Certification Topics

- Pilot & Medical Certificates
- Privileges & Limitations

Testing Topics

- Knowledge Test
  - Changes
  - Registration
  - Study Resources
  - Test Reports
  - Tips & Tools
  - Validity Periods
- Practical Test

Training Topics

- FAA Contact Info

Miscellaneous Topics
**Certification: Pilot & Medical Certificates**

What is the minimum age requirement for a Sport Pilot Certificate, Recreational Pilot Certificate, or Private Pilot Certificate?

An applicant must be 17 years of age. Although, applicants for the private pilot glider or free balloon rating may be 16 years of age.

What is the difference between a recreational pilot certificate and a private pilot certificate?

The recreational pilot has fewer privileges than the private pilot does. The holder of a recreational pilot certificate is allowed to fly an aircraft within 50 nautical miles from the airport where instruction was received and is prohibited from operating in airspace where communications with air traffic control are required. Since qualification training in these areas is not required, a person should be able to obtain a recreational pilot certificate in fewer flight hours than required for a private pilot certificate. All privileges and limitations of the recreational pilot certificate are listed in 14 CFR part 61, section 61.101.

What are the eligibility requirements for a student pilot?

The specific aeronautical experience requirements are outlined in 14 CFR part 61. For the student pilot certificate requirements, refer to subpart C, section 61.83.

When do I need a Student Pilot Certificate?

Prior to solo flight.

What are the requirements for a Student Pilot Certificate?

To be eligible for a Student Pilot Certificate, a person must be at least 16 years of age, except for the operation of a glider or balloon, in which case the applicant must be at least 14 years of age and be able to read, speak, write, and understand the English language.

How do I obtain a Student Pilot Certificate?

Student Pilot Certificates may be issued by an FAA inspector or an FAA-designated pilot examiner. Upon your request, a combination medical certificate and Student Pilot Certificate will be issued by an FAA-authorized aviation medical examiner upon the satisfactory completion of your physical examination. Applicants who fail to meet certain requirements or who have physical disabilities that might limit, but not prevent, their acting as pilots should contact their local FSDO.

How long are my Student Pilot and medical certificates valid?

For information on duration of the student pilot certificate, please refer to 14 CFR 61.19(b). For information on medical certificate validity periods, please see the information and tables shown in 14 CFR 61.23(a) and 14 CFR 61.23(d).

Can my Student Pilot Certificate be renewed?

No, but a new Student Pilot Certificate may be issued by an FAA-authorized aviation medical examiner, upon completion of the required examination; or FAA inspector or FAA-designated
If you already hold a valid medical certificate or if you are not required to hold a medical certificate. [back]

If I only want to be a Sport Pilot, how do I obtain a Student Pilot Certificate?
Sport Pilot applicants who intend to fly without attaining a medical, but who will fly on the basis of a valid driver’s license, will only get a Student Pilot Certificate issued by an FAA inspector or FAA-designated pilot examiner. [back]

Where can I get information about the Sport Pilot Program?
Sport pilot enthusiasts may find information on the FAA’s Light Sport Aviation Branch’s webpage. [back]

Is there a charge for the Student Pilot Certificate?
When the Student Pilot Certificate is issued by a FSDO, there is no charge. An FAA-designated pilot examiner is allowed to charge a reasonable fee for issuing Student Pilot Certificates, and processing the necessary reports. The FAA-authorized aviation medical examiner will charge a fee for the physical examination in connection with issuing the combination medical and Student Pilot Certificate. [back]

Is there a charge for the pilot certificate?
No. There is no charge for any original certificate issued by the FAA; however, fees will be charged by the FAA-authorized aviation medical examiner for the medical examination and by the FAA-designated pilot examiner for conducting the practical test. The FAA does charge to replace any pilot or medical certificate. [back]

When do I need a medical certificate?
Except for Sport Pilot applicants, you will need a medical certificate prior to solo flight if you are operating an airplane, helicopter, gyroplane or airship. It is suggested you obtain your medical certificate prior to beginning flight training. This will assure you are aware of any condition that could prevent you from obtaining a medical certificate prior to making a financial investment in flight training. [back]

Must I have my medical certificate when I am piloting an aircraft in solo flight?
Yes. The certificate should be in your physical possession or readily accessible during all phases of flight. [back]

When required, what class of medical certificate must a student pilot have?
Third-class, although any class will suffice. Medical certificates are designated as first-class, second-class, or third-class. Generally, the first-class is designed for the airline transport pilot; the second-class for the commercial pilot; and the third-class for the student, recreational, and private pilot. [back]

Where do I obtain an FAA medical certificate?
Information on how to obtain a medical certificate is available here. [back]
Where do I get my medical certificate?
From any FAA-authorized aviation medical examiner. There are numerous physicians who are FAA-authorized aviation medical examiners. An Aviation Medical Examiner Locator is available [here].

