

Traffic Patterns

TEST PREP

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1

Which aircraft has the right-of-way over the other aircraft listed?

- a. Airship.
- b. **Glider.**
- c. Aircraft refueling other aircraft.

2

Most midair collision accidents occur during

- a. cloudy nights.
- b. hazy days.
- c. **clear days.**

3

What can you do to improve collision avoidance while in level cruise or descending in busy airspace?

- a. **Make small, gentle banking turns to scan the area.**
- b. Contact the nearest FSS before making altitude changes.
- c. Continue along the runway centerline after departure.

4

An airplane and an airship are converging. If the airship is left of the airplane's position, which aircraft has the right-of-way?

- a. **The airship.**
- b. Each pilot should alter course to the right.
- c. The airplane.

5

The destination airport has one runway, 08-26, and the wind is calm. The normal approach in calm wind is a left-hand pattern to runway 08. There is no other traffic at the airport. A thunderstorm about 6 miles west is beginning its mature stage, and rain is starting to reach the ground. The pilot decides to

- a. fly the normal pattern to runway 08 since the storm is west and moving north and any unexpected wind will be from the east or southeast toward the storm.
- b. fly an approach to runway 26 since any unexpected wind due to the storm will be westerly.
- c. fly the pattern to runway 08 since the storm is too far away to affect the wind at the airport.

6

At a nontowered airport, what is the best way to proceed for departure?

- a. Broadcast intentions prior to taxi and announcing runway of departure.
- b. Call on a nearby tower frequency.
- c. Radio need not be used.

7

The Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM) specifically encourages pilots to turn on their landing lights when operating below 10,000 feet, day or night, and especially when operating

- a. within 15 miles of a towered airport.
- b. in conditions of reduced visibility.
- c. in Class B airspace.

8

The recommended entry position to an airport traffic pattern is 45° to the base leg just below traffic pattern altitude.

- a. to enter 45° at the midpoint of the downwind leg at traffic pattern altitude.
- b. to cross directly over the airport at traffic pattern altitude and join the downwind leg.

9

The aircraft that always has right-of-way is the:

- a. Balloon.
- b. Glider.
- c. **Aircraft in distress.**

10

An airplane and a glider are on a head-on collision course. What should each pilot do?

- a. The glider pilot should give way to the right.
- b. The airplane pilot should give way to the left.
- c. **Both pilots should give way to the right.**

11

In order to find pictorial explanations of airport signs and markings, which publication would you consult?

- a. **Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM).**
- b. Chart Supplements.
- c. Advisory Circulars (ACs) under subject number 90.

12

At what minimum distance should a pilot report a near midair collision to the FAA?

- a. 700 feet
- b. 600 feet
- c. **500 feet**

13

The numbers 35 and 17 on a runway indicate that the runway is oriented approximately:

- a. 350°; and 170°; true heading.
- b. 035°; and 017°; magnetic heading.
- c. **350°; and 170°; magnetic heading.**

14

How can you determine if another aircraft is on a collision course with your aircraft?

- a. **There will be no apparent relative motion between your aircraft and the other aircraft.**
- b. The nose of each aircraft is pointed at the same point in space.
- c. The other aircraft will always appear to get larger and closer at a rapid rate.

15

When two or more aircraft are approaching an airport for the purpose of landing, the right-of-way belongs to the aircraft

- a. that is the least maneuverable.
- b. that has the other to its right.
- c. **at the lower altitude, but it shall not take advantage of this rule to cut in front of or to overtake another.**

16

How should you depart the traffic pattern at a non-towered airport?

- a. In any direction that's safe after passing the airport boundary.
- b. **By following the FAA departure procedure for the airport.**
- c. By only making left turns.

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18

When approaching to land at an airport, without an operating control tower, in Class G airspace, the pilot should

- a. enter and fly a traffic pattern at 800 feet AGL.
- b. fly a left-hand traffic pattern at 800 feet AGL.
- c. **make all turns to the left, unless otherwise indicated.**

19

A lighted heliport may be identified by a

- a. **green, yellow, and white rotating beacon.**
- b. blue lighted square landing area.
- c. flashing yellow light.

20

A military air station can be identified by a rotating beacon that emits

- a. green, yellow, and white flashes.
- b. white and green alternating flashes.
- c. **two quick, white flashes between green flashes.**

21

Which aircraft has the right-of-way over the other aircraft listed?

- a. **Aircraft towing other aircraft.**
- b. Gyroplane.
- c. Airship.

22

Which is the correct traffic pattern departure procedure to use at a non-towered airport?

- a. Make all turns to the left.
- b. **Comply with any FAA traffic pattern established for the airport.**
- c. Depart in any direction consistent with safety, after crossing the airport boundary.

23

Which technique should a pilot use to scan for traffic to the right and left during straight-and-level flight?

- a. Continuous sweeping of the windshield from right to left.
- b. Concentrate on relative movement detected in the peripheral vision area.
- c. **Systematically focus on different segments of the sky for short intervals.**

24

When approaching to land at an airport without an operating control tower in Class G airspace each pilot must make:

- a. All turns to the right.
- b. A straight-in approach.
- c. **All turns to the left.**

25

Which aircraft has the right-of-way over all other air traffic?

- a. **An aircraft in distress.**
- b. A balloon.
- c. An aircraft on final approach to land.

26

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

- a. peripheral vision by scanning small sectors and utilizing offcenter viewing.
- b. regularly spaced concentration on the 3-, 9-, and 12-o'clock positions.
- c. **a series of short, regularly spaced eye movements to search each 10-degree sector.**

27

A near midair collision is defined as an incident associated with the operation of an aircraft in which a possibility of collision occurs as a result of coming less than what distance from another aircraft?

- a. 2,000 feet
- b. 1 mile
- c. **500 feet**

28

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29

The underlying principle of the right-of-way rules is to ensure:

- a. Airplanes operating on an airport surface have right-of-way over other vehicles.
- b. All aircraft are treated in the same manner.
- c. That each person operating an aircraft will see and avoid other aircraft.

30

Pilots are encouraged to turn on their landing lights when operating below 10,000 feet, day or night, and when operating within:

- a. Class B airspace.
- b. 10 miles of any airport.
- c. 5 miles of a towered airport.

40

What action is required when two aircraft of the same category converge, but not head-on?

- a. Each aircraft shall give way to the right.
- b. The aircraft on the left shall give way.
- c. The faster aircraft shall give way.