



ORANGE COUNTY FLIGHT CENTER

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FLIGHT REVIEW

Revised: 10/6/03

The Flight Review is required by FAR 61.56 so that pilot skills relating to aeronautical knowledge, aircraft control, and flight safety can be evaluated. In conducting the Flight Review, flight instructors must also comply with FAA Advisory Circular 61-98. This handout is designed to meet the requirement for one hour of ground instruction and one hour of flight instruction.

The following open book examinations must be completed by the pilot before the BFR:

COMPLETE THESE OPEN BOOK EXERCISES BEFORE STARTING THE BFR	VFR ONLY PILOTS	PILOTS WITH CURRENT INSTRUMENT RATING
Federal Aviation Regulations VFR Examinations	----- X -----	----- X
Federal Aviation Regulations IFR Examinations	-----	----- X
Practical Applications Examination	----- X -----	----- X
Performance Computations	----- X -----	----- X
VFR Flight Planning Exercise	----- X	
IFR Flight Planning Exercise	-----	----- X

The flight review should be a learning experience. If your instructor finds a weak performance or knowledge element, that deficiency must be corrected before the flight review endorsement is issued.

The main objective is your safety and the safety of your passengers. Remember, professional pilots have their proficiency checked every six months.

FLIGHT REVIEW APPOINTMENT DATE: _____ TIME: _____

FLIGHT INSTRUCTOR: _____ AIRCRAFT: _____

Cut out the following endorsement and carry in wallet if desired.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT _____ HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

A FLIGHT REVIEW ON ____ / ____ / ____ . CFI SIGNATURE _____

CFI NO. _____, EXPIRES ____ / ____ / ____ .

TRAINING OUTLINE

OPEN BOOK EXAMINATIONS — must be completed before you start the flight review. Your instructor will give you the necessary information for the Flight Planning Exercise

1. Federal Aviation Regulations Examination
2. Practical Applications Examination
3. VFR or IFR Flight Planning Exercise

PREFLIGHT DISCUSSION WITH FLIGHT INSTRUCTOR

1. Student questions.
2. Grade the open book examinations and review the Flight Planning Exercise.
3. Review a VFR Terminal Area Chart and the cartography and operating rules for Class B, C, and D airspace.
4. Review a VFR Sectional Chart and the cartography and operating rules for Class E and Class G airspace; alert, warning, restricted, and prohibited areas; and military training routes.
5. Review the latest procedures for obtaining pre-flight weather briefings and for filing flight plans with an automated Flight Service Station.
6. Review the most recent changes to the FARs and the *Aeronautical Information Manual*.
7. Review the most recent accident reports as contained in FAA or AOPA publications.
8. Review the five hazardous pilot attitudes and their antidotes:
 - a) Anti-authority: "Don't tell me."
Antidote: "Follow the rules, they're usually right."
 - b) Impulsivity: "Do something — quickly."
Antidote: "Not so fast, think first."
 - c) Invulnerability: "It won't happen to me."
Antidote: "It could happen to me."
 - d) Macho: "I can do it."
Antidote: "Taking chances is foolish."
 - e) Resignation: "What's the use?"
Antidote: "I'm not helpless. I can make a difference."

9. Discuss the five subject areas relevant to pilot judgment and decision making (A-PESO):
 - a) Aircraft
 - b) Pilot
 - c) Environment
 - d) Situation
 - e) Operation

10. Discuss the personal checklist (IM SAFE)
 - I — Illness
 - M — Medication
 - S — Stress
 - A — Alcohol
 - F — Fatigue
 - E — Emotion

11. Review traffic scanning techniques during daylight and night time, and the importance of clearing all turns, climbs, and descents.
12. Review proper aircraft tie-down procedures.
13. Review the maneuvers that will be flown during the flight review. (Refer to page 9)

FLIGHT REVIEW

1. Preflight procedures
2. Cockpit management
3. Flight maneuvers
4. Emergency procedures
5. Communications
6. Postflight procedures

POSTFLIGHT DISCUSSION

1. Flight critique
2. Suggestions for further training or practice
3. Questions
4. Instructor's flight review logbook endorsement

FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATIONS EXAMINATION

PART 61 - VFR (all pilots)