Where can I get a list of FAA-authorized aviation medical examiners?
An Aviation Medical Examiner Locator is available here.

If I have had a medical certificate application denied, can I just get a Sport Pilot Certificate and fly on the basis of my driver’s license?
No, the only way to fly as a Sport Pilot using a driver’s license in lieu of a medical certificate is if your last FAA-medical exam was not denied, even if it is expired.

If I have a physical disability, is there any provision for obtaining a medical certificate?
Yes. Medical certificates can be issued in many cases where physical disabilities are involved. Depending upon the certificate held and the nature of the disability, operating limitations may be imposed. If you have any questions, contact an FAA-authorized aviation medical examiner prior to beginning flight training.

Certification: Privileges & Limitations

What should I know about Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) prior to my first solo flight?
Your flight instructor will determine that you are familiar with appropriate portions of 14 CFR part 61, the general and visual flight rules of 14 CFR part 91, and will administer and grade a presolo written test prior to solo endorsement. The presolo written test will also include questions on the flight characteristics and operational limitations of the make and model aircraft to be flown.

Does a student pilot automatically have the privilege of cross-country flying after soloing?
No. An instructor must have reviewed the pilot’s preflight planning and preparation for solo cross-country flight and determine that the flight can be made safely under the known circumstances and conditions. The instructor must endorse the student pilot’s logbook prior to each cross-country flight, stating the pilot is considered competent to make the flight. Under certain conditions, an instructor may authorize repeated solo flights over a given route.

As a student pilot, am I permitted to carry passengers prior to receipt of my recreational pilot certificate or private pilot certificate?
No.
For the purpose of obtaining an additional certificate or rating, may the holder of a recreational pilot certificate act as pilot in command on flights: (1) between sunset and sunrise; and (2) in airspace which requires communication with air traffic control?

Yes, provided an authorized flight instructor has given the recreational pilot the required ground and flight training in these areas, and endorsed the pilot’s logbook. The recreational pilot will be required to carry the logbook with the required endorsements on such flights.

How can the holder of a sport or recreational pilot certificate ensure that no inadvertent entry is made into airspace requiring communication with air traffic control?

The pilot must select readily identifiable landmarks that are well beyond the boundaries of the airspace requiring communication with air traffic control. During training, instruction in identification of airspace requiring communication with air traffic control will be provided.

What aircraft can I fly as a Sport Pilot?

You are limited to flying an aircraft that meets the definition of a light-sport aircraft (LSA). An LSA is any certificated aircraft that meets the following performance parameters: (1) 45 knots (51 mph) Max Landing Configuration Stall; (2) 120 knots (138 mph) Max. Straight & Level; (3) Single or Two seat Aircraft; (4) Fixed Pitch or Ground Adjustable Propeller; (5) Fixed Landing Gear (except for amphibious aircraft.)

What are the restrictions on a sport pilot?

Sport Pilots may not act as pilot in command of a light-sport aircraft:
1. That is carrying a passenger or property for compensation or hire.
2. For compensation or hire.
3. In furtherance of a business.
4. While carrying more than one passenger.
5. At night.
6. In Class A airspace.
7. In Class B, C, and D airspace, at an airport located in Class B, C, or D airspace, and to, from, through, or at an airport having an operational control tower unless you have met the requirements specified in 14 CFR part 61, section 61.325.
8. Outside the United States, unless you have prior authorization from the country in which you seek to operate. Your sport pilot certificate carries the limit “Holder does not meet ICAO requirements.”
9. To demonstrate the aircraft in flight to a prospective buyer if you are an aircraft salesperson.
10. In a passenger-carrying airlift sponsored by a charitable organization.
11. At an altitude of more than 10,000 feet MSL or 2,000 feet AGL, whichever is higher.
12. When the flight or surface visibility is less than 3 statute miles.
13. Without visual reference to the surface.
14. If the aircraft:
a. Has a $V_h$ greater than 87 knots CAS, unless you have met the requirements of 
   **14 CFR part 61, section 61.327(b).**

b. Has a $V_h$ less than or equal to 87 knots CAS, unless you have met the
   requirements of **14 CFR part 61, section 61.327(a)** or have logged flight time as pilot in command of
   an airplane with a $V_h$ less than or equal to 87 knots CAS before April 2, 2010.

