

# PLAN OF ACTION

## COMMERCIAL ASEL

January 1, 2008  
Scott Tekell, DPE

Reference: FAA-S-8081-12B, dated August 2002

1. Applicant Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(last, first, middle)  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ (home) \_\_\_\_\_ (work)/(Cell)

2. Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_  
(last, first, middle)  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ (home) \_\_\_\_\_ (work)(Cell)

3. Practical Test:  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Retest: yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_  
Aircraft: \_\_\_\_\_  
Location: \_\_\_\_\_

4. FTN: \_\_\_\_\_

### Eligibility & Prerequisites:

- \_\_\_a. Identification - Picture ID, AC 61-65C.
- \_\_\_b. Minimum age - 18, 61.123(a)
- \_\_\_c. English - speak, read, & understand, 61.123(b)
- \_\_\_d. Medical certificate – 2<sup>nd</sup> class, 61.123(c). (3<sup>rd</sup> Class required for test)
- \_\_\_e. Written test - w/i 24 months, 61.123(a) & 61.33.
- \_\_\_f. CFI or ground instructor statement - satisfactory knowledge of deficient areas on written, 61.39(a)(5).
- \_\_\_g. Ground instruction or home study - 61.125 (a)(1) through (4)
- \_\_\_h. Instrument airplane, 61.129(a)
- \_\_\_i. Flight Proficiency & Instructor Endorsement - 61.129 (b) (1) through (3)
  - \_\_\_(1) 250 hrs total w/ ≤ 50 hrs in approved ground trainer
  - \_\_\_(2) 100 hrs in powered aircraft
  - \_\_\_(3) 50 hrs airplane
  - \_\_\_(4) 10 hrs flight instruction w/ CFI in *complex airplane*
  - \_\_\_(5) 50 hrs flight instruction w/ CFI
  - \_\_\_(6) 10 hrs instrument instruction
  - \_\_\_(7) 10 hrs instruction prep for practical test
  - \_\_\_(8) 100 hrs as PIC
  - \_\_\_(9) 50 hrs PIC airplanes
  - \_\_\_(10) 50 hrs X-C w/ landings > 50 NM w/ 1 leg > 250 NM
  - \_\_\_(11) 5 hrs night w/ 10 takeoffs & landings.
- \_\_\_j. Application - signed by applicant & CFI.
- \_\_\_k. Required equipment:
  - (1) Aircraft Documents-
    - \_\_\_(a) Airworthiness certificate
    - \_\_\_(b) Registration certificate
    - \_\_\_(c) Operating limitations
  - (2) Aircraft Maintenance Records-
    - \_\_\_(a) Logbook record of airworthiness inspections
    - \_\_\_(b) AD compliance
  - \_\_\_(3) Pilot Operating Handbook -- FAA approved airplane flight manual
  - \_\_\_(4) FCC Station License
  - \_\_\_(5) Weight & Balance

- \_\_\_(6) Personal Equipment
  - \_\_\_(a) View limiting device
  - \_\_\_(b) Current aeronautical charts
  - \_\_\_(c) Computer & plotter
  - \_\_\_(d) Flight plan form
  - \_\_\_(e) Flight logs
  - \_\_\_(f) Current AIM, Airport Facility Directory, & Appropriate Pubs

6. Briefing --

- \_\_\_a. FAA Evaluation -- conducted to PTS Standards -- do you understand?
- \_\_\_b. Plan of Action -- I have developed and will use one
- \_\_\_c. Notes -- I will be taking notes, good or bad -- don't let it bother you. Their purpose is so that I may provide you with a good debriefing.
- \_\_\_d. Oral questioning -- will be used throughout the evaluation
- \_\_\_e. Standards of Performance -- PTS -- if any task is failed the practical is failed. You may continue if you wish and will be given credit for all tasks performed satisfactorily, PTS, p.i & 61.43 (c).
- \_\_\_f. Three Possible Outcomes --
  - \_\_\_(1) Temporary Airman Certificate - valid for 120 days.
  - \_\_\_(2) Disapproval Notice - 60 days.
  - \_\_\_(3) Letter of Discontinuance - 60 days.
- \_\_\_g. PIC - applicant is PIC, 61.47

ANY QUESTIONS? Collect \$300.00 fee  
GOOD LUCK : )

7. ORAL

- \_\_\_a. Review questions missed on the written. Comments \_\_\_\_\_.

