

Part 135 Checkride – Oral Examination Questions

Other Subjects

Engine Operations and Power Settings

1. You are in level flight at cruise power. For meteorological reasons, you decide to climb to a higher altitude. Describe your procedure for managing engine power in accomplishing this.

Performance and Operating Limitations

2. Calculate takeoff distance (both ground roll and over 50' obstacle), accelerate-stop distance, and accelerate-go distance for the following: 6850 lbs, temperature 86°F (30°C), pressure altitude 500', 10 knot headwind component

Standard and Emergency Operating Procedures

3. During the performance of the in-range check you notice that the flaps did not extend, even though you selected them to 15°. Describe your actions.
4. How much speed do you add to your final approach speed when conducting a 0° flap landing? How much will your landing distance increase as a result?
5. You are assigned an SIC due to your aircraft having an inoperative autopilot. Give a crewmember briefing for an IFR departure from Runway 24 in HYA. The aircraft weights 6000 lbs. at takeoff and the weather is 500/1.

Navigation

6. Why is aurally identifying the DME so critically important?
7. Why do we monitor the Morse Code ID while using an NDB as a primary navaid?
8. What is the width of a Victor Airway?

Instrument Approaches and Procedures

9. What is the final approach fix on an ILS?
10. You are executing the LOC/BC RWY 23 approach into EWB. Midway through the approach "NAV" flags appear in both nav radios and your DME goes blank. Describe your actions.
11. What way do you turn in a standard holding pattern?

12. What should you report to ATC when entering the hold (reaching the clearance limit)?
13. When are you expected to begin a speed reduction as you are approaching the clearance limit so you pass it below maximum holding speed?
14. What is the maximum holding speed below 6000' MSL?
15. How can you find the frequency for a VOT test?
16. If you are identifying a VOR and hear T-E-S-T can you use that station?
17. When you call the tower and say "I have the numbers" is that the same as saying "I have information R"?
18. If you do not get airborne before a clearance void time what do you need to do?
19. Flying an ILS, with a 3 degree glideslope, at 100kts groundspeed what will your rate of descent be?
20. What is a VDP?
21. What is the service volume of a low altitude VOR?
22. When can you descend on the outbound leg of a full NDB in PVC?
23. You are holding at NEFOR NDB at EWB, expecting a clearance for the NDB RWY 5 approach into EWB. While turning outbound in the hold, ATC clears you for the NDB RWY 5 approach. Can we execute the approach once we turn inbound, or must we cross the fix again and perform a procedure turn in the holding pattern?

Contents of the Approved AFM

24. Convective activity is expected along your route of flight today. You are assigned an aircraft with airborne weather radar. How would you perform the preflight test of this device?

Meteorology

25. What conditions are most conducive to in-flight icing?
26. What is an occluded front?
27. What must be present in the atmosphere for the formation of a thunderstorm?

28. What kind of fog is formed when warm, moist air is transported over a cold surface (i.e. the ocean)?

Procedures for Recognizing and Avoiding Severe Weather Situations

29. You are established on the localizer outside BEPAY on the ILS RWY 24 @ MVY. Your groundspeed is 40 knots less than your airspeed. The surface winds are out of the SW @ 15 knots. What effect will this wind gradient have on your ILS and how would you prepare for this trend?

Procedures for Escaping from Severe Weather Situations

30. If you accidentally penetrate a thunderstorm, what should you do?

Procedures for Operating in or Near Thunderstorms

31. How far can you expect severe turbulence from a severe thunderstorm?
32. When experiencing turbulence associated with a thunderstorm, what is the proper technique for aircraft control?
33. If a thunderstorm is approaching your airport, but has not yet reached the field, is it safe to depart?

Method of Determining Compliance with Weight and Balance for Takeoff and Landing

34. Calculate a weight and balance, using the Excel-based weight and balance program for the following: Today's aircraft, you are flying, I am in the right seat. 500 lbs fuel. Pax weights: 200, 175, 130, 220, 160, 185, 115, 190. Bag weights 100 AV, 160 Nose, 35 wing, 25 aft. Route is HYA-BOS

Flight Operations Manual

1. What seating restrictions are there for Row 2, Right Side?
2. May the passenger abbreviate the passenger briefing if they are familiar with the passengers?
3. How is the PIC notified that they have a UNAM on board?
4. What are the restrictions on a High Minimums captain when the airport of intended landing is reporting winds in excess of 25 knots?

