
TEMA:	0117 ATP - (CHAP. 06) FLIGHT OPERATIONS	RPTA:
COD_PREG:	PREGUNTA:	
8242	Assuring that appropriate aeronautical charts are aboard an aircraft is the responsibility of the	C
OPCION A:	aircraft dispatcher.	
OPCION B:	flight navigator.	
OPCION C:	pilot in command.	
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8247	When the forecast weather conditions for a destination and alternate airport are considered marginal for a domestic air carrier's operation, what specific action should the dispatcher or pilot in command take?	C
OPCION A:	List an airport where the forecast weather is not marginal as the alternate.	
OPCION B:	Add 1 additional hour of fuel based on cruise power settings for the airplane in use.	
OPCION C:	List at least one additional alternate airport.	
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8248	An alternate airport for departure is required	A
OPCION A:	if weather conditions are below authorized landing minimums at the departure airport.	
OPCION B:	when the weather forecast at the ETD is for landing minimums only at the departure airport.	
OPCION C:	when destination weather is marginal VFR (ceiling less than 3,000 feet and visibility less than 5 SM).	
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8249	What is the maximum distance that a departure alternate airport may be from the departure airport for a two-engine airplanes?	B
OPCION A:	1 hour at normal cruise speed in still air with both engines operating.	
OPCION B:	1 hour at normal cruise speed in still air with one engine operating.	
OPCION C:	2 hours at normal cruise speed in still air with one engine operating.	
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8250	If a four-engine air carrier airplane is dispatched from an airport that is below landing minimums, what is the maximum distance that a departure alternate airport may be located from the departure airport?	B
OPCION A:	Not more than 2 hours at cruise speed with one engine inoperative.	
OPCION B:	Not more than 2 hours at normal cruise speed in still air with one engine inoperative.	
OPCION C:	Not more than 1 hour at normal cruise speed in still air with one engine inoperative.	
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8252	When a departure alternate is required for a three-engine air carrier flight, it must be located at a distance not greater than	A
OPCION A:	2 hours from the departure airport at normal cruising speed in still air with one engine not functioning.	
OPCION B:	1 hour from the departure airport at normal cruising speed in still air with one engine inoperative.	
OPCION C:	2 hours from the departure airport at normal cruising speed in still air.	
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8253	Which in-flight conditions are required by a supplemental air carrier to conduct a day, over-the-top flight below the specified IFR minimum en route altitude? EL TENOR ES OK, NO APLICA OVER THE TOP, POR RAP 121.389 RESERVADO	B
OPCION A:	The flight must remain clear of clouds by at least 1,000 feet vertically and 1,000 feet horizontally and have at least 3 miles flight visibility.	
OPCION B:	The flight must be conducted at least 1,000 feet above an overcast or broken cloud layer, any higher broken/overcast cloud cover is a minimum of 1,000 feet above the IFR MEA, and have at least 5 miles flight visibility.	
OPCION C:	The height of any higher overcast or broken layer must be at least 500 feet above the IFR MEA.	
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8254	Prior to listing an airport as an alternate airport in the dispatch or flight release, weather reports and forecasts must indicate that weather conditions will be at or above authorized minimums at that airport	C
OPCION A:	for a period 1 hours before or after the ETA.	
OPCION B:	during the entire flight.	
OPCION C:	when the flight arrives.	
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8255	The minimum weather conditions that must exist for an airport to be listed as an alternate in the dispatch release for a domestic air carrier flight are	B
OPCION A:	those listed in the NOAA IAP charts for the alternate airport, at the time the flight is expected to arrive.	
OPCION B:	those specified in the certificate holder's Operations Specifications for that airport, when the flight arrives.	
OPCION C:	those listed in the NOAA IAP charts for the alternate airport, from 1 hour before or after the ETA for that flight.	

8256	Which dispatch requirement applies to a flag air carrier that is scheduled for a 7-hour IFR flight?	C
OPCION A:	No alternate airport is required if the forecast weather at the ETA at the destination airport is at least 1,500 feet and 3 miles.	
OPCION B:	An alternate airport is not required if the ceiling will be at least 1,500 feet above the lowest circling MDA.	
OPCION C:	An alternate airport is required.	

8257	An airport is not listed in a domestic Air Carrier's Operations Specifications and does not have the prescribed takeoff weather minimums. What are the minimum weather conditions required for takeoff?	A
OPCION A:	800-2.	
OPCION B:	900-1.	
OPCION C:	1000-1/2.	

8261	The weather conditions that meet the minimum requirements for a flag air carrier to take off from an alternate airport that is not listed in the Operations Specifications are	A
OPCION A:	800-2, 900-1-1/2, or 1000-1.	
OPCION B:	800-1/2, 900-1, or 1000-2.	
OPCION C:	800-1, 900-2, or 1000-3.	

8262	An alternate airport is not required to dispatch a flag air carrier airplane for a flight of less than 6 hours when the visibility for at least 1 hour before and 1 hour after the ETA at the destination airport is forecast to be NO ESTA EN LA RAP	B
OPCION A:	2 miles or greater.	
OPCION B:	at least 3 miles, or 2 miles more than the lowest applicable minimum.	
OPCION C:	3 miles.	

