

Night Operations Quiz with Answers

- 1) You are on a cross country flight with some friends close to sunset. The sun sets at 7:00 PM. What time do you have to land if you are not night current?
 - a. Before 7:00 PM
 - b. Before 7:30 PM (start of evening civil twilight)
 - c. Before 8:00 PM
- 2) You are night current and on a XC flight starting at 6:30 PM and ending at 8:30 PM. Sunset is 7:00 PM. How much of that flight can you log as night on this trip?
 - a. 1.5 hr.
 - b. 1 hr.
 - c. 0.5 hr.
- 3) On the same flight as question 2, at what time do you have to have your navigational lights on?
 - a. 7:00 PM
 - b. 7:30 PM (start of evening civil twilight)
 - c. 8:00 PM
- 4) Prior to your anticipated flight above, what additional equipment do you have to have in working order to meet FAA regulations for flying VFR at night? Select all that apply.
 - a. Spare Fuses.
 - b. Anti-Collision lights.
 - c. Heading indicator gyro.
 - d. Navigational (position) lights.
 - e. A two way com radio.
 - f. An electrical energy source.
- 5) Prior to your anticipated flight above, you plan to have enough fuel to meet the following requirements: Enough fuel to fly to your anticipated destination, then have enough reserve to fly _____ after that at _____ .
 - a. 30 minutes; maximum power
 - b. 45 minutes; at normal cruise speed
 - c. 30 minutes; at normal cruise speed
 - d. 45 minutes; maximum power
- 6) It is recommended to avoid bright light at least ____min prior to a night flight in order to allow our eyes to adjust to the darkness for good night vision.
 - a. 15 minutes
 - b. 30 minutes
 - c. 45 minutes
 - d. 60 minutes
- 7) There are many situations at night in which there are illusions during approach and landing. Bright approach and runway lighting, high terrain near the airport, and wider than normal runways can produce the illusion being too _____ on final, resulting in a _____ than normal approach.
 - a. Low; higher
 - b. High; higher
 - c. Low; lower
 - d. High; lower
- 8) A(n) _____ approach to landing is made over water or non-lighted terrain where the runway lights are the only source of light.
 - a. Missed
 - b. Unstable
 - c. Black Hole, Low
 - d. Graveyard

- 9) When traveling to an unfamiliar airport at night, it is recommended that an airport with electronic glide slope (VASI or PAPI) be utilized to avoid obstacles or night landing illusions. Where should one look to determine if an airport has these systems?
- Sectional Aeronautical Chart
 - A/FD
 - NOTAMS
 - FAR/AIM
- 10) When flying at night, the FAA recommends the use of oxygen above ____ feet ____.
- 10,000; msl
 - 5,000; agl
 - 10,000; agl
 - 5,000; msl
- 11) Which of the following is/are required for Special VFR flight after sunset? Select all that apply.
- Airplane equipped for IFR flight
 - Instrument rating
 - Pilot is IFR current
 - Landing within one hour after sunset.
- 12) Select military operation areas (MOA's) include training known as _____, which involves military aircraft conducting exercises at night without their exterior lighting illuminated.
- "Black Moon"
 - "Lights Out"
 - "Dark Night"
 - "Night Sight"
- 13) In order to act as PIC when carrying passengers at night (night current), one must make three _____ between the times of _____ within the preceding 90 days.
- Touch and go's; after evening civil twilight and the before beginning of morning civil twilight.
 - Take off and landings to a full stop; 1 hour after sunset and 1 hour before sunrise.
 - Touch and go's; 1 hour after sunset and 1 hour before sunrise.
 - Take off and landings to a full stop; after evening civil twilight and the before beginning of morning civil twilight.

Answers

- 1) c. FAR 61.57(b) Must make 3 take off and landings to a full stop from the time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.
- 2) b. Logging time: FAR Part 1 Definitions: “Night” is defined by the time between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight.
- 3) a. FAR 91.209 (a,b) Must have position lights and anti-collision lights on between the time after sunset and before sunrise.
- 4) a, b, d, f. FAR 205(c.)
- 5) b. FAR 91.151(a,2)
- 6) b. AIM 8-1-6
- 7) a. AIM 8-1-5.3b Also see Night Flying article below, arrivals that discuss illusions.
- 8) c. AIM 8-1-5.3d
- 9) b. A/FD
- 10) d. AIM 8-1-6
- 11) a,b,c. FAR 91.157 (b,4)
- 12) b. See link below on Lights Out operations.
- 13) b. FAR 61.57(b) Must make 3 take off and landings to a full stop from the time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

Links:

“Night Flying” Good overall discussion of all aspects of night flight.

<http://flighttraining.aopa.org/students/crosscountry/skills/night.html>

“Got a Minute” A discussion of many types of “time” including different aspects of “night” as it applies to regulations and logging of time.

http://flighttraining.aopa.org/magazine/2005/January/200501_Features_Got_a_minute.html

Lights Out Operations

http://www.aopa.org/asf/publications/sa21_moa.html