BIENNIAL FLIGHT REVIEW (BFR) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What happens to Class D airspace when the control tower is not active?

A. It becomes Class E airspace

B. It remains Class D airspace

C. It turns into Class G airspace

D. It automatically closes

2. Are checklists reviewed during a BFR?

A. No, they are not necessary

B. Yes, operational checklists should be covered

C. Only emergency checklists are reviewed

D. Checklists are optional in a BFR

3. Which of the following is NOT part of the 5P Checklist?

A. Pilot

B. Pathway

C. Plane

D. Passengers

4. What must a pilot demonstrate regarding airspace during a Biennial Flight Review (BFR)?

A. Knowledge of aircraft types

B. Understanding of weather conditions

C. Understanding of different types of airspace and their regulations

D. Mastery of emergency procedures

5. Which aviation term refers to the time-based forecast of weather conditions?

A. Wind analysis

B. Area forecast

C. Flight conditions report

D. Weather observation

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6. What should pilots understand about their aircraft systems during a BFR?

A. They should focus mainly on throttle settings

B. They need a fundamental understanding of their aircraft's operation

C. Only instructors need to understand the systems

D. Understanding is only necessary for complex systems

7. What is the recommended speed for downwind in the provided aircraft?

A. 90 KIAS

B. 100 KIAS

C. 110 KIAS

D. 120 KIAS

8. Can a BFR address cross-country flight planning?

A. No, it focuses solely on local flights

B. Yes, flight planning techniques should be reviewed

C. Only if requested

D. It is not a common topic

9. What is expected from a pilot in the event of failing a BFR

A. To appeal the instructor's decision

B. To promptly schedule another BFR

C. To take a month off flying

D. To fly only under supervision

10. What do NOTAMs provide information about?

A. Flight routes and schedules

B. Weather conditions during flight

C. Airspace closures and airport advisories

D. Aircraft maintenance schedules

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Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What happens to Class D airspace when the control tower is not active?

A. It becomes Class E airspace

B. It remains Class D airspace

C. It turns into Class G airspace

D. It automatically closes

When the control tower is not active at an airport that is designated as Class D airspace, the airspace transitions to Class E airspace. This change occurs because Class D airspace is specifically characterized by the presence of an operational control tower. Once the control tower is closed, the airspace no longer has the same operational structure and procedural requirements associated with Class D. Class E airspace does not have a control tower, and it usually extends to the minimum altitudes needed for en route air traffic or to the floor of the Class A airspace that begins at 18,000 feet MSL. Therefore, when the control tower is not in operation, pilots must adjust to the lighter traffic and different communication requirements associated with Class E airspace. Understanding this transition is crucial for pilots, as it affects their communication, navigation, and operational procedures in the vicinity of the airport.

2. Are checklists reviewed during a BFR?

A. No, they are not necessary

B. Yes, operational checklists should be covered

C. Only emergency checklists are reviewed

D. Checklists are optional in a BFR

The correct answer recognizes the importance of operational checklists in maintaining safety and consistency during flight operations. During a Biennial Flight Review (BFR), pilots are expected to demonstrate not only their flying proficiency but also their adherence to standard operating procedures, which includes the use of checklists. Checklists play a critical role in ensuring that pilots complete necessary tasks and manage risks effectively during all phases of flight. They serve as a checklist to enhance situational awareness and decrease the likelihood of errors. Reviewing operational checklists during a BFR reinforces a pilot's understanding of their aircraft's systems and procedures, fundamentally contributing to safer flight operations. In contrast, the other options misrepresent the role of checklists in aviation. The idea that checklists are not necessary undermines their value in ensuring consistent and safe operations. Suggesting that only emergency checklists should be reviewed confines the importance of checklists to just critical situations, neglecting their routine application. Lastly, stating that checklists are optional during a BFR fails to recognize their integral role in promoting systematic and disciplined flying practices.

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3. Which of the following is NOT part of the 5P Checklist?