NOTE: The following are "special emphasis" items from PTS, p. iv.

- \_\_\_b. Stalls-
  - \_\_\_(1) What causes an airplane to stall? \_\_\_\_\_, AC 61-2p. 143
  - \_\_\_(2) What is the minimum altitude you are allowed to practice stalls in this airplane? \_\_\_\_\_, POH
  - \_\_\_(3) How do you recover from a stall? \_\_\_\_\_, AC 61-21A, p. 144.
- \_\_\_c. Spins-
  - \_\_\_(1) How do you recognize a spin? \_\_\_\_\_, AC 61-21A, p. 154.
  - \_\_\_(2) Have you ever done a spin recovery? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_(3) Explain spin recovery. \_\_\_\_\_, AC 61-21A, p. 157.
- \_\_\_d. Spatial Disorientation-
  - \_\_\_(1) What is spatial disorientation? \_\_\_\_\_, AIM, para. 8-5.
  - \_\_\_(2) Have you ever experienced spatial disorientation? \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_(3) What should you do if you encounter it? \_\_\_\_\_, AC 67-2, p. 43 & AIM, para. 8-5 & 8-6.
- \_\_\_e. Collision Avoidance-
  - \_\_\_(1) What methods do you use to prevent colliding with another aircraft or object? \_\_\_\_\_, AIM, para. 8-6 & 8-8.
  - \_\_\_(2) How do you scan for other aircraft? \_\_\_\_\_, AIM, para. 8-6.
  - \_\_\_(3) What would your actions be if you observed another aircraft approaching you head on? \_\_\_\_\_, AIM, para. 8-8 & 91.113(e).
  - \_\_\_(4) You are overtaking and closing fast on an aircraft. Who has the right-of-way and how would you avoid it? \_\_\_\_\_, 91.113(f).
- \_\_\_f. Wake Turbulence-
  - \_\_\_(1) What is wake turbulence? \_\_\_\_\_ AIM, para. 7-50.
  - \_\_\_(2) Which way do the vortices travel after being generated? \_\_\_\_\_, AIM, para. 7-53.
  - \_\_\_(3) If cleared for takeoff behind a large or HEAVY aircraft, how would you do it to avoid wake turbulence? \_\_\_\_\_, AIM, Chapter. 7. Section 3 pp 7-3-3.
  - If cleared to land behind a large or HEAVY aircraft? \_\_\_\_\_

Do helicopters create wake turbulence? \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_(5) May you / should you request a waiver for wake turbulence separation if \_\_\_\_\_ departing behind a HEAVY aircraft? Time and distance intervals are provided for departing aircraft. 2 or 3 mins(for light aircraft behind large aircraft)or the appropriate 4 or 5 mile radar separation when take off behind a large/heavy/B757 Ch 7, Sec 3 pp 7-3-9 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_g. Low Level Wind Shear-

- \_\_\_(1) What is wind shear? \_\_\_\_\_, AIM glossary, p W-1
- \_\_\_(2) Explain the proper methodology of describing wind shear in a PIREP? \_\_\_\_\_, AIM, para. 7-22.

\_\_\_h. Checklists-

- \_\_\_(1) When do you use a preprinted checklist? \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_(2) Should you use a preprinted checklist if you have an engine failure at 100 feet AGL on takeoff? \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_(3) Where would you look for the emergency glide speed for engine failure at high altitude? \_\_\_\_\_, POH.
- \_\_\_(4) What would be your actions if you experienced a rough running engine right after takeoff? \_\_\_\_\_.

NOTE: All questions pertain to operations as a COMMERCIAL PILOT.

## I AREA OF OPERATION: Preflight Preparation

### A. TASK: CERTIFICATES AND DOCUMENTS

Reference: FAR part 61 & 91, AC 61-21, AC 61-23, Pilots Handbook & Flight Manual.