15. Contrary to any operating limitation placed on the airworthiness certificate of the
    aircraft being flown.
16. Contrary to any limit on your pilot certificate or airman medical certificate, or any other
    limit or endorsement from an authorized instructor.
17. Contrary to any restriction or limitation on your U.S. driver's license or any restriction or
    limitation imposed by judicial or administrative order when using your driver's license to
    satisfy a requirement of this part.
18. While towing any object.
19. As a pilot flight crewmember on any aircraft for which more than one pilot is required
    by the type certificate of the aircraft or the regulations under which the flight is
    conducted. [back]

May I exercise the privileges of my pilot certificate immediately after passing my practical
   test or must I wait until I receive the actual pilot certificate?

The examiner will issue a temporary pilot certificate, which is effective for a specific time
   period. This temporary pilot certificate is issued to a qualified applicant after successful
   completion of the practical test. This is pending a review of qualifications and the issuance of a
   permanent certificate by the Administrator. The permanent certificate is issued to an applicant
   found qualified, and a denial is issued to an applicant found not qualified. [back]

**Testing: Knowledge Test Changes** [back]

Why did the FAA knowledge test include so many questions I had never seen before?

The FAA makes every effort to maintain the integrity and security of actual knowledge test
   questions through regular review and revision of the test question item bank. We have
   recently intensified this review and revision process, so it is increasingly unlikely that
   applicants will see an exact match between sample questions and actual test questions.

The FAA does not publish actual knowledge test questions, in part because at least two
   independent studies indicate that publication of active questions could negatively affect
   learning and understanding, as well as undermine the validity of the knowledge test as an
   assessment tool.

The agency does provide sample knowledge tests on the FAA website. The questions in these
   sample tests are intended to help applicants understand the scope and type of knowledge
   that will be tested to qualify for the target certificate or rating. The goal is for applicants to
   devote their efforts to mastering the fundamental aeronautical knowledge necessary for safe
operations in the National Airspace System (NAS) rather than to memorizing specific questions and answers.

The questions that you may have seen and studied in commercially-available materials have been developed by test preparation providers for similar reasons – that is, to enable applicants to study concepts and practice calculations specified in the 14 CFR part 61 “aeronautical knowledge” requirements for each airman certificate or rating. These are not, and should not be represented to be, “real” questions.

In some cases, unscrupulous test preparation providers have sought to obtain actual test questions by overtly or otherwise encouraging knowledge test takers to share information about actual questions and possible answers immediately after taking the knowledge test. The FAA has taken action against such companies, and you should also be aware that an applicant’s participation in such practices could be a violation of 14 CFR part 37 (“Knowledge tests: Cheating or other unauthorized conduct.”) [back]

Why did the FAA make such significant changes to the ATP knowledge test?
The FAA revised the ATP knowledge test to comply with regulatory changes in 14 CFR part 61, section 61.155, which describes the aeronautical knowledge required for the Airline Transport Pilot (ATP) certificate, and the addition of a new section (14. CFR part 61, section 61.156), regarding training requirements for an ATP certificate in the Airplane Category, multiengine class rating. [back]

How can I get updates to airman testing information?
The FAA publishes a great deal of information on airman testing and training on its website at https://www.faa.gov/training_testing/testing/. In addition to links to a broad range of resources (e.g., reference handbooks, practical test standards, computer testing supplements), the upper right section of this page includes a “subscribe” link that you can use to sign up for email updates to these materials. [back]

I’ve been hearing about the ACS – Airman Certification Standards. What is that?
Since September 2011, the FAA has been working closely with a diverse group of aviation community stakeholders convened to help the agency improve the testing/training standards, guidance and test development/test management components of the airman certification process.

The industry participants in this effort have developed the Airman Certification Standards (ACS) framework as a way to improve airman training and testing, specifically by providing an integrated, holistic system that clearly aligns airman testing with certification standards and guidance. Built on the existing Practical Test Standards (PTS), which explicitly define the performance metrics for each flight proficiency element listed in 14 CFR, the ACS approach enhances the PTS by defining the specific elements, aeronautical knowledge, and risk management needed to support each Area of Operation/Task. By presenting the elements of knowledge, skill, and risk management in the integrated ACS format, the ACS approach better serves the applicant, the instructor, and the evaluator. In addition, the ACS approach will enable the FAA to create and maintain a clear link among the regulations, knowledge/skill
performance standards, guidance, and test materials.

The FAA has accepted the industry group’s recommendation to adopt the ACS approach, and the agency continues to work with this group to refine the ACS and plan for its eventual implementation. Current efforts involve FAA support for industry efforts to prototype the ACS approach in selected locations.

