

MASTER QUESTION FILE (GENERAL)

Southwest Region, Civil Air Patrol

Questions 1-5: CAPR 20-1, Organization of Civil Air Patrol

1. Civil Air Patrol (CAP) was established _____ and is a private, non-profit corporation of a benevolent character, incorporated by the U.S. Congress in _____. (CAPR 20-1, Para 1)
 - a. 1 December 1942, 1 July 1946
 - b. 1 December 1942, 1 July 1947
 - c. 1 December 1941, 1 July 1946
 - d. 7 December 1942, 7 July 1946
 - e. 7 December 1941, 7 July 1948

2. The objects and purposes of CAP, as contained in Article VI of its Constitution, are to _____. (CAPR 20-1, Para 2)
 - a. provide an organization to encourage and aid American citizens in the contribution of their efforts, services, and resources in the development of aviation and in the maintenance of aerospace supremacy
 - b. provide aviation and aerospace education and training especially to its senior and cadet members
 - c. promote general aviation among private citizens
 - d. All of the above
 - e. A and B

3. In _____ CAP began as an auxiliary of the Army Air Corps and later continued with the Army Air Force. Congress codified that status declaring CAP as the official auxiliary of the newly created U.S. Air Force on _____ (CAPR 20-1, Para 4)
 - a. 1941, 26 May 1948
 - b. 1942, 26 May 1947
 - c. 1943, 26 May 1948
 - d. 1943, 1 June 1947
 - e. 1942, 1 June 1948

Questions 4-6: CAPR 35-1, Assignment and Duty Status

4. To be eligible for assignment to a CAP duty position, members must have _____. (CAPR 35-12, Para 2.a)
 - a. Completed the Billy Mitchell Award as a cadet providing the member has not had a break in service of two years or longer
 - b. Completed Level I training
 - c. A or B

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5. When a member is assigned to more than one duty position, he/she will _____. (CAPR 35-12, Para 2.b)
 - a. enroll in the specialty track for all duty positions, beginning with the primary duty
 - b. enroll in the specialty track for the primary duty only
 - c. enroll in the specialty track for the primary duty. Training in remaining specialties is encouraged

6. A patron member is a financial supporter who maintains current membership through payment of annual membership dues but does not fully participate in CAP. Which of the following may patron members NOT participate in? (CAPR 35-1, Para 5a-b)
 - a. pay annual membership dues and receive a distinctive membership card
 - b. receive discounts associated with senior membership (car rental, airline discounts, etc.)
 - c. wear the CAP uniform
 - d. ride in or fly CAP aircraft
 - e. use military transportation to attend region conferences and the annual National Board meeting and the National Congress on Aviation and Space Education sponsored by National Headquarters
 - f. C and D
 - g. C, D and E

Questions 7-8: CAPR 35-2, Notification Procedures in Case of Death, Injury, or Serious Illness

7. The CAP Form 60, Emergency Notification Data Card, should be completed for _____. (CAPR 35-2, Section A, Para 1)
 - a. all activities sponsored by National Headquarters
 - b. for region and wing sponsored events attended by members from several different units; that is, drill team competition, summer encampments, etc
 - c. any activity away from the local area where a member might require emergency notification data
 - d. All of the above are true

8. For notification procedures, in the event of an accident, follow the procedures in _____. (CAPR 35-2, Section B, Para 2.a)
 - a. CAPR 10-1, Administrative Communications
 - b. CAPR 35-1, Assignment and Duty Status
 - c. CAPR 52-10, CAP Cadet Protection Policy
 - d. CAPR 62-2, Mishap Reporting and Investigation

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Questions 9-12: CAPR 35-3, Membership Termination

9. Membership in CAP is a right for every American citizen who conducts themselves in an exemplary manner. (CAPR 35-3, Para 1.a)
- True
 - False
10. There are various causes to terminate senior membership. Automatic loss of membership occurs for _____. (CAPR 35-3, Para 4.a)
- failure to renew
 - voluntary resignation
 - failure to maintain initial membership eligibility criteria
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
11. Senior members who fail to meet the standards of CAP as set forth in CAPR 35-3 shall have their membership terminated for cause. Termination for cause includes _____. (CAPR 35-3, Para 4.b)
- conduct involving moral turpitude
 - conduct unbecoming a member of CAP
 - insubordination
 - habitual drunkenness or sexual perversion
 - making a false statement to or concerning CAP
 - All of the above
12. Members who wish to exercise their right to appeal the membership termination action must notify the _____ by _____ stating such intention within _____ after the post mark on the letter of termination notification. (CAPR 35-3, Para 7.a)
- wing commander; any appropriate means; 30 days
 - initiating unit commander and appropriate approving authority; letter; 30 days
 - National Commander; any appropriate means; 60 days
 - group commander; letter; 60 days

Questions 13-16: CAPR 35-5, CAP Officer and NCO Appointment and Promotions

13. Which of the following are true under the Senior Member Appointment Promotion System? (CAPR 35-5, Para 2.a-c)

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- a. Only members under 21 years of age can achieve Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) grades
 - b. Any member can achieve flight officer grade
 - c. Members achieve officer grade for exemplary performance of duty
 - d. Member achieve officer grade for outstanding performance during promotion testing
 - e. None of the above
14. If an officer fails to perform the duties satisfactorily or conducts himself/herself in a manner unbecoming his or her grade, the _____ will recommend demotion to an appropriate grade. (CAPR 35-5, Para 9)
- a. immediate supervisor
 - b. unit commander
 - c. group commander
 - d. wing commander
15. Regular and reserve officers of the Armed Forces of the United States, active, retired or resigned, may be advanced to a CAP grade equivalent to their grade in the Armed Forces (but not to exceed lieutenant colonel), in recognition of their military knowledge and experience. (CAPR 35-5, Para 15)
- a. True
 - b. False
16. Flight Officer and NCO promotions are approved at local levels. These grades are recorded by National Headquarters and reflected on the membership card. (CAPR 35-5, Para 7)
- a. True
 - b. False