#### 1. Pilot certificate, privileges, and limitations-

- \_\_\_a. What personal documents must you have in your possession to act as Pilot-in-Command? 61.3 (a), (c), & (e).
- \_\_\_b. How long is your medical certificate valid? 61.23.
- \_\_\_c. When does a commercial pilot certificate expire? 61.19 (c)
- \_\_\_d. What flight time must you log in your pilot log book, what are the required entries, and must you carry it with you on all flights? 61.51.
- \_\_\_e. After you get your commercial certificate how often must you fly to remain current? For night operations? For instrument flight? 61.57

#### 2. Aircraft Documents -- location and importance-

- \_\_\_a. Airworthiness and registration -- What documents are required to be in the aircraft during flight? 91.303
- \_\_\_b. Operating limitations, handbooks, or manuals -- Are you required to have an FAA approved Flight manual or POH in the aircraft during flight?
- \_\_\_c. Weight & Balance -- When must you compute a weight and balance?
- \_\_\_d. Using the aircraft and equipment logs, determine:
  - \_\_\_(1) When is the next annual inspection due? 91.409 & A/C log.
  - \_\_\_(3) Determine if all Airworthiness Directives (ADs) have been complied with? 91.417 (a) (2)(v).

### B. Task: Airworthiness Requirements:

3. What are the required tests and inspections of aircraft and equipment to be legal for both VFR and IFR flights?(91.171, 91.203, 91.207, 91.411, 91.413)

- \_\_\_(1) Aircraft must have an annual inspection. If operated for hire or rental it must also have a 100 hr inspection. A record must be kept in the aircraft/engine logbooks.
- \_\_\_(2) The pitot/static system must be checked within the preceding 24 calendar months. A record must be kept in the aircraft logbook. (IFR requirement)
- \_\_\_(3) The transponder must have been checked within the preceding 24 calendar months.
- \_\_\_(4) The altimeter must have been checked within the preceding 24 calendar months. (IFR requirement)
- \_\_\_(5) The VOR must have been checked within the preceding 30 days. A record must be kept in a bound logbook. (IFR requirement)
- \_\_\_(6) The ELT must be inspected within 12 months, after the last inspection.
- \_\_\_(7) What are the required instruments for day/night VFR flight?

### C. TASK: WEATHER INFORMATION

Reference: AC 00-6, AC 00-45, AC 61-21, AC 61-23, and AC 61-84.

#### 1. Knowledge of aviation weather information -- obtaining, reading & analyzing-

- \_\_\_a. Weather reports & forecasts -- Where would you obtain a weather report for a destination airport 200 NM away? FSS, Terminal forecast.
  - \_\_\_b. Weather forecast -- Name two types of weather forecasts? Terminal (FT), Area (FA), Wind & Temperature Aloft (FD).
  - \_\_\_c. PIREPS -- Where could you obtain PIREPS and under what conditions would you initiate one? AIM, para. 7-19.
  - \_\_\_d. SIGMET & AIRMET -- What is a SIGMET? An AIRMET? AIM Glossary, p. S-2 & A-4
  - \_\_\_e. NOTAMS -- What is a NOTAM? L, D, FDC AIM Glossary
  - \_\_\_f. Wind Shear Reports --
    - \_\_\_(1) Who can initiate Wind Shear Reports? AIM, para. 7-22
    - \_\_\_(2) To whom and how would you report a wind shear encounter? AIM, para. 7-22.
2. GO/NO GO Decision -- Provide current forecast weather information.
- \_\_\_a. Applicant made competent go/no go decision based on forecast weather?
  - \_\_\_b. On simulated adverse weather?

NOTE: Use simulated weather condition for area to be flown.

#### D. TASK: CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHT PLANNING

Reference: AC 61-21A, AC 61-23, 61-84, Navigation Charts, & AIM.

- \_\_\_1. Flight Planning -- Plan a flight from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ via \_\_\_\_\_. Applicant must obtain weather, RE: Area of Operation I, Task C 1. Flight should be planned for a VFR cross-country flight to first fuel stop. Computations shall be based on maximum passenger, baggage and/or cargo loads.
- \_\_\_2. Selects and uses current and appropriate aeronautical charts?
- \_\_\_3. Properly identifies airspace, obstructions, and terrain features.
- \_\_\_4. Selects easily identifiable en route checkpoints.
- \_\_\_5. Selects most favorable altitudes considering WX and equipment capabilities.
- \_\_\_6. Computes headings, flight times, and fuel requirements.
- \_\_\_7. Selects appropriate navigation facilities and communication frequencies?
- \_\_\_8. Extracts and records pertinent information from NOTAMS, Airport/Facility Directory and other flight publications?
- \_\_\_9. Completes a navigation log and simulates filing a VFR flight plan.