A. Pilot

B. Pathway

C. Plane

D. Passengers

The 5P Checklist is a valuable tool in aviation that helps pilots assess their situation and make informed decisions during flight operations. It consists of five components that include Pilot, Plane, Passengers, and Plan, with the fifth being Purpose. The correct answer, which is the component identified as "Pathway," is not included in the 5P Checklist. This checklist is designed to help pilots evaluate critical factors before and during a flight, ensuring a comprehensive assessment of the operational environment and minimizing risks associated with pilot performance, aircraft condition, passenger safety, the intended flight plan, and the overall purpose of the flight. The other components—Pilot, Plane, Passengers, and Purpose—are essential elements that contribute to a thorough evaluation of readiness and situational awareness. These elements help ensure that pilots consider their qualifications and health (Pilot), the aircraft's airworthiness and maintenance status (Plane), the needs and safety of any passengers onboard (Passengers), and the overall reason for the flight (Purpose). By focusing on these critical elements, pilots can enhance their decision-making process and improve flight safety.

4. What must a pilot demonstrate regarding airspace during a Biennial Flight Review (BFR)?

A. Knowledge of aircraft types

B. Understanding of weather conditions

C. Understanding of different types of airspace and their regulations

D. Mastery of emergency procedures

During a Biennial Flight Review (BFR), pilots are required to demonstrate an understanding of different types of airspace and their regulations. This knowledge is crucial because airspace classification, such as Class A, B, C, D, and E, dictates specific operating rules, communication requirements, and visibility criteria that pilots must follow. Proper understanding of airspace regulations ensures safe navigation, compliance with federal aviation regulations, and awareness of any restrictions that may be in place. This aspect of the BFR is integral, as it directly impacts flight safety and pilots' ability to make informed decisions during flight operations. It is essential for pilots to be able to identify the airspace they are operating in and apply the correct procedures associated with it. Understanding this ensures that pilots are prepared for their responsibilities as they navigate various environments and interact with air traffic control.

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5. Which aviation term refers to the time-based forecast of weather conditions?

A. Wind analysis

B. Area forecast

C. Flight conditions report

D. Weather observation

The term that refers to a time-based forecast of weather conditions is the area forecast. An area forecast provides predictions on atmospheric conditions over a specific region and includes details about expected weather phenomena such as wind, turbulence, and significant weather events like thunderstorms or precipitation. This forecast is typically produced for various time intervals, assisting pilots in planning their routes and evaluating conditions that may affect safety during flight. Wind analysis focuses specifically on wind patterns and speeds, rather than a comprehensive forecast of weather conditions. A flight conditions report may indicate current weather conditions at a specific location, but it does not project future weather. Weather observation provides real-time data about existing weather, such as visibility and temperature, but it does not include forecasts of future weather. Thus, the area forecast is the most appropriate term when discussing time-based predictions for weather conditions relevant to aviation.

6. What should pilots understand about their aircraft systems during a BFR?

A. They should focus mainly on throttle settings

B. They need a fundamental understanding of their aircraft's operation

C. Only instructors need to understand the systems

D. Understanding is only necessary for complex systems

During a Biennial Flight Review, it is essential for pilots to have a fundamental understanding of their aircraft's operation. This knowledge ensures that pilots are not only familiar with how to operate the aircraft during flight but also understand how various systems work together to ensure safe and effective operation. Key aircraft systems include the engine, fuel, electrical, and avionics systems, among others. Understanding these systems enhances situational awareness and helps pilots make informed decisions, especially in the event of an abnormal situation or emergency. A solid grasp of the aircraft's systems enables pilots to troubleshoot problems and effectively manage the aircraft's performance. Additionally, this knowledge is important not just for safety but also for compliance with regulations that require pilots to demonstrate proficiency and understanding of the aircraft they operate. Relying solely on throttle settings or believing that only instructors need to understand the systems would limit a pilot's ability to respond appropriately to in-flight conditions and scenarios. It is also incorrect to think that knowledge is only necessary for complex systems, as all aircraft, regardless of complexity, have critical systems that pilots must comprehend to ensure safe operations.

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7. What is the recommended speed for downwind in the provided aircraft?