Questions 17-23: CAPM 39-1, CAP Uniform Manual

17. Which of the following are true regarding uniform wear policy? (CAPM 39-1, Para 1-4 a, b, d)
- a. All CAP cadets and senior members who conduct the cadet training program will wear a CAP uniform
 - b. Senior members and cadets age 18 and older must meet CAP weight standards in order to wear the military-style USAF uniform
 - c. Senior members who do not meet the standards of wear for the military-style uniform are prohibited from wearing any style uniform at all
 - d. All of the above
 - e. A and B only

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18. Senior members who do not meet the standards of wear for reasons of grooming or fitness, may wear _____. (CAPM 39-1, Para 1-4e)
- the CAP blazer, aviator shirt or knit shirt uniform combinations
 - CAP jumpsuit or CAP flight suit with military grade insignia
 - Civilian attire as befits the occasion
 - All of the above
19. CAP members will not wear the service uniform more than _____ following the close of the activity, except for travel time to and from such activities, for which the uniform is specified (seminars, conferences, NEC or National Board meetings). (CAPM 39-1, Para 1-8a)
- one hour
 - two hours
 - three hours
 - None of the above
20. CAP members visiting military installations in uniform will _____ (CAPM 39-1, Para 1-7. c)
- make every effort to comply with local installation uniform policy
 - contact base public affairs prior to conducting official business
 - present their CAP membership card to the security forces guard upon entry
21. On the CAP jumpsuit, an American flag patch may be worn on the left sleeve and a wing or region patch on the right sleeve. (CAPM 39-1, Para 6-2.a)
- True
 - False
22. Members electing to wear the AF-style flight suit with grade insignia must meet the weight and grooming standards. (CAPM 39-1, Para 7-7)
- True
 - False
23. The green flight jacket and brown leather jacket are the only outer garments authorized for wear with the green AF-style flight suit. (CAPM 39-1, Para 7-7)
- True
 - False

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Questions 24-27: CAPM 39-2, Civil Air Patrol Membership

24. Sexual harassment is strictly prohibited within CAP. Sexual harassment is defined as behavior of a sexual nature, which is _____ and is personally offensive to the recipient. (CAPR 39-2, Para 1-1.c)
- a. unprovoked
 - b. unwelcome
 - c. consensual
 - d. unnecessary
25. The membership renewal period is _____ the membership expiration date. (CAPM 39-2, Para 4-2)
- a. 120 days prior and 90 days following
 - b. 90 days prior and 120 days following
 - c. 60 days prior and 90 days following
 - d. 90 days prior and 60 days following
26. An individual is not a CAP member and is not authorized to participate in CAP activities after the membership expiration date until renewal dues are accepted by National Headquarters. (CAPM 39-2, Para 4-2)
- a. True
 - b. False
27. The _____ is the minimum approving authority for non-renewal actions. (CAPM 39-2, Para 4-11)
- a. wing commander
 - b. region commander
 - c. Executive Director
 - d. National Commander

Questions 28-32: CAPP 50-2, Civil Air Patrol Core Values

28. The core values of Civil Air Patrol establish a common set of behavioral expectations as well as a set of standards to assess member conduct. The values of _____ serve as the ethical framework for CAP's service to America. (CAPP 50-2)
- a. freedom, justice, honesty, respect
 - b. peace, justice, community service, integrity
 - c. integrity, volunteer service, excellence, respect
 - d. justice, community service, integrity, respect

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29. This core value is the very fiber of all core values. Without it all other core values cannot prevail. It is the cornerstone for all that is moral and just in our society. (CAPP 50-2, Para 1)
- Integrity
 - Volunteer service
 - Excellence
 - Respect
30. This core value implies a commitment on the part of all CAP members to place the organization's purposes first and foremost. (CAPP 50-2, Para 2)
- Integrity
 - Volunteer service
 - Excellence
 - Respect
31. This core value reflects CAP's continuous effort to be the very best, and to consistently improve its humanitarian service to America. (CAPP 50-2, Para 3)
- Integrity
 - Volunteer service
 - Excellence
 - Respect
32. This core value reflects the importance that members treat each other with fairness and dignity, and work together as a team. (CAPP 50-2, Para 4)
- Integrity
 - Volunteer service
 - Excellence
 - Respect

Questions 33-35: CAPR 50-11, Flight Clinics

33. External agencies, such as the FAA or AOPA, may organize, sponsor, and conduct CAP flight clinics. (CAPR 50-11, Para 3)
- True
 - False
34. In order to obtain corporate funds and/or CAP-MAP credit for conducting a flight clinic, the clinic must be authorized by the _____ prior to the clinic. (CAPR 50-11, Para 5)

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- a. wing commander
 - b. Southwest Liaison Region Commander
 - c. region commander
 - d. liaison officer
 - e. National Headquarters
35. The flight clinic must include a ground and flight phase. The flight phase should be completed within ____ following the ground phase. (CAPR 50-11, Para 5.b)
- a. 30 days (if weather or other factors require an extension, up to 30 additional days may be requested)
 - b. 60 days (if weather or other factors require an extension, up to 30 additional days may be requested)
 - c. 60 days (if weather or other factors require an extension, up to 60 additional days may be requested)

Questions 36-127: CAPR 60-3, CAP Emergency Services Training and Operational Missions

36. The _____ shall ensure all CAP resources are used in an effective, safe, and efficient manner to support all authorized CAP operational missions. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-4.a)
- a. wing commander
 - b. squadron commander
 - c. wing director of operations
 - d. wing emergency services officer
37. No supplements or operating instructions (OIs) may be issued to CAPR 60-3 by any unit below wing level except the Congressional Squadron. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-3)
- a. True
 - b. False
38. Persons attaining a qualified status under CAPR 60-3 who will be using CAP frequencies must obtain appropriate communications certification IAW CAPR 100-1, Volume I. Trainees must also hold this certification when using these frequencies. (CAPR 60-3, Para 2-1.c)
- a. True
 - b. False

