

# Communication

Dr. Su Zhang

1. (Refer to Figure 26, Area 2) What is the Common Traffic Advisory frequency (CTAF) for the Cooperstown Airport

a. 118.75

b. 122.9

c. 121.5

2. The most comprehensive information on a given airport is provided by:

- a. The Chart Supplement
- b. Terminal Area Chart (TAC)
- c. Notices to Airmen (NOTAMs)

3. The correct protocol for use in radio communications when announcing an aircraft identification for "CNM 0719" is:

- a. Charley, November, Michael, Oh, Seven, One, Nine
- b. Charley, Nick, Mike, Zero, Seven, One, Nine
- c. Charley, November, Mike, Zero, Seven, One, Niner

4. When a control tower, located on an airport within Class D airspace, ceases operation for the day, what happens to the airspace designation?

- a. The airspace designation normally will not change.
- b. The airspace remains Class D airspace as long as a weather observer or automated weather system is available.
- c. The airspace reverts to Class E or a combination of Class E and G airspace during the hours the tower is not in operation.

5. This sign is a visual clue that



- a. confirms the aircraft's location to be on taxiway "D".
- b. warns the pilot of approaching taxiway "D".
- c. indicates holding area "D" is ahead.

6. Airspace at an airport with a part-time control tower is classified as Class D airspace only

a. when the weather minimums are below basic VFR.

**b. when the associated control tower is in operation.**

c. when the associated Flight Service Station is in operation.

7. When operating in the typical pattern at a nontowered airport, all turns should be made

a. to the left of the pilot unless otherwise specified.

b. to the right of the pilot unless otherwise specified.

c. are at the pilot's discretion, so long as they announce their intentions over the CTAF.



8. When landing at a nontowered airport an aircraft that announces that they are "midfield left downwind to RWY 36"

a. is flying parallel to the runway in the opposite direction from landing

b. is on final approach to land on the runway on a heading of 360 degrees (North)

c. is flying with the wind on a heading of 360 degrees (North)

## 9. Runways are labeled

- a. with a number between 1 and 360 where the number corresponds to the runway's true north alignment.
- b. with a number between 1 and 90 with a quadrant designation (N, NNE, NE, ENE, E, etc.)
- c. with a number between 1 and 36 where the number corresponds to the runway's magnetic alignment.

# 10. sUAS pilots

a. are required by Part 107 regulations to have a radio for communications with ATC.

**b. are not required to have a radio for communications with ATC.**

c. are required to have radios with which to monitor emergency services for low-flying first responder aircraft.