

# FAA Sport Pilot Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

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

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

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

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

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

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

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

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

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

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

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

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

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

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

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

## **4. Track Your Progress**

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

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

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

## **6. Repeat and Review**

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

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

## Questions

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- 1. Which term describes the forward lifting surface of a canard configuration or tandem-wing configuration airplane?**
  - A. Forward Wing**
  - B. Canard Surface**
  - C. Leading Edge Wing**
  - D. Primary Wing**
  
- 2. For VFR traffic, MOA provides information about where the activities are conducted. Which choice reflects this?**
  - A. Locations of these activities**
  - B. Specific altitudes only**
  - C. Radio frequencies used by the activities**
  - D. Required pilot certifications**
  
- 3. Which statement best describes the MOA in relation to IFR traffic?**
  - A. A MOA separates IFR traffic from non-hazardous military activities**
  - B. It reduces the airspace available to IFR flights**
  - C. It prohibits all IFR flights in the area**
  - D. It has no effect on IFR traffic**
  
- 4. What is the term for a pilot, flight engineer, or flight navigator assigned to duty in an aircraft during flight time?**
  - A. Flight Crewmember**
  - B. Crew Member**
  - C. Aircrew**
  - D. Flight Operator**
  
- 5. Which term means any person other than a United States citizen who undertakes directly, by lease or other arrangement, to engage in air transportation?**
  - A. Foreign Air Carrier**
  - B. International Operator**
  - C. Noncitizen Carrier**
  - D. Overseas Transporter**

- 6. Which term describes a lighter-than-air aircraft that is not engine driven, and sustains flight through buoyancy or heating?**
- A. Balloon**
  - B. Canard**
  - C. Brake Horsepower**
  - D. Approved**
- 7. What area is established to contain activities which if not conducted in a controlled environment would be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft?**
- A. Controlled Firing Area**
  - B. Restricted Area**
  - C. Prohibited Area**
  - D. Warning Area**
- 8. Which term covers interstate, overseas, or foreign air transportation or the transportation of mail by aircraft?**
- A. Air Traffic**
  - B. Air Transportation**
  - C. Altitude Engine**
  - D. Appliance**
- 9. What term describes an airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to IFR flights and to VFR flights in accordance with the airspace classification?**
- A. Controlled Airspace**
  - B. Uncontrolled Airspace**
  - C. Special Use Airspace**
  - D. Military Operations Area**

**10. What term covers the carriage by aircraft of persons or property for compensation or hire, or the carriage of mail by aircraft, or the operation or navigation of aircraft in the conduct or furtherance of a business or vocation, in commerce between a place in the United States and any place outside thereof?**

- A. Foreign Air Commerce**
- B. Domestic Air Transport**
- C. International Air Trade**
- D. Aviation Commerce**

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## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which term describes the forward lifting surface of a canard configuration or tandem-wing configuration airplane?**

- A. Forward Wing**
- B. Canard Surface**
- C. Leading Edge Wing**
- D. Primary Wing**

In airplanes with two lifting surfaces placed one in front of the other, the lifting surface at the front is called the forward wing. This term describes its position relative to the main wing and applies whether the aircraft uses a true canard configuration or a tandem-wing layout. In a canard setup, people sometimes call that front surface the canard, but the broad, position-based term that fits both configurations is forward wing. The other terms don't capture the common naming across both designs: they either imply a different feature or refer specifically to the canard, not the tandem-wing arrangement.

**2. For VFR traffic, MOA provides information about where the activities are conducted. Which choice reflects this?**

- A. Locations of these activities**
- B. Specific altitudes only**
- C. Radio frequencies used by the activities**
- D. Required pilot certifications**

MOAs define the geographic area where military training and activities occur, so for VFR flight planning the charted area tells you where those activities take place. This is what you need to know to avoid or anticipate military activity, by understanding the actual locations on the map. While vertical limits are shown to indicate altitude extent, the key detail the question asks for is where the activities occur. Frequencies and pilot certifications aren't what MOAs convey, so the option describing the locations of these activities is the best fit.

**3. Which statement best describes the MOA in relation to IFR traffic?**

- A. A MOA separates IFR traffic from non-hazardous military activities**
- B. It reduces the airspace available to IFR flights**
- C. It prohibits all IFR flights in the area**
- D. It has no effect on IFR traffic**

The central idea is separation between IFR traffic and military operations that could affect safety. A Military Operations Area is designated to keep IFR aircraft clear of military training activities that may be hazardous to nonparticipating airplanes. When those activities are underway, ATC provides the necessary separation between IFR flights and the military activity; if the activity isn't active, IFR pilots can pass through with normal clearance. The MOA itself doesn't automatically close airspace to IFR, nor does it permanently reduce IFR airspace, and it does have an effect on IFR traffic by requiring appropriate separation when military activities are occurring.

**4. What is the term for a pilot, flight engineer, or flight navigator assigned to duty in an aircraft during flight time?**

**A. Flight Crewmember**

**B. Crew Member**

**C. Aircrew**

**D. Flight Operator**

In aviation, the people who are assigned to operate or assist with operating the aircraft during flight time are called flight crewmembers. This term explicitly identifies those on board who perform duties in the air, such as pilots, flight engineers, and flight navigators. It's precise and widely used in safety and regulatory contexts to refer to individuals actively working in flight. The other terms are less accurate for this specific role: "crewmember" is too general and could refer to anyone on the crew, not just those on duty in flight; "aircrew" is a broader term often used in military contexts and can encompass personnel not directly on flight duty; "flight operator" describes an organization or role responsible for managing flight operations, not the person assigned to fly.

