The AhaBulb Party Game

STUFF EVERY PRIVATE PILOT SHOULD KNOW

How to play (30 seconds)

1. The reader reads a card and its three answers out loud.
2. Everyone says "One, two, three, Goldilocks!" and holds up 1, 2, or 3 fingers.
3. The reader flips the card and reads the answer and the Why.
4. Everyone who was right takes a point.
5. The reader reads the joke with a straight face. Anyone laughs or groans? The reader takes a point. Nobody got it right? The reader takes a point.
6. Pass the deck left. Most points when the points run out wins.

What you need

These cards and the point tokens on the last two pages. No tokens? Use coins, buttons, pebbles, or marshmallows. 3 to 10 players, ages 8 and up.

Expert rule: Bet It

Before the reader flips the card, you may put one of your points on your answer. Right: take your normal point plus one extra. Wrong: your bet goes back to the pile. That's it.

Printing

Print single-sided, on cardstock if you have it. Cut on the dashed lines. Each card is a 3.5 x 5 inch index card. The answer half is upside down on purpose, so the table can't peek.

Cards 1 to 50 of 324. More cards and the free daily online game at sesk.info. Built 2026-10-14.

FLYING

Flying VFR at night, what minimum fuel reserve does an airplane need after the first planned landing?

- **A** 30 minutes
- **B** 45 minutes
- **C** 60 minutes

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B 45 minutes

WHY Rule 91.151 raises the VFR airplane reserve from 30 minutes by day to 45 minutes at night. Night makes diverting and finding a field harder, so the rule adds a cushion.

STRAIGHT FACE
How does the moon cut his hair? Eclipse it.

FLYING

Flying an airplane VFR by day, how much fuel must remain after reaching your first planned landing?

- **A** 30 minutes at normal cruise
- **B** 20 minutes at normal cruise
- **C** 45 minutes at normal cruise

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A 30 minutes at normal cruise

WHY Rule 91.151 says a daytime VFR airplane flight needs enough fuel to reach the first planned landing and then fly 30 more minutes at normal cruise. Wind and forecast weather must be counted too.

STRAIGHT FACE
What has four wheels and flies? A garbage truck.

FLYING

Below 10,000 feet MSL in Class C, D or E airspace, what VFR cloud clearance applies?

- **A** 500 below, 1,000 above, 2,000 horizontal
- **B** Clear of clouds
- **C** 1,000 below, 1,000 above, 1 mile horizontal

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A 500 below, 1,000 above, 2,000 horizontal

WHY Rule 91.155 gives Class C, D, and E below 10,000 MSL the classic 500, 1,000, 2,000 cloud clearance with 3 miles visibility. The bigger 1,000 and 1 mile numbers apply at and above 10,000 MSL.

STRAIGHT FACE
What do clouds wear under their shorts?
Thunderwear.

FLYING

In Class G airspace above 1,200 feet AGL but below 10,000 feet MSL, what is the day VFR visibility minimum?

- **A** 3 statute miles
- **B** 5 statute miles
- **C** 1 statute mile

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C 1 statute mile

WHY The 91.155 table gives Class G above 1,200 feet AGL and below 10,000 MSL a day minimum of 1 statute mile. At night it jumps to 3 statute miles, and cloud clearances apply both times.

STRAIGHT FACE
What do you call a deer with no eyes? No idea.

FLYING

What is the VFR cloud clearance requirement inside Class B airspace?

- **A** 500 feet below clouds
- **B** Clear of clouds
- **C** 1,000 feet above clouds

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Clear of clouds

WHY Class B needs only 'clear of clouds' because every aircraft inside is under ATC control and separated. Flight visibility must still be at least 3 statute miles.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why is the letter A like a flower? A bee comes after it.

SESK.INFO #217

FLYING

Without special VFR, what minimum ceiling lets you fly VFR beneath it in a Class D surface area?

