

SIM/FLX Transition Check GK Prep Source 1 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. At what fuel pressure level does the red FUEL PX annunciator activate?**
 - A. 5 psi**
 - B. 10 psi**
 - C. 15 psi**
 - D. 20 psi**

- 2. What is the correct action to take after engine start when using external power?**
 - A. Signal the crew chief**
 - B. Call "hands clear"**
 - C. Notify air traffic control**
 - D. Check all systems**

- 3. How much tailwind is permissible during taxi operations?**
 - A. 5 knots**
 - B. 10 knots**
 - C. 15 knots**
 - D. 20 knots**

- 4. What is the recommended action when told to "MAINTAIN RUNWAY HEADING"?**
 - A. Climb immediately**
 - B. Turn crosswind**
 - C. Continue straight ahead until cleared**
 - D. Land on next available runway**

- 5. At what altitude does the engine produce 100% torque on a standard day?**
 - A. Sea level**
 - B. 2000 feet**
 - C. 10,000 feet**
 - D. 12,000 feet to 16,000 feet**

- 6. What squawk code is used for a radio failure while airborne?**
- A. 7700**
 - B. 7600**
 - C. 7500**
 - D. 7400**
- 7. What is the maximum fuel limit below which a straight-through initial is expected in single runway operations?**
- A. 300 lbs**
 - B. 350 lbs**
 - C. 400 lbs**
 - D. 500 lbs**
- 8. What type of parachute is used in the aircraft?**
- A. GQ 4000**
 - B. GQ 5000**
 - C. GQ 6000**
 - D. GQ 7000**
- 9. How fast should a pilot taxi in congested areas according to T6 standards?**
- A. 15 knots**
 - B. 5-7 knots**
 - C. 10 knots**
 - D. 20 knots**
- 10. What is the maximum number of aircraft allowed in the pattern during tower-controlled operations?**
- A. 2 aircraft**
 - B. 3 aircraft**
 - C. 4 aircraft**
 - D. 5 aircraft**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. At what fuel pressure level does the red FUEL PX annunciator activate?

- A. 5 psi
- B. 10 psi**
- C. 15 psi
- D. 20 psi

The red FUEL PX annunciator activates at a fuel pressure level of 10 psi. This alarm is crucial for ensuring that the fuel system is functioning properly. Fuel pressure is essential for maintaining engine performance; when it drops to 10 psi, it is indicative of potential issues within the fuel system, such as low fuel supply or a malfunctioning pump. The activation of this warning light serves as an alert to the crew, prompting immediate attention to the fuel system to avoid potential engine failure or performance degradation. Understanding this pressure threshold is essential for pilots and maintenance personnel to take prompt and appropriate action to maintain safety and operational integrity.

2. What is the correct action to take after engine start when using external power?

- A. Signal the crew chief
- B. Call "hands clear"**
- C. Notify air traffic control
- D. Check all systems

After starting the engine while using external power, the correct action is to call "hands clear." This is important because it ensures the safety of the ground personnel, particularly those who may be in close proximity to the aircraft. The call alerts everyone that the engine is about to be engaged, indicating that the propellers may start to turn or that there is a change in engine output, thus requiring everyone to maintain a safe distance to prevent accidents or injuries. While signaling the crew chief and notifying air traffic control are also important tasks in the overall pre-flight checklist, they are not the immediate priority right after engine start. Checking all systems is a critical step but typically follows once personnel are clear and it is safe to analyze aircraft function. The primary focus right after starting the engine is ensuring safety for both the crew and any ground personnel.

3. How much tailwind is permissible during taxi operations?

- A. 5 knots
- B. 10 knots**
- C. 15 knots
- D. 20 knots

During taxi operations, a tailwind can affect the control and performance of an aircraft, especially during the takeoff phase. The generally accepted limit for a tailwind during taxiing is 10 knots. This limit ensures that pilots maintain adequate control over the aircraft and compensate for any potential increase in speed that the tailwind may cause. Operating with a tailwind greater than this specified limit can make it more challenging to control the aircraft, especially in situations requiring precise maneuvering. Understanding the implications of this limit is crucial for pilots, as adhering to the specified tailwind limits helps maintain safety and control during ground operations, ultimately preparing for a smooth transition to takeoff.

4. What is the recommended action when told to "MAINTAIN RUNWAY HEADING"?

- A. Climb immediately
- B. Turn crosswind
- C. Continue straight ahead until cleared**
- D. Land on next available runway

When instructed to "MAINTAIN RUNWAY HEADING," the advised action is to continue straight ahead on the current runway heading until further instructions are given. This phrase typically indicates that the aircraft should not deviate from its existing flight path and should remain aligned with the runway's trajectory as it climbs out. This instruction often occurs during the initial phase of takeoff, guiding pilots to maintain stability and ensure proper separation from other air traffic while they ascend. It is essential for maintaining safety and communication within the air traffic control framework, allowing controllers to manage traffic efficiently. In the context of the other options, climbing immediately or turning crosswind could compromise the established flight path and create potential conflicts with other aircraft. Similarly, landing on the next available runway does not align with the intention behind the command to maintain a specific heading, which is focused on ensuring continuity and control during the climb phase.

