1. You're flying FedEx 1348, a Boeing 727 from Billings to Denver at a TAS of 483 knots with winds aloft of 310/78 true. While over Casper, Wyoming, the company calls and says they need to reroute you to Salt Lake City to pick up some extra freight. ATC clears you direct to Salt Lake City. Assuming a variation of 12E, what magnetic heading do you need to fly to maintain a direct course of 244 magnetic?
A. 251
B. 263
C. 271
D. 283
2. After turning on course to Salt Lake City, the company asks for your estimated time of arrival. When you turned, your wristwatch, which is set to central daylight time (UTC-5,) read 10:18pm. FedEx needs the information in UTC since that's all they use. If it's 278 nm from Casper to Salt Lake City, what will you give as your ETA?
A. $04: 56$
B. $02: 56$
C. $03: 56$
D. $05: 56$
3. When you made the turn towards Salt Lake, you had 19700 pounds of fuel on board. How much fuel will you have upon arrival in Salt Lake City assuming that you burn an average of 9000 pounds per hour?
A. 12000 pounds
B. $\quad 13000$ pounds
C. $\quad 14000$ pounds
D. 15000 pounds
4. According to your dispatch release, you'll need to bring the fuel load up to 37000 pounds for your next leg from Salt Lake City to Memphis. Knowing that the fuel gauges on the exterior refueling panel are deferred for maintenance, you figure that you need to tell the fuel truck driver to uplift how many gallons of Jet-A (6.7 pounds/gallon) to bring you up to your desired fuel load?
A. 3731
B. 3432
C. 3582
D. 3283
5. You finally get on your way from Salt Lake City to Memphis, but you've been flight planned over Amarillo, Texas in order to avoid a line of thunderstorms over western Kansas. Your inbound heading to Amarillo is 126 magnetic while holding a course of 121 magnetic with a groundspeed of 531 knots. Your outbound heading from Amarillo is 088 while holding a course of 087 magnetic. Your true airspeed is 487 knots and variation is 10 E , what are the winds aloft (true?)
A. $115 / 57$
B. $280 / 63$
C. $260 / 58$
D. $270 / 60$
6. A few months after your Salt Lake City trip, you upgrade to the MD-11 and start flying international. Flying between Shanghai, China and Almaty, Kazakhstan one day, ATC clears you to climb and maintain 10600 meters. (China uses the metric system.) What should your good, old-fashioned American altimeter say once you level off at your new altitude?
A. 34650
B. 36000
C. 31800
D. 32275
7. As you approach the Kazakhstan border, marked by COMMI intersection, ATC tells you to cross 15 kilometers east of COMMI at 9400 meters. According to your navigation display, you're currently 50 nautical miles due east of COMMI. Due to some sensitive cargo on board, you want to descend at no more than 1000 feet/minute. If you maintain a constant groundspeed of 454 knots, how far from COMMI will you have to start your descent to meet the crossing restriction?
A. $\quad 37.6$ nautical miles
B. $\quad 29.5$ nautical miles
C. $\quad 54.4$ kilometers
D. 91 kilometers
8. As you descend into the Almaty airport, your captain asks you to get the ATIS. The winds are reported as 360 at 3 meters per second. If you're landing on runway 5 , what is your crosswind component?
A. $\quad 11$ knots
B. 9 knots
C. 7 knots
D. 5 knots
9. After your great layover in Almaty, you get ready to depart for Frankfurt, Germany. Not that the MD-11 is lacking in takeoff performance, but knowing that you're in close proximity to the Himalaya mountains, you wonder what the density altitude is. Field elevation is 2300 feet, the temperature is 23 C and the altimeter is 30.01. You determine that the answer is:
A. 3100 feet
B. $\quad 3800$ feet
C. $\quad 5300$ feet
D. 6800 feet
10. With the density altitude calculated in the previous question, and the required fuel load to get to Frankfurt, your onboard computer says that you're limited to 120000 pounds of cargo. The ground crew has already loaded 50000 pounds of freight and has 15 more containers of freight to go. They tell you that each container weighs 3000 kilograms. How many of the containers can you take without exceeding your limit?
A. 8
B. 9
C. $\quad 10$
D. 11
11. After returning home to the USA, you're out flying with your alma-mater's NIFA team helping them prepare for nationals. While riding along on a practice navigation route at 7500 feet MSL with an altimeter setting of 30.12, you decide to see if you still have your old skills. The pilot is flying a heading of 069 magnetic while maintaining a course of 057 magnetic, the variation is 12 E , the winds aloft are $253 / 24$ true and the temperature is 12 C . What indicated airspeed does the pilot need to fly to maintain a planned groundspeed of 128 knots?
A. 105 knots
B. 92 knots
C. $\quad 113$ knots
D. 97 knots
12. After loading up your Cessna Caravan for a cargo run, you determine that the CG is $1.3^{\prime \prime}$ ahead of the forward limit. Assuming a gross weight of 8700 lbs , how far back must a 68 kg pallet be moved to bring the airplane within CG limits?
