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# SPORT AVIATION CORP LTD

## RECREATIONAL PILOT WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Subcategory: Microlight

### No. 1 AIR LAW

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SAC Client Number:         ō ō ō ō ō .

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**Guide to applicants:     \$15 per Exam**

1.     Time allowed . 1 hour
2.     The pass standard is 70%
3.     All questions are multi-choice and must be answered on the official SAC Examination answer sheet provided with this examination.
4.     Read the question, select your answer, and place an **X** in ball-point or ink in the box provided on your answer sheet.
5.     This examination paper must be returned to SAC together with the completed Examination Answer Sheet by the examination supervisor.
6.     Results will be advised to the individual in writing.

## AIR LAW

- Q.1 May a pilot operate an microlight aircraft over a congested area of any city, town or settlement;
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) Yes but only during take-off or landing
  - (d) Yes with air traffic control permission
- Q.2 If your chart indicates that you are flying in Class ~~G~~Q Airspace, what does that mean;
- (a) That you are flying in controlled airspace
  - (b) That you are flying in uncontrolled airspace
  - (c) That you are flying in general airspace
  - (d) That you are flying in advisory airspace
- Q.3 If you are flying at or below 3000 feet or 1000 feet above the terrain in Class ~~G~~Q airspace under Visual Flight Rules, how close may you fly to clouds;
- (a) Clear of clouds and in sight of the surface
  - (b) 1 nm horizontally and 1000 feet vertically from cloud
  - (c) 500 metres horizontally and 500 feet vertically from cloud
  - (d) Whatever clearance air traffic control gives you.
- Q.4 The minimum height a microlight aircraft may be operated at is 500 feet AGL however there are some exceptions. These are;
- (a) For agricultural operations and stock mustering
  - (b) For aerial photography, and pipeline or powerline inspections
  - (c) For microlight gyroplane circuit training down to 200 feet AGL, and practice for microlight aircraft competition flying with the knowledge and approval of a Microlight Organisation
  - (d) All of the above
- Q.5 Before a person acts as pilot-in-command they must;
- (a) Be at least 15 years of age
  - (b) Have an Intermediate Recreational Pilot Certificate
  - (c) Have a briefing from a flight instructor
  - (d) Have a current medical certificate

- Q.6 When carrying out a standard overhead rejoin procedure at an aerodrome, what is the minimum height you should join at;
- (a) 1500 feet AGL or 500 feet above the circuit height specified on the aerodrome chart
  - (b) 1500 feet indicated
  - (c) 1500 feet as a standard rejoining procedure
  - (d) 1000 feet AGL
- Q.7 May a pilot of a microlight aircraft fly in controlled airspace or within 3 nautical miles of an aerodrome certificated under Part 139;
- (a) Yes, providing the pilot has passed the air law exam or is under the direct supervision of a qualified instructor
  - (b) Yes, if you are under supervision, the instructor briefs the pilot on compliance with the CAR for the applicable airspace in which you will operate in
  - (c) Yes, if you are under supervision, a pre-flight briefing for the operation is obtained from ATS
  - (d) All of the above
- Q.8 If you are overtaking an aircraft at the same altitude you would;
- (a) Overtake on the left of the aircraft
  - (b) Overtake on the right of the aircraft
  - (c) Overtake above the aircraft
  - (d) Overtake below the aircraft
- Q.9 If you were sharing the local airfield circuit with gliders, who would have the right of way on final approach, microlights or gliders;
- (a) The gliders as they are unpowered
  - (b) The microlights as they circuit lower and closer in.
  - (c) No one would have the right of way
  - (d) The lower aircraft would have the right of way if it was on final approach
- Q.10 Are you permitted to fly your microlight aircraft close to another aircraft;
- (a) Yes, that is your right
  - (b) Yes providing your instructor has given you the OK
  - (c) Yes, providing you are not going to create a collision hazard and all pilots in a formation flight have been briefed.
  - (d) No, not until you hold an Advanced pilot certificate