#### E. TASK: NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM

Reference: FAR Part 91 and AIM.

- \_\_\_1. Basic VFR Wx Minimums -- all classes of airspace.
  - \_\_\_a. What are the weather requirements to fly VFR into class B airspace? 3 SM & clear of clouds, 91.155.
  - \_\_\_b. What are the weather requirements to fly into class C airspace? 1,000 ft & 3 SM and cloud clearance of 500 below, 1,000 above, and 2,000 horizontal. 91.155 (a), (c), & (d).
  - \_\_\_c. What is Special VFR and when may you use it? 91.157 and Appendix D, section 3. With ATC clearance and below 10,000 MSL, may land and depart airports in Class B, C, D, & E clear of clouds and 1 mile visibility.
- \_\_\_2. Airspace classes -- boundaries, pilot certification, & airplane equipment
  - \_\_\_a. Class A -- AIM, para 3-11
    - \_\_\_(1) 18,000 to FL 600
    - \_\_\_(2) IFR flight plan
    - \_\_\_(3) Two Way Radio
    - \_\_\_(4) Transponder w/ mode C.
    - \_\_\_(5) ATC clearance.
  - \_\_\_b. Class B -- AIM, para 3-12
    - \_\_\_(1) Surface to 10,000 feet MSL, nations busiest airports, lateral boundaries variable.
    - \_\_\_(2) Two-way radio
    - \_\_\_(3) Private pilot (FAR 91 appendix D, sec. 3) or student pilot w/ endorsement.
    - \_\_\_(4) Transponder w/ mode C, unless otherwise approved w/ ATC.
    - \_\_\_(5) IFR -- must have VOR.
    - \_\_\_(6) ATC clearance.
  - \_\_\_c. Class C -- AIM, para. 3-13
    - \_\_\_(1) Surface to 4,000 feet above airport w/ 5 NM radius charted in MSL, 1,200 feet above surface to 4,000 feet above surface w/ 10 NM radius charted in MSL, and normally a 20 NM outer area.
    - \_\_\_(2) Two-way radio.
    - \_\_\_(3) Transponder w/ Mode C, unless otherwise authorized.
    - \_\_\_(4) ATC clearance.
  - \_\_\_d. Class D -- AIM, para 3-14.

- boundaries.
- \_\_\_(1) Surface to 2,500 feet above airport charted in MSL w/ individually tailored lateral
  - \_\_\_(2) Two-way radio.
  - \_\_\_(3) ATC clearance
  - \_\_\_(4) Without tower airspace reverts to Class E with controlled airspace from surface or 700 feet AGL -- consult AFD.
  - \_\_\_e. Class E -- AIM, para. 3-15.
    - \_\_\_(1) Begins at 14,500 MSL unless designated at surface, 700 feet, or 1,200 AGL up to but not including 18,000 feet. May be an airport surface area, extensions of Class B, C, and airspace, transition areas, enroute domestic area, federal airways, and off shore airspace areas out to 12 NM from shore
  - \_\_\_f. Class G -- AIM, para. 3-20.
    - \_\_\_(1) All other airspace (uncontrolled)
  - \_\_\_3. Special use airspace -- AIM, chapter. 3, section. 4
    - \_\_\_a. Prohibited area -- AIM, para 3-31.
    - \_\_\_b. Restricted area -- AIM, para. 3-32
    - \_\_\_c. Warning area -- AIM, para. 3-33
    - \_\_\_d. Military Operations Area (MOA) -- AIM, para. 3-34.
    - \_\_\_e. Alert area -- AIM, para. 3-35.
    - \_\_\_f. Controlled firing areas -- AIM, para 3-36.

#### F. TASK: PERFORMANCE AND LIMITATIONS

Reference: AC 61-21A, AC 61-23, AC 61-84, AC 91-23, POH, & FAA-Approved Flight manual..

