LESC Pre Solo EXAM

STUDENT:_____ DATE:_____
CFI-G: _____

This pre-solo exam differs from past exams in several respects.
First, the exam will be delivered to the student before the solo flight so the student can prepare.
Second, the questions will be asked and answered VERBALLY, then the correct answers will be documented on the exam. This satisfies the need for a written exam and ensures that the student has assimilated the important information. This can also be much quicker than a written exam.
Third, Many of the questions are scenario based and include things the students will experience during their solo flights.

1. What is the ICAO code for Lake Elsinore airport? _____
2. What are the runway headings for all runways at LESC? _____
3. Which runways are used by Gliders? _____
4. In case of emergency, where can gliders land? _____
   _____
5. What airspace exists from the surface to 10,000' above LESC? _____
6. Under what conditions can gliders cross through the jump zone? _____
   _____
7. What documents does a solo pilot need to have in their possession while soloing?
   _____
8. What frequencies are used for airport operations and air to air communications?
   _____
9. At what altitude should you arrive at the IP? _____
10. What are the critical speeds for the aircraft you want to fly and what is their significance? When would you encounter these speeds?

    a. V min sink _____
    b. Vs _____
    c. Va _____
    d. Best L/D _____
    e. Max Tow speed _____
    f. VNE _____

11. What happens to glider performance when it exceeds best L/D? _____
    _____
12. When your goal is to maximize distance, is it better to slow down 10 mph below or exceed best L/D by 10 mph? Why? Assume calm wind conditions.
    _____
    _____
    _____
13. What is the average rate of sink for the Glider you want to fly? Name the glider and its sink rate. Glider: _____ Sink Rate at Best L/D: _____

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14. How far can your glider fly for every 1,000 feet of altitude lost? _____
15. Where is the low tow position? _____
16. What is the maximum demonstrated crosswind component of the glider? _____
17. What happens to the glider's stall speed and load factor when in 40° and 60° banks?
    _____
18. If after practicing maneuvers you find yourself diving at a 45° downward angle and approaching VNE, what is the best recovery method? _____
    _____
    _____
19. What is an aerobatic maneuver? _____
    _____
20. Above what altitude can you start and finish any aerobatic maneuvers? _____
21. When is a parachute required in a glider? _____
    _____
22. When there is a 10 knot crosswind from the left, how should you modify your ground roll, takeoff and landing? _____
    _____
23. If while on tow, you lose sight of the tow plane, what is the required procedure and why?
    _____
    _____
24. What is the primary risk of having slack in the tow rope while low? _____
    _____
25. What do you do if you encounter much slack in the tow rope while you are in the low tow position? _____
26. Describe the procedure to follow if the tow rope breaks when you are 50 and 250 feet AGL? _____
27. What do the in-flight signals of the tow plane wagging the rudder and wing rocking indicate? _____
28. Describe the procedure for releasing from the tow. _____
    _____
29. What is the elevation of the antennas where the tow plane typically take gliders to?
    _____
30. If there is a strong southerly wind what should the glider pilot expect on the tow after crossing Grant Road? _____
31. When should the glider pilot consider landing on 29L? _____
    _____
32. Suppose you are 2 miles away from the airport at 1,500 AGL and it is apparent you will not be able to make it back to the airport. When should you identify a landout spot and what are the characteristics of a good one?
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____

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33. Who do you notify of a landout and how and when? _____
    _____
    _____

34. How do you know what the soaring conditions are or will be for the day? What sources?
    _____

35. If there is a strong wind from the NNE, and low thermal tops expected, what kind of soaring conditions might you expect? _____
    _____
    _____

36. Name three things that might indicate that a good thermal exists?
    _____
    _____
    _____

37. What should you do if you suddenly find yourself in 8 knot sink for more than 30 seconds? _____
38. How much altitude would you lose in those 30 seconds? _____
39. Upon entering a thermal (without any other gliders present) describe the steps you need to do to stay in the thermal.
    _____
    _____

40. What are Hypoxia and dehydration and how can they impact you as a glider pilot?
    _____
    _____
    _____

41. What is the wording for the radio call made from the IP announcing intentions to land?
    _____
    _____
    _____

42. Describe what you would do if you arrive at the IP simultaneously with another glider?
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____