

%Maneuver 22 Rectangular Course

A body of water, such as a lake, can be used to determine wind direction.

Wind blowing across a body of water creates a calm area on the upwind shore, which signifies the wind is blowing from that direction.

Maneuver 22 Rectangular Course

The wind should be blowing parallel to the short sides of the field you select for the rectangular course.

Since a rectangular course prepares you for flying in the traffic pattern, you should select a field where the wind is blowing parallel to the long sides of the field to simulate the wind blowing down the runway.

Maneuver 22 Rectangular Course

When flying a rectangular course, how many degrees will your heading change during the turn from the downwind to crosswind leg?

You will need to turn more than 90 to set up a crab angle into the wind on the crosswind leg.

Maneuver 22 Rectangular Course

When flying a rectangular course, how much distance should you keep between your airplane and the edge of the field?

Plan your entry turn so that you leave about ^{1/2} to 1 mile between your airplane and the edge of the field.

Maneuver 22 Rectangular Course

You should practice the rectangular course at an altitude greater than 1,500 feet AGL.

The PTS requires that you fly the rectangular course at 600 to 1,000 feet AGL.

Maneuver 22 Rectangular Course

When flying a rectangular course, which turn is the steepest?

Since your groundspeed is the highest when you're downwind, your turn from downwind to the crosswind leg requires the steepest bank angle of the four turns.

Maneuver 23 S-Turns

You always maintain a constant angle of bank when performing an S-turn.

During an S-turn, your bank angle will be constantly changing depending on the wind direction and speed.

Maneuver 23 S-Turns

You should maintain a constant altitude when performing an S-turn.

According to the PTS, you need to maintain your altitude within +/-100 feet when performing an S-turn.

Maneuver 23 S-Turns

What altitude should you use when performing an S-turn?

According to the PTS, you should perform an S-turn between 600 and 1,000 feet above the ground.

Maneuver 23 S-Turns

Select the true statement regarding your initial turn after crossing the reference line when performing an S-turn.

You will be heading downwind when you make your initial turn after crossing the reference line. Your groundspeed will be the highest during this portion of the S-turn, so your first turn will have to be the steepest.

Maneuver 23 S-Turns

When performing an S-turn, your groundspeed will be the highest when you cross the reference line at the completion of the first turn.

When you cross the reference line at the completion of the first turn, you're heading directly upwind so your groundspeed will be the slowest.

Maneuver 23 S-Turns

What is an important consideration when selecting a reference line for performing an S-turn?

Since you're at a fairly low altitude when performing an S-turn, make sure the road or fence that you pick as your reference line is near a good place to make an emergency landing. The wind should be blowing perpendicular to the reference line, so you can enter the S-turn downwind. In addition, make sure there aren't any antennas or other tall objects in the vicinity.

Maneuver 24 Turns Around a Point

As your groundspeed decreases when performing a turn around a point, how should you adjust your bank angle?

To maintain a constant distance around the point, a decrease in groundspeed requires you to decrease the rate of turn. Decreasing your bank angle results in a reduced rate of turn.

Maneuver 24 Turns Around a Point

Select the true statement regarding a turn around a point.

Prior to beginning a turn around a point, you should check the wind direction so you can enter the maneuver downwind. Beginning the turn downwind lets you know initially what the steepest bank angle is you'll need to use.

Maneuver 24 Turns Around a Point

To maintain a constant distance around the point, you should use what type of bank angle when your groundspeed is slow?

A slow groundspeed requires a slow rate of turn to maintain a constant distance from the reference point. Using a shallow bank angle results in a slow turn rate.

Maneuver 24 Turns Around a Point

What do you need to do as the tailwind increases during a turn around a point?

As the tailwind increases, your groundspeed increases. This requires a faster rate of turn to keep from flying too far from the reference point. Increasing the bank angle increases the rate of turn.

Maneuver 24 Turns Around a Point

You should perform a turn around a point above 1,500 feet AGL.

According to the PTS, you should perform a turn around a point between 600 and 1,000 feet above the ground.

Maneuver 24 Turns Around a Point

Select the true statement regarding your initial bank angle upon entering a turn around a point.

You will be heading downwind when you make your initial turn upon entering a turn around a point. Your groundspeed will be the highest during this portion of the maneuver, so your bank angle should be the steepest.