8263	The minimum weather conditions that must exist for a domestic air carrier flight to take off from an airport that is not listed in the Air Carrier's Operations Specifications (takeoff minimums are not prescribed for that airport.) is	C
OPCION A:	800 - 2, 1,000 - 1, or 900 - 11/2.	
OPCION B:	1,000 - 1, 900 - 1-1/4, or 800 - 2.	
OPCION C:	1,000 - 1, 900 - 1-1/2, or 800 - 2.	

8264	When an alternate airport outside Peru has no prescribed takeoff minimums and is not listed in a Flag Air Carrier's Operations Specifications, the minimum weather conditions that will meet the requirements for takeoff is	C
OPCION A:	800 - 1 - 1/2.	
OPCION B:	600 - 2.	
OPCION C:	900 - 1 - 1/2.	

8279	Under what conditions may an air carrier pilot continue an instrument approach to the DH, after receiving a weather report indicating that less than minimum published landing conditions exist at the airport?	C
OPCION A:	If the instrument approach is conducted in a radar environment.	
OPCION B:	When the weather report is received as the pilot passes the FAF.	
OPCION C:	When the weather report is received after the pilot has begun the final approach segment of the instrument approach.	

8297	Below what altitude, except when in cruise flight, are non-safety related cockpit activities by flight crewmembers prohibited?	A
OPCION A:	10,000 feet.	
OPCION B:	14,500 feet.	
OPCION C:	FL 180.	

8298	With regard to flight crewmember duties, which of the following operations are considered to be in the "critical phase of flight"?	C
OPCION A:	Taxi, takeoff, landing, and all other operations conducted below 10,000 feet MSL, including cruise flight.	
OPCION B:	Descent, approach, landing, and taxi operations, irrespective of altitudes MSL.	
OPCION C:	Taxi, takeoff, landing, and all other operations conducted below 10,000 feet, excluding cruise flight.	

8853 What action should a pilot take if within 3 minutes of a clearance limit and further clearance has not been received? C

- OPCION A:** Assume lost communications and continue as planned.
OPCION B: Plan to hold at cruising speed until further clearance is received.
OPCION C: Start a speed reduction to holding speed in preparation for holding.

8854 What report should the pilot make at a clearance limit? A

- OPCION A:** Time and altitude/flight level arriving or leaving.
OPCION B: Time, altitude/flight level, and expected holding speed.
OPCION C: Time, altitude/flight level, expected holding speed, and inbound leg length.

8855 Maximum holding speed for a propeller-driven airplane may hold at is: A

- OPCION A:** 265 knots
OPCION B: 230 knots.
OPCION C: 156 knots.

8856 Maximum holding speed for a turbojet airplane above 14,000 feet is C

- OPCION A:** 210 knots.
OPCION B: 230 knots.
OPCION C: 265 knots.

8857 Maximum holding speed for a civil turbojet aircraft at a joint use airport civil/navy between 7,000 and 14,000 feet is B

- OPCION A:** 265 knots.
OPCION B: 230 knots.
OPCION C: 200 knots.

8858 When using a flight director system, what rate of turn or bank angle should a pilot observe during turns in a holding pattern? A

- OPCION A:** 3° per second or 25° bank, whichever is less.
OPCION B: 3° per second or 30° bank, whichever is less.
OPCION C: 1-1/2° per second or 25° bank, whichever is less.

8859 When holding at an NDB, at what point should the timing begin for the second leg outbound? C

- OPCION A:** Abeam the holding fix or when the wings are level after completing the turn to the outbound heading, whichever occurs first.
OPCION B: At the end of a 1-minute standard rate turn after station passage.
OPCION C: When abeam the holding fix.

8860 When entering a holding pattern above 14,000 feet, the initial outbound leg should not exceed B

- OPCION A:** 1 minute.
OPCION B: 1-1/2 minutes.
OPCION C: 1-1/2 minutes or 10 NM, whichever is less.

8861 Fig. 123
You receive this ATC clearance: A

"...HOLD EAST OF THE ABC VORTAC ON THE ZERO NINER ZERO RADIAL, LEFT TURNS..."

What is the recommended procedure to enter the holding pattern?

- OPCION A:** Parallel only.
OPCION B: Direct only.
OPCION C: Teardrop only.
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8862 Fig. 123 B
You receive this ATC clearance:

"...CLEARED TO THE ABC VORTAC. HOLD SOUTH ON THE ONE EIGHT ZERO RADIAL..."

What is the recommended procedure to enter the holding pattern?

- OPCION A:** Teardrop only.
OPCION B: Direct only.
OPCION C: Parallel only.
-

8863 Fig. 123 C
You receive this ATC clearance:

"...CLEARED TO THE XYZ VORTAC. HOLD NORTH ON THE THREE SIX ZERO RADIAL, LEFT TURNS..."

What is the recommended procedure to enter the holding pattern?

- OPCION A:** Parallel only.
OPCION B: Direct only.
OPCION C: Teardrop only.
-

8864 Fig. 123 B
You receive this ATC clearance:

"...CLEARED TO THE ABC VORTAC. HOLD WEST ON THE TWO SEVEN ZERO RADIAL..."

What is the recommended procedure to enter the holding pattern?

- OPCION A:** Parallel only.
OPCION B: Direct only.
OPCION C: Teardrop only.
-

8865 Fig. 123 C
A pilot receives this ATC clearance:

"...CLEARED TO THE ABC VORTAC. HOLD WEST ON THE TWO SEVEN ZERO RADIAL..."

What is the recommended procedure to enter the holding pattern?