For more information, including the industry group’s proposed ACS documents for the private pilot, commercial pilot, and authorized instructor certificates and the instrument rating, please see the ARAC Airman Testing Standards and Training Working Group’s report at http://www.faa.gov/regulations_policies/rulemaking/committees/documents/media/Airmen_Testing_Standards_Recommendation_Report.9.30.2013.PDF [back]

What should I do if I have a recommendation to improve a handbook, PTS, knowledge test guide, or other testing document?

Send comments regarding FAA testing publications in e-mail form to AFS630comments@faa.gov. [back]

Can I suggest a question that should be included on a future knowledge test?

Yes, you can submit a proposed airman knowledge test question by completing the form available on the Airman Testing Standards Branch’s webpage. [back]

Why are questions about Local Airport Advisory (LAA) and Remote Airport Advisory (RAA) services still appearing in some knowledge tests when these services haven’t been used outside of Alaska for years?

Considering the extremely limited availability of these services, we will begin phasing these questions out in fall 2015. [back]

Testing: Knowledge Test Registration [back]

How do I register for an exam?

To register for an exam, you may either call a central registration phone number or appear at a testing center on a walk-in basis. If you choose to use a central registration phone number to schedule your test, you will need to be prepared to select a test date, choose a testing center, and make financial arrangements for test payment. You may register for tests several weeks in advance, and you may cancel your appointment according to the AKT ODA Holder’s cancellation policy. If you do not follow the AKT ODA Holder’s cancellation policies, you could be subject to a cancellation fee. For information on registering to take an exam, contact your local airman knowledge testing center. A list of airman knowledge testing centers is available here. [back]

Where can I find a list of places where I can go to take my knowledge test?

The most current listing of airman knowledge testing centers is available here. [back]

What is an "authorization" to take a knowledge test?

"Authorization" means that you have met all of the requirements to take or retake the
knowledge test for the certificate and or rating sought. Specific authorization requirements for each airman knowledge test can be found in the Applicant Identification, Information Verification, & Authorization Requirements Matrix. [back]

What constitutes an "endorsement" to take a knowledge test?
An "endorsement," as it relates to an airman knowledge test, is the signed approval from an authorized instructor or inspector declaring that an applicant is competent to pass the knowledge test. For some knowledge tests, an endorsement is required for the initial attempt. An endorsement is also required for retesting after failing a knowledge test if the second attempt takes place within 30 days of the failed attempt. [back]

Do all knowledge tests require an "endorsement" before someone can take the test?
No, the Applicant Identification, Information Verification, & Authorization Requirements Matrix indicates which knowledge tests require an endorsement prior to taking the knowledge test. [back]

How much does it cost to take a knowledge test?
Organizations (“ODA holders”) authorized to administer the knowledge test establish the knowledge test prices, which are subject to change. For current prices, contact your local airman knowledge testing center. A list of airman knowledge testing centers is available here. [back]

What information/materials (identification, authorization) do I need to take my exam?
Information regarding test aids and materials allowed for use by airman knowledge test applicants is available here. [back]

What is the age requirement to take the sport pilot, recreational pilot, or private pilot knowledge test?
An applicant must be at least 15 years of age to take the test, although applicants for the balloon or glider tests must be 14 years of age. Prior to taking the knowledge test, an applicant shall be asked to present a birth certificate or other official documentation as evidence of meeting the age requirement. [back]

What document or documents must I present prior to taking a knowledge test?
An applicant for a knowledge test must present appropriate personal identification. The identification must include a photograph of the applicant, the applicant’s signature, and the applicant’s actual residential address (if different from the mailing address). This information may be presented in more than one form. The applicant must also present one of the following:

- A certificate of graduation from an FAA-approved pilot school or pilot training course appropriate to the certificate or rating sought, or a statement of accomplishment from the school certifying the satisfactory completion of the ground-school portion of such a course.
• A written statement or logbook endorsement from an FAA-certificated ground or flight instructor, certifying that the applicant has satisfactorily completed an applicable ground training or home-study course and is prepared for the knowledge test.

• A certificate of graduation or statement of accomplishment from a ground-school course appropriate to the certificate or rating sought conducted by an agency, such as a high school, college, adult education program, the Civil Air Patrol, or an ROTC Flight Training Program.

• A certificate of graduation from a home-study course developed by the aeronautical enterprise providing the study material. The certificate of graduation must correspond to the FAA knowledge test for the certificate or rating sought. The aeronautical enterprise providing the course of study must also supply a comprehensive knowledge test which can be scored as evidence that the student has completed the course of study. When the student satisfactorily completes the knowledge test, it is sent to the course provider for scoring by an FAA-certificated ground or flight instructor. The instructor personally evaluates the test and attests to the student’s knowledge of the subjects presented in the course. Upon satisfactory completion, a graduation certificate is sent to the student.