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39. Only qualified CAP members, qualified members of other agencies with which CAP has an approved memorandum of understanding, and CAP mission trainees under the supervision of a qualified person may participate in CAP operational missions. There will be at a minimum a _____ ratio of supervisors to trainees when trainees are utilized. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-9.3)
- 1-to-2
 - 1-to-3
 - 1-to-4
40. Use of qualified CAP cadets is encouraged as much as possible on appropriate missions. Cadets should be trained in the various functions of mission operations and support as permitted. _____ must directly supervise cadets less than _____ years of age. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-9.f)
- A qualified senior member; 18
 - Unit commanders; 18
 - A qualified senior member; 21
 - Unit commanders; 21
41. If senior members are assigned to a team in a subordinate position to a cadet, the senior member may exercise command authority if necessary to avoid extreme risks endangering the team. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-9.f)
- True
 - False
42. The three ORM levels are _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-10)
- tactical, employment, and strategic
 - deliberate, time-critical, and strategic
 - pre-planning, employment, and strategic
43. _____ primarily uses experience and brainstorming to identify hazards and develop controls and is therefore most effective when done in a group. Examples include the planning for a flight clinic, cadet activity or disaster response planning. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-10.a)
- Deliberate ORM
 - Time-critical ORM
 - Strategic ORM
44. _____ is an "on-the-run" mental or verbal review of a situation using the basic risk management process without necessarily recording the information. This process of risk management is employed to consider risk

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while making decisions in a time-compressed situation. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-10.b)

- a. Deliberate ORM
- b. Time-critical ORM
- c. Strategic ORM

45. _____ is used to study the hazards and associated risks in a complex operation in which the hazards are not well understood. This level is a long-term application that involves research, various analysis tools and long-term tracking of the associated hazards. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-10.c)

- a. Deliberate ORM
- b. Time-critical ORM
- c. Strategic ORM

46. Debriefing air and ground search crews should be accomplished _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-12.b)

- a. with one hour of sortie completion
- b. as soon as possible upon sortie completion
- c. at the discretion of the Planning Section Chief

47. Results of each sortie are determined and immediately provided to the air/ground operations director and planning section. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-12.b)

- a. True
- b. False

48. The mission status board is a critical source of information that must be kept current and posted in a way to be viewed by all personnel. The following items will be kept current on the mission status board. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-12.f)

- Critical briefing items
- Hazards in the search area
- Weather over the search area
- Base facilities and hazards
- Airfields in the search area
- Base parking and taxi plan
- Communications procedures
- Mission progress and status
- Status of restricted areas

- a. True
- b. False

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49. When non-CAP volunteers insist on participating in operations, the _____ should endeavor to cooperate with them to ensure the safety of operations.
- information officer
 - ICS liaison officer
 - incident commander
50. Even if it appears safety will be jeopardized, the IC may never withdraw forces from the mission. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-12.g)
- True
 - False
51. Air search operations are broken into following two phases _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-13.a)
- preliminary search; concentrated search
 - hasty search; expanding square search
 - route search; grid search
52. The first phase of air search operations, _____, is accomplished during the early part of a mission when it is desirable to cover rapidly all of the territory in which the objective might be located. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-13.a.1)
- preliminary search
 - route search
 - concentrated search
 - none of the above
53. During the preliminary search, aircraft should be dispatched as quickly and safely as possible. Initial route searches should cover the likely route of flight, with emphasis on _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-13.a.1)
- high mountain peaks, frozen lakes, and areas of severe weather at the time the objective was lost
 - population centers and lines of communication
 - rural areas, farm fields, and county roads
54. Properly trained and equipped aircrews can accomplish a preliminary search at night. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-13.a.1)
- True
 - False

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55. Composition of the ground or urban DF team will vary depending upon the assignment. Ground teams will not be dispatched with fewer than ____ individuals, and urban DF teams with less than _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-14.b.3)
- two; four
 - three; six
 - four; two
 - six; three
56. Which of the following is NOT a proper procedure the ground teams must follow upon locating a search objective? (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-14.c)
- Verify the identity of the aircraft, person, etc.
 - Do not disturb anything at the site except as necessary to render aid to survivors
 - Prepare the site (aircraft, person, etc.) for inspection
 - Prepare survivors for evacuation
 - Retain an aircraft in the area until certain it is no longer needed.
57. In many instances, a mission will occur on or near the border of another CAP wing possessing the capability to give assistance. In these cases, the best course of action may be for the incident commander (with concurrence of the controlling agency) to _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-15.a)
- request additional resources from an adjacent wing
 - request additional resources from National Headquarters
 - request additional resources from AFRCC
58. In many instances, a mission will occur on or near the border of another CAP wing possessing the capability to give assistance. In these cases, the best course of action may be for the incident commander (with concurrence of the controlling agency) to _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-15.a)
- request assistants from region be appointed to carry out a portion of the mission within a defined area
 - request assistance from the Air Force to carry out a portion of the mission within a defined area
 - request assistants from adjacent wings be appointed to carry out a portion of the mission within a defined area
59. In some instances where a mission involves several wings (states), it may be more effective for _____ to designate an overall IC, with assistants representing other participating wings. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-15.b)
- the National Commander

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- b. the Region Commander
 - c. the controlling agency
 - d. none of the above
60. The 911T program permits CAP wing commanders to launch aircraft or disperse ground teams on actual SAR/DR missions using a SAR/DR training mission number. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-16)
- a. True
 - b. False
61. Imminently Serious Missions (911T) will only be used to save lives, relieve human suffering, or _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-16)
- a. mitigate collateral damage
 - b. mitigate potentially litigious damage
 - c. mitigate great property damage
62. The wing commander, in conjunction with the wing LO/LNCO (or higher CAP-USAF official), is the only individual who may authorize a 911T mission. In the absence of the wing commander, the _____ may exercise this authority. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-16.a)
- a. vice commander, the director of operations, or director of emergency services
 - b. vice commander or director of emergency services
 - c. vice commander or director of operations
 - d. director of operations or director of emergency services
63. The incident commander must track the assets committed to the 911T mission, given that the mission is limited to a _____ reimbursement or a _____ duration, whichever comes first. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-16.a)
- a. \$1,000; 48-hour
 - b. \$1,000; 36-hour
 - c. \$500; 48-hour
 - d. \$500; 36-hour
64. Emergency service mission records shall be maintained at least _____ years after the mission is closed or suspended except where they are involved in actual or potential litigation and then they will be retained until that issue is resolved. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-18)
- a. 3
 - b. 5
 - c. 7

