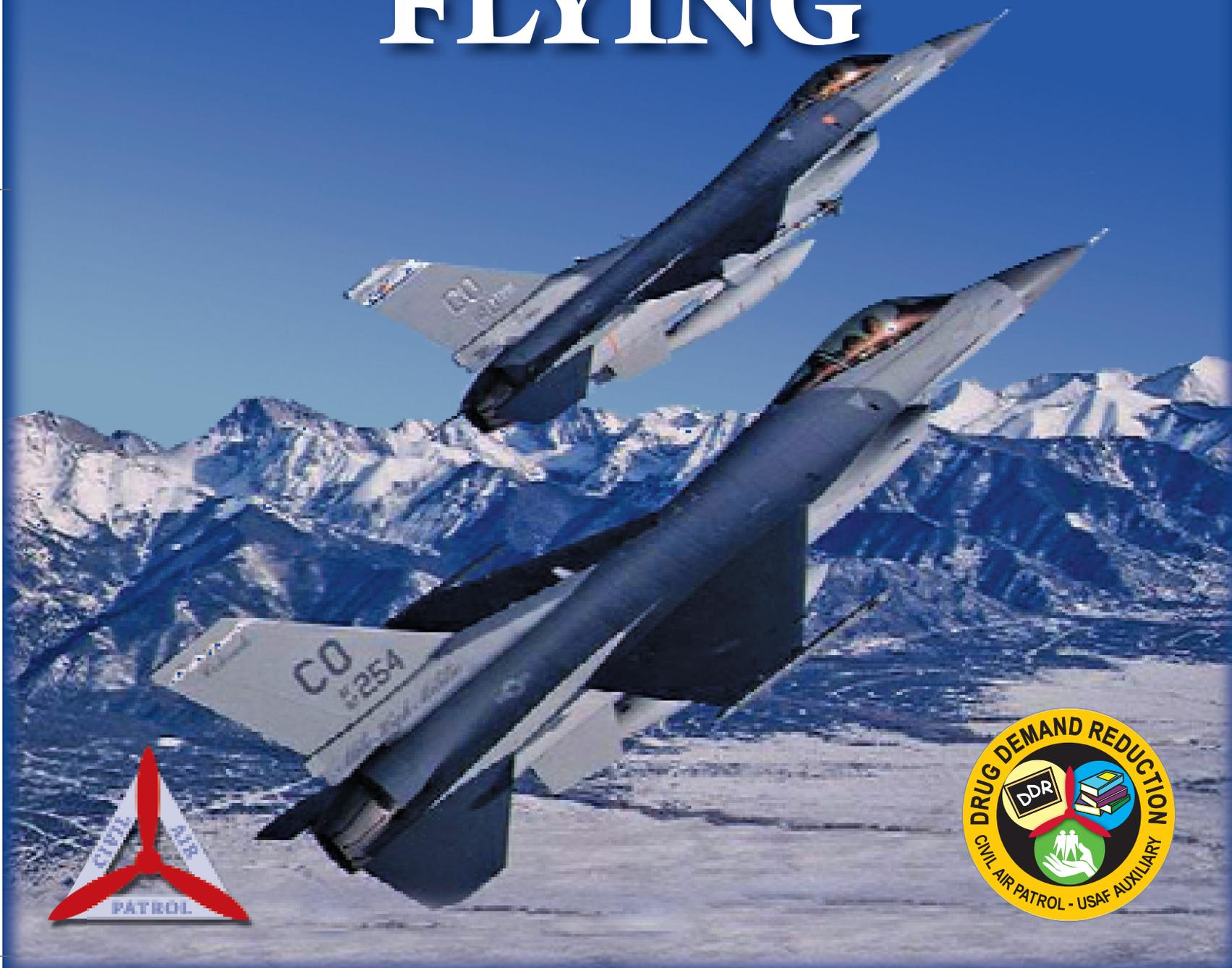


Instructor's Guide

LET'S GO FLYING



Drug Demand Reduction Programs Educational Programs Directorate

Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters
105 South Hansell Street
Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. 36112

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INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE

LET'S GO FLYING

Introduction

This *Instructor's Guide* is offered as a supplement to the *LET'S GO FLYING book* for Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Aerospace Education Officers (AEOs), Aerospace Education Members (AEMs), Drug Demand Reduction Officers (DDROs), cadet leadership, and classroom educators and includes the following components: (1) learning outcomes; (2) terminology; (3) presentation methodology; and (4) a choice of two sets of open book tests. The test questions measure the students' understanding of the learning outcomes. This *Instructor's Guide* does not have a hands-on component, as it is designed for lecture and discussion.

The *LET'S GO FLYING* book stresses six major issues related to flying and becoming a pilot:

- **THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY HAS A ZERO TOLERANCE FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE.**
- **PILOTS, FLIGHT CREWS AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL WHO ARE IMPAIRED BY DRUGS OR ALCOHOL ENDANGER THE SAFETY OF EVERYONE ON THE GROUND OR IN THE AIR**
- **THE PILOT'S CERTIFICATE IS DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.**
- **STARTING FROM THE DAY A YOUNG ADULT GETS A DRIVER'S LICENSE, A RECORD OF ANY ALCOHOL OR DRUG-RELATED CONVICTION CAN BE USED AGAINST A POTENTIAL PROFESSIONAL FLIGHT CREW MEMBER BY THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION.**
- **A PILOT IS EXPECTED TO BE IN EXCELLENT PHYSICAL CONDITION WHEN FLYING AND WHEN UNDERGOING REGULAR MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.**
- **FLYING IS ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MANKIND. IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO FLY.**

This book includes personal facts about real professionals who have fulfilled their dreams in the real world of flight. Part Six features several pilots who are outstanding role models. All of them reveal how they found a future career in aviation as an alternative to drugs and alcohol.

This book has a “theme” as well as an anti-drug “message.” In the preparation for lessons, instructors should consider the following:

- This book is aimed at young adults between the ages of 12-18.
- The book covers only a few of the number of career options available.
- The Civil Air Patrol DDR website, www.capmembers.com/ddr, has numerous drug related lesson plans, games and insights. Please visit the DDR website for more information.
- The Internet also has an enormous amount of information about any subject featured in this book.
- Take the time to carefully study each chapter before teaching it. The students will sense your excitement for the subject.
- Make sure that you can “ace” the test questions yourself. In that way, you will be better qualified to handle student questions.
- Today’s drug issue is a very serious problem and this book will reinforce the message to young people that they can’t do drugs and fly.

Dr. Ben Millsbaugh

Author & Project Director

Part One

– Introduction to the world of aviation – your first flight

Learning outcomes – Upon completion of PART ONE, the learner should be aware of:

- How to deal with prescription drugs and airport security when traveling in the national or international airway system
- The options available in the purchase and processing of tickets and boarding passes
- The value of courtesy and a good attitude when traveling
- How to cope with the Transportation Safety Administration (TSA) during security screening
- The proper use of a camera and the potential of airline photography as a rewarding hobby
- The parts of an airliner
- The nomenclature (parts) and operation of an airliner's wing in flight
- Details related to luggage security, lost luggage and prescription drugs

Important terms

Boarding Pass – given to the passenger when a travel ticket is purchased, allowing the person to go through security and proceed to the gate area to board the aircraft

Cabin – the place where the passengers sit during the flight

Cockpit – the “flight deck” or area where the pilots operate the aircraft systems and controls

Concourse – an area where passengers meet the Customer Service Agent and are processed for boarding the airplane

Elevator – a control surface on the tail section that rotates the airplane around the lateral axis (ascending or descending or pitching the plane up or down)

Flaps – control surfaces, located on the trailing edge of the wing, which provide additional lift at lower speeds and also help slow the aircraft during descent and landing

Flight Profile – the various stages of an airplane during its flight, including taxi, takeoff, climb, cruise, descent, approach, landing, and parking

Fuselage – the main “body” of the airliner

Horizontal Stabilizer – an aft-located surface that provides pitch stability

International Airport – the type of airport that has a Customs Area for international air travel

Rudder – a control surface on the tail section that creates yaw around the plane's vertical axis (turning left or right)

Slats – control surfaces, located on the leading edge of the wing, which provide greater camber, surface area, and low speed lift

Spoilers – panels, located on the wing, which provide air braking and loss of lift

Three-letter Identifier – acronyms which identify airports, such as: LAX - Los Angeles; STL - St.

Louis; and SEA - Seattle

TSA – the Transportation Security Administration which provides security at airports

Vertical stabilizer – an aft-located surface on the tail section that provides stability and yaw control

Wing – an airfoil that converts the energy of the air into lift

Presentation

Attention: When one considers the cost and time it takes to get from city to city, a very high percentage of America’s population go by airplane. With speeds up near 600 miles per hour, most flights take under three hours. Flying from coast -to- coast can be less than 4 hours.

National security is now a major issue and it should be pointed out that America is still at war with international terrorism. Thus, the emphasis in Part One is on security and the efforts of the TSA.

Some people are still very apprehensive about flying and the more passengers understand about the “bumps and noises” that occur during flight, the more comfortable they will be about the flight.

After going over the parts of an airliner, the instructor should suggest that the students take a copy of *LET’S GO FLYING* with them on their next trip. This will help make it all come together. If they start soon enough, they can use the internet for booking a flight and actually find a window seat behind the wing and watch it make those incredible aerodynamic changes from departure to landing.

Ask students to tell others about their experiences with such things as tickets, security, missing a flight, lost luggage, irritating passengers, turbulence, or getting lost in a terminal. This is a wonderful way to draw them out and to get your students “involved” in the discussion.

Motivation: The world of national and international flight is exciting. Over 4 million people a day fly in jet-powered airliners within our country and to far off, exotic destinations.

One definition of *technology* is “science that is being put to work for all mankind.” This is especially true with an airplane. Your students can see the “technology of flight,” as they move through the steps of taking an airplane flight:

- First they will be sitting on the ramp in an airplane awaiting departure.
- Then the airplane will proceed out to the runway and take flight (by defying gravity).
- In flight, the plane will cruise above the clouds and weather at more than 600 miles per hour.
- The pilots will then slow the airplane down to a speed where it once again touches the Earth.
- And, finally, the airplane will come to perfect stop in front of another concourse hundreds or thousands of miles away.
- This is truly an example of science at work for all mankind!