1. (61.3, 61.56, 61.57) Requirements to fly as pilot in command include which of the following:
 - a) Flight Review.
 - b) Current medical certificate.
 - c) 5 takeoffs and landings to a full stop within 90 days.
 - d) Pilot and medical certificates, and a government issued photo I.D. in your possession.
 - e) Pilot's logbook in possession.
 - f) If passengers are to be carried, 3 takeoffs and landings within the last 90 days in the same category and class of aircraft.
 - g) 6 hours as pilot-in-command during the previous 6 months.
2. (61.23) If you are 41 years old, your Class III Medical Certificate expires at the end of the last day of the ____ month after it was issued.
3. (61.31) To fly as pilot-in-command of a high performance (more than 200 hp) airplane, a pilot in command must
 - a) have 5 hours in that type aircraft.
 - b) have 3 takeoffs and landings in that type aircraft.
 - c) have a high performance log book endorsement from a flight instructor.
4. (61.56) To act as pilot-in-command, a Flight Review is required
 - a) within the last 12 calendar months if the pilot holds a private license and has less than 400 hours.
 - b) within the last 24 calendar months if the pilot meets the recent flight experience requirements of FAR 61.57.
 - c) to review those maneuvers and procedures which, in the discretion of the person giving the review, are necessary for the pilot to demonstrate the safe exercise of the privileges listed on their pilot certificate.
5. (61.57) To fly at night with passengers, a pilot must have made at least
 - a) 3 landings in the last 90 days in same make and model of aircraft.
 - b) 5 takeoffs and landings to a full stop in the last 90 days in the same type.

- c) 3 takeoffs and landings to a full stop in the last 90 days in the same category and class.

6. (61.60) Upon moving, the FAA must be advised of your new address within
 - a) 30 days.
 - b) 60 days.
 - c) 90 days.
 - d) 120 days.

PART 61 - IFR (only IFR pilots)

7. (61.57) Instrument currency requirements are:
 - a) Within the last six calendar months, flown six instrument approaches, holding procedures, and course intercepts and tracking, in the category aircraft that will be flown IFR; or received an IFR proficiency check.
 - b) Six instrument approaches within the last six calendar months, three of which must be in the same category of aircraft that will be flown IFR. Or, an IFR proficiency check within the last six months.
 - c) Six hours of instrument time in the category aircraft that will be flown IFR within the last six calendar months. Or, an IFR proficiency check within the last six months.
8. (61.57) An IFR Proficiency Check is required when
 - a) an IFR pilot loses currency.
 - b) a six month period has occurred following the loss of instrument currency.
 - c) a 24 month period has occurred following the loss of instrument currency.
9. (61.57) An IFR Proficiency Check may be given
 - a) by any current instrument pilot.
 - b) by any current instrument pilot, instrument flight instructor, designated examiner, or FAA inspector.
 - c) by any instrument flight instructor, designated examiner, or FAA inspector.

PART 91 - VFR (all pilots)

10. (91.7, 91.9, 91.103, 91.127) Your preflight planning must include *all available information* to include:
 - a) Weather reports and forecasts.