A. $\quad 166.5^{\prime \prime}$
B. $75.8^{\prime \prime}$
C. $22.3^{\prime \prime}$
D. 16.7"
13. A takeoff from Runway 10L in Billings, MT requires a climb gradient of $260^{\prime} / \mathrm{nm}$ in order to clear a set of towers. Assuming a groundspeed of 145 knots, what rate of climb will ensure you will clear the towers?
A. $\quad 1075 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{min}$
B. $\quad 10.5$ meters / sec
C. $\quad 3.2$ meters / sec
D. $\quad 530 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{min}$
14. You decide to test your pilotage and dead reckoning skills by renting a good old C172 minus the high-tech glass cockpit. 30 nm into your 170 nm flight, you realize your skills might be a little rusty as you determine you are 4 nm off course. How many degrees of total correction should you make to get yourself back on course?
A. $\quad 8.0^{\circ}$
B. $\quad 9.7^{\circ}$
C. $\quad 8.6^{\circ}$
D. $\quad 9.4^{\circ}$
15. Given the following, determine the radius of action:

Wind: $230^{\circ}$ @ 21 knots
TC: $105^{\circ}$
CAS: 145 knots
Pressure Altitude: 5000'
OAT: $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Fuel Burn: 12 gph
Total Fuel on Board: 54 gal
A. $\quad 390 \mathrm{~nm}$
B. $\quad 350 \mathrm{~nm}$
C. $\quad 456 \mathrm{~nm}$
D. $\quad 333 \mathrm{~nm}$
16. If it takes 90 seconds to cross from the $180^{\circ}$ radial to the $186^{\circ}$ radial of the DXO VOR while at a groundspeed of 137 knots, how far from the VOR are you?
A. $\quad 34.3 \mathrm{sm}$
B. $\quad 23.6 \mathrm{sm}$
C. $\quad 28.2 \mathrm{sm}$
D. $\quad 39.4 \mathrm{sm}$
17. You and a couple of your friends are going to fly to Minneapolis to attend the Republican National Convention. You, John, and Sarah are all loaded up when Sarah realizes she left a bag in the trunk of her car. Assuming her 50 lb . bag is tossed into the cargo compartment (Station 141.5., what will the new CG be if the airplane's gross weight before the bag was added was $3,740 \mathrm{lbs}$ with a CG of 118.0"?
A. $117.7^{\prime \prime}$
B. $121.1^{\prime \prime}$
C. $118.3^{\prime \prime}$
D. 114.9"
18. Flying over the Norwegian countryside at a pressure altitude of 2286 meters, what is the density altitude if the OAT is $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ?
A. 2800 meters
B. $\quad 1710$ meters
C. $\quad 1930$ meters
D. 2640 meters
19. You have been chosen to do the fly-over of the stadium for Game 1 of the World Series. You'll have to time the fly-over to coincide with the end of the National Anthem, so you decide to circle around a point due North of the stadium. Assuming it takes 1 min 20 sec to sing the Star Spangled Banner, how far away from the stadium should you be circling when the singing begins, if you will be flying at a TAS of 200 kts with winds of $210^{\circ} @ 14 \mathrm{kts}$ ?
A. $\quad 4.70 \mathrm{~nm}$
B. $\quad 4.17 \mathrm{~nm}$
C. $\quad 2.51 \mathrm{~nm}$
D. $\quad 2.84 \mathrm{~nm}$
20. A twin engine aircraft is in cruise and will pass over checkpoint A at 1605Z. Its route of flight will then take it directly to checkpoint B, 83 nautical miles away, with a groundspeed of 162 mph . If a single engine aircraft traveling the exact opposite flight path at 90 kts groundspeed flies over checkpoint B at 1630Z, at what time will the two aircraft cross paths?
A. $1632: 12$
B. $\quad 1634: 48$
C. $\quad 1636: 24$
D. $1638: 30$
21. You are flying at an altitude of $5,500 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{MSL}$. Ahead of you is a mountain with its peak at $8,000 \mathrm{ft}$ MSL. Wind is $230^{\circ}$ true at 27 kts , with a calibrated airspeed of 130 kts . The temperature and pressure are standard, and your magnetic course is $286^{\circ}$, with a magnetic variation of $7^{\circ}$ east. How many nautical miles away do you need to begin your climb to clear the peak by 500 ft if your climb rate will be a steady 400 $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{min}$ ?
A. $\quad 15.9$
B. $\quad 16.6$
C. $\quad 17.8$
D. $\quad 19.0$
22. You are flying VFR, and you crossed directly over your last checkpoint, right on course. But you are not so lucky on the next one; you are off 6 nm east of your intended course. You've been flying at a TAS of 130 kts for 45 minutes. The wind is $230^{\circ}$ true at 28 kts , you have a true course of $190^{\circ}$, and the magnetic variation in the area is $8^{\circ}$ east. If your next checkpoint is 34 nm away, how many degrees do you need to correct to fly over it?
A. 4.5
B. 8.0
C. $\quad 10.5$
D. $\quad 15.0$
23. How many gallons of fuel will you burn getting to that next checkpoint if you are burning $8.7 \mathrm{gal} / \mathrm{hr}$ ?