In the event of retesting after a failure, the applicant must present the unsatisfactory airman knowledge test report. If the applicant elects to retest for a higher score, the satisfactory airman knowledge test report must be surrendered to the test administrator. [back]

**Testing: Knowledge Test Study Resources** [back]

Where can I find information on the subjects that will be tested on my knowledge test?
This information is available in the applicable airman knowledge test guide. [back]

Where can I get copies of AFS-630’s airman training and testing publications?
Information on airman training and testing publications is available here. [back]

What specific knowledge test must I pass to obtain the airman certificate I desire?
This information is available in the applicable airman knowledge test guide. [back]

What study materials are available to help me prepare for my certification test?
Airman knowledge test guides are available here. [back]

Where can I find the figures, charts, and diagrams that may appear on my knowledge test?
This information is contained in the applicable computer testing supplement. [back]

Where can I find the PTS for the aircraft class/category in which I desire to obtain certification?
Electronic copies of all current and available practical test standards are available here. [back]
Where can I find the current regulations (14 CFR)?
To find the most current version of the aviation-related regulations in 14 CFR, please see Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR). [back]

Can I keep a list of the questions on my knowledge test?
No. It is strictly prohibited to copy or remove test questions from the test facility. Furthermore, you are not allowed to take and/or leave with any materials necessary for creating a list of the knowledge test questions. For more information, see the Test Aids and Materials That May be Used by Airman Knowledge Testing Applicants Advisory Circular (AC 60-11C). [back]

What companies have a list of all the current knowledge test questions?
The FAA does not release current knowledge test questions to any company. You may, however, access samples of the airman knowledge test questions here. [back]

Does the FAA publish a list of all the knowledge test questions?
The FAA does not release current knowledge test questions to the public. You may, however, access samples of the airman knowledge test questions here. [back]

Does the FAA publish a list of all the practical test oral questions?
No, there is not a list of oral questions to be asked on practical tests. The evaluator conducting the practical test formulates the oral questions. [back]

Do the knowledge test questions ever change?
Yes. The FAA continuously reviews and revises knowledge test questions in order to keep them up to date with changes to regulations and guidance, and to enhance knowledge test integrity and security. [back]

Does everyone take the same knowledge test for a particular airman certificate?
No. All knowledge tests for a given airman certificate include questions covering the required knowledge areas, but the sequence and the wording of the specific questions used will vary. [back]

Where can I find the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) regulations on which I may be tested?
The NTSB's Accident/Incident Reporting Requirements can be found in 49 CFR part 830. [back]
What is a knowledge test report?
A knowledge test report is a document issued by the FAA upon completion of an airman knowledge test. It shows the applicant’s name, applicant ID number, Exam ID number, exam type, exam date, site ID for the location where the exam was taken, exam score, pass/fail status, take number, learning statement codes pertaining to the questions answered incorrectly, and other information required by FAA Order 8080.6 (as amended).

What do I do with my knowledge test report?
You should review each Learning Statement Code listed on your report to and use this information to retrain on any missed subjects. You must present the original (with embossed seal) knowledge test report to take your practical test. The evaluator will re-test the subjects identified by the airman test report codes. The original will not be returned to you unless you do not pass the practical test, but you may make a copy of your knowledge test report prior to taking the practical test.

Where can I gather information about the questions I missed on my knowledge test?
You can use the Learning Statement Reference Guide to identify the areas pertaining to the questions missed on your exam. A listing of reference material for knowledge testing is contained in the applicable airman knowledge test guide.

What does my instructor do with my knowledge test report?
If applicable, your instructor must complete the Authorized Instructor's Statement at the bottom of your test report and provide his/her signature indicating that he/she provided additional instruction covering the subject areas for which you were shown to be deficient. This is also required for retesting, in lieu of the waiting period, if you did not pass the initial test.

What does my DPE do with my knowledge test report?
The evaluator (usually a Designated Pilot Examiner, or DPE) uses your knowledge test report to determine that you have met the acceptable standards or knowledge in each of the areas covered by the practical test. Upon passing your practical test, the DPE sends the original copy of the knowledge test report to the Airman Registry in Oklahoma City, OK. If you do not pass your practical test, the DPE will return the knowledge test report to you for submission during the retake of the practical test.

What recourse do I have if I believe there was an invalid question on my test?
If you feel that your test contained an invalid question, you may request that your test be hand scored. If an applicant wishes to have a test hand-scored, he or she must submit a request, in the form of a signed letter, to the Airman Testing Standards Branch, AFS-630. Along with the request, the applicant must submit a legible photocopy of proof of identification, including an official photograph of the applicant and his or her signature. The mailing address is:
What happens if my name as shown on the knowledge test report is different from my name as it appears in IACRA?