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- d. 10
65. CAP resources may be used to support routine patient transfers or medical evacuations. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-19)
- a. True
 - b. False
66. The CAP will not normally be used for routine patient transfers or medical evacuations; however, CAP may be used to transport _____ to locations where facilities are suitable, or when other suitable modes of patient transportation (commercial or public) are not readily available. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-19)
- a. patients under medical observation
 - b. persons seriously ill, injured, or in distress
 - c. federal prisoners
67. CAP units and members engaged in CAP activities may provide _____ to law enforcement officers and agencies. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-20)
- a. passive assistance
 - b. administrative assistance
 - c. transportation assistance only
68. CAP members may be deputized providing they take no active part in arrest or detention activities and have no authority to restrict persons by means of force, actual or implied. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-20)
- a. True
 - b. False
69. CAP members acting within the scope of their duties on CAP operational missions will be afforded liability protection by the United States Government under the _____ while serving on Air Force assigned missions (including 911T missions) (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-21.a)
- a. Federal Employees Compensation Act
 - b. Federal Stress Management Act
 - c. Federal Torts Claims Act
70. Entry upon private property may be justified if such an act is for the purpose of saving life. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-21.c)
- a. True
 - b. False

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71. If entry upon private property is justified, every effort should be made to obtain the controlling agency's approval and property owner's consent. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-21.c)
- True
 - False
72. To mitigate distress beacon interference, CAP members may enter private property providing they do not do anything that could cause harm or damage to the distress beacon or aircraft/boat. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-21.e)
- True
 - False
73. The only type of medical aid that should be administered by CAP personnel is _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-21.f)
- first aid necessary to prevent loss of life, limb or eyesight and executed by a qualified medical care professional within CAP
 - reasonable first aid deemed necessary to save a life or prevent human suffering and executed by a person qualified to attempt such medical care within their skill level
 - only that first aid required to mitigate damages caused by accidental misconduct of CAP members and administered under the medical care of a qualified professional
74. CAP flight crews and ground teams will make a conscientious effort to avoid or reduce fatigue by _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-23)
- avoidance of excessive smoking
 - refraining from smoking within 4 hours of reporting for the mission
 - refraining from smoking within 50 feet of other CAP flight crews and ground teams
75. CAP flight crews and ground teams will make a conscientious effort to avoid or reduce fatigue by _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-23)
- refraining from alcohol within 12 hours of reporting for the mission
 - refraining from alcohol within 18 hours of reporting for the mission
 - refraining from alcohol within 24 hours of reporting for the mission
76. The determination as to whether or not a SAVE is made rests with the _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-24)
- wing commander

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- b. incident commander
 - c. controlling agency
 - d. none of the above
77. A FIND is awarded by the _____ (or a subordinate commander if authority is delegated) to any CAP member of the wing, and is classified as distress or non-distress. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-25)
- a. region commander
 - b. liaison region commander
 - c. wing commander
 - d. National Commander
78. Use of night vision devices by CAP personnel during flight operations is authorized providing appropriate supervision by the controlling agency (DEA, USFS, etc.) is coordinated for and provided. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-27.a)
- a. True
 - b. False
79. CAP ground resources may use night vision devices in support of SAR/DR operations while on foot. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-27.a)
- a. True
 - b. False
80. Use of night vision devices during motor vehicle operations is prohibited. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-27.a)
- a. True
 - b. False
81. Firearms are prohibited for use or carry by CAP personnel during any emergency services operations. (CAPR 60-3, Para 1-27.b)
- a. True
 - b. False
82. Training to qualify in a specialty must be completed within _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 2-2.a)
- a. 1 year
 - b. 18 months
 - c. 2 years
 - d. 36 months

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83. Only personnel holding a valid CAPF 101 (or equivalent approved documentation) containing the applicable specialty rating(s) may be assigned to perform duties on CAP operational missions. (CAPR 60-3, Para 2-2.g)
- True
 - False
84. Individuals in training for a specialty rating _____ perform mission duties under the supervision of fully qualified personnel. (CAPR 60-3, Para 2-2.g)
- may
 - may not
85. Specialty qualifications expire on the last day of the _____ month from the date the previous qualification was attained. (CAPR 60-3, Para 2-4.a)
- 12th
 - 18th
 - 24th
 - 36th
86. Which of the following tasks is required by the member in order to renew an expiring specialty qualification? (CAPR 60-3, Para 2-4.b)
- Have participated in at least one mission (actual or training) in the previous 2 years in each specialty (or interchangeable specialty) for which renewal is requested
 - Have participated in at least two missions (actual or training) in the previous 2 years in each specialty (or interchangeable specialty) for which renewal is requested
 - Have participated in at least four missions (actual or training) in the previous 2 years in each specialty (or interchangeable specialty) for which renewal is requested
87. Which of the following tasks is required by the member in order to renew an expiring specialty qualification? (CAPR 60-3, Para 2-4.b)
- Have completed the tasks required on the current Mission Essential Task List (METL) for the specialty qualification as applicable within the previous 12 months
 - Have completed the tasks required on the current Mission Essential Task List (METL) for the specialty qualification as applicable within the previous 18 months