- b) Airport departure information and runway lengths.
 - c) Takeoff and landing distance considerations from the *Pilot's Operating Handbook*.
 - d) Aircraft performance relating to weight and balance, and all operating limitations.
 - e) Review of logbooks and other maintenance records.
 - f) A preflight inspection to determine that the airplane is safe for flight.
11. (91.9, 91.203) To be legal, the following documents must be in an aircraft when it is operated from a controlled airport:
- a) Registration certificate.
 - b) Airworthiness certificate.
 - c) Operating limitations.
 - d) Airframe and engine logs.
 - e) Weight and balance information.
 - f) Radio station license.
12. (91.17) The alcohol and drug rule requires that no alcohol be consumed within ___ hours before a flight, and that you are not under the influence of _____ that might affect your performance.
13. (91.21) Portable electronic devices in aircraft cabins are
- a) not restricted during IFR operations.
 - b) totally prohibited during IFR operations.
 - c) prohibited with exceptions.
14. (91.151) No person may begin a VFR flight unless they have enough fuel to fly to the first point of intended landing and then fly for an additional ___ minutes at normal cruise during daylight hours or ___ minutes at normal cruise at night.
15. (91.107) Safety belts are required by each occupant of an aircraft except for _____ when they are lap held, or for persons engaged in sport parachuting.
16. (91.107) Before each flight, passengers must be briefed on _____, and the pilot in command will insure that each passenger has been notified _____.
17. (91.113) Right-of-way means:
When overtaking another aircraft, keep it on your _____.
- When approaching another aircraft head-on or nearly so, deviate to the _____.
- An airplane or rotorcraft has the right-of-way over which of the following (circle appropriate choices): airship, glider, balloons, and/or aircraft under tow.
18. (91.117) The maximum speed for propeller driven aircraft operating in Class C or D airspace within 4 nmi of the airport is ___ kts.
19. (91.119) Flight over congested areas require a minimum altitude of _____ feet above the tallest structure or _____ feet horizontally from the closest person or structure. For non-congested areas these limits are _____ feet above and _____ feet horizontally. In any event, an aircraft will never be operated at an altitude from which it cannot _____.
20. (91.121) Altimeter settings on a cross-country trip should be to a station located no more than ___ miles away whenever possible.
21. (91.125, 91.129) You are forced to land at a controlled airport without communications capability. Upon entering the pattern and turning final, you notice a flashing green light coming from the tower. This indicates that
- a) you are cleared to land.
 - b) you may not land and must go to another airport.
 - c) you are to go-around and attempt another landing.
 - d) you are cleared to land and taxi to a maintenance facility.
22. (91.130) To fly within Class C airspace, you must:
- a) Establish two-way communications with ATC before entering the Class C airspace and monitor that frequency while operating in that airspace.
 - b) When arriving or departing at a satellite airport located within Class C airspace, comply with FAA arrival and departure traffic patterns.
 - c) If planning to pass through the airspace and remain above Class D airspace, ATC contact is not necessary.
 - d) If, when departing, you exit the inner core at 1,000 feet AGL and then decide to climb into the outer circle, ATC contact is not necessary.

23. (91.131) Operation within Class B airspace requires which of the following?
- Clearance from ATC.
 - Two-way communications radio.
 - At least a Private Pilot's Certificate.
 - A navigational receiver (VOR).
 - Transponder with altitude encoding capability.
24. (91.153) Basic VFR minimums are? (*List visibility, distance below clouds, distance above clouds, and distance from clouds.*)
- Controlled airspace:
- Class B airspace _____
- Class C and Class D airspace _____
- Class E airspace below 10,000 feet MSL _____
- Class G airspace:
- Day, 1,200 feet or less AGL _____
- Night, 1,200 feet or less AGL _____
- Day, between 1,200 AGL and 10,000 MSL _____
- Night, between 1,200 AGL and 10,000 MSL _____
- At or abv 10,000 ft MSL and abv 1,200 ft AGL: _____
25. (91.157) Special VFR minimums are:
- Visibility: _____
- Minimum distance from clouds: _____
- Airspace where special VFR is applicable: _____
26. (91.159) Specific VFR cruising altitudes begin at _____.
- They are _____ feet when your _____ is from 0 through 179 degrees.
- They are _____ feet when your _____ is from 180 through 359 degrees.
27. (91.159) You plan to fly over flat terrain which is 2,900 ft. MSL. Your true course is 188 degrees and the variation is 12 degrees east. Airports in Class D airspace along the route report a broken layer of clouds at 7,000 feet. The wind forecast indicates that you want to fly as high as possible. You could legally fly at:
- 5,500 feet MSL.
 - 6,500 feet MSL.
 - 7,500 feet MSL.
 - 9,500 feet MSL.
28. (91.209) Night flight requires that _____ lights be used from sunset to sunrise, and that an approved _____ light system be installed.
29. (91.211) With respect to unpressurized airplanes, supplemental oxygen for the pilot is required for all flights of more than _____ minutes at altitudes greater than _____ ft., or whenever the altitude is greater than _____ ft., or for all occupants of the airplane when the altitude exceeds _____ ft.
30. (91.213) With regard to inoperative instruments and equipment for light, piston powered airplanes, which statements are correct?
- A minimum equipment list (MEL) must be developed for the airplane and approved by the FAA.
 - The airplane may not be operated if the inoperative instrument or equipment is part airplane's required equipment list.
 - The airplane may not be operated if the inoperative instrument or equipment is required by FAR 91.205.
 - The instrument or equipment must be removed from the airplane or deactivated and placarded "Inoperative," and if maintenance is required, logged in the appropriate maintenance record.
31. (91.215) A transponder with altitude reporting capability is required in which areas?
- Class A airspace.
 - Class B airspace.
 - Class C airspace.
 - Within 30 nmi. of specially designated airports, from the surface upward to 10,000 feet MSL, located in Class B airspace .
 - In all airspace above the ceiling and within the lateral boundaries of a Class B or Class C airspace area upward to 10,000 feet MSL.