Overview:

The instructor should go over each of the **SUBJECT HEADINGS** and point out the relevance they have to the overall theme of PART ONE. The “Headings” are placed in such a way that an instructor can set aside enough needed time to cover a subject.

The instructor should plan the lesson around these Subject Headings. Part One has 13 Subject Headings. Some are quite short, others more detailed and lengthy. If *LET’S GO FLYING* is going to be completed in one session, then the instructor can group these Subject Headings into relevant “blocks.” The instructor may want to cover the first 4 blocks before a class break, then the next blocks of 4 before another break, thus, covering all 13 by the end of a class period.

It is recommended that the drug issues be put on an easel or white board and kept there throughout all of the presentation. In this way, the students will be constantly reminded of the fact this is a Drug Demand Reduction course of study based on an interest in aviation.

Part One Drug Issues:

- 1- Prescription drugs can be taken with passengers on flights with approval by doctor and security team.
- 2- Illegal drugs can never be a part of any flight plan.

Lesson - recommended methodology

1. As an opening, go directly to the *Drug Issue* on the easel or a presentation board. Explain the physician's recommendations regarding prescription drugs before traveling. Describe how drugs are handled by the TSA. Explain how passengers should handle prescriptions, liquids, packing and lost luggage.
2. Go over the *Important Terms in this Instructor's Guide*.
3. Explain the check-in-process. Elaborate on the importance of a good attitude.
4. Explain how the Customer Service Agents are one of the most important "first impressions" an airline has for the general public.
5. Go through the TSA security screening process.
6. Have the students tell about their personal experiences with airport security.
7. Using the photography provided in the text, explain the aircraft servicing process and what all is needed to prepare for the next flight.
8. Explain how aviation/airliner photography can be a great hobby, but make students aware they should always get permission to photograph. This permission is necessary because of the high-security problem we now have dealing with terrorists.
9. Discuss the nomenclature or parts of the airliner.
10. Identify and discuss each part of the airliner's wing.
11. Explain the importance of keeping the luggage in sight or with passengers at all times, even at the coffee counter, newsstand or while taking short bathroom visits.
12. Seek student input on the tragedy of "9/11."
13. Discuss the ways in which America is trying to avoid future episodes of the use of an airliner for acts of terrorism.
14. Close with the main message that "attitude" is an important term to understand. In flight, the plane always has to maintain the correct attitude (or direction) to stay the course. In life, having a good attitude makes things more pleasant and workable, but, more importantly, having a healthy and drug-free attitude will propel a person onward and upward in life.

Part Two

– So you want to learn how to fly – this is your introduction to actual flight training

Learning Outcomes – Upon completion of PART TWO, the learner should be aware of:

- The pilot's certificate is only valid when it is accompanied by a Medical Certificate (if a pilot cannot, at any time, pass a medical examination, he/she is not legal to fly an airplane)
- Over-the-counter drugs, alcohol, and other mind-altering substances can impair pilot performance and the side-effects can make flying an airplane unsafe
- The nomenclature of a training aircraft as shown in Illustration 2.1
- The three axes and the control surfaces that move an aircraft around those axes
- The basic cockpit
- The basic instruments
- The basic airport traffic patterns
- The various kinds of pilot certificates
- The International Phonetic Alphabet
- What the FAA is and what their regulations are
- The flight profile
- The Wright Brothers were successful because they built an airplane that was powered, controlled, and could sustain flight for a period of time

Important terms

Cockpit – the “flight deck” or area where the pilots operate the aircraft systems and controls

Elevator – a control surface that provides pitch which rotates the airplane around the lateral axis to move up or down

Flaps – control surfaces, located on the trailing edge of the wing, which provide additional lift at lower speeds and also slow the aircraft during descent and landing

Flight Profile – the various stages of an airplane in flying from point A to point B, to include taxi, takeoff, climb, cruise, descent, approach, landing, and parking

Fuselage – the main “body” of the airliner

Horizontal Stabilizer – an aft-located surface on the tail section that provides pitch (upward or downward) stability

International Airport – an airport that has a Customs Area for international air travel

Main Landing Gear – the wheels that carry the main weight of the aircraft while it is on the ground. There may be two or more wheels attached

Nose Gear – usually just one wheel located in the front of the airplane

Propeller – an airfoil that provides forward thrust by rotating; essentially a wing that “lifts” in a forward direction

Rudder – a control surface that rotates the airplane around its vertical axis

Phonetic Alphabet – a set of words that help the pilot better understand the letter someone is trying to transmit, such as the use of “Delta” for the letter “D”

Vertical stabilizer – an aft-located surface that provides stability and yaw control

Wing – an airfoil that converts the energy of the air into lift

Presentation

Attention: If a young person has always wanted to fly but didn’t know just how to “do it,” this chapter has the answer. It explains a “Discovery Flight.” Before catching a ride to the airport and talking to someone about one of these flights, the future pilot should try to understand a little bit about the world of airplanes. Because of its science and technology, airplanes are not found in school textbooks or on most television programs. Unfortunately, about the only time we hear about airplanes is when one crashes or when the price of airline tickets is about to change.

To capture student attention, the instructor might want to consider this “hook.” It is recommended that the instructor have a model airplane and a model car on the “teaching table.” Before opening the book, the instructor can tell the audience how “two-dimensional” a car is and how everyone is acquainted with the everyday procedure of getting in the car, starting the engine, putting it in gear, going some place, stopping, and then returning home. Next, the instructor picks up the model airplane and shows how the pilot starts the engine, goes out to the runway, and then the whole world changes. In flying, it all becomes **three dimensional! Total freedom!**

Motivation: The Discovery Flight opportunity is used to motivate the readers. Students can see just how easy it is for a “first-timer” to make contact with an instructor, schedule an airplane, and, for not much money, go flying. The instructors most always let first-time students take the controls during takeoff and allow them to fly for a good portion of the flight. The instructor will usually let the student “follow through” on the controls as a landing is made. This means that the instructor is actually landing the airplane and the student can see how the throttle, control wheel (yoke) and rudder pedals are all brought into play during the landing. It is all so exciting to the first-time student that in most cases, they say, “I actually got to fly it!” That is true “motivation.”

Overview:

The Instructor should go over each of the **SUBJECT HEADINGS** and point out the relevance they have to the overall theme of PART TWO. These “Headings” guide the reader through subject matter. These allow the instructor to structure presentation time to cover several subjects. The instructor should try to plan the lesson around these Subject Headings.

If LET’S GO FLYING is going to be given all in one session, then the instructor can group these Subject Headings into relevant “blocks.” The instructor can cover several blocks before a class break; then the next block before another break; thus, covering all before the end of a class period.

Again, the author recommends that the drug issues be put on an easel or white board and kept there throughout all of the presentation. In this way, the students will be constantly aware of the fact this is a Drug Demand Reduction course of study based on an interest in aviation.

Part Two Drug Issue:

- 1- To become a pilot, one has to maintain control of health and mind by abstaining from alcohol, drugs, and other mind-altering substance abuse.

Lesson - recommended methodology

1. In the opening the instructor should stress that dreams can come true in the world of flight. It takes commitment, study and a life-long dedication to being free of drugs and alcohol.
2. Go over the *Important Terms*. A plastic model airplane can be used to explain where each component is located and its function in flight.
3. The instructor should emphasize **CONTROL**. Long before the Wright brothers flew, other pioneers were able to make short “hops,” but they lacked the understanding of how to control the airplane using aerodynamics (the power of the air in motion).
 - > It was the systematic building, testing and flying un-powered gliders that gave the Wrights an understanding of the most important component of successful flight –control.
 - > Technology has been defined as “putting science to work for mankind.” In this case, the Wrights carefully developed the science of aerodynamics and then tested their theories on the sand dunes of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
 - > Once the Wrights could control the aircraft in all kinds of flight, including high winds, they simply added an engine and that helped them sustain a flight.
 - > From the Wright brothers to a Cessna on a Discovery Flight, a pilot must know how to control power, roll, pitch and yaw, and to do it all safely.
4. The students can build paper model airplanes, of their own design, to experiment with various means of controlling the flights. (Request CAP paper gliders from CAP’s eservices section on CAP’s website, www.capmembers.com. These gliders are perfect for such control practice.)
5. Students should be asked to present their names in the International Phonetic Alphabet.
6. The instructor should emphasize the importance of instruments. First start with asking what instruments are found in a car. Then the students should be asked to figure out what instruments are necessary for operation of an airplane in three dimensions. (Securing a photo of an instrument panel from the internet or from aviation magazines would be helpful.)
7. The instructor should also emphasize that airplanes don’t have gears or the ability to back up (unless pushed).
8. Using the paper airplane, or a model, the instructor can get the students to walk through a flight profile (runway, takeoff, landing).
 - > Each student can use a paper airplane to “fly,” by walking around the room, in an organized traffic pattern.
9. Finally, close with the main message that **CONTROL** is the key in flight and in life. With the proper training and equipment, a pilot can maintain control of distance, speed, altitude, and attitude (direction) of the aircraft. With proper education and goals, a young person can control his/her destiny of becoming a healthy, happy, productive, and drug-free citizen with an exciting career — maybe even in aviation!