5. Name 3 conditions that require a company pilot report.
6. Can we take off in freezing drizzle?
7. Upon entering a discrepancy into the aircraft logbook, what should the flight crewmember's next actions be?
8. If there are no more spaces in the discrepancy column, where should the pilot enter the next discrepancy in the aircraft logbook?
9. When can the After Landing Flow be commenced?
10. When may flight crews operate in accordance with FAR Part 91 with regard to minimum takeoff visibility criteria?
11. What are the FOM restrictions on the S-TEC autopilot?
12. What is the proper sequence of hand signals required between PIC and ramp agent prior to engine start?
13. What are the circumstances required to permit the performance of a rolling runup?
14. Are we permitted to depart from a runway that doesn't meet balanced field reqs.?
15. What are the required conditions for performing an intersection takeoff?
16. Unless required by a departure procedure, or for wake turbulence avoidance, what is the minimum altitude for turns after departure?
17. What is the minimum altitude at which an S-TEC autopilot can be used enroute?
18. What is the minimum altitude at which a runway change can be made during a VFR arrival?
19. How is critical information that requires immediate dissemination distributed?
20. Who must approve any commercial flight time outside of Hyannis Air Service?
21. Do we allow carry on baggage?
22. Can you let a passenger touch the flight controls?
23. What criteria must you meet to be released from high mins?
24. What restriction does a high mins pilot have for tailwinds?

25. Does the high mins policy apply to taking off?
26. You are flying from BOS to ACK, there is a thunderstorm over ACK, can you depart?
27. Can we takeoff with polished frost on the wings?
28. After being de-iced when do you have to do a pre-takeoff decontamination check? How?
29. If HYA is reporting braking action of nil can we takeoff/land?
30. Can you takeoff in heavy rain?
31. How many VG's are on the airplane?
32. How many VG's can we be missing?
33. Who is responsible to ensure all doors are closed and secure?
34. What does it mean when a rampie is twisting his fist before you start the engine?

General Operations Manual

1. What is an Employee Safety Report? How do you submit it?
2. When is an Event/Incident/Accident Form required? How long do you have to submit it?
3. When is your medical certificate due, per the GOM?
4. How long after a blood donation must a pilot wait to perform flight duties?
5. Can we conduct single-engine turns? Can a pilot leave their seat with an engine running?
6. How do we set up our radios for VFR departure?
7. When are autopilot checks required?
8. Who is responsible for the cleanliness of the aircraft and windows throughout the day?

9. How often must our C-402c's be re-weighed?
10. Under which conditions may a pet be carried on board, out of container?
11. Following an accident/incident, who should the PIC first notify?
12. How often must the VOR's be checked? What is the allowed tolerance on a VOT?
13. You are taxiing out to the runway. The door warning light illuminates during taxi. Describe your actions.
14. Is the PIC allowed to authorize enroute maintenance?
15. Are we allowed to fuel with passengers on board?
16. Are we required to file VFR flight plans?
17. If you deviate from a Part 135 FAR in order to handle an in-flight emergency, what actions must you take?
18. What items must be mentioned on a passenger briefing?
19. Are we authorized to carry HAZMAT?
20. A passenger who is not an LEO wants to transport a firearm. How is this done?
21. Are we allowed to transport a patient on a stretcher?
22. What determines whether or not we can depart during ground icing conditions?
23. What are the contaminated runway restrictions for takeoff?
24. How many non-ambulatory passengers may we carry per flight?
25. Are there any seats in which handicapped passengers *may not* sit?
26. May we fly with a missing airworthiness and/or registration certificate?
27. Who will provide revisions of the GOM when they become necessary?
28. If you find a discrepancy in the GOM, what form would you fill out and who would you file it with?
29. As a flight crew member are you distributed a G.O.M., and considered a manual holder?

30. It is the responsibility of each manual holder to ensure what?
31. If a ramp agent is marshalling you into a parking spot between the terminal and another plane loading passengers can you pull in and park?
32. When flying VFR to runway 24 ACK...08 SJU... what will nav one be tuned to?
33. If you take the aircraft over at the gate midway through the day from another pilot on a very VFR day, do you have to do an autopilot check?
34. As the PIC, is it ok for you to listen to your IPOD on a repo flight?
35. You flew to Boston, went to lunch, and after that noticed you lost your wallet, with your license and medical in it. How would you finish your scheduled day?
36. Where must a copy of your pilot duty log/pay sheet form be kept?
37. If you are a HYA based pilot and are given a show time of 0700 in PVC when does your duty time start?
38. Where is the company's main base of operations?
39. Who is responsible to ensure cargo is secured on the aft self?
40. Who is the SIC functionally responsible to?
41. When may the SIC delegate duties?
42. If the ETA of an aircraft exceeds 30 minutes what action will the flight follower take?
43. If an aircraft is over one hour past ETA what will the flight follower do?
44. Can we use estimated body weights for passengers?
45. How much can a lap dog weigh?
46. If you do a charter flight from an airport we do not have regular service from (Albany/ Virgin Gorda/ St. Petersburg) what do you have to do with the 2 copies of the manual W&B?
47. After an accident how many days does the company have to file NTSB form 6120?