- **A** 500 feet
- **B** 3,000 feet
- **C** 1,000 feet

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C 1,000 feet

WHY Rule 91.155(c) bans VFR flight beneath a ceiling lower than 1,000 feet inside controlled airspace designated to the surface for an airport. Below that, a pilot needs a special VFR clearance.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why are ghosts bad at hiding in clouds? You can see right through them.

SESK.INFO #218

FLYING

When aircraft of different categories converge, which one has the right of way over all the others?

- **A** A balloon
- **B** A glider
- **C** An airship

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A A balloon

WHY Rule 91.113(d) ranks right of way by how hard the aircraft is to steer. A balloon beats every other category, then gliders, then aircraft towing or refueling others, then airships.

STRAIGHT FACE
What is a balloon's least favorite music? Pop.

SESK.INFO #219

FLYING

Two aircraft are approaching each other head-on. What must each pilot do?

- **A** Climb
- **B** Turn right
- **C** Turn left

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Turn right

WHY Rule 91.113(e) says that when aircraft approach head-on or nearly so, each pilot alters course to the right. Both turning the same way opens the gap.

STRAIGHT FACE
What did one ocean say to the other ocean? Nothing, they just waved.

SESK.INFO #220

FLYING

Which aircraft has the right of way over all other air traffic?

- **A** An aircraft on final approach
- **B** A balloon
- **C** An aircraft in distress

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C **An aircraft in distress**

WHY Rule 91.113(c) puts an aircraft in distress ahead of everyone. The balloon rule only ranks categories when aircraft converge, and landing priority comes after distress.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did everyone let the airplane go first? It was having a really bad day.

SESK.INFO #221

FLYING

Except for takeoff and landing, what is the minimum altitude over a congested area such as a town?

- **A** 1,000 ft above highest obstacle within 2,000 ft
- **B** 500 ft above the highest obstacle
- **C** 1,000 ft above the ground

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A **1,000 ft above highest obstacle within 2,000 ft**

WHY Rule 91.119(b) requires 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within a 2,000 foot radius over congested areas. That gives room to glide clear if the engine quits.

STRAIGHT FACE
What is the tallest building in town? The library, because it has the most stories.

SESK.INFO #222

FLYING

Over areas that are not congested, what is the minimum altitude except for takeoff and landing?

- **A** 1,000 feet above the surface
- **B** 500 feet above the surface
- **C** 200 feet above the surface

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B **500 feet above the surface**

WHY Rule 91.119(c) sets 500 feet above the surface away from congested areas. Over open water or sparsely populated areas, you must stay at least 500 feet from any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why do cows wear bells? Because their horns don't work.

SESK.INFO #223

FLYING

How long after drinking any alcoholic beverage must a pilot wait before acting as a crewmember?

- **A** 4 hours
- **B** 12 hours
- **C** 8 hours

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C **8 hours**

WHY Rule 91.17 bars acting as a crewmember within 8 hours after drinking alcohol. The rule also bans flying while under the influence, whichever lasts longer.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the root beer float? It finally took flying lessons.

SESK.INFO #224

FLYING

Above 12,500 up to 14,000 feet cabin altitude, when must the required crew use oxygen?

- **A** For any time there beyond 30 minutes
- **B** The entire time at those altitudes
- **C** Only at night

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A For any time there beyond 30 minutes

WHY Rule 91.211 lets crew fly above 12,500 up to 14,000 feet for 30 minutes without oxygen. After that, they must use it. Above 14,000 feet, they must use it the whole time.

STRAIGHT FACE
Which bird is always out of breath? A puffin.

SESK.INFO #225

FLYING

To carry passengers, you need 3 takeoffs and landings within the preceding how many days?

- **A** 30 days
- **B** 90 days
- **C** 60 days

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B 90 days

WHY Rule 61.57(a) requires 3 takeoffs and 3 landings in the preceding 90 days, as sole manipulator of the controls, before acting as pilot in command with passengers.

STRAIGHT FACE
How do you know if there is a pilot at your party? Don't worry, they will tell you.

SESK.INFO #226

FLYING

For private pilot privileges, how long does a third class medical last if you were under 40 at the exam?