- OPCION A:** Parallel or teardrop.
OPCION B: Parallel only.
OPCION C: Direct only.
-

8866 Fig. 123 C
A pilot receives this ATC clearance:

"...CLEARED TO THE XYZ VORTAC. HOLD NORTH ON THE THREE SIX ZERO RADIAL, LEFT TURNS..."

What is the recommended procedure to enter the holding pattern?

- OPCION A:** Teardrop only.
OPCION B: Parallel only.
OPCION C: Direct.
-

8867 Fig. 124 A
A pilot receives this ATC clearance:

"...CLEARED TO THE ABC VORTAC. HOLD SOUTH ON THE ONE EIGHT ZERO RADIAL..."

What is the recommended procedure to enter the holding pattern?

- OPCION A:** Teardrop only.
OPCION B: Parallel only.
OPCION C: Direct only.
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8872	Fig. 126 What is the normal radius from the airport of the outer area, B? (See figure 126)	B
OPCION A: 10 miles. OPCION B: 20 miles. OPCION C: 25 miles.		
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8873	Fig. 126 What is the radius from the airport of the inner circle, C? (See figure 126)	A
OPCION A: 5 miles. OPCION B: 7 miles. OPCION C: 10 miles.		
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8874	Fig. 126 What is the radius from the airport of the outer circle, A? (See figure 126)	B
OPCION A: 5 miles. OPCION B: 10 miles. OPCION C: 15 miles.		
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8875	Fig. 126 Which altitude (box 2) is applicable to the base of the outer circle? (See figure 126)	C
OPCION A: 700 feet AGL. OPCION B: 1,000 feet AGL. OPCION C: 1,200 feet AGL.		
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8876	Fig. 126 Which altitude (box 1) is applicable to the vertical extent of the inner and outer circles? (See figure 126)	C
OPCION A: 3,000 feet AGL. OPCION B: 3,000 feet above airport. OPCION C: 4,000 feet above airport.		
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8877	What minimum aircraft equipment is required for operation within Class C airspace?	B
OPCION A: Two-way communications. OPCION B: Two-way communications and transponder. OPCION C: Transponder and DME.		
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8878	What service is provided for aircraft operating within the outer area of Class C airspace?	A
OPCION A: The same as within Class C airspace when communications and radar contact is established. OPCION B: Radar vectors to and from secondary airports within the outer area. OPCION C: Basic radar service only when communications and radar contact is established.		
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8879	What services are provided for aircraft operating within Class C airspace?	A
OPCION A: Sequencing of arriving aircraft, separation of aircraft (except between VFR aircraft), and traffic advisories. OPCION B: Sequencing of arriving aircraft (except VFR aircraft), separation between all aircraft, and traffic advisories. OPCION C: Sequencing of all arriving aircraft, separation between all aircraft, and traffic advisories.		
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8880	What pilot certification and aircraft equipment are required for operating in Class C airspace?	A
OPCION A: No specific certification but a two-way radio. OPCION B: At least a Private Pilot Certificate and two-way radio. OPCION C: At least a Private Pilot Certificate, two-way radio, and TSO-C74b transponder.		
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8882	Fig. 127 Which altitude is appropriate for circle 5 (top of Class D airspace)? (See figure 127)	B
OPCION A: 1,000 feet AGL. OPCION B: 2,500 feet AGL. OPCION C: 3,000 feet AGL.		

8883 Fig. 127 B
Which altitude is appropriate for circle 6 (top of Class G airspace)? (See figure 127)

OPCION A: 500 feet AGL.
OPCION B: 700 feet AGL.
OPCION C: 1,200 feet AGL.

8884 Fig. 127 C
Which altitude is appropriate for circle 1 (top of Class E airspace)? (See figure 127)

OPCION A: 14,000 feet MSL.
OPCION B: 14,500 feet MSL.
OPCION C: 18,000 feet MSL.

8885 Fig. 127 B
Which altitude is appropriate for circle 2 (top of Class C airspace)? (See figure 127)

OPCION A: 3,000 feet AGL.
OPCION B: 4,000 feet AGL.
OPCION C: 3,500 feet AGL.

8886 Fig. 127 A
Which altitude is appropriate for circle 3 (top of Class A airspace)? (See figure 127)

OPCION A: FL 600.
OPCION B: FL 450.
OPCION C: FL 500.

8887 Fig. 127 C
Which distance is appropriate for circle 7 (Class D airspace)? (See figure 127)

OPCION A: 5 nautical miles, but the distance and shape can vary.
OPCION B: 4.4 statute miles, but the distance and shape can vary.
OPCION C: 4.4 nautical miles, but the distance and shape can vary.

8888 Fig. 127 C
What is the base of the Class A airspace? (See figure 127)

OPCION A: 12,000 feet AGL.
OPCION B: 14,500 feet MSL.
OPCION C: FL 180.

8889 What restriction applies to a large, turbine-powered airplane operating to or from a primary airport in Class B airspace? B

OPCION A: Must not exceed 200 knots within Class B airspace.
OPCION B: Must operate above the floor when within lateral limits of Class B airspace.
OPCION C: Must operate in accordance with IFR procedures regardless of weather conditions.

8891 What is the purpose of MOAs? B

OPCION A: To protect military aircraft operations from civil aircraft.
OPCION B: To separate military training activities from IFR traffic.
OPCION C: To separate military training activities from both IFR and VFR traffic.