Part Three

– Special programs for your aviation interest –

Learning outcomes – Upon completion of PART THREE, the learner should be aware that:

- There are many wonderful opportunities that are out there for someone who loves airplanes and is considering an aviation career.
- Staying healthy, strong, focused, committed, and drug free is absolutely necessary to enter a world that has a zero tolerance for substance abuse.
- Civil Air Patrol offers one of the finest achievement programs for young adults interested in aviation and or space, ages 12-20.
- Civil Air Patrol has opportunities for young adults to learn to fly gliders in summer encampments.
- Civil Air Patrol has opportunities for young adults to learn how to fly powered aircraft in summer encampments.
- The Civil Air Patrol offers one of the least expensive, yet one of the most rewarding programs for America's youth.
- There are opportunities for cadets to participate in Civil Air Patrol's Emergency Services program. These missions help save lives and support national security.
- The EAA has an outstanding program for young aviation enthusiasts in the private sector. The EAA summer programs also feature physical fitness and hands-on building projects.
- The Oklahoma University Sooner Flight Academy has programs for anyone, ages 4 years to adults, in K-college summer day camps with aviation activities and orientation flights.
- The USAF sponsors an excellent Junior ROTC program.
- The FAA sponsors aviation magnet schools throughout the USA.
- Other organizations, such as Aviation Exploring (an outreach of the Boy Scouts of America) and nationally-acclaimed 4H, have aviation /aerospace programs.
- The USAF sponsors an excellent Junior ROTC program.

Important terms

Summer Day Camp – a type of camp where attendees arrive in the morning and leave in the afternoon

Airlift – a term that applies to transportation given to cadets, AE teacher members, and CAP volunteers a flight in military aircraft going on an assigned mission, with CAP members flying on a “space-available” basis

Summer Camps – camps where attendees actually stay on site, eat meals, and participate in after-hours activities, usually for one week

Emergency Services – one of Civil Air Patrol’s three missions wherein volunteers get involved in national security, air/ground search and rescue missions, and other mercy missions for America

Cadet Program – a youth-oriented mission of Civil Air Patrol that offers an exciting achievement track that allows the young adult to work his or her way up to a position of leadership while stressing physical fitness, aerospace education, citizenship and a strong moral character

Orientation Flights – opportunities for CAP cadets, AE teacher members, EAA members, 4H members, AFJROTC cadets, and private citizens in flying clubs to get the actual experience of flight in a light training aircraft

Magnet School – programs that are a part of a standard school district that have a traditional curriculum, yet offers numerous classes that are aviation-oriented, such as aerodynamics, systems, avionics, navigation, weather, the National Airway System, or even building a flyable aircraft

Presentation

Attention: Open this PART with the statement, “**The world of aviation is out there and all you have to do is open the door.**” The young aviation enthusiast has hundreds of options available that will allow them to join with others of similar interest. A perfect example of this is a summer camp. They can start as young as 4 years old in day camps and continue into the retirement years. For those between 12-18, organizations like the Civil Air Patrol, EAA, Air Force Junior ROTC, 4H, and Aviation Explorers offer week-long camps where youth get the opportunity to be immersed in aviation activities “round the clock.” Summer camps are wonderful opportunities to meet other youth who share a common interest in aviation. Sitting around the campfire talking about flying, future dreams, past experiences all offer a tremendous alternative to the drug scene. **Camps can be the beginning of commitment to an interest in aviation** and if the camp offers flight training, needless to say, many will get “hooked” on the idea of becoming a pilot.

Motivation: Thousands of civilian and military pilots started their careers in organizations like the Civil Air Patrol, EAA, 4H, Aviation Explorers, JROTC and magnet schools. In PART SIX, “*Interviewing The Professionals*,” Adam Wright and General Tandy Bozeman both went up through the ranks of CAP, attending summer flying encampments and entering college with an intense desire to become a pilot. Adam Wright is just beginning his career with Atlantic Southeast Airlines and General Bozeman just retired from a very rewarding career in the Air Force. If a youngster as young as four years old wants to “learn about airplanes,” there are programs like Oklahoma University’s Sooner Flight Academy. If a retired grandmother has always had a secret desire to go flying, there’s a program for her, as well! (And, she can take her grandchildren along for the adventure!)

Tell students that the Internet has hundreds of listings for summer camps that cover virtually every state in the Union. The ones featured here are but a small few of what’s available. The motivation? It’s fun; it’s fellowship; it’s flying! The quiet message---these opportunities give young Americans a **much stronger reason** to just say “no” to drugs and alcohol.

Overview

The Instructor should emphasize that the world of aviation has many “entry-level” opportunities. There are schools, camps, year-round programs and weekend activities all based on aviation. This PART is the enlightenment; it is designed with a “Wow Factor” in it. It’s up to the instructor to get them excited about possibly pursuing some of these opportunities.

The Instructor should go over each of the **SUBJECT HEADINGS** and point out the relevance they have to the overall theme of PART THREE. These “Headings” are included so that an Instructor can set aside enough time needed to cover a subject.

The instructor should plan the lesson around these Subject Headings. Part Three has 27 Subject Headings. Some are quite short, while others are more detailed and lengthy. If LET’S GO FLYING is going to be given all in one workshop setting, then the instructor can group these Subject

Headings into relevant “blocks.” The instructor can cover many of these blocks before a class break, then the next block before another break, thus covering all 27 before the end of a class period.

Part Three Drug Issue:

1. If exploring things in life to get one “high,” it is important to focus on “getting high” on aviation opportunities instead of drugs and alcohol.

Lesson – recommended methodology

1. Go over the *Important Terms* so students know the different kinds of programs and camps offered to young people to pursue an interest in aviation.
2. Explain how young adults, between the ages of 12-20, can join the Civil Air Patrol.
3. Emphasize the summer flying encampments for both glider and powered aircraft.
4. Discuss, with student participation, issues such as money, time away from summer jobs, problems at home and parental concerns for safety when participating in summer camps.
4. Strongly emphasize the outreach of Civil Air Patrol’s **Drug Demand Reduction Program and how CAP promotes physical fitness and living a healthy and drug-free lifestyle through a series of achievement levels.**
5. Tell the students that CAP cadets are entitled to several **orientation flights** above and beyond the summer flying encampments.
6. As part of our American Heritage, tell students that United Airlines Captain Jason Dahl, one of the pilots who fought back the terrorists on “9/11” Flight 93 was, a Civil Air Patrol cadet and got his initial training at a CAP Summer Flying Encampment.
7. Discuss with the students how CAP has helped their country during the period after “9/11.” They could research this issue and give a short report during another class period. (Students may go to www.gocivilairpatrol.com to find “Volunteer” stories of how CAP works in emergency situations and assists our country with Homeland Security.)
8. Let students know that the EAA is a world-renowned organization which caters to home-built aircraft, war-bird restoration, lobbying for grass-roots aviation, and education of young Americans in matters concerning aviation.
9. Tell the students that the **EAA pilots set out to fly 1 million young people on “Young Eagle” flights** and, with the assistance of CAP pilots, reached this goal before the 100th Anniversary of the flight of the Wright Brothers in 2003.
10. Discuss the difference between the CAP and the Air Force Jr ROTC. (The CAP is the official auxiliary of the Air Force and works in a “non-combat” role to assist the Air Force. The CAP cadet program accommodates students in grades 6-12 and is typically organized as an after-school program for middle/high school students. The Air Force provides both combat and non-combat roles in the fight for freedom in America. The AFJROTC is organized as an in-school high school program, with support from CAP to conduct orientation flights for the cadets.
11. Discuss why aviation magnet schools could be a good option for someone who lives close enough to attend one. (Google Aviation Magnet Schools to find current listings of such schools.)
12. Finally, close with a discussion of making a plan for post-secondary school training (college, technical schools, etc.) to pursue an aviation career. Remind students to “stay the course” while off attending special schools and programs and abstain from alcohol and substance abuse.

Part Four

– Fun things you can do with an interest in aviation –

Learning outcomes – Upon completion of PART FOUR, the learner should be aware that:

- Many hands-on alternatives to drugs exist that are related to aviation & flight.
- Staying sober & drug free are absolutely necessary even when building and flying a radio control (R/C) airplane.
- A hobby shop has some wonderful projects and activities that can interest a young mind.
- Building models can help build self-esteem.
- One of the ways to study the rich history of aerospace is in model-building.
- R/C flying helps develop pilot skills and instills situational awareness.
- Many radio control flying skills are directly applicable to the flight of a real airplane.
- Radio control simulators have a direct application to the flying of actual R/C models. This can amount to a considerable amount of money saved. One \$250 simulator can train a pilot on how not to crash a \$2500 model airplane.
- Air shows can excite aviation enthusiasts of all ages.
- Air show audiences experience the glamour and glory of airpower.

Important terms

Air Show – an event that features airplanes, special flying skills, military aerobatics, and aviation-related activities (Some airshows are called “Fly-Ins.” These are gatherings of builders of custom aircraft, aircraft by the same manufacturer, warbirds, or models of airplanes.)

Diecast model – a pre-built metal model replica of an airplane

Flight Sim – an abbreviation for “flight simulator” (A Flight Sim allows the hobbyist to fly a computer or electronic control box that gives the sensation that one is actually flying a real aircraft or a radio-controlled model.)

IPMS – the International Plastic Model Society (This is an organization of model-builders who strive to achieve extreme authenticity in all forms of replication.)

Kit – a collection of parts that, when assembled, produce a model

Kit Plane – an actual airplane that was made from pre-formed parts

Model – a replica of a full-scale vehicle which is usually made of wood or plastic

Park Flyer – a model airplane or helicopter that is designed to be flown in a very small area like a park, back yard or even a parking lot (Some park flyers can be flown indoors.)

Radio-Control Models – models that have on-board power units, such as gas engines, or electric motors, and are controlled from a distance by a person and a radio (The radio is a transmitter that operates on a dedicated frequency that is different from others in the vicinity. The radio signals from the transmitter operate servos in the aircraft that move the control surfaces.)

Scale – the exact measurements of an airplane, car, boat, or motorcycle, and then divides those numbers by a fraction which results in a “scale” model (For example, a 1/24th scale model means that the actual vehicle is 24 times larger than the model. Most model airplanes are in the 1/32nd, 1/48th, and 1/72nd scale ranges.)

Stand-off scale – a model that is not a replication, but more of toy that “sort of” looks like the actual vehicle.

War-Birds – actual aircraft that served its country during a period of wartime (Model warbirds are replicas of actual warplanes.)