- **A** 60 months
- **B** 24 months
- **C** 12 months

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A 60 months

WHY Rule 61.23(d) says a third class medical for a pilot under 40 lasts through the 60th month after the exam month. At 40 or older, it lasts through the 24th month.

STRAIGHT FACE
What goes up and never comes down? Your age.

SESK.INFO #228

FLYING

How often must a private pilot complete a flight review to keep acting as pilot in command?

- **A** Every 12 calendar months
- **B** Every 36 calendar months
- **C** Every 24 calendar months

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C Every 24 calendar months

WHY Rule 61.56 requires a flight review since the beginning of the 24th calendar month before the month you fly as pilot in command. An authorized instructor gives it and endorses your logbook.

STRAIGHT FACE
Can February march? No, but April may.

SESK.INFO #227

FLYING

Which two aircraft certificates does rule 91.203 require to be on board?

- **A** Engine logbook and weight and balance
- **B** Airworthiness and registration certificates
- **C** Pilot logbook and medical certificate

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Airworthiness and registration certificates

WHY Rule 91.203(a) requires a current airworthiness certificate and an effective US registration certificate inside the aircraft. The airworthiness certificate must be displayed where passengers or crew can read it.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the airplane carry its registration? It wanted to be recognized.

SESK.INFO #229

FLYING

Which event requires immediate notification of the NTSB, even if no one is hurt?

- **A** A go-around at a towered airport
- **B** A missed radio call
- **C** An in-flight fire

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C An in-flight fire

WHY NTSB rule 830.5 lists serious incidents that need immediate notice, including in-flight fire, flight control failure, and a crewmember unable to perform duties. Routine go-arounds and radio slips are not on the list.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the phone wear glasses? It lost all its contacts.

SESK.INFO #230

FLYING

Cruising VFR more than 3,000 feet AGL on a magnetic course of 090, which altitude follows the rule?

- **A** 5,500 feet MSL
- **B** 6,500 feet MSL
- **C** 6,000 feet MSL

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A 5,500 feet MSL

WHY Rule 91.159 assigns VFR flights on magnetic courses 0 to 179 degrees to odd thousands plus 500 feet. Courses 180 to 359 use even thousands plus 500 feet.

STRAIGHT FACE
I'm reading a book about anti-gravity. It's impossible to put down.

SESK.INFO #231

FLYING

The Mode C veil requires an altitude reporting transponder within how far of listed major airports?

- **A** 10 nautical miles
- **B** 30 nautical miles
- **C** 20 nautical miles

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B 30 nautical miles

WHY Rule 91.215 requires an altitude reporting transponder within 30 nautical miles of airports listed in Appendix D, section 1, mostly Class B airports. Since 2020, ADS-B Out is required in that same airspace.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the airplane wear a veil? It was going to a Mode C wedding.

SESK.INFO #232

FLYING

Class A airspace generally begins at what altitude?

- **A** 10,000 feet MSL
- **B** 14,500 feet MSL
- **C** 18,000 feet MSL

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C 18,000 feet MSL

WHY The AIM defines Class A as 18,000 feet MSL up to and including FL 600. Flights there are generally under IFR, so VFR weather minimums do not apply.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the airplane get sent to its room? Bad altitude.

SESK.INFO #233

FLYING

Approaching Class C, the controller replies with your call sign and 'standby.' May you enter?

- **A** Yes, communication is established
- **B** No, you need an explicit clearance
- **C** No, you must squawk 7600 first

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Yes, communication is established

WHY Class C entry needs two-way radio communication, not a clearance. If the controller uses your call sign, even with 'standby,' you may enter. Without your call sign, communication is not established.

STRAIGHT FACE
What letter of the alphabet has the most water? C.

SESK.INFO #234

FLYING

The Class C surface area core usually has what radius around the primary airport?

- **A** 10 nautical miles
- **B** 5 nautical miles
- **C** 20 nautical miles

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B 5 nautical miles

WHY The AIM describes Class C as a 5 NM core from the surface to 4,000 feet above the airport, plus a 10 NM shelf starting no lower than 1,200 feet. 20 NM is the outer area, which is not Class C airspace.