8892 Who is responsible for collision avoidance in an MOA? C

OPCION A: Military controllers.
OPCION B: ATC controllers.
OPCION C: Each pilot.

8893 What is the required flight visibility and distance from clouds if you are operating in Class E airspace at 9,500 feet with a VFR clearance during daylight hours? A

OPCION A: 3 statute miles, 1,000 feet above, 500 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontal.
OPCION B: 5 statute miles, 500 feet above, 1,000 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontal.
OPCION C: 3 statute miles, 500 feet above, 1,000 feet below, and 2,000 feet horizontal.

8894	Fig. 128 What is the minimum in-flight visibility and distance from clouds required for a VFR flight at 9,500 feet MSL (above 1,200 feet AGL) during daylight hours for the circle 3 area?	C
OPCION A:	2,000 feet; (E) 1,000 feet; (F) 2,000 feet; (H) 500 feet.	
OPCION B:	5 miles; (E) 1,000 feet; (F) 2,000 feet; (H) 500 feet.	
OPCION C:	3 miles; (E) 1,000 feet; (F) 2,000 feet;(H) 500 feet.	
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8895	Fig. 128 A flight is to be conducted in VFR conditions at 12,500 feet MSL (above 1,200 feet AGL). What is the in flight visibility and distance from clouds required for operations during daylight hours for the circle 1 area?	B
OPCION A:	5 miles; (A) 1,000 feet; (B) 2,000 feet; (D) 500 feet.	
OPCION B:	5 miles; (A) 1,000 feet; (B) 1 mile; (D) 1,000 feet.	
OPCION C:	3 miles; (A) 1,000 feet; (B) 2,000 feet; (D) 1,000 feet.	
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8896	Fig. 128 What is the minimum in-flight visibility and distance from clouds required in VFR conditions above clouds at 13,500 feet MSL (above 1,200 feet AGL) during daylight hours for the circle 2 area?	C
OPCION A:	5 miles; (A) 1,000 feet; (C) 2,000 feet; (D) 500 feet.	
OPCION B:	3 miles; (A) 1,000 feet; (C) 1 mile; (D) 1,000 feet.	
OPCION C:	5 miles; (A) 1,000 feet; (C) 1 mile; (D) 1,000 feet.	
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8897	Fig. 128 What in-flight visibility and distance from clouds is required for a flight at 8,500 feet MSL (above 1,200 feet AGL) in VFR conditions during daylight hours for the circle 4 area?	A
OPCION A:	1 mile; (E) 1,000 feet; (G) 2,000 feet; (H) 500 feet.	
OPCION B:	3 miles; (E) 1,000 feet; (G) 2,000 feet; (H) 500 feet.	
OPCION C:	5 miles; (E) 1,000 feet; (G) 1 mile; (H) 1,000 feet.	
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8898	Fig. 128 What is the minimum in-flight visibility and distance from clouds required for an airplane operating less than 1,200 feet AGL during daylight hours in the circle 6 area?	B
OPCION A:	3 miles; (I) 1,000 feet; (K) 2,000 feet; (L) 500 feet.	
OPCION B:	1 mile; (I) clear of clouds; (K) clear of clouds; (L) clear of clouds.	
OPCION C:	1 mile; (I) 500 feet; (K) 1,000 feet; (L) 500 feet.	
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8899	Fig. 128 What is the minimum in-flight visibility and distance from clouds required for an airplane operating less than 1,200 feet AGL under special VFR during daylight hours in the circle 5 area?	C
OPCION A:	1 mile; (I) 2,000 feet; (J) 2,000 feet; (L) 500 feet.	
OPCION B:	3 miles; (I) clear of clouds; (J) clear of clouds; (L) 500 feet.	
OPCION C:	1 mile; (I) clear of clouds; (J) clear of clouds; (L) clear of clouds.	
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8953	When simultaneous approaches are in progress, how does each pilot receive radar advisories?	A
OPCION A:	On tower frequency.	
OPCION B:	On approach control frequency.	
OPCION C:	One pilot on tower frequency and the other on approach control frequency.	
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8954	When cleared to execute a published side-step maneuver, at what point is the pilot expected to commence this maneuver?	C
OPCION A:	At the published DH.	
OPCION B:	At the MDA published or a circling approach.	
OPCION C:	As soon as possible after the runway environment is in sight.	
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8955	When simultaneous ILS approaches are in progress, which of the following should approach control be advised immediately?	A
OPCION A:	Any inoperative or malfunctioning aircraft receivers.	
OPCION B:	If a simultaneous ILS approach is desired.	
OPCION C:	If radar monitoring is desired to confirm lateral separation.	

9005 Under what condition may a pilot cancel an IFR flight plan prior to completing the flight? C
OPCION A: Anytime it appears the clearance will cause a deviation from RAPs.
OPCION B: Anytime within controlled airspace by contacting CORPAC Flight Planning.
OPCION C: Only if in VFR conditions in other than Class A airspace.

9006 What minimum information does an abbreviated departure clearance "cleared as filed" include? C
OPCION A: Clearance limit and en route altitude.
OPCION B: Clearance limit, en route altitude, and SID, if appropriate.
OPCION C: Destination airport, en route altitude, and SID, if appropriate.

9007 Under what condition does a pilot receive a "void time" specified in the clearance? A
OPCION A: On an uncontrolled airport.
OPCION B: When "gate hold" procedures are in effect.
OPCION C: If the clearance is received prior to starting engines.

