

T-6A Course Rules/FWOP Open Book Test

SEP 2023 EDITED BY LT GUINAN

Name: _____

___/33

1. What are the working altitudes for the Pensacola South MOA (Gator MOA)?

_____ - _____
(3710.2Y 7-11)

2. **T / F** Aircraft shall be responsible for operating within the confines of their assigned block(s) within the South MOA. Frequency 360.725 (Local Channel 16) is allocated for utilization in the South MOA. On a workload permitting basis Pensacola Approach (MOA monitor) will issue boundary and traffic advisories on frequency 120.05/ 372.0 (Local Channel 5) and 360.725. The MOA monitor will not normally monitor 360.725 except when issuing boundary and traffic advisories.

(3710.2Y 7-12)

3. Use the local altimeter setting for all blocks in the Gator MOA, when the local altimeter is below 29.92, _____ is the highest usable working altitude.

(3710.2Y 7-12)

4. When exiting the MOA contact approach on _____ with intentions prior to leaving the working area.

(3710.2Y 7-13)

5. **T / F** IFR clearances are automatically canceled upon entering the South MOA, and operations within the South MOA shall be conducted VFR. Aircrews are responsible to advise ATC in the event VFR cannot be maintained. (3710.2Y 7-12)

6. Aircraft who are lost comm and *HAVE/HAVE NOT* (circle) received a SOUTH GATOR MOA CLEARANCE on departure and are able to proceed VMC should return to NPA via the Course Rules using the active runway if known or the departure runway if the active runway is unknown and must squawk NORDO (7600).

(3710.2Y 7-16)

7. Wahoo Working Area- An area of training airspace that is a subset of AREA 292 and consists of ___ adjoining blocks depicted in Figure 4-7. This airspace is directly underneath the SMOA rows 1-3, A and B columns. Wahoo extends from _____MSL to _____MSL within the same lateral confines as the western SMOA. Blocks 1A and 2A are priority usage for TRAWING SIX. Block 3A has been modified to remain clear of the TRADR-TEEZY corridor. All aircraft operating in the Wahoo working area will monitor Wahoo/ Area 1 Common on 303.150 UHF/CH 15.

(3710.2Y 7-16)

8. Pelican / NMOA working area: Two transition layers are bounded by the entire lateral area. The “low transition layer” is between 5,000’ MSL and 6,000’ MSL, and the “high transition layer” is between 11,000’ MSL and 12,000’ MSL as depicted in Figure 4-3. In the low transition layer, transit altitudes are _____’ MSL westbound and _____’ MSL eastbound. In the high transition layer, transit altitudes are _____’ MSL westbound and _____’ MSL eastbound. These transition layers are used to ingress, egress, and transit to area Fox, Pelican, 2T, and the NMOA.

(3710.2Y 7-3)

9. The Eastern Spin Area extends from _____AGL to _____MSL and is located within the northwestern corner of W-155A. For visual reference, pilots can use the Midway Antenna as the western boundary and the eastern edge of NOLF Holley as the eastern boundary within _____ NM from Santa Rosa Island.

(3710.2Y 7-26)

10. Sherman Field GCA airspeeds unless cleared otherwise are:

Downwind - _____ KIAS

Base leg - _____ KIAS

Final - _____ KIAS until _____ DME

(3710.2Y 14-6)

11. **T / F** ELP training conducted to an unprepared surface is prohibited. Only one aircraft at a time may conduct ELP training to a closed NOLF. ELPs conducted to a closed NOLF shall wave off. Wave-off shall be conducted by the IP.

(3710.2Y 7-2)

12. **T / F** Pattern PELs at NOLF Barin are not authorized with solos in the pattern.

(3710.2Y 8-12)

13. **T / F** T&Gs and Pattern PELs at NOLF Barin shall be conducted to the left while high key entries shall be right hand traffic.

(3710.2Y 8-1)

14. NOLF Barin has a _____ MSL break altitude and _____ MSL pattern altitude.

(3710.2Y 8-2)

15. Two-way radio communications with RDO/crash-crew *is/isn't* required for entry into NOLF traffic patterns.

(3710.2Y 8-2)

16. T-6 aircraft entering the break at NOLF Barin will call a _____ mile initial and will break abeam or past the *upwind/downwind* (circle) numbers with interval.

(3710.2Y 8-3)

17. Instructors shall announce Practice ELP intentions ___ - ___ NM from High Key. Use “Practice ELP” whether conducting a PPEL or power loss.
(3710.2Y 5-5)

18. At NOLFs, when an aircraft is between Low-Key and the Base-Key position and another aircraft is at _____ between the 180-degree (or Pattern Low-Key) and the 90-degree position, the landing pattern traffic shall immediately execute a wave-off on the _____. ELP traffic has priority.
(3710.2Y 8-6)

19. Only one aircraft shall practice the emergency landing profile within ___ NM and _____ AGL of unmanned NOLFs.
(3710.2Y 8-10)

20. When practicing an ELP to the runway of a closed NOLF, descent below _____ is authorized to approach the runway surface. Landings are not authorized. If setup for the runway surface is in doubt, waveoff.
(3710.2Y 8-10)

21. NOLF Choctaw Class D airspace extends from the surface to _____ MSL.
(3710.2Y 8-22)

22. For break entry at Choctaw NOLF, aircrew will be _____ to Choctaw.
(3710.2Y 8-23)

23. The TW-5 FWOP Controlled Ejection Areas are defined as a 2NM radius around two geographic points:

1. _____

2. _____

(3710.2Y 10-5)

24. The NAS Pensacola Tower Area of Responsibility (AOR) is that airspace within a _____ nautical mile radius of the center of the airport extending from the surface up to and including _____ MSL.
(3710.2Y 14-4)

25. What is the minimum reduced runway separation (Daylight Operations) to full stop behind a T-6? _____
(3710.2Y 14-4)

26. Night landings/touch and go’s require _____.
(3710.2Y 14-4)

27. For a course rules recovery from the west, contact approach within _____ miles of approaching Jack Edwards at _____ feet MSL.

(3710.2Y 14-5)

28. Reduced runway separation does not apply to _____.

(3710.2Y 14-4)

29. What is the traffic pattern direction for RWY 19 at KNPA? _____.

(3710.2Y 14-5)

30. What is the traffic pattern direction for RWY 01 at KNPA? _____.

(3710.2Y 14-5)

31. What is the normal break altitude at KNPA? _____.

(3710.2Y 14-5)

32. At what DME are you cleared to descend to break altitude at KNPA? _____.

(3710.2Y 14-5)

33. The minimum operating altitude for flight at night is _____.

(3710.2Y 15-1)