

Special Use Airspace

TEST PREP

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Pilots flying over a national wildlife refuge are requested to fly no lower than

- a. 1,000 feet AGL.
- b. 2,000 feet AGL.
- c. 3,000 feet AGL.

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Under what condition, if any, may pilots fly through a restricted area?

- a. Regulations do not allow this.
- b. With the controlling agency's authorization.
- c. When flying on airways with an ATC clearance.

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Flight through a restricted area should not be accomplished unless the pilot has:

- a. received prior authorization from the controlling agency.
- b. received prior permission from the commanding officer of the nearest military base.
- c. filed an IFR flight plan.

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What action should a pilot take when operating under VFR in a Military Operations Area (MOA)?

- a. Obtain a clearance from the controlling agency prior to entering the MOA.
- b. Exercise extreme caution when military activity is being conducted.
- c. Operate only on the airways that transverse the MOA.

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The issuance of a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) may include:

- a. Identifying Airport Advisory Areas.
- b. Announcing Parachute Jump Areas.
- c. Protecting public figures.

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A prohibited area is airspace designated under part 73 within which:

- a. A pilot may never fly. No authority will grant flight privileges in this airspace.
- b. A pilot may fly using extreme caution—no prior permission is necessary.
- c. **No person may operate an aircraft without the permission of the using agency.**

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An airspace of defined dimensions, extending from 3 nautical miles outward from the coast of the United States, that contains activity that may be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft is called:

- a. Class D airspace.
- b. Prohibited airspace.
- c. **A warning area.**