9008 What is the normal procedure for IFR departures at locations with pretaxi clearance programs? C
OPCION A: Pilots request IFR clearance when ready to taxi. The pilot will receive taxi instruction with clearance.
OPCION B: Pilots request IFR clearance when ready to taxi. Pilots will receive taxi clearance, then receive IFR clearance while taxiing or on runup.
OPCION C: Pilots request IFR clearance 10 minutes or less prior to taxi, then request taxi clearance from ground control.

9009 What is the purpose of the term "hold for release" when included in an IFR clearance? A

NO APLICABLE AL PERU
OPCION A: A procedure for delaying departure for traffic volume, weather, or need to issue further instructions.
OPCION B: When an IFR clearance is received by telephone, the pilot will have time to prepare for takeoff prior to being released.
OPCION C: Gate hold procedures are in effect and the pilot receives an estimate of the time the flight will be released.

9012 In what way are SID's depicted in plan view? A
OPCION A: "Vectors" provided for navigational guidance or "Pilot NAV" with courses the pilot is responsible to follow.
OPCION B: "Vectors" and "Pilot NAV" for pilots to use at their discretion.
OPCION C: Combined textual and graphic form which are mandatory routes and instructions.

9013 What action should a pilot take if asked by ARTCC to "VERIFY 9,000" and the flight is actually maintaining 8,000? C
OPCION A: Immediately climb to 9,000.
OPCION B: Report climbing to 9,000.
OPCION C: Report maintaining 8,000.

9014 Where are position reports required on an IFR flight on airways or routes? A
OPCION A: Over all designated compulsory reporting points.
OPCION B: Only where specifically requested by CORPAC Flight Planning.
OPCION C: When requested to change altitude or advise of weather conditions.

9015 Which reports are required when operating IFR in radar environment? C
OPCION A: Position reports, vacating an altitude, unable to climb 500 ft/min, and time and altitude reaching a holding fix or point to which cleared.
OPCION B: Position reports, vacating an altitude, unable to climb 500 ft/min, time and altitude reaching a holding fix or point to which cleared, and a change in average true airspeed exceeding 5 percent or 10 knots.
OPCION C: Vacating an altitude, unable to climb 500 ft/min, time and altitude reaching a holding fix or point to which cleared, a change in average true airspeed exceeding 5 percent or 10 knots, and leaving any assigned holding fix or point.

9016 Which reports are always required when on an IFR approach not in radar contact? A
OPCION A: Leaving FAF inbound or outer marker inbound and missed approach.
OPCION B: Leaving FAF inbound, leaving outer marker inbound or outbound, and missed approach.
OPCION C: Leaving FAF inbound, leaving outer marker inbound or outbound, procedure turn outbound and inbound, and visual contact with the runway.

9021 When the approach procedure involves a procedure turn the maximum speed that should be observed from first overheading the course reversal IAF through the procedure turn is C
OPCION A: 180 knots IAS.
OPCION B: 200 knots TAS.
OPCION C: 200 knots IAS.

9026 How are RNAV routes below FL 390 defined on the IFR flight plan? C
OPCION A: Define each waypoint using degree-distance fixes based on appropriate navigational aids or by latitude/longitude.
OPCION B: List the initial and final fix with at least one waypoint each 200 NM.
OPCION C: Begin and end over appropriate arrival and departure transition fixes or navigation aids for the altitude being flown, define the random route waypoints by using degree-distance fixes based on navigation aids appropriate for the altitude being flown.

9027 What is one limitation when filing a random RNAV route on an IFR flight plan? B
OPCION A: The waypoints must be located within 200 NM of each other.
OPCION B: The entire route must be within radar environment.
OPCION C: The waypoints may only be defined by degree-distance fixes based on appropriate navigational aids.

9028 When a composite flight plan indicates IFR for the first portion of the flight, what is the procedure for the transition? B
OPCION A: The IFR portion is automatically canceled and the VFR portion is automatically activated when the pilot reports VFR conditions.
OPCION B: The pilot should advise ATC to cancel the IFR portion and contact the nearest FSS to activate the VFR portion.
OPCION C: The pilot should advise ATC to cancel the IFR portion and activate the VFR portion.

9029 Which IFR fix(es) should be entered on a composite flight plan? C
OPCION A: All compulsory reporting points en route.
OPCION B: The VORs that define the IFR portion of the flight.
OPCION C: The fix where the IFR portion is to be terminated.

9030 When a composite flight plan indicates VFR for the first portion of the flight, what is the procedure for the transition? C
NO APLICABLE AL PERU
OPCION A: The VFR portion is automatically canceled and the IFR portion is automatically activated when the pilot reports IFR conditions.
OPCION B: The pilot should advise ATC to cancel VFR and activate the IFR portion of the flight.
OPCION C: The pilot should close the VFR portion with the nearest FSS and request the IFR clearance at least 5 minutes prior to IFR.

9031 What is the suggested time interval for filing and requesting an IFR flight plan? A
OPCION A: File at least 30 minutes prior to departure and request the clearance not more than 10 minutes prior to taxi.
OPCION B: File at least 30 minutes prior to departure and request the clearance at least 10 minutes prior to taxi.
OPCION C: File at least 1 hour prior to departure and request the clearance at least 10 minutes prior to taxi.