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- c. Have completed the tasks required on the current Mission Essential Task List (METL) for the specialty qualification as applicable within the previous 2 years
88. Which of the following tasks is required by the member in order to renew an expiring specialty qualification? (CAPR 60-3, Para 2-4.b)
- a. Have completed the tasks required on the list of Annual Recurrency Tasks (ART) since last qualifying in the specialty
 - b. Have completed the tasks required on the list of Annual Recurrency Tasks (ART) within the previous 18 months
 - c. Have completed the tasks required on the list of Annual Recurrency Tasks (ART) within the previous 24 months
89. In order to renew an existing specialty qualification, the member must have satisfactorily completed the continuing education requirements established for each specialty being renewed. (CAPR 60-3, Para 2-4.b)
- a. True
 - b. False
90. _____ may cancel, suspend, or alter the missions as necessary in the interest of safety, but will normally recommend changes to avoid this well in advance. (CAPR 60-3, Para 3-2.a)
- a. The controlling agency
 - b. Liaison personnel
 - c. National Headquarters
91. The responsible CAP-USAF liaison region will schedule each wing for one SAR and DR evaluation at least _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 3-5.b)
- a. every year
 - b. every other year
 - c. every 3 years
 - d. every 4 years
92. The CAP wing commander prepares a CAPF 10 to include a detailed training scenario and forwards it to the _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 3-5.c.1)
- a. wing liaison office
 - b. region commander
 - c. National Headquarters
93. After approval by the wing liaison office, the CAPF 10 request is forwarded to the CAP-USAF liaison region. The CAPF 10 must arrive at the CAP-

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USAF liaison region at least _____ days prior to the activity date. (CAPR 60-3, Para 3-5.c.1)

- a. 10 days
- b. 30 days
- c. 45 days
- d. 60 days

94. Prior to each flight, the pilot-in-command will brief the crew and passengers. When the same crew and passengers accomplish more than one flight during the day, subsequent briefings are not required except to note changes from the previous briefing. (CAPR 60-3, Para 4-8)

- a. True
- b. False

95. The debriefer from the _____ will review the CAPF 104 or CAPF 109 (as appropriate) and interview the crew for additional information. (CAPR 60-3, Para 4-10.a)

- a. operations section
- b. planning section
- c. logistics section

96. The most significant aspect of Air Force assigned mission status is that it serves to extend CAP and its members protection under _____ (for all members age 18 and older) while engaged in such missions. (CAPR 60-3, Para 5-2.b)

- a. the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) for general liability coverage
- b. the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) for worker's compensation
- c. A and B
- d. None of the above

97. Wing MOUs should be forwarded to NHQ _____ for staffing and approval before they are signed on behalf of the state. (CAPR 60-3, Para 5-3.b.1)

- a. Executive Director
- b. General Counsel
- c. Director of Emergency Services
- d. Inspector General

98. Electronic transmission of MOUs (for staffing and approval) is prohibited. (CAPR 60-3, Para 5-3.b.1)

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- a. True
 - b. False
99. The _____ will contact the CAP alert officer to select the incident commander and open a search and rescue mission. (CAPR 60-3, Para 6-3.a)
- a. AFRCC, JRCC, or Coast Guard RCC
 - b. SARDA
 - c. wing director of emergency services
100. A SAR mission coordinator (SMC) is designated by the search and rescue coordinator (SC) to manage a specific SAR mission, and has the full operational authority of the SC. For CAP, the SMC is most often the _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 6-3.b)
- a. incident commander
 - b. AFRCC mission controller
 - c. Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO)
101. The SAR mission coordinator (SMC) designates an on-scene commander to manage a SAR mission at the scene. For CAP, the on-scene commander is commonly the _____ (CAPR 60-3, Para 6-3.b)
- a. CAP incident commander
 - b. CAP mission coordinator
 - c. CAP SARDA
102. On missions where CAP is a participating agency under the overall operational control of another agency, the _____ is responsible for coordinating with the overall incident commander, section chief, branch director, or division supervisor for the efficient and effective use of CAP resources. (CAPR 60-3, Para 6-3.c.2)
- a. CAP agency liaison
 - b. EPLO
 - c. SARDA
 - d. liaison office
103. The Department of the Army has delegated the authority to plan and implement Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) to _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 7-3.a.1)
- a. the Commander, Atlantic Command (LANTCOM)
 - b. Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness (AFNSEP)
 - c. the Commander, Forces Command (FORSCOM)

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104. The overall responsibility for planning and coordinating Air Force participation in DR operations is the _____ office located at Ft. McPherson GA. (CAPR 60-3, Para 7-3.a.2)
- Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness (AFNSEP)
 - Air Force Rescue Coordination Center
 - Pentagon
105. _____ issues Air Force mission designator (MD) numbers under imminently serious conditions for specific mission activities and dates. (CAPR 60-3, Para 7-3.d.1.b)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 - State Area Command (STARC)
 - State and Regional Disaster Airlift (SARDA)
 - Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness (AFNSEP)
106. The CAP wing liaison office is responsible for TEMPEST RAPID reporting. (CAPR 60-3, Para 7-3.d.1.c)
- True
 - False
107. _____ has the primary responsibility for coordinating and managing use of federal resources in presidentially declared disaster operations. (CAPR 60-3, Para 7-3.f)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 - State Area Command (STARC)
 - State and Regional Disaster Airlift (SARDA)
 - Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness (AFNSEP)
108. The intent of State and Regional Disaster Airlift (SARDA) plan is the efficient usage of all available "air" resources including CAP aircraft. (CAPR 60-3, Para 7-4.a)
- True
 - False
109. Which of the following are the two types of mission numbers AFNSEP may issue? (CAPR 60-3, Para 7-5.a.2.d.1)
- Imminently serious conditions and presidentially declared
 - Imminently serious conditions and congressionally declared
 - Multi-state and presidentially declared

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- d. Multi-state and congressionally declared
110. The organization of the incident command system is built around five major management activities. Which of the following is not one of the five activities? (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-2)
- a. Command
 - b. Operations
 - c. Planning
 - d. Air branch
 - e. Logistics
 - f. Finance/administration
111. In the incident command system, _____ sets objectives and priorities, and has overall responsibility at the incident or event. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-2)
- a. command
 - b. operations
 - c. planning
 - d. logistics
 - e. finance/administration
112. In the incident command system, _____ conducts tactical operations to carry out the plan; develops the tactical objectives, organization, and directs all resources. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-2)
- a. command
 - b. operations
 - c. planning
 - d. logistics
 - e. finance/administration
113. In the incident command system, _____ develops the action plan to accomplish the objectives, collects and evaluates information, maintains resource status. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-2)
- a. command
 - b. operations
 - c. planning
 - d. logistics
 - e. finance/administration
114. In the incident command system, _____ provides support to meet incident needs, provides resources and all other services needed to support the incident. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-2)