FAA Order 8080.6G CHG1, par. 4.11, page 4-8 provides guidance on this issue. Under the “Erroneous AKTR” heading, it states that: “If an error is detected on an Airman Knowledge Test Report, the applicant must present proof of correct information at the time of the practical test (... )If proof is presented at the time of the practical test, the practical test examiner must provide a certifying statement that the correct information was presented. This statement, along with a photocopy of the applicant’s identification, must accompany the airman’s certification file that is forwarded to AFS-760.” As long as the examiner follows this procedure to verify the applicant’s correct name, the Registry will process the documentation for the certificate or rating.

Testing: Knowledge Test Tips and Tools

When should I take my knowledge test?

The FAA recommends that the student pilot complete a solo cross-country flight prior to taking the knowledge test. The operational knowledge gained by this experience can be advantageous for the student when taking the knowledge test. However, the student pilot’s CFI is the best person to determine when the applicant is ready to take the knowledge test.

How should I prepare for the knowledge test?

To adequately prepare for the knowledge test, your instructor should review with you: (1) 14 CFR part 61, section 61.97 (if preparing for the recreational pilot knowledge test); or (2) 14 CFR part 61, section 61.105 (if preparing for the private pilot knowledge test). The regulations require an applicant to have logged ground training from an authorized instructor, or to present evidence of having satisfactorily completed a course of instruction or home-study course in the knowledge areas appropriate to the category and class aircraft for the rating sought.

Because the FAA continuously reviews and revises the wording of knowledge test questions, it is not a good idea to focus on memorizing practice test questions and answers. Rather, you should focus on mastering the fundamental concepts – not only to pass the knowledge test, but also to ensure that you have acquired the knowledge needed to be a safe and competent pilot.

What aids and materials can I take with me into the room where I will take my knowledge test?

Information regarding test aids and materials that airman knowledge test applicants may use is available here.
Can I bring reference materials when taking my knowledge test?

You may use aids, reference materials, and test materials within the guidelines listed in the applicable knowledge test guide. [back]

A private pilot test applicant noted that the sectional chart in Figures 21 and 24 of the Airman Knowledge Testing Supplement for Sport, Recreational and Private Pilot (FAA-CT-8080-2F) is off scale. Scales on the side of the figure are correct, but most students prefer using a plotter to take the knowledge test. Is there something you can do to address this issue?

Plotters are viable tools for measuring sectional charts only if adjustments are made to account for scaling differences in the printed version of the chart (e.g., nautical miles, statute miles, and kilometers). To accurately analyze a sectional chart, whether you are an applicant taking a knowledge test or an experienced pilot, it is best to use the scaled dimensions available on the printed chart in lieu of a plotter. [back]

Is Big Brother watching while I take my knowledge test?

No, but the testing site is. FAA Order 8080.6 (as amended) states that "The unit member must be able to clearly and fully view all applicants at all times, be aware of all activities in the testing room, and be alert for any misconduct....If video monitoring is used, a sign must be visible to the applicants advising that the testing area is being video monitored." [back]

I have a learning disability. Can I still take a knowledge test, a practical test, and receive a pilot certificate?

Yes. If you are an applicant with a learning or reading disability, you may request approval from the Airman Testing Standards Branch, through the local FSDo or IFO, to take an airman knowledge test using one of the following three options, listed in preferential order:

Option 1: Use current testing facilities and procedures whenever possible.

Option 2: You may use a self-contained, electronic device, which pronounces and displays typed-in words (e.g., the Franklin Speaking Wordmaster®) to facilitate the testing process. (Note: The device should consist of an electronic thesaurus that audibly pronounces typed-in words and presents them on a display screen. The device should also have a built-in headphone jack for private listening in order to avoid disturbing others during testing.)

Option 3: If you do not choose to use the first or second option, you may request Unit Member assistance in reading specific words or terms from the test questions and/or supplement book. In the interest of preventing compromise of the testing process, the Unit Member must be an individual with no aviation background or expertise. The Unit Member must provide reading assistance only, with no explanation of words or terms. When this option is requested, the FSDo or IFO inspector must contact the Airman Testing Standards Branch (AFS-630) for assistance in selecting the test site and assisting Unit Member. Prior to approval of any option, the FSDo or IFO Aviation Safety Inspector must advise you of the regulatory certification requirement of being able to read, write, speak, and understand the English
What happens if I fail the knowledge test?
If you fail your knowledge test, you must apply to retake the test after one of the following: the required waiting period applicable to the test taken has passed; or you have received additional training and an endorsement from an authorized instructor who has determined that you are competent to pass the test.