9032 How should the route of flight be defined on an IFR flight plan? A
OPCION A: A simplified route via airways or jet routes with transitions.
OPCION B: A route via airways or jet routes with VORs and fixes used.
OPCION C: A route via airways or jet routes with only the compulsory reporting points.

9033 How should an off-airway direct flight be defined on an IFR flight plan? B
OPCION A: The initial fix, the true course, and the final fix.
OPCION B: All radio fixes over which the flight will pass.
OPCION C: The initial fix, all radio fixes which the pilot wishes to be compulsory reporting points, and the final fix.

9034 What is the primary purpose of a STAR? B
OPCION A: Provide separation between IFR and VFR traffic.
OPCION B: Simplify clearance delivery procedures.
OPCION C: Decrease traffic congestion at certain airports.

9035 When does ATC issue a STAR? A
OPCION A: Only when ATC deems it appropriate.
OPCION B: Only to high priority flights.
OPCION C: Only upon request of the pilot.

9036 What action(s) should a pilot take if vectored across the final approach course during an IFR approach? B
OPCION A: Continue on the last heading issued until otherwise instructed.
OPCION B: Contact approach control, and advise that the flight is crossing the final approach course.
OPCION C: Turn onto final, and broadcast in the blind that the flight has proceeded on final.

9037 While being vectored to the final approach course of an IFR approach, when may the pilot descend to published altitudes? C
OPCION A: Anytime the flight is on a published leg of an approach chart.
OPCION B: When the flight is within the 10-mile ring of a published approach.
OPCION C: Only when approach control clears the flight for the approach.

9038 When is radar service terminated while vectored for an IFR approach at an uncontrolled airport? A
OPCION A: Only upon landing or advised to change to advisory frequency.
OPCION B: When aligned on the final approach course.
OPCION C: When cleared for the approach.

9039 When cleared for an IFR approach to an uncontrolled airport with no FSS, what precaution should the pilot take after being advised to change to advisory frequency? NO APLICABLE AL PERU B
OPCION A: Monitor ATC for traffic advisories as well as UNICOM.
OPCION B: Broadcast position and intentions on the Common Traffic Advisory Frequency and monitor the frequency.
OPCION C: Wait until visual contact is made with the airport and then broadcast position and intentions to land on UNICOM.

9040 Under what condition may a pilot file an IFR flight plan containing a special or privately owned IAP? B
OPCION A: Upon approval of ATC.
OPCION B: Upon approval of the owner.
OPCION C: Upon signing a waiver of responsibility.

9041 When may a pilot execute a missed approach during an ASR approach? A
OPCION A: Anytime at the pilot's discretion.
OPCION B: Only at the MAP.
OPCION C: Only when advised by the controller.

9044 What action is expected of an aircraft upon landing at a controlled airport? B
OPCION A: Continue taxiing in the landing direction until advised by the tower to switch to ground control frequency.
OPCION B: Exit the runway at the nearest suitable taxiway and remain on tower frequency until instructed otherwise.
OPCION C: Exit the runway at the nearest suitable taxiway and switch to ground control upon crossing the taxiway holding lines.

9045 What is the pilot's responsibility for clearance or instruction readback? A
OPCION A: Except for SID's, read back altitude assignments, altitude restrictions, and vectors.
OPCION B: If the clearance or instruction is understood, an acknowledgment is sufficient.
OPCION C: Read back the entire clearance or instruction to confirm the message is understood.

9046 Under what conditions may a pilot on an IFR flight plan comply with authorization to maintain "VFR on Top"? B
OPCION A: Maintain IFR flight plan but comply with visual flight rules while in VFR conditions.
OPCION B: Maintain VFR altitudes, cloud clearances, and comply with applicable instrument flight rules.
OPCION C: Maintain IFR altitudes, VFR cloud clearances, and comply with applicable instrument flight rules.

9047 What cloud clearance must be complied with when authorized to maintain "VFR on Top"? A
OPCION A: May maintain VFR clearance above, below, or between layers.
OPCION B: Must maintain VFR clearance above or below.
OPCION C: May maintain VFR clearance above or below, but not between layers.

9053 To assure expeditious handling of a civilian air ambulance flight, the word "LIFEGUARD" should be entered in which section of the flight plan? C

OPCION A: Aircraft type/special equipment block.
OPCION B: Pilot's name and address block.
OPCION C: Remarks block.

9055 How should a pilot describe braking action? C

OPCION A: 00 percent, 50 percent, 75 percent, or 100 percent.
OPCION B: Zero-zero, fifty-fifty, or normal.
OPCION C: Nil, poor, fair, or good.

9057 What special consideration is given for turbine-powered aircraft when "gate hold" procedures are in effect? B

OPCION A: They are given preference for departure over other aircraft.
OPCION B: They are expected to be ready for takeoff when they reach the runway or warmup block.
OPCION C: They are expected to be ready for takeoff prior to taxi and will receive takeoff clearance prior to taxi.

9086 What are FDC NOTAMs? C

OPCION A: Conditions of facilities en route that may cause delays.
OPCION B: Time critical aeronautical information of a temporary nature from distant centers.
OPCION C: Regulatory amendments to published IAPs and charts not yet available in normally published charts.

9087 What type information is disseminated by NOTAM (D)s? A

OPCION A: Status of navigation aids, ILSs, radar service available, and other information essential to planning.
OPCION B: Airport or primary runway closings, runway and taxiway conditions, and airport lighting aids outages.
OPCION C: Temporary flight restrictions, changes in status in navigational aids, and updates on equipment such as VASI.