STRAIGHT FACE
What do you call Class C airspace from the side? An upside down wedding cake.

SESK.INFO #235

FLYING

Class D airspace typically extends up to about how high above the airport elevation?

- **A** 1,200 feet
- **B** 4,000 feet
- **C** 2,500 feet

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C 2,500 feet

WHY The AIM says Class D generally reaches up to 2,500 feet above the airport elevation around an airport with an operating tower. 4,000 feet is the typical top of Class C.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why is Class D airspace never lonely? Someone in the tower is always listening.

SESK.INFO #236

FLYING

In most areas of the US, Class E airspace begins at what height?

- **A** 700 feet AGL
- **B** 1,200 feet AGL
- **C** 18,000 feet MSL

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B 1,200 feet AGL

WHY The FAA handbook says the Class E base is 1,200 feet AGL in most areas. Near many airports it drops to 700 feet AGL or to the surface. Below Class E is uncontrolled Class G airspace.

STRAIGHT FACE
What starts with E, ends with E, and has only one letter in it? An envelope.

SESK.INFO #238

FLYING

What must a VFR pilot receive before entering Class B airspace?

- **A** An ATC clearance
- **B** A transponder code only
- **C** A weather briefing from flight service

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A An ATC clearance

WHY Rule 91.131 requires an ATC clearance from the facility controlling the area before operating in Class B. Just talking to ATC or getting a squawk code is not enough.

STRAIGHT FACE
What do you call a bee that can't make up its mind? A maybe.

SESK.INFO #237

FLYING

Flying VFR through an active military operations area (MOA), what should a pilot do?

- **A** Exercise extreme caution
- **B** Get a clearance before entering
- **C** Stay on the airways through it

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Exercise extreme caution

WHY MOAs separate military training from IFR traffic. VFR pilots may enter without a clearance but should exercise extreme caution and check the MOA's status first.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why are fighter pilots great at karaoke? They always hit the high notes.

SESK.INFO #240

FLYING

Which type of special use airspace is one where the flight of aircraft is prohibited?

- **A** Military operations area
- **B** Alert area
- **C** Prohibited area

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C Prohibited area

WHY The AIM defines prohibited areas as airspace where aircraft flight is not allowed, set up for security or national welfare. MOAs and alert areas can be flown through with caution.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the airplane skip the prohibited area? It already knew the answer was no.

SESK.INFO #239

FLYING

How does the FAA issue a temporary flight restriction (TFR)?

- **A** By local police order
- **B** By an FDC NOTAM
- **C** By a sectional chart update

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B By an FDC NOTAM

WHY The FAA handbook says an FDC NOTAM designates each TFR. It begins with 'FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS' and gives the location, effective times, size, and altitudes affected.

STRAIGHT FACE
Want to hear a joke about construction? I'm still working on it.

SESK.INFO #241

FLYING

A taxiing airplane sees a flashing white light from the tower. What does it mean?

- **A** Taxi faster
- **B** Taxi clear of the runway in use
- **C** Return to your starting point

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C Return to your starting point

WHY In the AIM light gun table, flashing white on the ground means return to the starting point. Flashing red means taxi clear of the runway. Flashing white has no meaning in flight.

STRAIGHT FACE
Flashing white from the tower is the airport's way of saying, back to square one.

SESK.INFO #242

FLYING

In flight, a steady red light from the control tower means what?

- **A** Give way to other aircraft and keep circling
- **B** Airport unsafe, do not land
- **C** Return for landing

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Give way to other aircraft and keep circling

WHY The AIM table says steady red in flight means give way and continue circling. Flashing red means the airport is unsafe. On the ground, steady red means stop.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the traffic light turn red? You would too if you had to change in the middle of the street.

SESK.INFO #243

FLYING

At a runway holding position marking, on which side must you stop when told to hold short?

- **A** The dashed line side
- **B** The solid line side
- **C** Directly on top of the lines

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B The solid line side

WHY Holding position markings are four yellow lines, two solid and two dashed. The solid lines are always on the side where the aircraft must hold. You must stop before the markings unless ATC clears you across.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why do hold short lines win every argument? They always stand their ground.