If I fail the knowledge test, is there any way to determine the areas in which I need additional work so I can study for a retest?
Yes. You will receive an airman knowledge test report from the testing center. The test report will contain your test score and will also list the subject matter knowledge codes for the areas in which you were deficient. An outline of the subject matter knowledge codes is located in the appendix of the appropriate knowledge test guide. A knowledge test guide provides information for obtaining authorization to take a knowledge test. The knowledge test guide provides lists of reference materials and subject matter knowledge codes, and a list of computer testing designees (CTDs). An electronic version of all current knowledge test guides is available here.

If I pass the knowledge test, will I receive the same information concerning areas in which I need additional work as I would if I failed the test?
Yes. (see previous answer.)

Testing: Knowledge Test Validity Periods

How soon can I take my practical test, and how long does the knowledge test remain valid?
You can apply to take the practical test immediately after receiving your knowledge test report indicating a passing grade. In the case of most FAA knowledge test reports, you will have up to 24 calendar months after successfully passing your knowledge test take the practical test. If you are pursuing a Flight Engineer certificate, the expiration date of your test results may be extended if you meet the requirements of section 63.35(d). The other exception to the 24-month test validity period is the knowledge test report for the Multi-engine Airline Transport Pilot certificate (ATM). The ATM knowledge test report is valid for 60 months. The validity period can be extended beyond 60 months for those who meet the requirements of 14 CFR part 61, section 61.39(b). However, the provisions of 14 CFR 61.39(b) are not applicable to ATP, ATA, or ARA knowledge tests taken before August 1, 2014. Applicants who successfully passed the ATP, ATA, or ARA before August 1, 2014 will have 24 months to take the practical test.

Testing: The Practical Test

Prior to taking the practical test, what aeronautical experience must I have?
The specific aeronautical experience requirements are outlined in 14 CFR part 61. For the Sport
When can I take the sport pilot, recreational pilot, or private pilot practical test?

14 CFR part 61 establishes the ground school and flight experience requirements for the Recreational Pilot Certificate and Private Pilot Certificate. However, your flight instructor can best determine when you are qualified for the practical test. Your instructor should take you through a practice practical test.

Where can I take the practical test?

Due to the workload of FAA FSDOs, the agency delegates most practical tests to pilot examiners designated by FSDOs. You should schedule your practical test by an appointment to avoid conflicts and wasted time. A list of examiner names can be obtained from your local FSDO.

Who can administer my practical test?

Designated Pilot Examiners (DPEs) administer practical tests. You can find a DPE in your area by using the Designee Locator.

Is there any charge for taking the practical test?

Since an FAA-designated pilot examiner serves without pay from the government for conducting practical tests and processing the necessary reports, the FAA-designated pilot examiner is allowed to charge a reasonable fee. However, there is no charge for the practical test when it is conducted by an FAA inspector.

Must I provide the aircraft for my practical test?

Yes. An applicant must provide an airworthy aircraft with equipment relevant to the Areas of Operation required for the practical test.

What papers and documents must I present prior to taking my practical test?

The applicant will be asked to present:

1. FAA Form 8710-1 (8710.11 for Sport Pilot applicants), Application for an Airman Certificate and/or Rating, with the flight instructor’s recommendation
2. an airman knowledge test report with a satisfactory grade
3. a medical certificate (not required for glider or balloon), and a Student Pilot Certificate endorsed by a flight instructor for solo, solo cross-country (airplane and rotorcraft), and for the make and model aircraft to be used for the practical test. (Driver’s license or medical certificate for Sport Pilot applicants)
4. the pilot log book records
5. a graduation certificate from an FAA-approved school (if applicable)

The applicant will be asked to produce and explain the:

1. aircraft’s Registration Certificate
2. aircraft’s Airworthiness Certificate
3. aircraft’s operating limitations or FAA-approved aircraft flight manual (if required)
4. aircraft equipment list
5. required weight and balance data
6. maintenance records
7. applicable Airworthiness Directives

What pilot maneuvers are required on the practical test, and how will my performance of these operations be evaluated?
A detailed explanation of the required pilot maneuvers and performance standards is available in the applicable practical test standards. An electronic version of all current practical test standards is available here.

What happens if I miss the answer to a question during the oral portion of my practical test?
The outcome of incorrectly answering an oral question on a practical test is at the discretion of the examiner. The examiner uses oral questions to verify that the applicant has adequate knowledge of the necessary topics for safe flight operations. Depending on the nature of the question, the examiner may merely use the applicant’s response as a basis for further questioning to verify the applicant’s level of knowledge on the topic.