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- a. command
 - b. operations
 - c. planning
 - d. logistics
 - e. finance/administration
115. In the incident command system, _____ monitors costs related to incident, provides accounting, procurement, time recording, and cost analyses. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-2)
- a. command
 - b. operations
 - c. planning
 - d. logistics
 - e. finance/administration
116. The location from which the incident commander oversees all incident operations is the _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-9.a)
- a. incident command post
 - b. staging area
 - c. base
 - d. camp
117. The location at which resources are kept while awaiting incident assignment is the _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-9.b)
- a. incident command post
 - b. staging area
 - c. base
 - d. camp
118. The location at the incident at which primary service and support activities are performed is the _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-9.c)
- a. incident command post
 - b. staging area
 - c. base
 - d. camp
119. The location where resources may be kept to support incident operations is the _____. Resources at this location are not always immediately available for use. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-9.d)
- a. incident command post
 - b. staging area

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- c. base
 - d. camp
120. Every incident must have an oral or written _____. The purpose of the plan is to provide all incident supervisory personnel with direction for future actions. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-10)
- a. incident action plan
 - b. operations plan
 - c. incident update plan
121. Operational periods can be of various lengths, but should be no longer than _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-10)
- a. 12 hours
 - b. 24 hours
 - c. 48 hours
122. Twelve-hour operational periods are common on many large incidents. It is not unusual, however, to have much shorter operational periods covering, for example, 2 or 4 hour time periods. The length of an operational period will be based on the _____, and these can change over the course of the incident. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-10)
- a. needs of the incident
 - b. needs of the controlling agency
 - c. needs of the Civil Air Patrol
123. The decision to have a written action plan will be made by the _____. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-10)
- a. SARDA
 - b. incident commander
 - c. EPLO
 - d. ES Officer
 - e. planning section chief
124. The incident action plan must be made known to _____. This can be done through briefings, by distributing a written plan prior to the start of the operational period, or by both methods. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-10.b)
- a. key staff personnel
 - b. all incident supervisory personnel
 - c. all personnel involved in the incident

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125. As a matter of policy, missions where CAP is the lead agency, a written plan of some sort will be published. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-10.c)
- True
 - False
126. For missions of short duration, _____ will be used as the plan for the missions. Missions of longer duration will require the use of a formal incident action plan utilizing _____ with appropriate attachments. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-10.c)
- the ICS Form 201; ICS Forms 202 through 206
 - TEMPEST RAPID; ICS standard forms
 - the International Aeronautical and Maritime SAR Manual; the state Emergency Operations Plan
127. _____ means how many organizational elements another person may directly manage. (CAPR 60-3, Para 8-11)
- Span of control
 - Control effectiveness
 - Delegation of authority

Questions 128-131: CAPR 52-16, Cadet Program Management

128. Ultra-lights, aero-lights, or any similar type vehicle _____. (CAPR 52-16, Para 1-4.d)
- are allowed to be flown at cadet activities
 - are allowed to be flown at cadet activities only with proper supervision
 - are allowed to be flown at cadet activities only with approval from hq cap
 - will not be flown in any cadet activity
 - will not be flown in any cadet activity unless authorized in writing by hq cap
129. Parachuting, para-sailing or any associated training _____. (CAPR 52-16, Para 1-4.e)
- is allowed as a cadet activity
 - is prohibited as a cadet activity
 - is allowed at cadet activities only with proper supervision
 - is allowed at cadet activities only when authorized in writing by hq cap
130. The Cadet Flight Orientation Program _____. (CAPR 52-16, Para 4-2.a)

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- a. is designed to expose cadets to general aviation through a series of flights
- b. may be accomplished in powered or glider aircraft
- c. is for cadets 17 years of age or younger
- d. A, B and C are true
- e. Only A and C are true

131. Cadet Orientation Flights _____. (CAPR 52-16, Para 4-2.c&d)

- a. will not be credited towards any flight ratings (solo, private pilot, etc.)
- b. can be flown by cadets as much as possible
- c. allow cadets to be reimbursed for five front seat and four back seat flights
- d. A, B and C are true
- e. Only A and C are true

Questions 132-134: CAPR 50-17, CAP Senior Member Training Program

132. _____ levels comprise the Senior Member Training Program. (CAPR 50-17, Para 1-2)

- a. Five
- b. Seven
- c. Four
- d. Three
- e. Six

133. In the Senior Member Training Program, Level III is also known as the _____ level. (CAPR 50-17, Para 1-2.a-e)

- a. executive
- b. technical training
- c. command and staff
- d. management
- e. orientation

134. The CAP Form 45, Senior Member Master Record, contains the senior member's _____. (CAPR 50-17, Para 2-4.a)

- a. master personnel and mission training record
- b. emergency services participation record
- c. aircrew training/evaluation check record
- d. Only A and C are correct
- e. A, B and C are correct

Question 135-183: CAPR 60-1, CAP Flight Management

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135. The Air Force determines which missions the CAP will perform as USAF missions on behalf of the Air Force and other agencies. USAF missions in CAP aircraft include _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 1-4)
- all flights to the assigned mission
 - all flights from the assigned mission
 - all flights in conjunction with the assigned mission
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
136. Smoking is _____ on CAP aircraft _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-1.b)
- allowed; at all times
 - prohibited; at all times
 - prohibited; for cap personnel only
 - allowed; with a waiver from HQ CAP
 - prohibited; below 5000 feet
137. All CAP corporate aircraft (except gliders) shall carry a functional fire extinguisher. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-1.d)
- True
 - False
138. Seat belts and shoulder harnesses (when so equipped) shall be worn by all occupants at all times. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-1.e&f)
- True
 - False
139. An FAA flight plan shall be filed, prior to takeoff for all cross-country flights of more than 50 nautical miles distance, except for those flights where CAPF 84 is required. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-1.g)
- True
 - False
140. No more than ____ persons, _____, are permitted on any CAP aircraft. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-1.h)
- 8; excluding crew members
 - 8; including crew members
 - 6; excluding crew members
 - 6; including crew members
 - 10; including crew members