Presentation

Attention: There are other, better things to do than drugs. One of the fascinating places for someone interested in airplanes is a hobby shop. After carefully building a replica of a favorite airplane, a young boy or girl can hang it from the ceiling of a bedroom or place it on a study desk and admire it for years. People have even returned home after years of being away, and a model airplane is one of the first things they will pick up when they visit their childhood bedroom. Comments like, “Ah, I remember when I built this. I always loved the P-51 and my parents always said what great job I did on it.” This little treasure will bring back fond memories, and, in many cases, model-building can become a life-long hobby; it becomes a time to just sit, think, and create. Those are some of life’s quality moments.

Motivation: Hobbies are also a way of getting students, cadets and teachers away from television and video games. It is a way of making the mind focus on creating something special. Tell your students to seek out a hobby club and very often they will find others with the same common interests. These clubs are, almost without exception, good, drug-free environments, and, in many cases, a young person will find a nice bond with a father or grandfather-like mentor. This kind of interaction can have a very good self-esteem-building outcome.

As part of the course, the instructor might get the students to join in a field experience to a hobby shop. What the instructor is doing is opening the door to a great alternative to drugs. When the whole group goes to a hobby shop, some for the very first time, it is an “awakening.” When cadets, teachers, AEOs and others who attend these workshops or classes get together they will very often pair up and go to areas of the hobby shop that is of a common interest, such as airplanes, R/C models and parts, and model-building kits. This can result in a very positive bonding-effect within class participants.

Overview: The Instructor should go over each of the **SUBJECT HEADINGS** and point out the relevance they have to the overall theme of PART FOUR. These “Headings” were included so that an Instructor can set aside enough time needed to cover a subject.

The instructor should plan the lesson around these Subject Headings. Part Four has 10 Subject Headings. Some are quite short, while others are more detailed and lengthy. If LET’S GO FLYING is going to be covered in one workshop or class setting, these subject headings can be grouped around certain blocks of time.

Part Four- Drug Issue:

1. There are many fun aviation-related alternatives to drugs!

Lesson / recommended methodology

1. Go over the “presentation” section to begin.
2. Explain what a die-cast model is and how it is different from a kit model.
3. Discuss the benefits of model building and of flying the models either with an electric or gas-powered engine or with radio controls.
4. If the instructor has the funds, it would be an excellent activity to bring a Park Flyer model to the class. These can easily be disassembled and then re-assembled much like Major Grell did in the text. (Or, find a local radio control airplane club, via the internet or at your local hobby shop, to demonstrate a flying model.)
5. The next exciting activity would be to actually fly the Park Flyer during lunch or after the class.
6. Plan a hobby shop visit, and have the owner demonstrate one of the Great Planes Radio Control flight simulators. They may be too expensive for the instructor to buy, but during the visit, the class can see its operation.
7. If students are going to build models, make sure they ask hobby-shop workers (who are usually avid hobbyists) which paints and glues are the safest for conditions where the model will be built (basement, garage, bedroom, etc.) Also, it is very important to know which paints and glues work on what materials; on plastics, woods and metal.
8. Tell students to read the instructions on the glue containers. Following the instructions is very important, especially when using high-speed glues.
9. Caution students concerning glues and paints. Most of the glues are no longer a “sniff-problem,” however, the Super Glues do dry very quickly and can bond fingers together.
10. Discuss the history of the J3 Piper Cub and/or the warbirds as noted in the book.
11. Get students to discuss air shows they may have attended. If they have pictures of air shows, it is fun to have them pass them around for other to share.
12. Point out that many air shows have CAP volunteers to help with crowd control. They play a vital role to the safety of the air show and it also gives the public a chance to see the cadet program in operation.

Part Five

– Getting your “ticket” & passing the medical –

Learning outcomes – Upon completion of PART FIVE, the learner should be aware that:

- The governing body of all aviation in the United States is the Federal Aviation Administration, commonly known as the FAA.
- Federal Aviation law is known as the FARs or Federal Aviation Regulations.
- A pilot’s license is correctly known as a Certificate. The pilot term is “ticket.”
- Part 61 of the Federal Aviation Regulations requires all air personnel performing pilot duties to hold a current, valid medical certificate.
- There are three classes of medical certification—first class, second class and third class.
- English is the standard language of aviation world-wide.
- A flight instructor is qualified by the FAA to give lessons on how to fly.
- A ground instructor is qualified by the FAA to teach aeronautical knowledge in a classroom setting.

Important terms

FAA – Federal Aviation Administration

FAR – Federal Aviation Regulations

Student Pilot – a pilot-in-training (The student pilot certificate is issued after the trainee passes at least a third class medical examination. After a period of training with a Certificated Flight Instructor, the student may “solo” the aircraft and be allowed to exercise the privileges of flying with numerous restrictions.)

Sport Pilot – a pilot certificate category which allows a pilot to operate light, sport aircraft

Recreational Pilot – a relatively new certificate category which allows a pilot to fly powered aircraft within a limited distance from the airport from which the flight originated

Private Pilot – the most widely accepted pilot certificate (The pilot may fly for business or pleasure but not for compensation or hire.)

Commercial Pilot – the certificate category which allows the pilot to receive compensation for his/her services

Airline Transport Pilot – the certificate category which is required for a pilot to become a Captain or “Pilot-in-Command” of a scheduled airliner

Category – a broad classification of an aircraft that includes categories such as airplanes, helicopters, gliders, balloons, etc.

Class – a broad grouping of aircraft having similar characteristics of propulsion (multi-engine) land or sea (water)

Type – a specific make and basic model of an aircraft, examples being a Boeing 747 or an Airbus A320. (The pilot would be “type-rated” once he/she receives sufficient training to be qualified to operate the aircraft.)

Revoked – when a certificate has been taken away from the person holding it

Suspended – the person may not exercise the privileges of a certificate until a hearing or review of the circumstances is complete

VFR – Visual Flight Rules (This regulates where the pilot may exercise the privileges of his/her certificate with specific rules as to visibility and weather limitations.)

IFR – Instrument Flight Rules (These rules go into effect when weather conditions fall below the minimum for flight under VFR or visual flight rules.)

Weight-Shift-control aircraft – a powered aircraft with a framed, pivoting wing and a fuselage controllable only in pitch and roll by the pilot’s ability to change the aircraft’s center of gravity with respect to the wing (Flight control of the aircraft depends on the wing’s ability to flexibly deform rather than use of the control surfaces.)

Endorsement – a form of authorization

BFR – Biennial Flight Review, which is a skill evaluation given by a Certificated Flight Instructor to a pilot every 24 calendar months (The FAA has guidelines for instructors to follow to see if the pilot being tested is safe to continue to fly.)

Knowledge test – a written examination given for the various privilege levels of pilot certification

Oral – the person-to-person spoken examination

Presentation

This may be a challenging unit to present because of the “Law Speak” content. It is recommended that the instructor first go over the terms and try to explain them in “age appropriate” vocabulary.

To make it at least “some kind of fun,” you might want to consider a role play in which you have four different “candidates” for pilot certification, an FAA “ramp check,” and an FAA Medical Administrator. Groups of students are called “teams” and each has a name from the phonetic alphabet.

If the students in this presentation don’t have their own copy of LET’S GO FLYING, **then copy PART FIVE and give one copy to each team.** The teams consist of 3-6 students depending upon the size of your presentation.

Part Five- Drug Issue:

1. Without a “clean” medical certificate, you can forget getting or keeping your “ticket.”

Lesson/recommended methodology

Each team is going to be given a specific task and 15 minutes before the end of the session, one/all representatives of each team will “stand and deliver” their research.

Team Alpha – This team has to research the text and find out all of the flight, medical and proficiency qualifications necessary to become a STUDENT and SPORT PILOT.

Team Bravo – This team has to research the text and find out the flight, medical, and proficiency qualifications necessary to become a PRIVATE PILOT with an INSTRUMENT RATING.

Team Charlie – This team is given the task of researching the text to find out what it takes to get a COMMERCIAL PILOT certificate with an Instrument & Multi-Engine Rating. (That is, they must find out the minimum medical certification, minimum age, and flight time required.)

Team Delta – This team must research the text and then “apply for a job” as an airline pilot (Captain) for “Western Airlines.” Western has a fleet of Boeing 737-300s. Give the required medical certificate, pilot certificate and necessary ratings.

Team Echo – This team is a group of FAA administrators. They are going to do a “ramp check”

- (1) The airplane is a Cessna 172 SkyHawk and is used for pleasure flying only. The pilot takes his family twice a month to see relatives in a city 500 miles away. What “paper work” must this pilot have (minimum) to fly his family (in good weather only) to and from the city where the relatives live?

Team Foxtrot – This team of FAA medical administrators will check the pilot for appropriate documentation as described:

- (1) This airplane is a crop duster. What pilot & medical certificates must the “ag pilot” have when challenged by the FAA? (Sunup to Sundown in VFR only)

Part Six

– Interviews with aviation professionals –

Learning outcomes – Upon completion the reading of PART SIX, the learner should be aware that:

- Six different people took six different paths to become pilots, as noted in the interviews.
- Each pilot has a clear anti-drug message.
- Some of the pilots interviewed had a history as a CAP cadet.
- At least one person was very supportive in each pilot's career.
- None of the pilots interviewed had a drug or alcohol issue.
- Each pilot has a physical exercise program.
- All of the pilots interviewed said "I love my job."
- The types of airplane flown by each of the pilots are varied.

Important terms

Corporate – plane flying for a private company. (It is not the military or the airlines; however, they do fly passengers.)

Airline – a company that has scheduled paying passengers or is a cargo transport service.

Military Rank – the level of training and experience denoted in the military (Most of the pilots interviewed had titles. Military officer levels are: 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and the four levels of General- Brigadier, Major, Lieutenant, and General.)

Non-military Ranks – levels of training and experience usually found in the airline and corporate world (Airlines have Flight Engineer (Second Officer), First Officer (Co-pilot) and Captain (Pilot-in-Command). The corporate world generally has two-pilot aircraft and their ranks are First Officer and Captain.)

General Aviation – aviation that is not military or commercial and does not have rank

PIP – Pilot Indoctrination Program (This is the initial flight training received by a military pilot.)