48. Do you have to file a report after an incident?
49. Before starting the engines what will the PIC enter in the can?
50. Today is January 23rd the door warning light is MEL'd, it is a 10 day item, what is the fix by date?
51. In the MEL book, what does the * tell you?
52. As a pilot can you perform an 'M' item?
53. You are flying Bos – Ack, after picking up the ATIS you find ACK is below landing mins so you divert to HYA. Do you have to fill out any paper work?
54. Are we authorized to extend a category B or C item beyond the fix by date?
55. After Myrtle Beach fixes our fuel leak what do you, as PIC, have to ensure gets filled out?
56. If there is a fuel leak near your plane should you start it up and move it?
57. You are at TEB, on a charter, you order 20 gallons aside, as PIC is it ok for you to go and get lunch after ordering fuel?
58. After refueling in EWR what will you do before starting the engines, as PIC?
59. You are doing a charter from Burlington to Hyannis and are unable to contact SOC on the phone or company frequency; do you need to file a VFR flight plan?
60. While flying VFR enroute do you need to monitor company frequency?
61. You are flying north at 3000 feet over HYA and notice smoke pouring from the radio stack. After completing the boxed memory items is it ok to circle down and land in HYA without talking to anyone?
62. After you deviate from a part 135 FAR within how many days do you have to file a written report?
63. Who is allowed to carry weapons aboard the airplane?
64. When does the passengers' weapon container have to be locked and where do we carry it?
65. Is a case of oil for our engines hazmat?

66. If you find a bomb with a timer what can you put it in to disrupt the timing mechanism?
67. What can a nurse provide a patient on a medical transportation flight?
68. If while holding short of the runway you notice snow accumulating on your wings what action will you take?
69. Can we fly without the airworthiness or registration onboard the aircraft?

Operations Specifications

1. Are we allowed to conduct Air Ambulance operations?
2. What conditions must be present in order for us to conduct LAHSO?
3. Are we authorized to use the KNS-80 and KNS-81 for enroute IFR? How about approaches?
4. When does the midfield RVR report become controlling? How about the rollout?
5. There is no RVR report given for RWY 24 in ACK. What visibility is required to attempt the approach?
6. What is the minimum HAA to which we may descend on a Category B circling approach?
7. What are the requirements to operate under IFR in Class G airspace?
8. Can you depart RWY 14 in EWB with weather 300' OVC and ½ sm?
9. How do we determine whether or not a specific airport is a suitable alternate?
10. Are we allowed to conduct contact approaches?
11. What is the name of the company?
12. What other names are we allowed to conduct business under?
13. We are only allowed to conduct class 1 navigation what is the difference between class 1 and class 2 navigation?
14. Do we have to file a VFR flight plan? Why not?
15. What is the minimum altitude you can engage the Cessna 400/ King KFC 200/ S-Tec 55, 55X, 60 in cruise flight? ILS? VOR?

16. If the atis is calling the visibility $\frac{3}{4}$ miles and the tower reads the RVR of 2000 can you take off from HYA?
17. If the touchdown zone RVR is out of service can you use the mid point in its place? Rollout?
18. What are the lowest ceiling and visibility we are authorized to use for a circling approach?
19. What are the lowest minimums we can use for takeoff?
20. Would a TEMPO in the TAF have any affect on your choosing an alternate?
21. What factors will you consider when picking an alternate and the suitability of the runways?
22. What is the visibility requirement for a contact approach?
23. If you do not have the airport in sight when can you leave FAF altitude?
24. When can you descend below circling minimums on a contact approach?

Federal Aviation Regulations

1. How long is a medical certificate valid for ATP privileges?
2. If you change your permanent mailing address, how long do you have to notify the FAA of this change?
3. Can your passenger take his/her shoulder harness off during taxi?
4. What is the minimum visibility & distance from clouds in Class G < 1200' AGL?
5. What conditions must be present for you to operate below MDA/DA?
6. What equipment is required for operation for hire beyond power-off gliding distance from shore?
7. Is the GOM required to be on the aircraft?
8. What unexpected information must be communicated to an appropriate ground radio station as soon as practical in flight?
9. What must an FAA inspector show to gain free and uninterrupted access to the pilot compartment?

