

CESSNA 172K XP FLOATPLANE

6-Month Quiz

revised February 2007

PILOT _____

INSTRUCTOR _____

DATE _____

- Maximum normal category takeoff gross weight: _____ lbs.
Useful normal category load (736NN): _____ lbs.
Empty weight (736NN): _____ lbs.
What is the maximum landing weight? _____ lbs.
Maximum Area 1 baggage load? _____ lbs.
Maximum Area 2 baggage load? _____ lbs.
Combined baggage area max load? _____ lbs.
- 736NN is equipped with _____ Model _____ Floats. Each float will displace _____ lbs of fresh water which provides the FAA required _____ percent buoyancy.
- Engine manufacturer _____, the engine power rating has been increased to _____ BHP @ _____ RPM.
- Total fuel capacity is _____ gals, usable fuel capacity _____ gals.
- How many fuel system drains are there? _____. Where are they located? _____

- In order to use the 172XP as a floatplane what is added between the rudder and aileron control systems? _____
- The cowl flaps should be used to maintain approximately _____ the normal operating range of the CHT (Green Arc).
- For correct fuel flow, refer to a revised fuel flow chart located? _____
- What is the oil capacity of the sump? _____ The minimum oil level for short duration flights is _____. The normal oil level for flights less than 3 hours is _____
- When checking the engine oil level, what marks on the oil dipstick should you use _____
_____?

11. During the preflight, if you suspect water is still in the bottom of the bilge, what should you check?

12. What are the values for the following (indicated) airspeeds?

- i. V_x _____ When is this speed used? _____
- ii. V_y _____ When is this speed used? _____
- iii. V_{no} _____
- iv. V_{ne} _____
- v. Best glide (2550) _____ (2300) _____ (2050) _____
- vi. V_a (2550) _____ (2150) _____
- vii. V_{fe} _____

13. What is the stall speed at maximum gross weight in a level 45° banked turn with no flaps and a FWD CG? _____ KIAS

14. Calculate the Takeoff and Landing Distance with a 50 foot obstacle for 736NN under the following conditions.

Pressure Altitude	2500 feet
Weight	2550 lbs
Temperature	15° C
Wind	Calm

TAKEOFF _____ LANDING _____

15. The maximum take-off performance speed at 50 feet is _____ KIAS.

16. Normal approach speed range is _____ KIAS with the flaps UP and _____ KIAS, with the flaps down.

17. Go around approach speed is _____ KIAS with the flaps set at _____ degrees.

18. Air speed for engine failure immediately after take-off, flaps 20 degrees _____, flaps up_____.
19. For take-off at sea level, use _____ throttle, _____ RPM, and the mixture at _____ GPH per the mixture placard.
20. The power setting in the previous question should be limited to _____ during _____ .
21. After lift-off and upon attaining a positive rate of climb, the prop should be reduced to no more than _____ RPM. Then after flap retraction and achieving Vy climb, the manifold pressure should be reduced to _____ and the propeller further reduced to a _____ to reduce the noise footprint of the aircraft.
22. At BEFA, who may approve first time landings in any body of water? _____ Or _____ Or _____ .
23. Floatplane flights must be in compliance with BEFA rules, area checkout authorizations, and what other BEFA document? _____
24. What are the BEFA wind speed limits for launching flights in the floatplane? _____
25. In most situations, which line provides the most control of the airplane at the dock? _____
26. If your plans to secure the aircraft include anchorage, your anchor line should be about _____ times the depth of the water.
27. True or False: Personal Floatation Devices (PFDs) are required by federal law to be in the airplane during flight. _____

28. What is the dimension and height of the Prohibited Area at Bangor?

29. **TRUE / FALSE** SES pilots must adhere to all local noise abatement rules.

30. For SES pilots shall avoid _____ taxi operations in the Renton Seaplane Operations Area.

31. While flying the Washington One in the west channel, we should stay at or below _____ feet to avoid Boeing Field airspace.

32. What concerns override noise abatement procedures? _____ and _____

33. Under calm conditions, a wave less water surface is perhaps the most dangerous to a seaplane pilot. This condition is known as _____

After establishing the landing attitude, a constant decent rate of no more than _____ FPM should be maintained until the seaplane contacts the water.

34. During a high speed step taxi, we should use extra caution when turning from **DOWNWIND / UPWIND TO DOWNWIND / UPWIND** because the Wind Force and _____ Force are acting together to force the outside float deeper into the water.

35. During a crosswind landing, the floats may be exposed to large side loads if we are not careful to control the _____.

Failure to do this can lead to _____

36. Fairly frequent whitecaps on the water indicate surface wind speeds of approximately _____ to _____ Kts.