9088 NOTAM (L)s are used to disseminate what type of information? B

OPCION A: Conditions of facilities en route that may cause delays.
OPCION B: Taxi closures, personnel and equipment near or crossing runways, airport lighting aids that do not affect instrument approaches criteria, and airport rotating beacon outages.
OPCION C: Time critical information of a permanent nature that is not yet available in normally published charts.

9089 How often are NOTAMs broadcast to pilots on a scheduled basis? C

OPCION A: 15 minutes before and 15 minutes after the hour.
OPCION B: Between weather broadcasts on the hour.
OPCION C: Hourly, appended to the weather broadcast.

9090 If visual reference is lost while circling to land from an instrument approach, what action(s) should the pilot take? A

OPCION A: Make a climbing turn toward the landing runway until established on the missed approach course.
OPCION B: Turn toward the landing runway maintaining MDA, and if visual reference is not gained, perform missed approach.
OPCION C: Make a climbing turn toward the VOR/NDB, and request further instructions.

9091 What is the difference between a visual and a contact approach? B

OPCION A: A visual approach is an IFR authorization while a contact approach is a VFR authorization.
OPCION B: A visual approach is initiated by ATC while a contact approach is initiated by the pilot.
OPCION C: Both are the same but classified according to the party initiating the approach.

9092 Except during an emergency, when can a pilot expect landing priority? C

OPCION A: When cleared for an IFR approach.
OPCION B: When piloting a large, heavy aircraft.
OPCION C: In turn, on a first-come, first-serve basis.

9093 What separation or service by ATC is afforded pilots authorized "VFR on Top"? NO APLICABLE AL PERU C

OPCION A: The same afforded all IFR flights.
OPCION B: 3 miles horizontally instead of 5.
OPCION C: Traffic advisories only.

9094 When a speed adjustment is necessary to maintain separation, what minimum speed may ATC request of a turbine-powered aircraft operating below 10,000 feet? B

OPCION A: 200 knots.

OPCION B: 210 knots.

OPCION C: 250 knots.

9095 When a speed adjustment is necessary to maintain separation, what minimum speed may ATC request of a turbine-powered aircraft departing an airport? C

OPCION A: 188 knots.

OPCION B: 210 knots.

OPCION C: 230 knots.

9096 If ATC requests a speed adjustment that is not within the operating limits of the aircraft, what action must the pilot take? C

OPCION A: Maintain an airspeed within the operating limitations as close to the requested speed as possible.

OPCION B: Attempt to use the requested speed as long as possible, then request a reasonable airspeed from ATC.

OPCION C: Advise ATC of the airspeed that will be used.

9100 What is the maximum acceptable tolerance for penetrating a domestic ADIZ? C

OPCION A: Plus or minus 10 miles; plus or minus 10 minutes.

OPCION B: Plus or minus 20 miles; plus or minus 5 minutes.

OPCION C: Plus or minus 10 miles; plus or minus 5 minutes.

9368 When must the pilot initiate a missed approach procedure from an ILS approach? C

OPCION A: At the DH when the runway is not clearly visible.

OPCION B: When the time has expired after reaching the DH and the runway environment is not clearly visible.

OPCION C: At the DH, if the visual references for the intended runway are not distinctly visible or anytime thereafter that visual reference is lost.

9369 If being radar vectored to the final approach course of a published instrument approach that specifies "NO PT", the pilot should B

OPCION A: advise ATC that a procedure turn will not be executed.

OPCION B: not execute the procedure turn unless specifically cleared to do so by ATC.

OPCION C: execute a holding-pattern type procedure turn.

9370 When takeoff minimums are not prescribed for a civil airport, what are the takeoff minimums under IFR for a three-engine airplane? B

OPCION A: 1 SM.

OPCION B: 1/2 SM.

OPCION C: 300 feet and 1/2 SM.

9374 A pilot is operating in Class G airspace. If existing weather conditions are below those for VFR flight, an IFR flight plan must be filed and an ATC clearance received prior to B

OPCION A: takeoff if weather conditions are below IFR minimums.

OPCION B: entering controlled airspace.

OPCION C: entering IFR weather conditions.

9382 Assuming that all ILS components are operating and the required visual references are not acquired, the missed approach should be initiated upon A

OPCION A: arrival at the DH on the glide slope.

OPCION B: arrival at the visual descent point.

OPCION C: expiration of the time listed on the approach chart for missed approach.

9383 What action should be taken when a pilot is "cleared for approach" while being radar vectored on an unpublished route? B

OPCION A: Descend to minimum vector altitude.

OPCION B: Remain at last assigned altitude until established on a published route segment.

OPCION C: Descend to initial approach fix altitude.

9384 Under which condition, if any, may a pilot descend below DH or MDA when using the ALSF-1 approach light system as the primary visual reference for the intended runway? C

OPCION A: Under no condition can the approach light system serve as a necessary visual reference for descent below DH or MDA.

OPCION B: Descent to the intended runway is authorized as long as any portion of the approach light system can be seen.

OPCION C: The approach light system can be used as a visual reference, except that descent below 100 feet above TDZE requires that the red light bars be visible and identifiable.

9385 What altitude is a pilot authorized to fly when cleared for an ILS approach? The pilot B

OPCION A: may begin a descent to the procedure turn altitude.