1. Performance Charts, Tables, and Graphs -- What will be the required forward distance to takeoff and clear a 50 foot obstacle under the following conditions: POH

- \_\_\_a. Aircraft -- at gross weight.
- \_\_\_b. Temperature -- \_\_\_ deg C
- \_\_\_c. Runway -- \_\_\_
- \_\_\_d. Wind -- \_\_\_/\_\_\_
- \_\_\_e. Field elevation -- \_\_\_

2. Weight & Balance -- Aircraft performance & limitations and effects of exceeding limits.

- \_\_\_a. How does CG effect the aerodynamic reactions of an aircraft in flight? AC 61-21A, p. 300.
- \_\_\_b. What will be some of the most significant disadvantages of operating the A/C with a CG beyond the aft limit? AC 61-21A, p. 302 - 304.

\_\_\_3. How does temperature and altitude affect the airplane's performance? AC 61-21A, p. 324.

\_\_\_4. Compute weight & balance -- determines if A/C is in CG.

\_\_\_5. Some Performance charts are figured in pressure altitude. **Find the Pressure altitude at our destination airport of DEN.**

DEN airport elevation : 5431'

Alt setting: 29.58

$29.92 - 29.58 = .34$   $5431 + 340 = 5771'$  pressure alt.

add 100' for each .10 in hg below 29.92 subtract 100' for each .10 in hg above 29.92

\_\_\_6. What is the pivotal altitude for 8s on Pylon ? (GS) squared divided by 11.3 = \_\_\_ + elev = Pivotal Altitude.

#### G. TASK: OPERATION OF SYSTEMS (must ask 5)

Reference: AC 61-21A, AC 61-23, POH, & FAA-Approved Airplane Flight Manual.

\_\_\_1. Primary Flight Controls and Trim--

- \_\_\_a. Explain the use and effect of the elevator? AC 61-21A, p. 39.
- \_\_\_b. Explain the use of a trim tab? AC 61-21A, p. 43.

\_\_\_2. Flaps --What is the purpose of the wing flaps? AC 61-21A, p. 44.

\_\_\_3. Engine --Describe the type of engine used in this aircraft?

- \_\_\_a. What is its horsepower? POH
- \_\_\_b. How many cylinders does it have? POH
- \_\_\_c. How many magnetos does the engine have? POH
- \_\_\_d. If one mag fails what effect will it have on engine rpm? POH

\_\_\_4 Propeller --What is the direction of rotation of the propeller on this aircraft and what type is it? POH

\_\_\_5 Landing Gear --What type of landing gear is installed on this aircraft? POH

\_\_\_6. Fuel , Oil & Hydraulic system --

- \_\_\_a. Fuel system --
  - \_\_\_(1) Explain the operation of the fuel system on this aircraft? POH
  - \_\_\_(2) What is the purpose of the fuel pump and when is it used? POH
  - \_\_\_(3) What type and grade of fuel is used in this aircraft? POH
  - \_\_\_(4) What is the maximum capacity of the fuel system and what is the usable amount of fuel?

POH

\_\_\_(5) Should you rely on the fuel quantity indicator only? DO NOT BELIEVE IT when it indicates full, however, BELIEVE IT when it indicates empty!

\_\_\_(6) What are you checking for when you drain the fuel drains? color & water .

\_\_\_b. Hydraulic System --

\_\_\_(1) Are there any hydraulic systems on this aircraft? If so, explain their operation. POH

\_\_\_(2) What type brake system does this aircraft have? POH

\_\_\_c. Oil System --

\_\_\_(1) What type of oil system does the engine have? POH

\_\_\_(2) What is the oil capacity of the engine and what is the minimum for flight? POH

\_\_\_7. Electrical System --

\_\_\_a. What type of electrical system is installed on this aircraft? POH

\_\_\_b. Where is the battery located? POH

\_\_\_c. What drives the alternator? POH

\_\_\_8. Pitot Static System, Vacuum System, & Flight Instruments.

\_\_\_a. From where does the attitude indicator derive its power ? POH

\_\_\_b. What powers the airspeed indicator?

\_\_\_c. What powers the attitude gyro in this airplane? POH

\_\_\_d. Where does the directional gyro receive its power? POH

\_\_\_9. Environmental Systems --

\_\_\_a. Does the aircraft have a heating or air conditioning system? POH

\_\_\_b. If installed, should you use the air conditioner on takeoff and landing? POH

\_\_\_10. De-ice and Anti-ice systems --

\_\_\_a. Are there any anti-ice or de-ice systems installed on the aircraft? POH

\_\_\_b. Explain when to use carburetor heat on this aircraft?