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141. "Hand propped" starts shall be accomplished only with a _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-1.j)
- pilot at the controls and qualified individual conducting the propping
 - pilot or mechanic at the controls and an experienced individual doing the propping
 - pilot at the controls and pilot or mechanic conducting the propping.
 - qualified CAP pilot or FAA certified mechanic at the aircraft controls and with a qualified individual conducting the propping
 - qualified pilot or mechanic at the aircraft controls and with a qualified pilot or mechanic conducting the propping
142. Training or flight checks shall only be conducted in aircraft equipped with operable dual controls. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-1.j)
- True
 - False
143. Checklist use is _____ in CAP aircraft. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-1.m)
- encouraged
 - mandatory
 - a good idea
 - seldom noticed
 - prohibited
144. Individuals holding a FAA recreational pilot certification are _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-1.n)
- restricted from flying air force assigned missions
 - restricted from flying with cadets
 - restricted from CAP flight activities
 - authorized to fly transport missions only
 - authorized to fly cap aircraft with proper supervision
145. Unless otherwise authorized, CAP aircraft may operate to and from the following: (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-2.a&b)
- Civilian airports listed in the current FAA Airport/Facility Directory.
 - Other civilian airfields for which prior written permission has been obtained from the owner and CAP Executive Director.
 - Other civilian airfields for which prior written permission has been obtained from the owner and region commander.
 - Other civilian airfields for which prior written permission has been obtained from the owner and wing commander.

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- e. All of the above are true.
146. CAP aircraft may be authorized to land at USAF and other military airfields _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-2.c)
- a. for official purposes only
 - b. for official purposes only, provided there are no adequate civil facilities within reasonable proximity of the requested military airfield
 - c. provided there are no adequate civil facilities within reasonable proximity of the requested military airfield
 - d. for official purposes only and with the approval of the installation commander
147. When on an Air Force-directed mission, use of a military airfield _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-2.c)
- a. is authorized
 - b. is not authorized
 - c. is authorized only if advance permission is obtained from CAP-USAF.
 - d. is authorized only if advance permission is obtained from the military organization being supported.
 - e. must be coordinated through region liaison office
148. To land at military airfields for other official CAP purposes _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-2.c.1&2)
- a. landing requests must be obtained through the military organization being supported
 - b. landing requests must be obtained through the appropriate wing liaison office
 - c. requests must be made 45 days in advance for member-owned/furnished aircraft
 - d. requests must be made five working days in advance for corporate aircraft unless other specific arrangements have been made with a particular military airfield
 - e. All of the above are true
149. CAP aircraft are authorized to participate in parachuting activities. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-4)
- a. True
 - b. False
150. Flying air shows in CAP aircraft is prohibited _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-4.e)

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- a. unless authorized in writing by the region commander
 - b. unless authorized in writing by the CAP National Commander
 - c. unless authorized in writing by the air show director
 - d. unless authorized in writing by the National Executive Director
 - e. unless the pilot holds an Air Show Circuit Certificate
151. Formation flying in CAP aircraft is prohibited _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-4.f)
- a. unless authorized in writing by the region commander
 - b. unless authorized in writing by the National Executive Director
 - c. except low-level route surveys flown with a minimum one-half mile spacing and wing commander approval
 - d. All of the above are true
 - e. Only A and B are true
152. Dropping of objects from CAP aircraft is prohibited _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-4.g)
- a. except during aircrew competition
 - b. unless such action is to prevent loss of life
 - c. unless authorized in writing by the National Executive Director
 - d. all of the above are true
 - e. Only B and C are true
153. Instruction of cadet student pilots is prohibited in _____ for the purposes of obtaining a private pilot certificate. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-4.i)
- a. airplanes equipped with floats
 - b. airplanes equipped with skis
 - c. high performance or complex aircraft
 - d. All of the above are true
 - e. Only A and B are true
154. Instruction of senior member student pilots in CAP aircraft is prohibited _____.(CAPR 60-1, Para 2-4.j)
- a. Only in aircraft equipped with floats or skis
 - b. Except for training in glider aircraft
 - c. Unless specifically authorized in writing by the Executive Director
 - d. All of the above are true
 - e. Only B and C are true
155. Instruction by non-CAP member certified flight instructors (CFI) in CAP aircraft is prohibited _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-4.k)

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- a. except training for a glider rating is permitted
 - b. unless specifically authorized in writing by the National Executive Director
 - c. and there are no exceptions
 - d. unless there are no CAP CFIs within a reasonable distance
 - e. only for the purpose of obtaining a private pilot certificate
156. Wing commanders may authorize flights anywhere within their region or to an immediate adjoining wing. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-5.b)
- a. True
 - b. False
157. AFROTC cadets participating in the AFROTC Flight Orientation Program are authorized to fly aboard CAP aircraft. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-6.e)
- a. True
 - b. False
158. Briefing a passenger on _____ is not a required briefing item. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-6.o)
- a. entry / exit door operations
 - b. maintenance record of the aircraft
 - c. emergency exit / egress procedures
 - d. no smoking policy
 - e. None of the above
159. Any CAP pilot who is involved in an aircraft mishap while on a CAP flight activity _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-7)
- a. is suspended from all CAP activity pending the results of an investigation into the mishap
 - b. shall not participate in any CAP flight activity pending the results of an investigation into the mishap
 - c. may only fly with another qualified pilot pending the results of an investigation into the mishap
 - d. may not participate in any CAP flight activity until authorized by the wing commander
 - e. may not participate in any CAP flight activity until authorized by the region commander
160. Each wing shall report all aircraft flying time totals to HQ CAP/DO monthly. The primary source document for this activity report is the _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-8)