32. (91.409) Which statements are correct?
- a) An airplane must have received an annual inspection within the preceding 18 months which includes a 6 month grace period.
 - b) If an airplane is operated for hire (passengers or flight instruction), it must have 100-hour inspections.
 - c) If an airplane required 100-hour inspections, a 10-hour grace period is allowed if the airplane is en route to a place where the inspection can be conducted.
 - d) An airplane can qualify for progressive maintenance inspections in lieu of annual and 100-hour inspections if the owner has a mechanic check the airplane before and after each flight.
33. (91.411) Tests of the altimeter, static pressure system, and altitude reporting system must be performed within the last ____ months of an IFR flight.
34. (91.413) No person may use a transponder unless it has been tested and inspected within the preceding ____ calendar months.

PART 91 - IFR (only IFR pilots)

35. (91.109) Simulated instrument flight without outside references requires a "safety pilot" to occupy the other front seat. That pilot must be
- a) any person who knows how to watch out for traffic.
 - b) an instrument flight instructor.
 - c) at least a student pilot.
 - d) at least a private pilot.
36. (91.167) Fuel requirements for any IFR flight must include sufficient fuel to fly to the destination airport, then fly to the alternate airport, and then fly ____ minutes at normal cruise. The alternate airport and fuel is not required if
- _____.
- _____.
37. (91.169, 91.173) Which of the following are true statements with respect to IFR flight?
- a) A flight plan must be filed with ATC.
 - b) An ATC clearance must be received.
 - c) Flights must be conducted only in controlled airspace.

38. (91.171) VOR receivers must have been checked within the preceding ____ days in any of the following ways:
 VOT: Plus or minus ____ degrees.
 VOR ground check: Plus or minus ____ degrees.
 VOR airborne check: Plus or minus ____ degrees.
 VOR dual receiver check: Within ____ degrees.
39. (91.175) Landing minimums are based on which of the following:
- a) Ceiling and visibility.
 - b) Ceiling only.
 - c) Visibility only.
40. (91.183, 91.187) Which reports are required by the FARs:
- a) Leaving an assigned altitude.
 - b) Initiating a missed approach.
 - c) Reporting the FAF unless in radar contact.
 - d) Reporting established at a holding fix.
 - e) The time and altitude of passing each compulsory reporting point unless in radar contact.
 - f) Any unforecasted weather conditions encountered.
 - g) Any other information relating to the safety of flight.
 - h) Loss of any navigation receiver capability.
 - i) Loss or partial loss of ILS receiver capability.
 - j) Impairment of communications capability.
41. (91.185) In the event of lost radio communications, tell what you would do in each of the following cases?
- Route:
- _____
- _____
- _____
- Altitude:
- _____
- _____
- _____
- Start the approach:
- _____
- _____
- _____

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS EXAMINATION

GENERAL

1. You are making a shortfield approach to a 2,000 foot runway, and your passengers are two close friends who have never flown with you. On final approach you note that your airspeed is 10 knots high, and you float past your planned touchdown point. You should :

2. You're not IFR rated, and you're following a road at 1,500 feet AGL in hopes of getting through an area of marginal weather. Visibility is now less than 1 mile and decreasing. You should :

3. You are flying single-engine at night and notice that the engine oil pressure is dropping towards zero. Your first action would be to :

4. Most charts do not list the following standard frequencies: FSS - _____, Flight Watch - _____, Emergency - _____.

5. When do most engine failures occur?

6. Where do most midair collisions occur?

7. What personality trait leads some pilots to think that accidents always happen to the other person? _____

8. How much flying do you think you should do in order to maintain your proficiency?

9. You are flying a single-engine airplane at 2,000 feet AGL and the engine quits. What are your immediate action steps?

10. You were just checked out in a rental airplane that has a 4.5 hour range. For your first trip in that airplane, would you plan a 4 hour cross-country flight? _____

PERFORMANCE COMPUTATIONS

Base your computations on the airplane that will be used for the Flight Review.