\_\_\_11. Avionics --

\_\_\_a. What type of avionics are installed on this aircraft?

\_\_\_b. What avionics are required to enter Class B airspace?

Reference FAR Part 91.

\_\_\_1. Minimum Equipment List --

\_\_\_a. What is a minimum equipment list (MEL) and which aircraft require one? 91.213

\_\_\_2 Show what equipment is required for day, VFR flight. POH

\_\_\_3. Letter of authorization --

\_\_\_a. Where would you get a letter of authorization to operate your aircraft without the required equipment. 91.213 (a) (2)

\_\_\_4. Supplemental type certificate (STC) --

\_\_\_a. What is a STC and does the letter of authorization constitute a STC? yes, 91-213 (a) (2).

\_\_\_5. Can we fly this aircraft without the altimeter? FAA approved flight manual

\_\_\_6. Special flight permits --

\_\_\_a. What is a special flight permit and how would you obtain it? 91.213 (e).

\_\_\_7. Maintenance deferral on A/C without an MEL --

\_\_\_a. How do you determine if you can operate the aircraft without an item of malfunctioning equipment on an aircraft without an approved MEL? 91-213 (d) (1) through (4).

J. TASK: AEROMEDICAL FACTORS (must ask 4)

Reference: AC 61-21A, AC 67-2, and AIM

\_\_\_1. Symptoms, Effects, and Corrective Action Of --

\_\_\_a. Hypoxia --

\_\_\_(1) What is hypoxia? AC 67-2, p. 11.

\_\_\_(2) How do you recognize the symptoms of hypoxia? AC 67-2, p. 11.

\_\_\_(3) How do you overcome the effects of hypoxia? AC 67-2, p. 12 & 13.

\_\_\_b. Hyperventilation --

\_\_\_(1) What is hyperventilation? AC 67-2, p. 15.

\_\_\_(2) How do you correct for the symptoms of hyperventilation? AC 62, p. 15

\_\_\_c. Middle Ear & Sinus Problems --

\_\_\_(1) When is ear block normally encountered and how do you remedy it? AC 67-2, p. 21 - 23.

\_\_\_(2) Can you experience a sinus block on a rapid descent? If so, what would be the

corrective action?

\_\_\_d. Spatial Disorientation (Vertigo) --

\_\_\_(1) What is spatial disorientation? AC 67-2, p. 43.

\_\_\_(2) Have you ever had vertigo?

\_\_\_(3) How do you overcome vertigo? AC 67-2, p. 47.

\_\_\_e. Motion Sickness --

- p. 33
- \_\_\_(1) What is the cause of motion sickness? AC 67-2, p. 51.
  - \_\_\_(2) How do you overcome the effects of motion sickness? AC 67-2, p. 51.
  - \_\_\_f. Carbon Monoxide Poisoning --
    - \_\_\_(1) What is one of the more common sources of carbon monoxide in the cockpit? AC 67-2,
    - \_\_\_(2) What are the effects of smoking on night vision? AC 67-2, p. 33.

- \_\_\_2. Alcohol and Drugs--
  - \_\_\_a. What is the maximum blood-alcohol content allowed to exercise the privileges of a pilot certificate? 91.17 (a) (4).
  - \_\_\_b. How soon after consuming alcohol may you perform crew member duties? 91.17 (a) (1).
  - \_\_\_c. What is your personal rule for flying an aircraft after consuming alcohol?
  - \_\_\_d. It has been over 8 hours since your last drink and your blood alcohol content is .04 percent. May you fly your aircraft with a hangover? NO, 91.17 (a) (2).
  - \_\_\_e. May you operate the aircraft as a pilot if you know that narcotic drugs or marihuana is on board? 91.19 (a).
  - \_\_\_f. If you were suspected of drug or alcohol use while flying and you were requested to submit to either a drug or alcohol test and you refused, what could happen to your certificate? 61.14 & 61.16.
- \_\_\_3. Scuba Diving --
  - \_\_\_a. If you just finished a scuba dive, what effect will it have on an immediate flight? AIM, p. 606.
  - \_\_\_b. How long should you wait after scuba diving before performing crew member duties? AIM, p. 60

#### J. TASK: LIGHTING AND EQUIPMENT FOR NIGHT FLYING

Reference FAR Part 135, AC 61-21 A, Pilots Operating Handbook, and FAA Approved Airplane Flight manual.