PIC – Pilot-In-Command

Presentation

Attention & Motivation: The students must be aware that these are real stories, told by real pilots who are flying in several different operations. They are all very motivated, focused, and driven to be safe, clean and strong. The instructor should emphasize that all of these pilots loved airplanes from the time they were very young and they made their dreams come true to fly.

Overview: These pilots are like guest speakers in a career motivation class. The instructor must point out that this part of the book is not just facts, but real life stories of pilots. The life stories are “living proof” that flying for a career is far beyond the thrill or “high” that someone can get with a drug or alcohol habit. These men didn’t let someone talk them in to “trying something.” Every one of them set a goal and after numerous set-backs, made it to the “Best Job in the World.”

Part Six- Drug Issue:

1- Get high on aviation; not on drugs or alcohol!!!

Lesson/recommended methodology

Other than a discussion of each pilot, the instructor might try a role play. Small groups of students may take one of the pilots and prepare a group “answering” to the questions that accompany this Part. Here’s an example:

Group Alpha – study Flight Officer Adam Wright

Group Bravo – study Captain Rick Vigil

Group Charlie – study Captain Randy Trujillo

Group Delta – study Lt. Colonel Pat Hanlon

Group Echo – study Lt. Colonel Ron Gendron

Group Foxtrot – study General Tandy Bozeman

A. The Instructor starts with a series of questions such as:

1. Name the pilots who started with a Civil Air Patrol Cadet program.

A representative from Group Alpha and Group Foxtrot will stand and report that F.O. Wright and General Bozeman started with the CAP program.

2. Which pilots fly military aircraft?

Representatives from Group Delta and Group Echo and Group Foxtrot will stand and say that Lt. Col. Hanlon, Lt. Col. Gendron and General Tandy Bozeman have all flown military aircraft.

The instructor can make his/her own set of questions or use the ones that accompany this Instructor Guide. The emphasis of the questions should be on career motivation, exercise programs, background of flight training, staying drug and alcohol free and having a commitment to excellence.

B. Another slant is called “Twenty Questions.” An example of this would be: One person in your class becomes one of the pilots featured in this book. This person thoroughly researches (reads) the biography – they literally “become” the pilot. Then the audience is allowed to ask questions and the “pilot” answers with a straightforward “yes or no.” When the audience finally figures out who it is, they ask, “Are you.....?” The “pilot” answers yes or no.” The next part of the game is this: The person who guesses the real identity of the first pilot gets to go to the stage and become another pilot.

The Twenty Questions method is a fun role-play for cadets, teachers and students.

Multiple Choice Open Book Test

Part One

- Introduction to the world of aviation - your first flight on a commercial airliner

1. If you have an allergy or illness and require a prescription drug, who is the first person you should discuss this with before taking a commercial flight?
 - A. Airport Representative
 - B. Federal Aviation Administration
 - C. Family Physician
 - D. Transportation Security Administration

2. What is the title of someone who will provide you with a ticket at the airport terminal?
 - A. Customer Ticket Employee
 - B. Customer Service Agent
 - C. Gate Agent
 - D. Ramp Agent

3. Before you can enter a concourse, you go through what procedure?
 - A. Gate Entrance
 - B. Concourse Train
 - C. Security
 - D. Baggage Terminal

4. What does TSA stand for?
 - A. Terminal Safety Authority
 - B. Transportation Standards Administration
 - C. Taxi Stand Area
 - D. Transportation Security Administration

5. What item that does not need to be abused might be offered to adult passengers on airline flights?
 - A. Pepsi Cola
 - B. Alcoholic Drink
 - C. Alka Seltzer
 - D. Cocaine

6. What function do the spoilers have on an airliner's wing?
 - A. To spoil lift and act as air brakes
 - B. To spoil the braking effect
 - C. To provide lift
 - D. To yaw the airplane around the vertical axis

7. What type of aircraft does Frontier Airlines have as featured in this book?
 - A. Boeing 737
 - B. Boeing 747
 - C. Cessna 182
 - D. Air Bus A319

8. Which of the following is not an airplane component?
 - A. Fuselage
 - B. Horizontal Stabilizer
 - C. Flap
 - D. Lifter

9. Which of the following is not a flight control surface?
 - A. Rudder
 - B. Cockpit
 - C. Elevator
 - D. Aileron

10. What component of the wing actually moves out and down from the wing as shown in illustrations?
 - A. Flaps on Flap-trap Fairings
 - B. Ailerons
 - C. Elevator
 - D. Rudder

11. As the left aileron moves upward, what does the left wing do (in flight)?
 - A. Moves forward
 - B. Moves upward also
 - C. Moves downward on the side where the aileron is located
 - D. Remains stable

12. When the airliner is approaching for a landing– which is most correct?
 - A. Nothing happens. The wings stay exactly as they were during regular flight.
 - B. The flaps come down to provide additional lift while the plane is slowing down.
 - C. The flaps move upward just a very small amount.
 - D. The spoilers spoil lift but only on one side at a time.

13. If your luggage is lost, the most important thing related to your health that you would need to do is:
 - A. Get an insurance company to replace your clothing
 - B. Get the airline to pay for your loss
 - C. Get your lost medicine prescription refilled at your destination
 - D. Get the police involved

14. What are the flight control surfaces wherein “one moves up while the other moves down?”
- A. Ailerons
 - B. Flaps
 - C. Elevators
 - D. Vertical Stabilizers
15. What FAA operation provides airline pilots with permission to move on the ground during takeoff, during approach, and when landing?
- A. A system of traffic lights
 - B. The control tower
 - C. The baggage claim center
 - D. The airline passenger directional service or APDS
16. If you are taking prescription drugs, what is recommended?
- A. You carry a statement of proof that the drug actually belongs to you, or carry the pills in the original bottle with your name on the prescription
 - B. You put a small number of pills in a plastic bag
 - C. You have your family doctor call the airline before you travel
 - D. You leave all the prescriptions at home until you return
17. Before entering airport security, a passenger must have what?
- A. Luggage
 - B. Pilot’s license
 - C. Security release from physician
 - D. Boarding pass and photo ID
18. If an airport has a customs service, the airport can be titled as what?
- A. An international airport
 - B. A local airport
 - C. A custom airport
 - D. A terminal airport
19. What device on the airplane actually generates lift?
- A. Fuselage
 - B. Spoiler
 - C. Slats
 - D. Wing
20. When one aileron goes up and the other goes down, what movement does the airplane make?
- A. Roll
 - B. Pitch
 - C. Yaw
 - D. Descend

21. When your baggage arrives in the terminal, you may pick it up from a moving device known as a what?
- A. Cartwheel
 - B. Merry-go-round
 - C. Carousel
 - D. Baggage claim device
22. When purchasing tickets in advance, it is recommended that you try to get what seat to observe the flight control surfaces at work?
- A. A window seat
 - B. A window seat just behind the trailing edge of the wing
 - C. A seat next to an exit
 - D. A seat at the front
23. If you have a serious physical problem, you should get the advice of _____ before you travel.
- A. A drug store
 - B. A family friend
 - C. The airline
 - D. Your family doctor
24. What part of the airport is where ticketed passengers and their non-ticketed friends or family can meet for departure or arrival?
- A. Concourse
 - B. Flightline
 - C. Main Terminal
 - D. Gates
25. As an airline passenger, we should: (give the best answer)
- A. Have a good attitude
 - B. Never leave your carry-on luggage unattended
 - C. Be very cooperative with the TSA
 - D. All of the above

Answers to part one questions:

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 10. A | 19. D |
| 2. B | 11. C | 20. A |
| 3. C | 12. B | 21. C |
| 4. D | 13. C | 22. B |
| 5. B | 14. A | 23. D |
| 6. A | 15. B | 24. C |
| 7. D | 16. A | 25. D |
| 8. D | 17. D | |
| 9. B | 18. A | |

Multiple Choice Open Book Test

Part Two

**– So you want to learn how to fly –
this is your introduction to actual flight training**

1. The airplane has movable control surfaces. Which one is not one of them?
 - A. Elevator
 - B. Rudder
 - C. Aileron
 - D. Fuselage
2. What is the area where the pilot and instructor sit during flight?
 - A. Cockpit
 - B. Flight cabin
 - C. Spinner
 - D. Radio deck
3. What is the “body” of an airplane called?
 - A. Flight deck
 - B. Aileron
 - C. Vertical Stabilizer
 - D. Fuselage
4. In flight these two control surfaces operate in opposite directions during a turn. What are they?
 - A. Elevators
 - B. Rudders
 - C. Ailerons
 - D. Main Gears
5. To what is the elevator attached?
 - A. Horizontal stabilizer
 - B. Vertical stabilizer
 - C. Wing
 - D. Main gear

6. The Wright Brothers were successful because they learned the secret of:
- A. The rudder
 - B. The wing
 - C. Control
 - D. The propeller
7. On its first successful flight, the Wright Flyer flew a distance of 120 feet for how long?
- A. 12 seconds
 - B. 12 minutes
 - C. 2 seconds
 - D. One hour
8. Learning to fly requires coordination, timing, control touch, and a sense of speed. Which of these is most affected by alcohol or drug use?
- A. Coordination
 - B. Timing and a sense of speed
 - C. Control touch
 - D. All of the above
9. What are the three axes around which an airplane moves?
- A. "X" , "Y" , and "Z" axes
 - B. Longitudinal, Diagonal, and Linear axes
 - C. Longitudinal, Vertical and Remote axes
 - D. Longitudinal, Vertical and Lateral axes
10. The elevator "pitches" the airplane up and down and rotates the airplane around which axis?
- A. Lateral axis
 - B. Longitudinal axis
 - C. Vertical axis
 - D. Diagonal axis
11. The rudder makes the airplane "yaw" left and right and moves the airplane around which axis?
- A. Vertical axis
 - B. Longitudinal axis
 - C. Lateral axis
 - D. Diagonal axis
12. The ailerons make the airplane "roll" and move the airplane around which axis?
- A. Vertical axis
 - B. Longitudinal axis
 - C. Lateral axis
 - D. Diagonal axis