- Q.11 If you observe that you are on a collision course with another aircraft approaching straight ahead, you should;
- (a) Reduce altitude and pass underneath
  - (b) Alter course to the left and pass
  - (c) Initiate a climb and pass above
  - (d) Alter course to the right and pass
- Q.12 What does VFR flight mean;
- (a) A flight conducted visually
  - (b) A flight conducted where the rule see and be seen applies
  - (c) A flight conducted in accordance with Visual Flight Rules
  - (d) A flight conducted in Instrument Flight Conditions
- Q.13 If you are flying your microlight cross-country or away from your local airfield what would you set your altimeter subscale to;
- (a) 1013.2 hectopascals
  - (b) The appropriate pressure altitude on the ground
  - (c) to the airfield height before takeoff
  - (d) The current local area or aerodrome QNH
- Q.14 When two powered aircraft are on a converging course, which aircraft has the right of way;
- (a) The aircraft on the left
  - (b) The slower aircraft
  - (c) The aircraft on the right
  - (d) The faster aircraft
- Q.15 At a controlled airfield, a flashing green light signal means;
- (a) You are clear to land
  - (b) You are to return for landing
  - (c) You are clear to taxi
  - (d) (b) and (c) above
- Q.16 While flying into a controlled airfield, a steady red light signal means;
- (a) Give way to other aircraft and continue to circle
  - (b) Aerodrome is unsafe, do not land
  - (c) Danger, be on the alert
  - (d) Land at another airfield

- Q.17 While taxiing on a controlled airfield, a flashing white light signal means;
- (a) Report to the Control Tower
  - (b) Be alert for ground obstacles
  - (c) Return to starting point on aerodrome
  - (d) Clear to taxi the aircraft
- Q.18 What is the minimum height for VFR flight;
- (a) 500 feet AGL
  - (b) 250 feet AGL
  - (c) 500 feet AGL except for aircraft conducting a take-off or landing
  - (d) 200 feet AGL
- Q.19 When is a pilot required to file a VFR flight plan to ATS;
- (a) If the aircraft is planned to enter controlled airspace
  - (b) If the aircraft is planned to fly above 3000 feet AGL
  - (c) If the aircraft is planned to over-fly an International Airport
  - (d) If the aircraft is proceeding more than 50 nm from shore
- Q.20 A pilot flying in level cruising flight on a track of 110 degrees magnetic at more than 3000 feet but below 11,000 feet above the surface shall, unless otherwise authorised by ATC maintain the following altitude;
- (a) Odd thousand feet AMSL
  - (b) Odd thousand feet plus 500 feet AMSL
  - (c) Even thousand feet AMSL
  - (d) Even thousand feet plus 500 feet AMSL
- Q.21 Does the pilot of a microlight aircraft have to comply with an ATC clearance or instruction;
- (a) No, these clearances or instructions are for your guidance only
  - (b) Yes, they must be complied with exactly as requested.
  - (c) No, microlight aircraft do not have to comply as they are below the minimum weight for real aircraft
  - (d) Yes, he or she must comply except when a deviation is required for the safe operation of the aircraft

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- Q.22 You are planning a cross-country and note that you will have to enter Transponder Mandatory Airspace to get to your destination. As you don't have a transponder fitted to your aircraft what is the correct action;
- (a) Call the Flight Information Centre responsible for the airspace, in flight, and request clearance through this airspace just before you enter it
  - (b) Chose another destination that does not involve flight through Transponder Mandatory airspace
  - (c) Request Special VFR clearance through this airspace
  - (d) Contact the ATC facility for clearance through this airspace at least 30 minutes before take-off.
- Q.23 What documentation should a Class 2 microlight carry on board at all times;
- (a) Its Certificate of Registration and Annual Condition Inspection Sticker
  - (b) Its Microlight Flight Permit and Annual Condition Inspection Sticker
  - (c) Its logbook and Certificate of Registration
  - (d) Its Certificate of Registration and Microlight Flight Permit
- Q.24 Using the supplied New Plymouth VNC, what is the New Plymouth tower frequency;
- (a) 114.4
  - (b) 124.7
  - (c) 123.9
  - (d) 123.7
- Q.25 Using the supplied New Plymouth VNC, Norfolk Road and German Hill both have symbols marked on the chart. These symbols mean;
- (a) Both of these locations are VFR advisory routes.
  - (b) Both of these locations denote an aerodrome.
  - (c) Both of these locations are visual reporting points.
  - (d) Both of these locations are within New Plymouth Control Zone.