The most effective method of scanning for other aircraft for collision avoidance during nighttime hours is to use

- a. **peripheral vision by scanning small sectors and utilizing offcenter viewing.**
- b. a series of short, regularly spaced eye movements to search each 30-degree sector.
- c. regularly spaced concentration on the 3-, 9-, and 12-o'clock positions.

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Except in Alaska, during what time period should lighted position lights be displayed on an aircraft?

- a. 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise.
- b. **Sunset to sunrise.**
- c. End of evening civil twilight to the beginning of morning civil twilight.

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