13. FAR Title 14 CFR Part 67 applies to what standards and certification for a pilot?
- A. 61
 - B. 67
 - C. 91
 - D. 101
14. In the cockpit, where are the brakes found?
- A. On top of the rudder pedals
 - B. On the instrument panel
 - C. On the yoke
 - D. On the door as a hand-operated control
15. Using the International Phonetic Alphabet, how would the pilot call the airplane's registration on the radio with a registration of N558LH?
- A. "November five, five, eight Larry Harry"
 - B. "November five, five, eight Lima Hotel"
 - C. "Nautilus fiver, fiver, eighter, Lima Hotel"
 - D. "Nancy, five, five, eight, Lincoln Henry"
16. Complete this sentence: "If you can't pass the _____ you won't be allowed to exercise the privileges of the pilot certificate."
- A. First Flight Check
 - B. Altitude Certification
 - C. Medical Examination
 - D. Air Force Entry test
17. The term "Pilot's License" is the one used by the FAA in the Federal Aviation Regulations. The correct term is "Pilot's _____."
- A. Award
 - B. Degree
 - C. Right
 - D. Certificate
18. Which best describes what you should know before you start taking flying lessons?
- A. Some over-the-counter drugs can impair a pilot's performance.
 - B. Some drugs can cause drowsiness and may be dangerous.
 - C. A warning that says "don't operate machinery" can also impair pilot performance.
 - D. All of those above are true.
19. Which answer below is most correct?
- A. Any pilot is authorized to teach someone else to be a pilot.
 - B. Only FAA certificated instructors are legally authorized to train pilots.
 - C. To be an instructor, you must have 1,000 hours of logged flight experience.
 - D. All flight-related simulators are acceptable as legal "flight time."

20. A “controlled airport” means what?
- The airport has a Flight Service Station on the field.
 - The airport has an operating control tower.
 - The airport is for certificated pilots only.
 - The airport has a customs office for international flights.
21. The required pathway for airplanes in flight using an airport is called?
- The traffic circle
 - The traffic quadrant
 - The traffic pattern
 - The traffic option
22. Which device gives an indication of the organized landing direction at the airport?
- A tetrahedron
 - A tube sock
 - A Quadrahedron
 - An American flag
23. Before boarding the airplane for a Discovery Flight, Bill & Katy complete what process?
- Pre-takeoff Checklist
 - Ramp Check
 - Pre-flight Inspection
 - Empennage Engaging Maneuver
24. Upon descent for landing, the flaps are lowered to slow the plane and what other reason?
- Add additional lift
 - Add thrust
 - Reduce drag
 - Set the brakes
25. On final approach to land, Katy saw runway marking of “33.” This means what?
- The runway was 3300 feet long.
 - The field elevation is 3300 feet above sea level.
 - The runway had a magnetic heading of 330°.
 - The runway had a south-facing direction.

Answers to part two questions:

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 10. A | 19. B |
| 2. A | 11. A | 20. B |
| 3. D | 12. B | 21. C |
| 4. C | 13. D | 22. A |
| 5. A | 14. A | 23. C |
| 6. C | 15. B | 24. A |
| 7. A | 16. C | 25. C |
| 8. D | 17. D | |
| 9. D | 18. D | |

Multiple Choice Open Book Test

Part Three

– Special programs for you aviation interest –

1. Which is not one of the three missions of the Civil Air Patrol?
 - A. Emergency Services
 - B. Cadet Program
 - C. Aerospace Education
 - D. Flight Instructor Certification
2. What rank is the highest a CAP cadet can achieve in the program?
 - A. Cadet General
 - B. Cadet Major
 - C. Cadet Colonel
 - D. Cadet Master
3. Where do Civil Air Patrol cadets have the opportunity for flight instruction?
 - A. Aerospace Education Officer School
 - B. Cadet Competition
 - C. International Air Cadet Exchange
 - D. National Flight Academies
4. What does EAA stand for?
 - A. Experimental Agricultural Aircraft
 - B. Experimental Aircraft Association
 - C. Experimental Aviation Associates
 - D. Economics And Administration
5. The EAA Fly-In is one of the largest air shows in the world. What is it called?
 - A. AirVenture
 - B. AeroEuphoria
 - C. Aeronautics International
 - D. Experimental Aircraft Annual Airshow

6. www.airacademy.org is the web site for finding out about what?
- A. Pioneer Airport
 - B. Young Eagles Camp
 - C. Advanced Air Academy
 - D. All of the above
7. The University of Oklahoma has a series of summer day camps for what age range?
- A. 4 years through senior citizens
 - B. Kindergarten through college
 - C. Grandparents only
 - D. Elementary school children only
8. In what organization is "Physical Fitness for Life" a part of the Aerospace Science curriculum?
- A. National Public School System
 - B. Naval Air ROTC Program
 - C. Air Force JROTC
 - D. University of Oklahoma's Sooner Flight Academy
9. What grade levels participate in the US Air Force JROTC??
- A. Elementary
 - B. Middle School
 - C. High School
 - D. All of the Above
10. The Air Force JROTC offers financial help to its cadets in what form?
- A. Scholarships
 - B. Bank loans
 - C. Corporate sponsorship
 - D. Tuition to Air University
11. AFJROTC cadets share positive role model and anti-drug messages in what part of their program?
- A. Elementary and Middle School visitations
 - B. Technology
 - C. Physiology
 - D. Recruiting
12. What organization sponsors Aviation Career Exploring Posts?
- A. Aviation Magnet Schools of America
 - B. Federal Aviation Administration
 - C. Learning for Life
 - D. International Airports

13. Besides science, engineering, and technology, 4H also includes:
- A. Healthy living
 - B. Citizenship & Leadership
 - C. Aerospace
 - D. All of the above are correct
14. “Pre-Flight,” “Lift-Off,” “Reaching New Heights,” and “Pilot In Command” are all activity programs of what organization?
- A. EAA Air Academy
 - B. 4H
 - C. FAA Magnet Schools
 - D. USAFJROTC
15. A Former CAP Spaatz Cadet recipient has written a very important book on what subject?
- A. Flight Training
 - B. Glider Training
 - C. Summer Camps
 - D. Aviation Scholarships
16. Which program offers young adults an opportunity to be involved in search & rescue activities?
- A. FAA
 - B. 4H
 - C. CAP
 - D. Young Eagles
17. What program offers students an opportunity to work on construction and /or restoration of homebuilt aircraft?
- A. EAA
 - B. FAA
 - C. CAP
 - D. 4H
18. Both the Air Force and Air Force Junior ROTC Program have what core values?
- A. Ambition, Physical Strength, and Flying Skills
 - B. Aerospace Knowledge and Service to Country
 - C. Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence in All We Do
 - D. Service, Country, Self, and American Airpower
19. What post-college career goal generally requires involvement in either AFROTC or US Air Force Academy?
- A. Flight Instructor
 - B. AFJROTC Instructor
 - C. Cadet Leader
 - D. Air Force Pilot

20. If you want a career in aviation you should make an early commitment to not use or abuse alcohol or drugs. At what level is the temptation to experiment with either?

- A. Elementary school
- B. Middle School
- C. College
- D. During aviation ground school

Answers to part three questions:

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 8. C | 15. D |
| 2. C | 9. C | 16. C |
| 3. D | 10. A | 17. A |
| 4. B | 11. A | 18. C |
| 5. A | 12. C | 19. D |
| 6. D | 13. D | 20. C |
| 7. A | 14. B | |

Multiple Choice Open Book Test

Part Four

- Fun things you can do with an interest in aviation -

1. A model is a _____ of the actual airplane.
 - A. Replica
 - B. Piece
 - C. Stand Off Scale
 - D. New Design
2. A completely finished model made of metal is known as a _____.
 - A. Scale Duplication
 - B. Stand Off Scale
 - C. Die-Cast Model
 - D. Plastic Kit
3. A National Champion model builder, Dekker Zimmerman, said which thing about drugs and alcohol abuse?
 - A. Drugs and alcohol enhance model building skills.
 - B. Drugs and alcohol destroy model building skills.
 - C. Drugs and alcohol are part of the model builder's culture.
 - D. Drugs and alcohol are good only for a short period of time.
4. The author discussed what item as a first flying model airplane?
 - A. Electric Park Flyer
 - B. Gas-Powered Park Flyer
 - C. Rubber-band powered Park Flyer
 - D. Radio Controlled Flight Simulator
5. In the story of the Piper Cub, during what era did the actual airplane get started?
 - A. The Viet Nam War
 - B. World War I
 - C. The Gulf War
 - D. World War II

6. In its military version, what was the Piper Cub known as?
- A. Wasp
 - B. Grasshopper
 - C. Puddle-Jumper
 - D. Magic Dragon
7. Just prior to flight with the Cox Electra J3, what did Major Grell do to give the model airplane stability in flight?
- A. Adjusted the propeller
 - B. Adjusted the wing's dihedral
 - C. Removed the horizontal stabilizer
 - D. Re-charged the batteries
8. Rather than spend hundreds of dollars building and flying a radio-controlled airplane, the author recommends that the student first do what?
- A. Operate a radio control flight simulator
 - B. Check out a radio control web site
 - C. Join a radio control club
 - D. Fly someone else's airplane
9. Radio control airplanes require _____ & _____. For this reason drugs & alcohol can impair what?
- A. Focus and concentration
 - B. Exceptional eyes and hearing
 - C. A pilot's certificate and a medical certificate
 - D. An IPMS model building license
10. What organization has a mission to promote outstanding scale model skills and national competition?
- A. EAA
 - B. AFJROTC
 - C. FAA
 - D. IPMS
11. Airplanes that have served the military during wartime are known as what?
- A. War Mongers
 - B. Mean Machines
 - C. Warbirds
 - D. Combat Class Aircraft
12. The author recommends what for aviation excitement and a way to support America's airpower?
- A. The book on Aviation Scholarships
 - B. The University of Kentucky Summer Encampment Program
 - C. A visit to a control tower
 - D. Going to an air show