5. At what altitude does the engine produce 100% torque on a standard day?

- A. Sea level**
- B. 2000 feet**
- C. 10,000 feet**
- D. 12,000 feet to 16,000 feet**

On a standard day, an engine typically produces 100% torque at sea level where atmospheric pressure and temperature conditions are optimal. However, as altitude increases, the density of the air decreases, leading to a decrease in engine performance due to less oxygen available for combustion. Options that suggest altitudes such as 2000 feet, 10,000 feet, or even 12,000 feet to 16,000 feet imply a misunderstanding of how engines perform in varying atmospheric conditions. While engines may produce a considerable amount of torque at higher altitudes, they often do not achieve full torque output under less dense conditions. The correct choice addresses the importance of engine performance characteristics on a standard day. Generally, you can expect the engine to produce its maximum torque at sea level and potentially up to around 12,000 feet, depending on the specific aircraft and engine characteristics. Therefore, understanding that maximum torque aligns more realistically with scenarios that involve maintaining a specific performance metric illustrates the complexities of the relationship between altitude, air density, and engine output.

6. What squawk code is used for a radio failure while airborne?

- A. 7700**
- B. 7600**
- C. 7500**
- D. 7400**

The correct squawk code for a radio failure while airborne is 7600. This code is specifically designated for situations where the aircraft experiences a loss of communication capability. When pilots cannot communicate with air traffic control or other aircraft due to radio failure, selecting squawk code 7600 signals to controllers that the aircraft is operating without radio communication, helping them manage air traffic effectively while ensuring the safety of the flight. In contrast, other squawk codes are used for different scenarios: 7700 indicates an emergency situation, such as a serious in-flight issue; 7500 is reserved for situations involving unlawful interference, such as hijacking; and 7400 does not have a specific designation and is not commonly used in aviation. Understanding these codes helps enhance situational awareness and standardize communication protocols in the aviation industry.

7. What is the maximum fuel limit below which a straight-through initial is expected in single runway operations?

- A. 300 lbs
- B. 350 lbs**
- C. 400 lbs
- D. 500 lbs

The maximum fuel limit below which a straight-through initial is expected in single runway operations is identified as 350 lbs. This limit is established based on the operational protocols designed to ensure safety and efficiency during landings and takeoffs at airports with single runway configurations. In single runway operations, managing fuel levels is critical to avoid unnecessary go-arounds and to ensure that aircraft can safely land without exceeding maximum weight limits. The threshold of 350 lbs signifies a balance where the aircraft can execute a straight-through approach while maintaining operational parameters. Below this limit, the flight crew can anticipate that their landing gear and approach can be managed effectively, allowing for a straightforward landing without the need for additional maneuvers. Such established thresholds help in maintaining smooth operations, optimizing runway usage, and minimizing delays, particularly in busy air traffic environments.

8. What type of parachute is used in the aircraft?

- A. GQ 4000
- B. GQ 5000**
- C. GQ 6000
- D. GQ 7000

The GQ 5000 parachute is specifically designed and utilized for aircraft applications due to its features that cater to high performance and reliability. This type of parachute is often optimized for a range of operational conditions, providing stability and control during descent. The GQ 5000 typically incorporates advanced materials and design configurations that enhance its performance, making it suitable for the demands that come from aerial deployment. This parachute is likely preferred when considering weight, aerodynamics, and deployment mechanisms, which are crucial for effective airborne operations. In contrast, the GQ 4000, GQ 6000, and GQ 7000 may represent different designs or capabilities that don't align with the specific requirements for aircraft use as effectively as the GQ 5000. These alternative options may not incorporate the same level of operational efficiency, reliability, or performance that is critical in the aviation context. The selection of the GQ 5000 emphasizes its proven efficacy in the field, making it the optimal choice for parachute applications in aircraft scenarios.

9. How fast should a pilot taxi in congested areas according to T6 standards?

- A. 15 knots**
- B. 5-7 knots**
- C. 10 knots**
- D. 20 knots**

In congested areas, pilots are instructed to taxi at a speed of 5-7 knots. This speed is recommended to ensure safety and control in areas where there may be a higher density of aircraft, personnel, and other obstacles. Maintaining a lower taxi speed allows pilots to react promptly to any unexpected situations or hazards, such as other aircraft moving or personnel who may be near the taxiway. Navigating at this slower speed also enhances situational awareness, as pilots have more time to assess their surroundings and make effective decisions. It ensures that they do not create excessive wake turbulence or risk collisions, which can be particularly critical in crowded airports or during busy operations.

10. What is the maximum number of aircraft allowed in the pattern during tower-controlled operations?

- A. 2 aircraft**
- B. 3 aircraft**
- C. 4 aircraft**
- D. 5 aircraft**

The maximum number of aircraft allowed in the pattern during tower-controlled operations is four. This limit ensures that air traffic controllers can efficiently manage and maintain safe separation between aircraft while they are in the pattern, which typically involves takeoffs, landings, and go-arounds at an airport. Having four aircraft in the pattern allows for a structured and organized flow of air traffic. Each aircraft can be sequenced safely to prevent conflicts and ensure that they are properly spaced as they approach the runway or prepare for departure. This also facilitates effective communication between the tower and pilots, as controllers can provide clear instructions without overwhelming the operational capacity of the airspace. In contrast, fewer aircraft would not fully utilize the capacity of the runway and surrounding airspace, while having more than four could complicate operations and increase the risk of collisions or miscommunications. Therefore, a limit of four aircraft strikes an optimum balance between efficiency and safety in air traffic operations.

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.

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

<https://simflxtranscheckgksource1.examzify.com>

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

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