SESK.INFO #244

FLYING

What colors identify an airport mandatory instruction sign, such as a runway hold sign?

- **A** Yellow letters on black
- **B** Black letters on yellow
- **C** White letters on red

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C White letters on red

WHY Mandatory instruction signs use a red background with white letters and mark runway entrances and areas you may not enter without permission. Yellow on black marks your location, and black on yellow gives directions.

STRAIGHT FACE
What is red and bad for your teeth? A brick.

FLYING

Pavement before a displaced threshold, marked with white arrows, may NOT be used for which?

- **A** Landing from that end
- **B** Takeoff in either direction
- **C** Landing from the opposite direction

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Landing from that end

WHY White arrows lead up to a displaced threshold. That pavement is available for takeoffs in either direction and for rollout when landing from the opposite direction, but not for touchdown from the displaced end.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the arrow get good grades? It always got straight to the point.

FLYING

Runway 27 is aligned closest to what direction?

- **A** 270 degrees true
- **B** 270 degrees magnetic
- **C** 027 degrees magnetic

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B 270 degrees magnetic

WHY A runway number is the magnetic direction of its centerline, divided by ten and rounded. So Runway 27 points about 270 degrees magnetic, which is west.

STRAIGHT FACE
I'm terrified of negative numbers. I'll stop at nothing to avoid them.

FLYING

A lighted civilian land airport's rotating beacon flashes which colors?

- **A** White and yellow
- **B** Green, yellow, and white
- **C** White and green

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C White and green

WHY The AIM lists white and green for civilian land airports. White and yellow marks a water airport, and green, yellow, and white marks a heliport. Military airports add two quick white flashes.

STRAIGHT FACE
How many pilots does it take to change a light bulb? One. He holds it and the world revolves around him.

FLYING

Wingtip vortices are strongest when the airplane making them is what?

- **A** Light, dirty, and fast
- **B** Heavy, clean, and slow
- **C** Heavy, dirty, and fast

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Heavy, clean, and slow

WHY Wake turbulence comes from lift. A heavy airplane flying slowly with flaps and gear up (clean) makes the strongest vortices, which is why takeoffs and landings of big jets matter most.

STRAIGHT FACE
What did the tornado say to the sports car? Want to go for a spin?

SESK.INFO #250

FLYING

Unless otherwise indicated, which way are turns made in an airport traffic pattern?

- **A** To the left
- **B** To the right
- **C** Toward the tower

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A To the left

WHY The AIM says that unless otherwise indicated, all traffic pattern turns are to the left. Right patterns are shown on charts or by traffic pattern indicators near a segmented circle.

STRAIGHT FACE
Two wrongs don't make a right, but three lefts do.

SESK.INFO #249

FLYING

Unless ATC says otherwise, which transponder code does a VFR pilot use?

- **A** 1200
- **B** 7600
- **C** 7700

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A 1200

WHY The AIM says to set code 1200 for VFR unless ATC assigns another. 7600 means lost radio and 7700 means emergency, so they are never for routine flying.

STRAIGHT FACE
What do you call a parrot that flew away? A polygon.

SESK.INFO #252

FLYING

Inbound to a nontowered airport, from how far out should you monitor and talk on the CTAF?

- **A** 5 miles
- **B** 25 miles
- **C** 10 miles

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C 10 miles

WHY The CTAF is the shared frequency for airport advisories at nontowered airports. The AIM says inbound pilots should monitor and communicate on it from 10 miles to landing.

STRAIGHT FACE
Did you hear about the two antennas that got married? The ceremony was boring, but the reception was excellent.

SESK.INFO #251

FLYING

Which transponder code tells ATC your two-way radio has failed?

A 7700
B 7600
C 7500

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B 7600

WHY The AIM says to set 7600 after losing two-way radio. In VFR conditions, continue VFR and land as soon as practicable. 7700 is a general emergency and 7500 is a hijacking.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the radio and the microphone break up?
There was no communication.