A. 2.2
B. $\quad 2.8$
C. $\quad 3.1$
D. 3.9
24. While flying at an indicated altitude of $7,500 \mathrm{ft}$ MSL with an altimeter setting of 29.42, assuming a standard day, what is your TAS with a CAS of 122 kts ?
A. $\quad 108$ kts
B. $\quad 126 \mathrm{kts}$
C. $\quad 138$ kts
D. $\quad 147 \mathrm{kts}$
25. If you are flying at a true altitude of $24,000 \mathrm{ft}$ over an airport with an elevation of $2,000 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{MSL}$ reporting $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, assuming a standard temperature lapse rate, how fast would you have to go to reach the speed of sound?
A. $\quad 710 \mathrm{mph}$
B. $\quad 740 \mathrm{mph}$
C. $\quad 775 \mathrm{mph}$
D. $\quad 800 \mathrm{mph}$
26. You have already flown 345 nm at a speed of 110 kts . You started the trip with 40 gallons of fuel. You now have only 9 gallons left. How fast have you been burning fuel?
A. $\quad 9.9 \mathrm{gal} / \mathrm{hr}$
B. $\quad 18.8 \mathrm{gal} / \mathrm{hr}$
C. $\quad 12.8 \mathrm{gal} / \mathrm{hr}$
D. $\quad 11.7 \mathrm{gal} / \mathrm{hr}$
27. You are in a Boeing 737 traveling at 460 mph . You have 164 km to go. How much time do you have left on your trip?
A. 00:13:17
B. 00:21:24
C. 00:11:30
D. 00:24:36
28. You are burning 49.2 liters of fuel per hour. You're flying at a speed of 172.6 mph and cover a distance of 185 km . How much fuel do you burn?
A. $\quad 52.5$ liters
B. $\quad 3.9 \mathrm{gal}$
C. $\quad 8.7$ gal
D. $\quad 3.9$ liters
29. When you land at your destination, you notice they sell fuel by imperial gallons. You will need to purchase 48 US gallons to get back home. How many gallons should you tell the fueler to put in your airplane?
A. $\quad 5.75$
B. 12
C. $\quad 57.5$
D. 40

Use the following information to answer the next 4 questions. You are embarking on a cross country flight from airport A (elev. 260') to airport B (elev. 850') The true course is $61^{\circ}$ and you will cover 206 statute miles. The wind is from a steady $310^{\circ}$ at 26 knots for all phases of flight and you will cruise at $5,500^{\prime}$ MSL.

| Climb: | 100 KTAS | 800 FPM | 14.3 GPH |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cruise: | 120 KTAS | -- | 12.0 GPH |
| Descent: | 130 KTAS | 650 FPM | 7.1 GPH |

30. What is your time to climb to 5,500 feet?
A. $\quad 5.2$ minutes
B. $\quad 6.36$ minutes
C. 6 minutes and 36 seconds
D. 5 minutes and 2 seconds
31. How many nautical miles will you spend in cruise? (Write your answer on the answer sheet to the nearest mile.)
32. What is your true heading in descent?
A. $\quad 047^{\circ}$
B. $050^{\circ}$
C. $\quad 072^{\circ}$
D. $075^{\circ}$
33. How many gallons of fuel will you burn for this flight? (Write your answer on the answer sheet to the nearest $1 / 10$ th of a gallon.)
34. If the pressure altitude is $4,228^{\prime}$ at a temperature of $86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, what is the density altitude?
A. 6,000 '
B. $6,500^{\prime}$
C. 7,000'
D. 7,500
35. If your true airspeed is 144 knots at $8,500 \mathrm{MSL}$ with the altimeter set to $29.68^{\prime \prime}$ and a temperature of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, what is you indicated airspeed?
A. 118 knots
B. 172 knots
C. $\quad 214$ kph
D. $\quad 139 \mathrm{mph}$
36. If you cover 3 sm in 45 seconds, how fast are you going in knots? (Write your answer on the answer sheet to the nearest $1 / 10$ th of a knot.)
37. What is your time to turn if you have 65 gallons of fuel and burn at 9.3 gph , true course outbound is $088^{\circ}$, the wind is $220^{\circ}$ at 32 knots and your TAS is 182 knots?
A. $\quad 180$ minutes
B. 3 hours 29 minutes
C. $\quad 190$ minutes
D. 3 hours 5 minutes
38. What is your radius of action from the above question?
A. $\quad 623 \mathrm{~nm}$
B. $\quad 731 \mathrm{sm}$
C. $\quad 1,118 \mathrm{~km}$
D. $\quad 719 \mathrm{~nm}$
39. You are flying at $6,500 \mathrm{MSL}$ with an altimeter setting of $30.22^{\prime \prime}$. The outside temperature is $21^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and you are indicating 133 mph . If the wind is $330^{\circ}$ true at 18 knots, how long will a 429 km flight take on a magnetic course of $038^{\circ}$ ? The local variation is $5^{\circ}$ west. (Write your answer your answer on the answer sheet in hh:mm:ss to the nearest second.)
40. What is your true heading from the above question? (Write your answer on the answer sheet)