A. 90 KIAS

B. 100 KIAS

C. 110 KIAS

D. 120 KIAS

The recommended speed for the downwind leg of the traffic pattern is typically around 100 knots indicated airspeed (KIAS) for many general aviation aircraft. This speed is often advised because it provides a balance between maintaining good control of the aircraft and adequate separation from the ground and other aircraft. Flying at this speed allows the pilot to have sufficient time to react to any unexpected situations, manage engine settings, and initiate the necessary maneuvers for a smooth landing. At 100 KIAS, the aircraft is also usually in a good position for configuring the plane for landing, as it allows the pilot to deploy flaps and slow down appropriately while still maintaining adequate lift and control. This speed is often utilized in various flight training programs, making it a common reference point for pilots preparing for their Biennial Flight Review. It is important to note that the exact recommended speed can vary based on the specific aircraft type, its weight, and environmental factors such as wind conditions.

8. Can a BFR address cross-country flight planning?

A. No, it focuses solely on local flights

B. Yes, flight planning techniques should be reviewed

C. Only if requested

D. It is not a common topic

The Biennial Flight Review (BFR) is designed to ensure that pilots maintain proficiency and stay current with flying skills and knowledge. One of the key components of the review process includes flight planning, which encompasses various aspects of flight operations, including cross-country flight planning. The BFR provides an opportunity for pilots to review and discuss important flight planning techniques that are essential for safely conducting flights, especially those that involve crossing distances where navigation, fuel management, weather considerations, and other factors become critical. Proper planning is a fundamental skill for pilots to navigate effectively and avoid potential hazards during a flight. Focusing solely on local flights would not adequately prepare pilots for a wide range of flying scenarios they might encounter. Therefore, flight planning techniques—whether for local or cross-country flights—are an integral part of the BFR process, ensuring pilots remain confident and capable in various flight environments. As for the other options, they do not reflect the comprehensive nature of a BFR where relevant topics like cross-country flight planning should be addressed to guarantee overall pilot competence and safety.

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9. What is expected from a pilot in the event of failing a BFR

A. To appeal the instructor's decision

B. To promptly schedule another BFR

C. To take a month off flying

D. To fly only under supervision

When a pilot fails a Biennial Flight Review (BFR), it is vital to prioritize safety and proficiency in flying. Therefore, the expectation for a pilot in this situation is to promptly schedule another BFR. This approach demonstrates the pilot's commitment to maintaining their skills and knowledge, ensuring they meet the necessary standards required for safe flight operations. The BFR is designed to assess a pilot's ability to operate an aircraft safely and effectively. If a pilot does not meet these standards, rescheduling the review allows them the opportunity to address any deficiencies and receive additional training if necessary. Taking the initiative to arrange another review not only aids in regaining proficiency but also reinforces the importance of adhering to aviation regulations and safety practices. Other options, such as appealing the instructor's decision or taking a break from flying, do not actively contribute to the improvement of the pilot's skills or compliance with regulatory requirements. Similarly, flying only under supervision may not address the underlying issues that led to the failure in the first place. The focus should be on obtaining the necessary training and assessment to ensure that the pilot is fully prepared to operate their aircraft alone again.

10. What do NOTAMs provide information about?

A. Flight routes and schedules

B. Weather conditions during flight

C. Airspace closures and airport advisories

D. Aircraft maintenance schedules

NOTAMs, or Notices to Airmen, serve a critical role in aviation safety and operations by providing important and time-sensitive information that could affect flight safety. They are specifically designed to communicate details about various operational aspects, particularly those that might not be widely known or that have recently changed. The correct choice indicates that NOTAMs provide information regarding airspace closures and airport advisories. This is essential for pilots as it includes updates on temporary changes to airspace usage, runways that may be closed for maintenance, and any unusual conditions at airports that could impact flight operations. In contrast, flight routes and schedules, weather conditions during flight, and aircraft maintenance schedules are generally communicated through different channels. Flight routes and schedules are typically found in flight planning resources and air traffic control communications. Weather information is provided through official weather reports such as METARs and TAFs. Aircraft maintenance schedules are managed by the operators or owners of the aircraft and are not part of the NOTAM system since they do not directly affect the immediate operations of the airspace or airport environments. Therefore, selecting the option that aligns with the purpose of NOTAMs accurately reflects their role in enhancing safety and facilitating communication about critical information in the aviation environment.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://biennialflight.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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