13. Airshows, hobby shops, R/C Fly Ins, and other events are also places where you can gather with what kind of people?
- A. Drug dealers
 - B. R/C enthusiasts
 - C. History buffs
 - D. Both B and C
14. Radio Control modelers are not required to have what?
- A. A pilot's certificate
 - B. A medical certificate
 - C. A driver's license
 - D. All of the above are correct
15. When a group of flyers, either model or actual, get together at an airport or flying field, this is known as what?
- A. Gathering of Eagles
 - B. Nesting
 - C. Fly-In
 - D. Birds of a feather flying together!
16. Drinking alcohol can do what while one is flying radio control aircraft?
- A. Affect eye-hand coordination
 - B. Affect one's ability to build a model airplane
 - C. Prohibit one from getting a ticket to a model airshow
 - D. Keep a builder from getting a pilot's license
17. There is a model-building adhesive that sets up in a matter of seconds. It is commonly known as what?
- A. Model Glue
 - B. Rubber Cement
 - C. Super Glue
 - D. Acetone-based glue
18. The Civil Air Patrol pilots, during WWII, were often referred to as the "Flying Minutemen." Where did this come from?
- A. It only took a minute for them to get up flying.
 - B. Their missions only lasted a minute over an enemy submarine.
 - C. It only took a minute for these men to arm themselves to leave home and go fight.
 - D. A minute is just a term for "combat time."
19. The Civil Air Patrol pilots actually sunk what during WWII?
- A. An enemy battle ship
 - B. 2 German seaplanes
 - C. 2 German submarines
 - D. 2 Japanese submarines

20. Having fun with your interest in aviation can do what for you?
- A. Be a way of avoiding drugs and alcohol
 - B. Allow you to begin participation at any age
 - C. Be a way of supporting American airpower
 - D. All of the above are correct

Answers to part four questions:

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 8. A | 15. C |
| 2. C | 9. A | 16. A |
| 3. B | 10. D | 17. C |
| 4. A | 11. C | 18. C |
| 5. D | 12. D | 19. C |
| 6. B | 13. D | 20. D |
| 7. B | 14. D | |

Multiple Choice Open Book Test

Part Five

– Getting your ticket and passing the medical –

1. FAR is an abbreviation for what?
 - A. Flight Authorization Request
 - B. Federal Aviation Reform
 - C. Federal Aviation Regulations
 - D. Flight Aviation Regulations

2. The FAA Aeromedical Center is located where?
 - A. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
 - B. Washington, D.C.
 - C. Los Angeles, California
 - D. Langley, Virginia

3. To solo a fixed wing, powered aircraft, you must be how old?
 - A. 18 years
 - B. 12 years
 - C. 15 years
 - D. 16 years

4. What is the international language used in all of aviation?
 - A. French
 - B. English
 - C. Spanish
 - D. German

5. To operate an aircraft within the airway system of the United States, a pilot must have two certificates on his/her person at all times. These are:
 - A. Pilot Certificate and Medical Certificate
 - B. Aircraft Airworthiness Certificate and Pilot's Certificate
 - C. Pilot Certificate and Airway System Certificate
 - D. None of the above are correct

6. The most widely used pilot certificate is what?
 - A. Airline Transport Pilot Certificate
 - B. Private Pilot Certificate
 - C. Recreational Pilot Certificate
 - D. Sport Pilot Certificate

7. Private pilots may carry _____; but not _____?
 - A. A license; a passenger
 - B. Passengers; an FAA examiner at the same time
 - C. Passengers; for compensation (money)
 - D. Pilot certificate; medical certificate

8. To be a Pilot-in-Command of a scheduled airliner, a pilot must have what certificate?
 - A. Airline Transport Pilot
 - B. Commercial Transport Pilot
 - C. Commercial Pilot Certificate
 - D. Private Airliner Certificate

9. To fly a light, sport aircraft, there is a new certificate. It is called what?
 - A. Driver's license
 - B. Sport Pilot Certificate
 - C. Sport Student Private Certificate
 - D. None of the above are correct

10. A broad classification of aircraft is known as what?
 - A. Category
 - B. Class
 - C. Type
 - D. Category Rating

11. FAR Part _____ is the one that covers pilot certification.
 - A. Part 91
 - B. Part 141
 - C. Part 51
 - D. Part 61

12. (True or False) Airmen Certificates can expire.
 - A. False
 - B. True

13. Before a Private Pilot can be issued his/her certificate, he/she must pass what?
 - A. A knowledge test
 - B. A practical test
 - C. An oral test
 - D. All of the above

14. There are three medical “classes.” Which one is required as a minimum for the Student Pilot Certificate?
- A. First Class
 - B. Second Class
 - C. Third Class
 - D. Upper Class
15. The “near vision” requirements for a 3rd class medical certificate are what?
- A. 20/20
 - B. 20/30
 - C. 20/40
 - D. 20/400
16. If the pilot is under 40 years old, his/her third class medical is good for how long?
- A. 3 years
 - B. 2 years
 - C. 1 year
 - D. 5 years
17. For a clean medical certificate, there may not be any record of dependence on _____ or _____ substance within the previous two years.
- A. Alcohol or pharmacological
 - B. Marijuana or alcohol
 - C. Heroin or Cocaine
 - D. Cocaine or pharmacological
18. What is the maximum blood pressure allowed for a third class medical?
- A. 120/80
 - B. 100/50
 - C. 95/155
 - D. 155/95
19. Who issues the student pilot certificate?
- A. FAA Aviation Medical Examiner
 - B. Local airport
 - C. Certificated Flight Instructor
 - D. CAMI Administrator in Oklahoma City
20. What is the age minimum to get a Commercial Pilot Certificate?
- A. 16
 - B. 17
 - C. 18
 - D. 14

21. Which is not a pilot certificate but does require more training and is shown on the pilot certificate?
- A. Category
 - B. Class
 - C. Rating
 - D. License
22. A helicopter is in a different _____ than a fixed-wing aircraft.
- A. Category
 - B. Class
 - C. Rating
 - D. License
23. A seaplane (one capable of landing on water) is shown on the pilot certificate as what?
- A. Category
 - B. Class
 - C. Rating
 - D. License
24. The NTSB investigates airplane accidents. What does NTSB stand for?
- A. National Traffic Safety Board
 - B. National Transportation Safety Board
 - C. National Traffic Sanctioning Authority
 - D. National Transportation Sanctioning Board
25. A student may solo a glider at what minimum age?
- A. 14
 - B. 15
 - C. 16
 - D. 17

Answers to part five questions:

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 10. A | 19. A |
| 2. A | 11. D | 20. C |
| 3. D | 12. A | 21. C |
| 4. B | 13. D | 22. A |
| 5. A | 14. C | 23. C |
| 6. B | 15. C | 24. B |
| 7. C | 16. D | 25. A |
| 8. A | 17. A | |
| 9. B | 18. D | |

Multiple Choice Open Book Test

Part Six

- Interviews with aviation professionals -

1. Which one of the pilots flies the C5 Galaxy?
 - A. Lt. Col. Pat Hanlon
 - B. Lt. Col. Ron Gendron
 - C. Capt. Rick Vigil
 - D. Gen. Tandy Bozeman

2. Which one of the pilots flies the Citation XL?
 - A. Lt. Col. Pat Hanlon
 - B. Lt. Col. Ron Gendron
 - C. Capt. Rick Vigil
 - D. F.O. Adam Wright

3. Which pilot flies the C130 MAFFS Fire Bomber?
 - A. Lt. Col. Pat Hanlon
 - B. Capt. Randy Trujillo
 - C. Capt. Rick Vigil
 - D. Gen. Tandy Bozeman

4. Which pilot flies the Canadair CRJ-700?
 - A. F.O. Adam Wright
 - B. Capt. Randy Trujillo
 - C. Lt. Col. Ron Gendron
 - D. Capt. Rick Vigil

5. Which pilot flies the F-16?
 - A. Lt. Col. Ron Gendron
 - B. Lt. Col. Pat Hanlon
 - C. Capt. Rick Vigil
 - D. None of the above are correct

6. Which pilot flies the F22 Raptor?
 - A. Lt. Col. Pat Hanlon
 - B. Gen. Tandy Bozeman
 - C. Lt. Col. Ron Gendron
 - D. None are correct

7. Which pilot flies the Boeing 767?
 - A. Capt. Randy Trujillo
 - B. Capt. Ron Gendron
 - C. Capt. Tandy Bozeman
 - D. Capt. Adam Wright

8. Which one of the pilots actually had a roommate's career ended over a drug issue?
 - A. Capt. Randy Trujillo
 - B. Lt. Col. Ron Gendron
 - C. F.O. Adam Wright
 - D. Lt. Col. Pat Hanlon

9. One of the pilots interviewed knew an exceptional officer who could not break a serious drug habit. How did this exceptional officer's career end?
 - A. Military dismissal
 - B. Court martial
 - C. Suicide
 - D. Imprisonment

10. Which one of the pilots was raised by his grandmother in Montgomery, AL?
 - A. Lt. Col. Randy Trujillo
 - B. Gen. Tandy Bozeman
 - C. F.O. Adam Wright
 - D. Capt. Rick Vigil

11. Which one of the pilots has a daily physical workout schedule?
 - A. Lt. Col. Hanlon
 - B. Capt. Randy Trujillo
 - C. Lt. Col. Gendron
 - D. F.O. Bozeman

12. Select the pilot who said, "It was during high school that I realized drugs and alcohol posed a great risk to my dream of flying. For the first time I saw my peers abusing alcohol and drugs."
 - A. Capt. Rick Vigil
 - B. Lt.Col. Ron Gendron
 - C. F.O. Adam Wright
 - D. None of the above

13. Random drug testing is part of _____? (Give the most correct answer)
 - A. The U.S. Air Force
 - B. United Airlines
 - C. Atlantic Southeast Airlines
 - D. All of the above