10. Name two categories of occupants who are not considered passengers.
11. When is a second in command/autopilot required?
12. How old can a “lap child” be?
13. Is a fire extinguisher a regulatory requirement?
14. Is a flashlight a requirement for night flight?
15. When must flight crewmembers wear their shoulder harness?
16. What is the minimum altitude for VFR operation at night under FAR Part 135?
17. You break out of an overcast layer at 600’ on an ILS 7 to PVC. The visibility is 1.5 SM. Can you cancel IFR with Cape Approach while airborne?
18. What is the minimum visibility required to depart Chatham (CQX)?
19. Forecast for HYA is as follows: 1100-1400Z 030 OVC 5BR 1400-1800Z 020 OVC 3BR your arrival time is 1330Z. Do you need an alternate?
20. May a pilot depart into known or forecast light to moderate icing conditions with the heated windshield deferred per the M.E.L.?
21. Can a pilot depart PVC at night if the runway lights are inoperative, and there is a company gate agent and some freight aboard?
22. The FAR’s require 15 hours of Initial Operating Experience for crewmembers flying a multiengine, reciprocating engine powered airplane. What kind of flights can be logged toward these 15 hours?
23. What are the flight time limitations for scheduled operations or other commercial flying?
24. How much rest is required if you have flown 7.5 hrs. of scheduled flight time?
25. If you last took an Instrument Proficiency Check (135.297) in August, what is the very last day you could fly under IFR without taking another IPC?
26. Critical engine?
27. Decision Height?
28. Flight time?

29. Flight visibility?
30. Large aircraft?
31. Night?
32. How long is a temporary pilot certificate good for?
33. What class medical do you need to fly the mail? Line?
34. If you are using a faxed copy of your pilot certificate, sent from Oklahoma City, how long is it good for?
35. What is the maximum airspeed at or below 2500 feet within 4 nautical miles of the primary airport in class c and d airspace?
36. What is the minimum altitude you can fly over a congested area?
37. What are the cloud clearance and visibility requirements in class B airspace? C and D?
38. How often do the VOR's have to be checked?
39. How do you do an airborne VOR check and what is the maximum error?
40. What will you enter in the can after making a VOR check?
41. When may you descend below MDA?
42. What is the visibility requirement to takeoff IFR for a twin engine plane?
43. If you are flying a magnetic course of 115 degrees what would an appropriate altitude be to fly IFR?
44. When do you have to use your position lights?
45. How often does the pitot static system have to be inspected?
46. How often does the transponder have to be inspected?
47. What is a commuter operation?
48. If you deviate from a regulation how many days do you have to file a report with the local FSDO?
49. When does the pilot have to use oxygen?

50. Do you have to give a passenger briefing to a (company employee/ FAA inspector conducting a route check)?
51. What is considered the critical phase of flight?
52. How much time in make and model do you have to have to use the autopilot in place of an FO in a commuter operation? For a charter?
53. Can you let one of Island Air's pilots manipulate the flight controls during a revenue flight?
54. What items must be included in the oral passenger briefing?
55. Can you let a passenger drink an alcoholic beverage aboard the airplane?
56. When do passengers have to have their seatbelts fastened?
57. If the fire extinguisher bracket is broken can you secure under the aft cargo net and do your flights?
58. When must the shoulder harness be fastened?
59. At night what is the minimum altitude you can fly?
60. What does the visibility have to be if you are flying in uncontrolled airspace and the ceiling is less than 1000 feet?
61. What is the minimum fuel requirement for day/night VFR flight?
62. If the weather at your departure airport is at or above takeoff minimums but below landing minimums can you takeoff?
63. What is the minimum fuel requirement for an IFR flight?
64. How do you determine if an alternate airport is required?
65. If you are inside of the final approach fix and new weather reports lower than landing minimums can you continue?
66. When can you log a landing for night currency?
67. Can you do a flight that is on your strip if it will take you over 8 hours?
68. Maximum flight times cannot exceed?

69. With less than 8 hours of scheduled flight time how much rest do you have to see in the preceding 24 hours?
70. If you get 8 hours of rest instead of 9 how much rest must you have starting 24 hours after the commencement of reduced rest?
71. If you are a day after grace month late for your check ride can you fly the line?
72. When do you have to file a report on an incident?
73. How many days after an aircraft accident do you have to file a report to the NTSB?