DEPARTURE PERFORMANCE: Airplane is at maximum gross weight at an airport elevation of 2,500 feet MSL. There is no wind and the temperature is 30 degrees above standard.

Compute the following information: ground roll _____ ft.; total distance to clear a 50 foot obstacle _____ ft.; rate of climb _____ fpm. If multiengine, the accelerate-stop distance for this takeoff is _____ ft.

EN ROUTE PERFORMANCE: Cruising altitude is 7,500 feet MSL, the temperature is 10 degrees above standard, you'll use 75 percent power.

Compute the following information: _____ RPM, _____ M.P., _____ KTAS, _____ GPH.

ARRIVAL AIRPORT PERFORMANCE: Airport elevation is 1,000 feet MSL, temperature is 10 degrees above standard, a 15 knot quartering headwind exists, and you're using full flaps.

Compute the following information: ground roll _____ ft., and total distance to clear a 50 foot obstacle _____ ft.

WEIGHT AND BALANCE COMPUTATION: All seats are full. The pilot weighs 200 lbs., copilot 150 lbs., and each remaining passenger 120 lbs. You have 100 lbs. of baggage.

How much fuel can you carry and still remain within the allowable gross weight? _____ gal. Is the airplane within its CG limits? _____ What is the CG when all but 10 gallons of fuel have been consumed? _____

DENSITY ALTITUDE: Pressure altitude is 4,500 feet, temperature is 115 degrees F. What is the density altitude? _____ ft. How much runway would be required for takeoff if your airplane was loaded to its gross weight? _____ ft.

FLIGHT PLANNING EXERCISE

For this exercise, your instructor will give you the General and Weather Information. Plan the designated cross-country flight and complete the Operational Plan.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Type of flight: VFR IFR

Time of departure: _____

Airplane make and model: _____

Departure airport: _____

Destination airport: _____

Alternate airport if IFR flight: _____

WEATHER INFORMATION

Departure airport
Current weather: _____

Forecast weather: _____

Outlook: _____

Notams: _____

En route information

Winds aloft: _____

Freezing level: _____

Pilot reports: _____

Notams: _____

Destination airport

Current weather: _____

Forecast weather: _____

Outlook: _____

Notams: _____

Alternate airport

Current weather: _____

Forecast weather: _____

Outlook: _____

Notams: _____

OPERATIONAL PLAN

Route selected: _____

Initial altitude: _____

True airspeed: _____

Estimated time en route: _____

Fuel required by the FARs: _____

Fuel available: _____

FLIGHT REVIEW MANEUVERS

(Instructors: Before flying, complete the Preflight Discussion items on page 2, correct the FAR and the Practical Applications Examinations, and review the Flight Planning Exercise.)

S U

- Preflight procedures
- Use of flow patterns, mental and written checklists
- Cockpit management
- Taxiing
- Distractions during critical phases of flight
- Takeoffs and departures:
 - Normal and crosswind
 - Shortfield
- 360-degree steep turns
- Stalls, power-on and power-off to include spin awareness
- Slow flight
- Instrument flight - recovery from unusual attitudes and 180-degree turn (VFR only pilots)

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(Instructors: Use the above blank spaces to list IFR tasks, M/E tasks, or additional maneuvers.)

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- Emergency procedures:
 - Landing gear extension
 - Alternator failure
 - Engine failure and simulated forced landing

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- Approaches and landings:
 - Normal and crosswind
 - Short field
 - Go-around
- Postflight procedures
- Traffic pattern procedures
- Communications
- Trim awareness
- Control coordination
- Scanning for collision avoidance
- Courtesy to other aircraft
- Planning
- Awareness
- Judgment

(Instructors: Use the back of this page for notes.)