14. Which class of medical are Capt. Trujillo, Captain Vigil and First Officer Wright required to have?
- A. First Class
 - B. Second Class
 - C. Third Class
 - D. Upper Class
15. Which of the following has the title of being a “fighter pilot?”
- A. Lt. Col. Ron Gendron
 - B. Lt. Col Pat Hanlon
 - C. Gen. Tandy Bozeman
 - D. Capt. Rick Vigil
16. Which pilot said, ”I started my track for a career in aviation when I joined the Civil Air Patrol at age 12?”
- A. F.O. Adam Wright
 - B. Capt. Randy Trujillo
 - C. Lt. Col. Pat Hanlon
 - D. Captain Rick Vigil
17. Which pilot grew up in a very supportive family, many of whom... “had mini-bikes, go-karts, and hot cars?”
- A. F.O. Adam Wright
 - B. Capt. Randy Trujillo
 - C. Lt. Col. Pat Hanlon
 - D. Gen. Tandy Bozeman
18. What is the next level of “pilot in command” for First Officer Adam Wright?
- A. General
 - B. Lt. Colonel
 - C. Certificated Flight Instructor
 - D. Captain
19. What certificate did Captain Randy Trujillo have to have to be able to be pilot in command of a scheduled airline?
- A. Commercial
 - B. Airline Transport Pilot
 - C. Instrument rating
 - D. Multi-Engine Rating
20. Which one of the pilots flew medical missions in a hospital Flight For Life operation?
- A. F.O. Adam Wright
 - B. Gen. Tandy Bozeman
 - C. Lt. Col. Ron Gendron
 - D. Capt. Randy Trujillo

21. After several airline jobs, this pilot finally landed what he calls “a truly awesome employer — Netjets.”
- A. F.O. Adam Wright
 - B. Capt. Rick Vigil
 - C. Capt. Randy Trujillo
 - D. Lt. Col. Ron Gendron
22. Which “category” of aircraft is not flown by any of the pilots interviewed?
- A. Helicopter
 - B. Airplane
 - C. Boeing 727
 - D. Multi-Engine
23. Which one of the pilots interviewed flies an aircraft that can carry tanks, troops and other heavy equipment all in one flight?
- A. Gen. Tandy Bozeman
 - B. Lt. Col. Pat Hanlon
 - C. Lt. Col. Ron Gendron
 - D. F.O. Adam Wright
24. Which one of the pilots flies important business executives all around the world?
- A. Gen. Tandy Bozeman
 - B. Capt. Rick Vigil
 - C. F.O. Adam Wright
 - D. None of the above
25. Lt. Col. Pat Hanlon made this statement: “You cannot make sound decisions when artificial chemicals cloud your mind.” What was he talking about ?
- A. Glue sniffing
 - B. Drugs
 - C. Coffee
 - D. Vitamins

Answers to part six questions:

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 10. B | 19. B |
| 2. C | 11. A | 20. D |
| 3. D | 12. B | 21. B |
| 4. A | 13. D | 22. A |
| 5. B | 14. A | 23. C |
| 6. D | 15. B | 24. B |
| 7. A | 16. A | 25. B |
| 8. B | 17. B | |
| 9. C | 18. D | |

10-Question Open Book Test

Part One

– Introduction to the world of aviation – your first flight on a commercial airliner

1. What International Airport is featured in PART ONE?
2. If you have a prescription and you need to take it with you on a trip, who should you ask about how to carry this when you travel?
3. What is the title of a person who can help you buy your ticket, or check your luggage for an airline flight?
4. The main passenger building at an airport is called what?
5. A passenger must go through security before going on a flight. What is the name of the national passenger security organization?
6. The area where passengers wait to board and airliner is called what?
7. What graphics or pictures do Frontier Airlines have on the tails of their airplanes?

8. In illustration 1 of the airliner, what is the name of the area where the pilots operate the airplane?

9. What part of the airplane “generates lift?”

10. What control surface of the airplane changes the pitch of the plane (makes it go up and down)?

Answers to part one questions:

1. *Denver International Airport*
2. *The family doctor*
3. *Customer Service Agent*
4. *Terminal*
5. *TSA or the Transportation Security Administration*
6. *Concourse*
7. *Animals*
8. *Cockpit*
9. *Wing*
10. *Elevator*

10-Question Open Book Test

Part Two

**– So you want to learn how to fly –
this is your introduction to actual flight training**

1. A pilot is required to have two “certificates” when operating an airplane. What are they?
2. Name four control surfaces (parts) that are located on the airplane’s **tail**.
3. When did the Wright Brothers make their historical first flight? (Give the day, the month and the year)
4. What are three reasons why the Wright Brothers’ airplane flew in 1903?
5. What are the three axes around which an airplane rotates?

6. A famous woman aviator was Amelia Earhart. How would you say Ameila's last name using the words of the International Phonetic Alphabet?

- E-
- A-
- R-
- H-
- A-
- R-
- T-

7. In a car, there is a steering wheel. In an airplane what is the "U" shaped wheel called?

8. When an airplane flies higher, where the air is less dense, will the plane use more or less fuel?

9. What is a person called who teaches aeronautical knowledge in preparation for a written examination?

10. What is someone called who teaches you to fly?

Answers to part two questions:

1. *Pilot and Medical*

2. *Rudder; Elevator*

3. *December 17, 1903*

4. *Controlled; Powered; Sustained*

5. *Pitch; Yaw*

6. *E- Echo A- Alpha R- Romeo H- Hotel A- Alpha R- Romeo T- Tango*

7. *Yoke*

8. *Less*

9. *Ground Instructor*

10. *Flight Instructor*

10-Question Open Book Test

Part Three

– Special programs for your aviation interest –

1. Pilots are tested regularly to ensure they are fit for flying and are not involved in alcohol or substance abuse. What level of tolerance does the aerospace industry have for drug abuse?
2. Where can you learn to fly gliders and airplanes in Civil Air Patrol?
3. Civil Air Patrol has three missions: Aerospace Education; Cadet Programs and what mission where search and rescue, disaster relief, and homeland security is conducted?
4. What does EAA stand for?
5. One aviation program featured in the book involved grandparents who accompany grandchildren in a summer day camp at the University of Oklahoma. What is the name of the program?
6. What is the high school program, sponsored by the U.S. Air Force, that gives aerospace training in school? (Note: the answer is not Civil Air Patrol.)

7. What is emphasized in Civil Air Patrol, EAA, and 4H programs to encourage building strong bodies?

8. A former Civil Air Patrol Spaatz Cadet by the name of Heather Cook, has written a valuable book called what?

9. Name one of three web sites that tell about college aviation programs.

10. If you decide to attend an aviation camp, school, or college, you will be away from home. Thus, it is important when asked to partake in alcohol or drugs to just say what?

Answers to part three questions:

1. *Zero*
2. *Flight Academies*
3. *Emergency Services*
4. *Experimental Aircraft Association*
5. *Sooner Flight Academy*
6. *Air Force Jr ROTC*
7. *Physical Fitness*
8. *Aviation Scholarship Directory 2009*
9. *Best Aviation Directory, AvScholarships, or Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association*
10. *No!*

10-Question Open Book Test

Part Four

– Fun things you can do with an interest in aviation –

1. What is a smaller replica of a real aircraft called?
2. What does IPMS stand for?
3. According to National Champion model builder, Dekker Zimmerman, what drug causes a loss of ambition and building skills?
4. When building a model airplane, it is important to read what first?
5. Where is a good place to go to see and purchase model airplanes?
6. What event has a large display of airplanes; has aerobatic flying; and has pilots showing off their piloting skills?
7. What does R/C stand for?

8. Rather than run the risk of spending a lot of money building and then possibly crashing a radio control airplane, it is recommended that you first try what?

9. Real airplanes that served our country during war time are called what?

10. What famous airplane served in World War II as a trainer for more than 50,000 American pilots?

Answers to part four questions:

1. *Scale Model*
2. *International Plastic Model Society*
3. *Marijuana*
4. *Instructions*
5. *Hobby Shop*
6. *Air Show*
7. *Radio Controlled*
8. *Radio Controlled Flight Simulator*
9. *Warbirds*
10. *Piper Cub or Piper J3 Cub*

10-Question Open Book Test

Part Five

- Getting your ticket and passing the medical -

1. Who makes the laws for all pilots?
2. What does FAR stand for?
3. What certificate is as important as a pilot's certificate?
4. What does "CFI" stand for?
5. How old do you have to be to solo (fly alone) in an airplane?
6. How old do you have to be to get a Private Pilot Certificate?
7. What are the three medical certificates?

8. What is the pilot certificate you need to fly as a Pilot in Command for a scheduled airline?
9. If an airplane has more than one engine, what would the rating on a pilot certificate be?
10. If an airman is caught lying on the medical certificate information, he or she won't lose all of their logged flying hours, but can lose all of their what?

Answers to part five questions:

1. *Federal Aviation Administration*
2. *Federal Aviation Regulations*
3. *Medical Certificates*
4. *Certified Flight Instructo*
5. *16*
6. *17*
7. *First Class, Second Class, Third Class*
8. *ATP or Airline Transport Pilot*
9. *Multitengine*
10. *Certificates*

10-Question Open Book Test

Part Six

– Interviewing the professionals –

1. Which two pilots interviewed were in the Civil Air Patrol?
2. Which pilot interviewed flew F-16s in Iraq?
3. What two pilots went through the Air Force Academy?
4. Which pilot flies the Boeing 767 for United Airlines?
5. Which pilot was seen, in another unit, running with his dog, Jaxson?
6. Why was the pilot out running with his dog?

7. Which pilot flies for a regional airline?

8. What was the largest airplane flown by any of the pilots?

9. Which pilot had the highest military rank?

10. What does P.I.C. stand for?

Answers to part six questions:

1. General Bozeman and First Officer Adam Wright

2. *Lt. Col. Pat Hanlon*

3. *Lt. Col Pat Hanlon and Lt. Col. Ron Gendron*

4. *Capt. Randy Trujillo*

5. *Capt. Rick Vigil*

6. *Keeping up his physical fitness program; staying in good health; or keeping fit*

7. *First Officer Adam Wright*

8. *Lockheed C5 Galaxy (flown by Lt. Col. Gendron)*

9. *General Tandy Bozeman*

10. Pilot-in-Command

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