- \_\_\_1. Preparation -- explains equipment and factors essential to night flight.
  - \_\_\_a. What personal lighting is required for night flight? -- 135.159 (f)
  - \_\_\_b. What aircraft lighting is required for night flight? 91.205, 91.209, 135.159 (f) (3) & POH.
  - \_\_\_c. How would you identify an airport as military at night using the lighting system? AIM, para. 2-8.
  - \_\_\_d. What action would you take if you inadvertently entered a cloud at night? transition to instruments, declare an emergency and request ATC assistance.
- \_\_\_2. Location of -- switches, spare fuses, and circuit breakers

### III AREA OF OPERATION Airport and Traffic Pattern Operations

#### A. TASK: RADIO COMMUNICATIONS AND ATC LIGHT SIGNALS

Reference: AC 61-21A, 61-23, and AIM.

- \_\_\_1. Knowledge of Radio Communications --
  - \_\_\_a. Radio communications -- recommended procedures.
  - \_\_\_b. ATC light signals --
    - \_\_\_(1) What action will you take if we lose communications on this flight? AIM, para. 4- 42.
    - \_\_\_(2) How would you notify the tower that you have lost your radio? AIM, para. 4-62.
    - \_\_\_(3) What would be your procedure for entering a traffic pattern in Class D airspace after a communications failure? AIM, para. 4-42
    - \_\_\_(4) What is the procedure for entering traffic at an uncontrolled airport? AIM, para. 4-52

#### B. TASK: TRAFFIC PATTERN OPERATIONS

Reference: AC 61-21A, AC 61-23, and AIM.

- \_\_\_1. Draw a standard traffic pattern at a non-towered airport. Show the location, altitudes, and headings for entering the pattern. AIM, para. 4-52

#### C. TASK: AIRPORT AND RUNWAY MARKING AND LIGHTING

Reference: AC 61-21A and AIM.

- \_\_\_1. Describe the various colors of VASI lights and their meanings.
  - \_\_\_a. 2-bar VASI? AIM, para 2-2. Does VASI provide obstruction clearance? If so, to what degree? + - 10 degrees, 4NM from threshold.
  - \_\_\_b. 3-bar VASI? AIM, para. 2-2.
  - \_\_\_c. Precision Approach path Indicator (PAPI)? AIM, para. 2-2.
- \_\_\_2. What do the numbers on a runway signify? AIM, para. 2-32 b.
- \_\_\_3. You note the approach end of a runway is marked with a solid, 10 foot wide, stripe across the runway approximately 500 feet from the beginning of the paved surface. What does it mean? AIM, para, 2-32 i.

4. You approach an unfamiliar airport at night and find the lights to be out. How would you turn them on?  
AIM, para. 2-7.

VII AREA OF OPERATION  
Slow Flight and Stalls

\_\_\_1. What is the minimum altitude for recovery during stall practice in this aircraft? 3000' unless higher in the POH.

IX AREA OF OPERATION: Emergency Operations

A TASK: EMERGENCY APPROACH AND LANDING  
Reference AC 61-21 A, POH, and FAA Approved AFM

\_\_\_1. Explain your selection of an off airport emergency landing site. Describe your approach to the area and give the aircraft configuration during the approach.

B. TASK: SYSTEM AND EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTIONS (must ask 5)

\_\_\_1. What action would you take if you smelled something electrical burning and the cockpit filled with black smoke? POH

\_\_\_2. What action would you take in the event of carburetor icing?

\_\_\_3. What action would you take if you had a flap malfunction?

\_\_\_4. What would you do if your door came open in flight?

\_\_\_5. What action would you take if you had a partial power loss?

\_\_\_6. What action would you take if you had loss of oil pressure.?

C. Emergency Equipment and Survival Gear.

Exhibits knowledge related to emergency equipment and survival gear.

X. AREA OF OPERATION  
High Altitude Operations

A. TASK: SUPPLEMENTAL OXYGEN

Reference: FAR Part 91, AC 61-107, POH, and FAA Approved AFM.