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- a. CAP Form 99 (CAP Flight Release Log)
 - b. CAP Form 84 (CAP CD Flight/Mission Plan Form)
 - c. CAP Form 104 (Mission Flight Plan/Briefing Form)
 - d. aircraft flight log sheets
 - e. CAP Form 10 (Request, Authorization and Report for Training/Evaluation Missions)
161. _____ shall maintain a file or record on each active CAP pilot assigned. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-9)
- a. The wing director of operations
 - b. The wing commander
 - c. The region commander
 - d. The unit commander
162. Pilot records need only be maintained at one location, except check pilot records that will be duplicated at the Wing Standardization/Evaluation office. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-9)
- a. True
 - b. False
163. When _____ and _____, uniforms are not worn on designated counterdrug flights. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-10)
- a. specified by the requesting agency; authorized by the Wing CD officer
 - b. specified by the requesting agency; authorized by the wing commander
 - c. specified in the MOU; authorized by the wing CD officer
 - d. specified in the MOU; authorized by the wing commander
 - e. in extremely hot conditions; authorized by the requesting agency
164. The CAP has ___ exemption(s) granted by the FAA. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-12)
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
 - e. 5
165. Each wing will establish a standard Aircraft Information File. This file will be on board the aircraft during all flight operations. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-13)
- a. True
 - b. False

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166. Which item is not required to be included in the Aircraft Information File? (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-13)
- Aircraft title
 - VOR checks
 - Weight and balance information
 - Appropriate CAP forms
 - A flight log
167. A flight crew will not be scheduled for more than a _____ duty day. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-14)
- 10 hour
 - 12 hour
 - 14 hour
 - 16 hour
168. A flight crew will not be scheduled for more than _____ flight hours during the duty day. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-14)
- 8
 - 10
 - 12
 - 14
169. The crew member must have at least _____ hours rest between crew duty days. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-14)
- 8
 - 10
 - 12
 - 14
170. Crew duty begins when the first briefing by the MC is received. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-14)
- True
 - False
171. The crew duty ends _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-14)
- upon engine shutdown
 - when the debriefing is complete
 - when the member gets to his/her home
 - one hour after completion of the last flight of the day
 - when the member gets in his/her vehicle to drive home

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172. The maximum crosswind for operating CAP aircraft is _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-15)
- 15 knots
 - that which is stated in the POH as the maximum possible crosswind velocity
 - that which is stated in the POH as the maximum demonstrated crosswind velocity
 - dependent on the pilots demonstrated ability
 - 17 knots
173. Simulated emergency procedures will only be conducted _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-17)
- when approved by wing commander
 - under the supervision of a checkpilot or CAP CFI
 - during day VMC
 - by a pilot with over 500 flight hours in type aircraft
 - None of the above
174. Unless initiated _____ with _____, simulated forced landings will be discontinued prior to _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 2-17)
- high enough above ground; instructors on board; descending below 500 feet above the surface
 - over suitable landing area; the intent to land; descending below 500 feet above the surface
 - over a hard surface runway; the intent to land; descending below 500 feet above the surface
 - over a hard surface runway; the intent to land; descending below 300 feet above the surface
 - over a hard surface runway; the intent to land; descending below 100 feet above the surface
175. A flight release is required for all CAP flight activities. _____ must obtain the flight release prior to flight. (CAPR 60-1, Para 5-1)
- Any CAP member
 - The pilot or observer
 - The pilot-in-command
 - All crew members
176. For USAF assigned reimbursable missions, a designated _____ is considered a flight release officer (FRO) _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 5-2)
- CAP member; and must be designated in writing

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- b. CAP mission coordinator; without written designation otherwise required
 - c. CAP mission coordinator; and must be designated in writing
 - d. CAP wing staff member; and must be designated in writing
 - e. unit commander; without written designation
177. Individuals designated as a FRO must possess a sound knowledge of the CAP flight management program and flight release procedures. In addition, an FRO must _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 5-4.a&b)
- a. Be a qualified mission coordinator
 - b. Be an experienced CAP pilot with a private or higher pilot certificate (need not be current)
 - c. Be a graduate of CAP's Flight Release Officer Course
 - d. A or B
 - e. None of the Above
178. FROs are considered dispatchers and responsible for the safe conduct of flight operations. (CAPR 60-1, Para 5-5)
- a. True
 - b. False
179. FROs cannot release a flight on which they are _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 5-5.a)
- a. the pilot-in-command
 - b. a crewmember
 - c. a passenger
 - d. All of the above
180. _____ are authorized to release flights on which they are the PIC, crewmember or passenger. (CAPR 60-1, Para 5-5.a)
- a. The national and region commanders
 - b. Wing commanders
 - c. Wing liaison officers
 - d. All of the above are true
 - e. Only A and C are true
181. The FRO shall, _____, forward the assigned CAPF 99 to the _____. (CAPR 60-1, Para 5-5.c)
- a. at the end of each month; wing LO
 - b. by the 5th of each month; wing DO
 - c. by the 5th of each month; wing LO
 - d. by the 5th of each month; wing DO with a copy to the wing LO

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- e. at the end of each month; wing DO with a copy to the wing LO
182. CAPR 60-1 provides a self-conducted proficiency flight profile to improve pilot confidence and currency. It is _____ that these procedures be accomplished _____. (CAPR 60-1, Atch 10)
- a. required; at least once each 90 days
 - b. recommended; at least once each 90 days
 - c. required; at least once each 120 days
 - d. recommended; at least once 120 days
 - e. recommended; as often as possible
183. CAPR 60-1 provides for additional proficiency flying training for SAR/DR/CD mission pilots. This training is optional and is available for up to a maximum of _____. (CAPR 60-1, Atch 11)
- a. 4 hours per quarter per individual
 - b. 6 hours per quarter per individual
 - c. 4 hours per calendar month per individual
 - d. 6 hours per calendar month per individual