OPCION B: must maintain the last assigned altitude until established on a published route or segment of the approach with published altitudes.

OPCION C: may descend from the assigned altitude only when established on the final approach course.

9391 What minimum ground visibility may be used instead of a prescribed visibility criteria of RVR 16 when that RVR value is not reported? A

OPCION A: 1/4 SM.

OPCION B: 3/4 SM

OPCION C: 3/8 SM.

9392 The prescribed visibility criteria of RVR 32 for the runway of intended operation is not reported. What minimum ground visibility may be used instead of the RVR value? B

OPCION A: 3/8 SM.

OPCION B: 5/8 SM.

OPCION C: 3/4 SM.

9393 The visibility criteria for a particular instrument approach procedure is RVR 40. What minimum ground visibility may be substituted for the RVR value? B

OPCION A: 5/8 SM.

OPCION B: 3/4 SM.

OPCION C: 7/8 SM.

9394 When proceeding to the alternate airport, which minimums apply? C

OPCION A: The IFR alternate minimums section in front of the NOAA IAP book.

OPCION B: 2000-3 for at least 1 hour before until 1 hour after the ETA.

OPCION C: The actual minimums shown on the chart for the airport.

9395 At what minimum altitude is a turbine- engine-powered, or large airplane, required to enter Class D airspace? A

OPCION A: 1,500 feet AGL.

OPCION B: 2,000 feet AGL.

OPCION C: 2,500 feet AGL.

9396 What is the maximum indicated airspeed a reciprocating-engine-powered airplane may be operated within Class B airspace? C

OPCION A: 180 knots.

OPCION B: 230 knots.

OPCION C: 250 knots.

9397 At what maximum indicated airspeed can a B-727 operate within Class B airspace without special ATC authorization? B

OPCION A: 230 knots.

OPCION B: 250 knots.

OPCION C: 275 knots.

9398 At what maximum indicated airspeed may a reciprocating-engine-powered airplane be operated within Class D airspace? C

OPCION A: 156 knots.

OPCION B: 180 knots.

OPCION C: 200 knots.

9399 What is the maximum indicated airspeed a turbine-powered aircraft may be operated below 10,000 feet MSL? B
OPCION A: 288 knots.
OPCION B: 250 knots.
OPCION C: 230 knots.

9400 At what maximum indicated airspeed can a reciprocating-engine airplane operate in the airspace underlying Class B airspace? B
OPCION A: 180 knots.
OPCION B: 200 knots.
OPCION C: 230 knots.

9401 A pilot of a turbine-powered airplane should climb as rapidly as practicable after taking off to what altitude? B
OPCION A: 1,000 feet AGL.
OPCION B: 1,500 feet AGL.
OPCION C: 5,000 feet AGL.

9402 What action should a pilot take when a clearance is received from ATC that appears to be contrary to a regulation? B
OPCION A: Read the clearance back in its entirety.
OPCION B: Request a clarification from ATC.
OPCION C: Do not accept the clearance.

9409 In what altitude structure is a transponder required when operating in controlled airspace? B
OPCION A: Above 12,500 feet MSL, excluding the airspace at and below 2,500 feet AGL.
OPCION B: Above 10,000 feet MSL, excluding the airspace at and below 2,500 feet AGL.
OPCION C: Above 14,500 feet MSL, excluding the airspace at and below 2,500 feet AGL.

9418 What is the maximum holding speed for a civil turbojet holding at a civil at 15,000 feet MSL, unless a higher speed is required due to turbulence or icing and ATC is notified? A
OPCION A: 265 knots.
OPCION B: 230 knots.
OPCION C: 250 knots.

9424 Pilots should state their position on the airport when calling the tower for takeoff A
OPCION A: from a runway intersection.
OPCION B: from a runway intersection, only at night.
OPCION C: from a runway intersection, only during instrument conditions.

9438 When cleared to execute a published sidestep maneuver for a specific approach and landing on the parallel runway, at what point is the pilot expected to commence this maneuver? B
OPCION A: At the published minimum altitude for a circling approach.
OPCION B: As soon as possible after the runway or runway environment is in sight.
OPCION C: At the localizer MDA minimums and when the runway is in sight.

9439 An ATC "instruction" B
OPCION A: is the same as an ATC "clearance."
OPCION B: is a directive issued by ATC for the purpose of requiring a pilot to take a specific action providing the safety of the aircraft is not jeopardized.
OPCION C: must be "read back" in full to the controller and confirmed before becoming effective.

9549 (Refer to figures 94, 95, and 96.) What action should be taken by the pilot, if communications are lost, while IMC, after takeoff on Rwy 13L at Chicago Midway Airport? C
OPCION A: Return and land immediately at Chicago Midway Airport.
OPCION B: Complete initially assigned turn south of DPA R-096, maintain 3,000 feet or lower if assigned. Then 10 minutes after departure, climb to FL 190, direct to GIJ, then flight plan route.
OPCION C: Complete initially assigned turn within 4 DME of Midway and maintain 3,000 feet or lower, if assigned. Then 10 minutes after departure, climb to FL 190, direct to GIJ, and then flight plan route.

9619 During the an ILS approach (with glide angle of 3.0°), while maintaining an on glide slope indication with a
groundspeed of 110 knots, what should the rate of descent aproximately be? B

OPCION A: 475 feet per minute.

OPCION B: 585 feet per minute.

OPCION C: 690 feet per minute.
