

OPMF33 – VISUAL FLIGHT RULES EXAM FORM

Applicant Details

Pilot Name	PIN
Address	Member Org.

Organisation Safety Officer (OSO) or Instructor

Officer Name	PIN	Member Org
Signature	Dated

What are the Following?

1. CAR..... = 1
2. A.M.S.L..... = 1
3. A.G.L..... = 1
4. FT..... = 1
5. NM..... = 1
6. C.T.A..... = 1
7. CTR..... = 1
8. CAA..... = 1
9. GAA..... = 1
10. VNC..... = 1
11. A.I.P. Supplement..... = 1

12. What is the purpose of an Aeronautical Information Publication? = 1

13. What does a V.N.C. provide? = 3

14. Draw the chart characters depicting:
 - (a) Hang Glider/Paraglider activity
 - (b) Wire Hazard
 - (c) an airfield
 - (d) a parachute landing area- e.g. P133 = 4

15. Control Zones extend from ground level to a specified level. - True or False?..... = 1

16. A _____ is controlled airspace of defined dimensions extending upward from a specified level but never from ground level..... = 1

17. Briefly describe the following airspace definitions (e.g. Class A airspace is Oceanic)
 - (a) Class C
 - (b) Class D
 - (c) Class G..... = 3

18. The aeronautical term mile is a distance of which?
 - (a) 5,280 ft
 - (b) 20000 yds
 - (c) 6,080 ft..... = 3

19. In New Zealand and many countries various units of lineal measurement exist for different purposes. What units are the following measured in?
 - (a) Aviation heights
 - (b) Lands & Survey Land Contours
 - (c) Clear Visibility Distances for VFR
 - (d) Aeronautical horizontal distances..... = 4

20. What vertical distance must a glider remain clear and below of cloud ceiling when:
 - (a) outside controlled airspace when below 3000ft AMSL or below 1000ft AGL whichever is higher.
 - (b) outside controlled airspace but higher than (a)
 - (c) inside controlled airspace (with permission) = 3

21. What lateral distance must a glider have of clear visibility for VFR flight when above 3000ft AMSL or 1000ft AGL (whichever is the higher)?..... = 1

22. What are the three types of 'G.A.A.' areas?.... = 3

23. The Pilot is responsible for:
 - (a) Ensuring the glider is airworthy prior to flight
 - (b) The pilot complies with CAR's
 - (c) The pilot is qualified for the operation being undertaken.
 - (d) All of the above = 1

24. What is barometric height? The altitude read on a barometric type altimeter:
 - (a) Which has been factory set to zero, or-
 - (b) Which is zero referenced to the present sea level barometric pressure? = 1

25. What are the maximum heights (AMSL) that gliders may fly at the following sites?
 - (a)
 - (b) (Your local club safety officer
 - (c) will choose some sites for you
 - (d) from a VNC or aeronautical chart) = 4

26. A glider pilot is required to hold a VFR qualification to fly above what height?..... = 1
27. Glider pilots are strongly recommended to remain clear of MILITARY AIRCRAFT EXERCISES but should operations be likely to conflict in the same area then the glider pilot should? = 1
28. How close to the nine major NZ aerodromes may gliders operate?..... = 1
29. If you are going to fly in a GAA area what must you do?..... = 1
30. A pilot is required to carry a serviceable altimeter recording in feet at all times. True or False?..... = 1
31. Is there any restriction preventing a glider from over-flying any city or populous area?..... = 1
32. Before flying from private property the land owner's permission must first be obtained. In this situation is it necessary for the pilot to be a member of the NZHGPA?..... = 1
33. All glider pilots are required to have read and understood which documents?..... = 2
34. Before being cleared to carry out cross-county or Thermalling flights, a pilot shall be required to demonstrate the ability to determine wind direction during flight. State at least two methods of determining wind direction during flight.
 (a)
 (b) = 2
35. To whom should the following types of accident be reported?
 (a) Fatality
 (b) Injured pilot requiring hospitalisation
 (c) Glider damage/structural failure
 (d) Sail cloth/canopy torn prior to landing
 (e) "A" frame bent or broken on landing
 (f) Third party damage..... = 6
36. Briefly how would you define an accident in respect to:
 (a) injury
 (b) Aircraft damage
 (c) Third Party damage = 3
37. What ground signal should be used at an accident to indicate to other aircraft that assistance is required? = 1
38. How large should this be? = 1
39. What is the ground to air signal that medical assistance is required? = 1
40. What is the symbol for 'all is well'? = 1
41. What are the signals to be used by aircraft to indicate that ground signals are understood?
 (a)
 (b) = 2
42. What may be dropped from a glider? = 1
- THE FOLLOWING 5 QUESTIONS MUST BE CORRECT IN ORDER TO PASS.**
43. If you are approaching another aircraft head on, should you:
 (a) Turn left
 (b) Turn right
 (c) Maintain course and airspeed..... = 1
44. An aircraft should normally give way to another which may be approaching on its right. True or False? = 1
45. Which has the right of way? An overtaking aircraft or the aircraft being overtaken? = 1
46. You are flying an aircraft which has the right of way over an approaching aircraft. Will you:
 (a) Maintain course and speed.
 (b) Turn to port
 (c) Turn to Starboard..... = 1
47. A glider with its right wing to the ridge usually has right of way. True or False?..... = 1
48. When entering a thermal that another glider is already in, which direction should you enter?..... = 1
49. Under what circumstances is a glider pilot allowed to fly a site one rating above their rating? = 1
50. When is a glider permitted to fly in cloud? = 1
51. What does 'Civil Evening Twilight' mean to the glider pilot? = 1