\_\_\_1. Supplemental oxygen --

\_\_\_a. What are the regulatory requirements requiring the use of oxygen for flight crews? 12,500 MSL up to 14,000 MSL 30 minutes or less; 14,000 MSL & above -- flight crews; 15,000 MSL and above -- all occupants. 91.211

\_\_\_b. What is the difference between aviator's breathing oxygen and other types? moisture content.

\_\_\_c. How would you determine if oxygen servicing capability was available at your destination airport?

AFD

\_\_\_d. What are the operational characteristics of continuous flow, demand, and pressure-demand oxygen systems? AC 61-107

\_\_\_e. How should high-pressure oxygen bottles be handled? very carefully, potential hazard if dropped or mishandled.. AC 61-107

\_\_\_2. What are normally the symptoms of hypoxia and how you correct for it? use oxygen. --AC 61-27, p. 13.

END OF ORAL -- SUMMARIZE. PROVIDE PASS/FAIL AND GIVE CONSTRUCTIVE REMARKS.

PRE-FLIGHT BRIEFING

- \_\_\_A. PIC -- You are the PIC. 61.47.
- \_\_\_B. Emergencies -- Actual & simulated.
- \_\_\_C. Transfer of flight controls -- Positive, If I state, "I have the flight controls," you respond, "You have the flight controls," observe that I have them, then release. Any Questions?
- \_\_\_D. Looking for other traffic -- reported or non reported.
- \_\_\_E. Clearing area -- clear the area before each maneuver.
- \_\_\_F. Profile of flight test --
- \_\_\_G. Oral questions -- will ask questions during flight.
- \_\_\_H. Unsatisfactory maneuvers -- continue or discontinue.
- \_\_\_I. Aircraft documents -- return to aircraft.
- \_\_\_J. QUESTIONS? GOOD LUCK, LETS BEGIN. :)

PRACTICAL TEST CHECKLIST  
COMMERCIAL (ASEL)

Applicant's Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Examiner's Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type Check: \_\_\_\_\_

I. PREFLIGHT PREPARATION

- \_\_\_A. Certificate and Documents
- \_\_\_B. Airworthiness Requirements
- \_\_\_C. Weather Information
- \_\_\_D. Cross-Country Flight Planning
- \_\_\_E. National Airspace System
- \_\_\_F. Performance and Limitations
- \_\_\_G. Operation of Systems
- \_\_\_J. Aeromedical Factors

II. PREFLIGHT PROCEDURES

- \_\_\_A. Preflight Inspection
- \_\_\_B. Cockpit Management
- \_\_\_C. Engine Starting
- \_\_\_D. Taxiing
- \_\_\_F. Before Takeoff Check

III. AIRPORT OPERATIONS

- \_\_\_A. Radio Communications and ATC Light Signals
- \_\_\_B. Traffic Pattern
- \_\_\_C. Airport and Runway Marking and Lighting

IV. TAKEOFFS, LANDINGS, AND GO-AROUND

- \_\_\_A. Normal and Crosswind Takeoff and Climb
- \_\_\_B. Normal and Crosswind Approach and Landing
- \_\_\_C. Soft-Field Takeoff and Climb
- \_\_\_D. Soft-Field Approach and Landing
- \_\_\_E. Short-Field Takeoff and Climb
- \_\_\_F. Short-Field Approach and Landing
- \_\_\_L. Go-Around

V. PERFORMANCE MANEUVERS

- \_\_\_A. Steep Turns
- \_\_\_B. Chandelles
- \_\_\_D. Lazy Eights

VI. GROUND REFERENCE MANEUVERS

A. Eights On Pylons

VII. NAVIGATION

- A. Pilotage and Dead Reckoning
- B. Navigation systems and Radar Service
- C. Diversion
- D. Lost Procedures

VII. SLOW FLIGHT AND STALLS

- A. Maneuvering During Slow Flight
- B. Power-Off Stalls
- C. Power-On Stalls
- D. Spin Awareness

IX. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

- A. Emergency Approach and Landing
- B. Systems and Equipment Malfunctions
- C. Emergency Equipment and Survival Gear

X. HIGH ALTITUDE OPERATIONS

- A. Supplemental Oxygen
- B. Pressurization

XI. POSTFLIGHT PROCEDURES

- A. After Landing
- B. Parking and Securing.

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