**5. Which term means any person other than a United States citizen who undertakes directly, by lease or other arrangement, to engage in air transportation?**

**A. Foreign Air Carrier**

**B. International Operator**

**C. Noncitizen Carrier**

**D. Overseas Transporter**

Foreign air carrier is the formal regulatory term used to describe any person other than a United States citizen who undertakes, directly or by lease or other arrangement, to engage in air transportation. This definition matches the scenario in the question exactly, distinguishing non-U.S. citizen operators from U.S. citizen carriers. Recognizing this term helps you understand how regulatory authority, licensing, and ownership rules apply to entities wishing to operate as air carriers. The other phrases aren't standard regulatory labels, so they don't fit the official designation used in FAA/Dederal aviation regulations.

**6. Which term describes a lighter-than-air aircraft that is not engine driven, and sustains flight through buoyancy or heating?**

**A. Balloon**

**B. Canard**

**C. Brake Horsepower**

**D. Approved**

Lighter-than-air aircraft that stay aloft without propulsion rely on buoyancy or heating to generate lift. This type of aircraft is called a balloon. Gas balloons rise because the gas inside is lighter than the surrounding air, while hot-air balloons use a burner to heat the air inside and make it buoyant. They don't rely on engines for sustained flight. The other terms don't describe this class: a canard refers to a wing arrangement on powered aircraft, brake horsepower is engine power, and approved is a certification status.

**7. What area is established to contain activities which if not conducted in a controlled environment would be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft?**

**A. Controlled Firing Area**

**B. Restricted Area**

**C. Prohibited Area**

**D. Warning Area**

A Controlled Firing Area is a region set up to contain activities that could be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft if not conducted in a controlled environment. In a CFA, firing or other weapon-related activities are carried out only when it's safe, and if a nonparticipating aircraft is detected, the activity is halted to protect others. This is why the area description matches a CFA: it's about containing potentially dangerous activities to prevent hazards to nearby aircraft. Prohibited Areas are permanently off-limits to all flight within them, which is more restrictive than what a CFA describes. Restricted Areas require authorization to enter and are not specifically about containing hazardous activities for safety from nonparticipating traffic. Warning Areas warn about potential hazards to air traffic but don't function as a contained area for ongoing firing activities.

**8. Which term covers interstate, overseas, or foreign air transportation or the transportation of mail by aircraft?**

**A. Air Traffic**

**B. Air Transportation**

**C. Altitude Engine**

**D. Appliance**

Air transportation is the term that covers interstate, overseas, or foreign air transportation or the transportation of mail by aircraft. This definition includes moving people, property, or mail by air across state lines or international borders, which is exactly what the question describes. Air traffic refers to the management and control of aircraft in the air, not the act of transporting goods or people. Altitude engine and appliance aren't terms used to describe how transport by air is categorized, so they don't fit.

**9. What term describes an airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to IFR flights and to VFR flights in accordance with the airspace classification?**

- A. Controlled Airspace**
- B. Uncontrolled Airspace**
- C. Special Use Airspace**
- D. Military Operations Area**

Controlled airspace is the airspace with defined dimensions where air traffic control service is provided to IFR flights and to VFR flights in accordance with how that airspace is classed. In these areas, ATC can issue clearances, provide separation, and coordinate traffic to keep both instrument and visual traffic safe and orderly. The reason this is the best choice is that it directly matches the defining characteristic: ATC service is provided to both IFR and VFR according to the classification of the airspace. Uncontrolled airspace, by contrast, generally lacks mandatory ATC service, so pilots operate under VFR rules with see-and-avoid guidance rather than ATC clearances. Special Use Airspace refers to areas reserved for specific activities (like prohibited, restricted, or MOAs) and does not describe a blanket environment where ATC service is provided to all IFR and VFR flights. MOAs are one type of special use airspace focusing on separating activities, not the universal ATC service pattern described.

**10. What term covers the carriage by aircraft of persons or property for compensation or hire, or the carriage of mail by aircraft, or the operation or navigation of aircraft in the conduct or furtherance of a business or vocation, in commerce between a place in the United States and any place outside thereof?**

- A. Foreign Air Commerce**
- B. Domestic Air Transport**
- C. International Air Trade**
- D. Aviation Commerce**

Foreign air commerce is the term for international aviation activities—that is, carriage by aircraft of persons or property for compensation or hire, or the carriage of mail, or the operation or navigation of aircraft in the conduct or furtherance of a business, when it occurs between the United States and any place outside the United States. This is the best fit because it explicitly describes flights crossing national borders, which is the situation described in the question. Domestic air transport would apply to flights entirely within the U.S., and the other terms aren't the standard regulatory designation for international air aviation. For example, a passenger flight from New York to Paris for hire, or a mail flight from Seattle to Tokyo, would be considered foreign air commerce.

## Next Steps

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

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

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

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

**<https://faasportpilot.examzify.com>**

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

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