SESK.INFO #253

FLYING

On a VFR cross-country and not talking to ATC, which frequency would you use in an emergency?

A 122.5 MHz
B 128.725 MHz
C 121.5 MHz

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C 121.5 MHz

WHY 121.5 MHz is the VHF emergency frequency. Many ATC and flight service facilities listen on it, and the AIM encourages pilots to monitor it in flight.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the radio see a doctor? It kept having frequency problems.

SESK.INFO #254

FLYING

On the radio, what does 'Wilco' mean?

A Received, understood, will comply
B Received, but unable to comply
C Please say that again

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Received, understood, will comply

WHY The FAA Pilot/Controller Glossary defines Wilco as received, understood, and will comply. 'Roger' only means the message was received, and 'say again' asks for a repeat.

STRAIGHT FACE
What did the robot pilot say to the controller?
Roger, Roger.

SESK.INFO #255

FLYING

What is the correct way to say 5,500 feet MSL to ATC?

A Five point five
B Five thousand five hundred
C Fifty-five hundred feet MSL

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Five thousand five hundred

WHY The AIM says altitudes below 18,000 feet are spoken in thousands and hundreds, like 'four thousand five hundred.' Above 18,000 feet they become flight levels.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why was six afraid of seven? Because seven eight nine.

SESK.INFO #256

FLYING

On aeronautical charts, what do broken magenta isogonic lines connect?

- **A** Points of equal elevation
- **B** Points in the same time zone
- **C** Points of equal magnetic variation

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C Points of equal magnetic variation

WHY Variation is the angle between true north and magnetic north, and it changes with location. Isogonic lines join places with the same variation so pilots can convert true course to magnetic.

STRAIGHT FACE
Parallel lines have so much in common. It's a shame they'll never meet.

SESK.INFO #257

FLYING

Converting a true course to magnetic, what do you do with an easterly variation?

- **A** Subtract it
- **B** Add it
- **C** Ignore it below 10,000 feet

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

A Subtract it

WHY The FAA handbook says to subtract east variation and add west variation. The memory aid is 'east is least, west is best.'

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the compass go to therapy? It had issues with direction.

SESK.INFO #258

FLYING

What causes deviation error in an airplane's magnetic compass?

- **A** A northerly turning error
- **B** Metals and electrical systems in the aircraft
- **C** The gap between true and magnetic north

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

B Metals and electrical systems in the aircraft

WHY Deviation comes from magnetic influences inside the airplane, like radios, lights, the engine, and metal parts. The gap between true and magnetic north is variation, a different error.

STRAIGHT FACE
I'm reading a book about magnetism. I find it very attractive.

SESK.INFO #259

FLYING

What is navigation by reference to landmarks or checkpoints called?

- **A** Dead reckoning
- **B** Radio navigation
- **C** Pilotage

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

C Pilotage

WHY Pilotage means flying from landmark to landmark, like roads, rivers, and lakes. Dead reckoning instead uses time, airspeed, distance, and direction. Most VFR cross-countries combine the two.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why do birds fly south for the winter? It's too far to walk.

SESK.INFO #260

FLYING

VOR radials are referenced to which north?

A True north

B Magnetic north

C Grid north

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

SESK.INFO #262

B Magnetic north

WHY The FAA handbook says VOR radials are referenced to magnetic north. A radial is a magnetic bearing going outward from the station, numbered 001 through 360.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why does the VOR have so many friends? It reaches out in 360 directions.

FLYING

What is the scale of a VFR sectional chart?

A 1 to 500,000

B 1 to 250,000

C 1 to 1,000,000

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

SESK.INFO #261

A 1 to 500,000

WHY The FAA handbook says sectional charts use a 1:500,000 scale, so one inch covers about 6.86 nautical miles, or roughly 8 statute miles. That scale leaves room for lots of detail.

STRAIGHT FACE
Why can't a nose be 12 inches long? Because then it would be a foot.

1
AhaBulb POINT

1
AhaBulb POINT