What happens if I am unable to finish my practical test due to a problem with the aircraft?
When a practical test is discontinued for reasons other than unsatisfactory performance (i.e., equipment failure, weather, illness), the FAA Form 8710-1, Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application, and, if applicable, the airman knowledge test report, is returned to the applicant. The examiner then must prepare, sign, and issue a Letter of Discontinuance to the applicant. The Letter of Discontinuance must identify the Areas of Operation and the associated Tasks of the practical test that were successfully completed. The applicant must be advised that the Letter of Discontinuance must be presented to the examiner, to receive credit for the items successfully completed, when the practical test is resumed, and made part of the certification file.

What happens if I am unable to finish my practical test because I, or the evaluator, get sick?
If a practical test is discontinued, the applicant is entitled credit for those areas of operation that were passed, but only if the applicant: (1) Passes the remainder of the practical test within the 60-day period after the date the practical test was discontinued; (2) Presents to the examiner for the retest the original notice of disapproval form or the letter of discontinuance form, as appropriate; (3) Satisfactorily accomplishes any additional training needed and obtains the appropriate instructor endorsements, if additional training is required; and (4) Presents to the examiner for the retest a properly completed and signed application. (14 CFR part 61, section 61.43)

What happens if I fail the practical test?
The evaluator or applicant may discontinue the test at any time when failure of an Area of Operation makes the applicant ineligible for the certificate or rating sought. The test may be continued only with the consent of the applicant. If the test is discontinued, the applicant is entitled to credit for only those Areas of Operation satisfactorily performed. However, during
the retest and at the discretion of the evaluator, any Task may be re-evaluated, including those previously passed. [back]

Training [back]

Where can I obtain my ground and flight school training?
Most airport operators can furnish this information, or you may contact the nearest FSDO. [back]

Is there a set number of flight instructional hours I will receive before I solo?
No. The instructor will not allow you to solo until you have learned to perform certain maneuvers. These maneuvers include safe takeoffs and landings. You must be able to maintain positive control of the aircraft at all times and to use good judgment. [back]

What does the term "appropriate logbook endorsement for solo" mean?
It refers to verification by an authorized flight instructor showing that on the date specified, the instructor provided dual instruction and found the student competent to make solo flights. [back]

When is the first solo endorsement required?
A student pilot must have a first solo endorsement dated within 90 days prior to any solo flight. [back]

Should my flight instructor endorse my Student Pilot Certificate before or after my first solo flight?
The endorsement on the Student Pilot Certificate certifying that the holder is competent to solo must be made by the flight instructor prior to the first solo flight. [back]

If I solo in more than one make and model aircraft, must I have an endorsement for each on my Student Pilot Certificate?
Yes. Your flight instructor must make this endorsement prior to the first solo flight in each make and model aircraft. [back]

Does the endorsement to fly solo permit me to make solo cross-country flights?
No. Your flight instructor must specifically endorse your Student Pilot Certificate to permit cross-country flights. [back]

Must I carry my Student Pilot Certificate when I pilot an aircraft in solo flight?
Yes. The certificate should be in your physical possession or readily accessible. [back]

If my original Student Pilot Certificate has been endorsed for solo, do I lose this endorsement on my new certificate?
The endorsements are still valid, but they are not transferred to the new certificate. Retain the old certificate as a record of these endorsements. [back]
**FAA Resources**  
[back]

**How do I find my local FAA office?**
*Information regarding the location of FAA offices is available [here](#). [back]*

**How do I find my local FSDO?**
*A listing of all Flight Standards District Offices, by state, is available [here](#). [back]*

**Where can I find someone close to me who can give me official information regarding FAA policies?**
*Your local Flight Standards District Office (FSDO) can provide this information. A listing of all Flight Standards District Offices, by state, is available [here](#). [back]*

**Where can I find the form I need to apply for an airman certificate?**
*The Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application is available [here](#). [back]*

**Miscellaneous**  
[back]

**Why does the FAA call a pilot license a certificate?**
*The term "certificate" more accurately encompasses certain characteristics applicable to the document, such as the fact that they do not expire and that they are awarded without a fee. For a complete explanation of certificates, ratings, and endorsements, please refer to Appendix C of the Aviation Instructor’s Handbook (FAA-H-8083-9A).*

**Must I have a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) radiotelephone operator’s permit to operate an aircraft radio transmitter?**
*No. [back]*

**How do I open my own testing center?**
*Information on becoming a designee or delegation is available [here](#). [back]*