Aircraft Systems

Flight Controls

1. Describe the basic actuating mechanism for all three trim tabs on the C-402c.
2. Which two trim tabs also act as servo tabs? What do servo tabs accomplish?
3. Is nose wheel steering available if the rudder lock engaged?
4. Describe the flap system on the C-402C.
5. What causes the push-pull rods (actuators) on the flaps to become bent?
6. What powers the attitude indicator in all Cape Air C-402Cs?
7. As you rotate and climb into IMC, you notice your altimeter and VSI do not show any altitude gain and your airspeed starts to decrease with altitude. What is happening and what do you do about it?
8. Why do we check the "Vacuum Inop" buttons on the suction gauge after each engine start, and after the first shutdown of the day?
9. How is the control wheel connected to the ailerons?
10. What wing is the aileron trim tab on?
11. What connects the two control surfaces of the elevator?
12. The elevator trim tab is located on which elevator?
13. How are the rudder and ailerons connected?

14. When the rudder is actuated what automatically assists the turn?
15. Is the nose wheel steering available if the tail is locked?
16. How can you unlock the tail?
17. Do the brakes use the same hydraulic reservoir as the landing gear system?

Heating and Ventilation

18. What are the required conditions for running the heater on the ground?
19. What does the "HEATER OVHT" light on the annunciator panel signify?
20. Where is the Cabin Vent Fan located? What is its function?
21. Where does the heater get its fuel from?
22. Where does the heater get its air from?
23. In flight do you need the fan switch on to get air flow from the wemac?
24. Can you use the heater while the engines are off?

Warning Systems

25. What does the starter warning light signify? Why is this important?
26. What four events will trigger the gear warning horn (not counting the test)?

Anti-Ice/De-Ice Systems

27. What is the sequence (including duration) of the heating cycles on the prop anti-ice?
28. How long can the windshield anti-ice be left on if it is covered with ice, or on the ground? Why?
29. Describe the de-ice boot mechanism and cycle on the C-402C.
30. What three anti-ice must be turned on, per the flow, prior to departure when flight through visible moisture $\leq 40^{\circ}\text{ F}$ (4.4° C) is anticipated?
31. What are the de-ice/anti-ice systems?
32. What indications do you have that the surface de-ice is working properly?

- 33. What indications do you have that the windshield anti-ice is working properly?
- 34. Can you feel the stall/static vent warm on the ground?
- 35. Is the fuel vent heated?
- 36. If you use the alternate air intake what do you have to do with the mixtures?
- 37. When do you activate the surface de-ice system?
- 38. Can you accurately preflight the surface de-ice system at idle power?

Powerplant

- 39. What are the indications of a blown turbocharger?
- 40. What engine operation techniques can help prevent blown turbochargers?
- 41. What two types of oil do we primarily use on the C-402C?
- 42. Describe the “Shower of Sparks” ignition system.
- 43. What do you do if the engine induction opening becomes blocked?
- 44. Describe the operation of the VAPC.
- 45. Engines make and model?
- 46. What four pumps are on the aft accessory section of the engine?
- 47. What is the maximum takeoff engine power and horsepower?
- 48. What is the maximum continues power and horsepower?
- 49. What is the maximum magneto drop during the run-up? Between the two?
- 50. If you crank the engine for more than 30 seconds how long do you have to wait before trying to crank again?
- 51. What is the oil capacity?
- 52. In warm weather, after starting the engine how long can you wait for the oil pressure to reach 10 PSI?

- 53. Is it a wet or dry sump for the oil system?
- 54. How is the oil temperature controlled?
- 55. What are some indications of blocked oil cooler?
- 56. Other than cooling and lubricating the engine what else does the engine oil do?

Turbo charger

- 57. The absolute pressure relief valve is set to open at what MP?
- 58. What prevents the turbocharger from overboosting?
- 59. During a climb will the VAPC allow more or less oil to the wastegate?
- 60. What controls the engine oil pressure used to move the wastegate?
- 61. Is the wastegate spring loaded open or closed?
- 62. What allows exhaust gas to pass over the turbine blades or go overboard?
- 63. What drives the turbine?
- 64. What drives the compressor?

Vacuum System

- 65. Can one vacuum pump supply adequate suction for the entire system?
- 66. What instruments are powered by the vacuum system?
- 67. Are the two vacuum pumps totally separate?
- 68. How can you check to see if both check valves are working properly?

Propeller

- 69. Describe the propeller type

- 70. What causes the propeller to go towards high pitch (low rpm)? How about low pitch (high rpm)
- 71. Why don't the propellers automatically feather when you shut down an engine, and oil pressure drops to 0 psi?
- 72. Who makes the propeller?
- 73. What is the diameter of the propeller?

Fuel System

- 74. Describe the auxiliary fuel pump on the C-402C.
- 75. How many fuel drains are there on the C-402C?
- 76. The right tank has more fuel in it than the left. You wish to balance the fuel load by cross feeding. Describe your procedure.
- 77. What are the primary and alternate fuel grades for the C-402C? What are their colors?
- 78. What adjustments must be made when using the alternate grade of fuel (100LL)?
- 79. Describe the major components of the fuel system that are in each tank.
- 80. At what point do the optional Fuel Level Low Warning lights illuminate?
- 81. Is the fuel flow gauge on the C-402C electrically or mechanically operated?
- 82. What is the total fuel capacity? Usable?
- 83. What is the maximum fuel imbalance?
- 84. What is the maximum sideslip duration?
- 85. What type of fuel tank do we have?
- 86. How many float valves and fuel quantity probes are in each tank?
- 87. When is the auxiliary fuel pump placed in the low position?
- 88. When is the auxiliary fuel pump placed in the high position?

89. While using the auxiliary fuel pump on high during an engine driven fuel pump failure would you expect to get full power?
90. The fuel pump placed on high acts the same as what?

Electrical System

91. Describe the electrical system on the C-402C
92. What kind of battery is on the C-402C? Where is it located?
93. Name three electrical devices in the C-402C that can *only* be shut off using a circuit breaker (as opposed to a switch or switch-breaker)
94. What is the function of the “Emergency Power Alternator Field Switch”? Describe an example when you would use it.
95. What does the “BATT” setting on the voltammeter indicate?
96. Name the two conditions required for the battery to receive a charge during normal operation (engines running).
97. What is the system voltage?
98. What are the voltage/amps of the battery?
99. What are the voltage/amps of the alternators?
100. How many buses are there?
101. What are the two red guarded switches?
102. Are the alternators belt driven?
103. What maintains a constant voltage during variations in engine speed, electrical load requirements?
104. What does the paralleling circuit do?
105. What protects individual pieces of equipment from overvoltage?
106. How do you use a ground power unit to start the plane?

Landing Gear System

107. Describe the landing gear system on the C-402C

108. In flight, the left “HYD FLOW” light begins to flicker. The flickering becomes steadier and the right “HYD FLOW” light begins to flicker as well. What is happening and what do you do about it?
109. After retracting the gear, you notice that all lights are extinguished except for the Nose Gear Down and Locked indicator light. Describe your actions.
110. After departure, the tower informs you that your right main landing gear appears to be hanging down about a foot below the wheel well. You have no abnormal cockpit indications (No Gear Unlocked light, no HYD PRESS light, etc.). What has happened?
111. What does the HYD PRESS light tell us? Why is this important?
112. What are the two circuit breakers associated with the landing gear system, and what is their purpose?
113. What type of hydraulic fluid is used in the landing gear system? What color is it?
114. What is the rate of flow at takeoff rpm in the continuous flow part of the landing gear system? When do the HYD FLOW lights illuminate?
115. How is the gear locked in the down position?
116. After performing an emergency landing gear extension, you still have no “Down and Locked” indication for the left main gear. Describe your actions.
117. How is the gear locked in the up position?
118. What prevents the gear from being retracted on the ground?
119. How is the gear activated/actuated?
120. When will the hydraulic flow light come on?
121. When does the HYD PRESS light come on?
122. The loading valve is spring loaded to the _____ position allowing fluid to return to the reservoir allowing it to flow freely?
123. The control valve is spring loaded to the _____ position?

- 124. When the landing gear is being retracted the loading valve is (energized/de-energized) and the control valve is (energized/ de-energized)?
- 125. When the landing gear is being extended the loading valve is (energized/de-energized) and the control valve is (energized/ de-energized)?
- 126. What kind of emergency gear extension system do we have?
- 127. What is the PSI of the nitrogen blow down bottle?
- 128. Does the emergency extension system and the normal extension system use the same plumbing?

Doors

- 129. How many micro switches are associated with the door warning light?
- 130. What action would you take if a door opened in flight?
- 131. Are the nose/av doors hooked up to the door warning light?