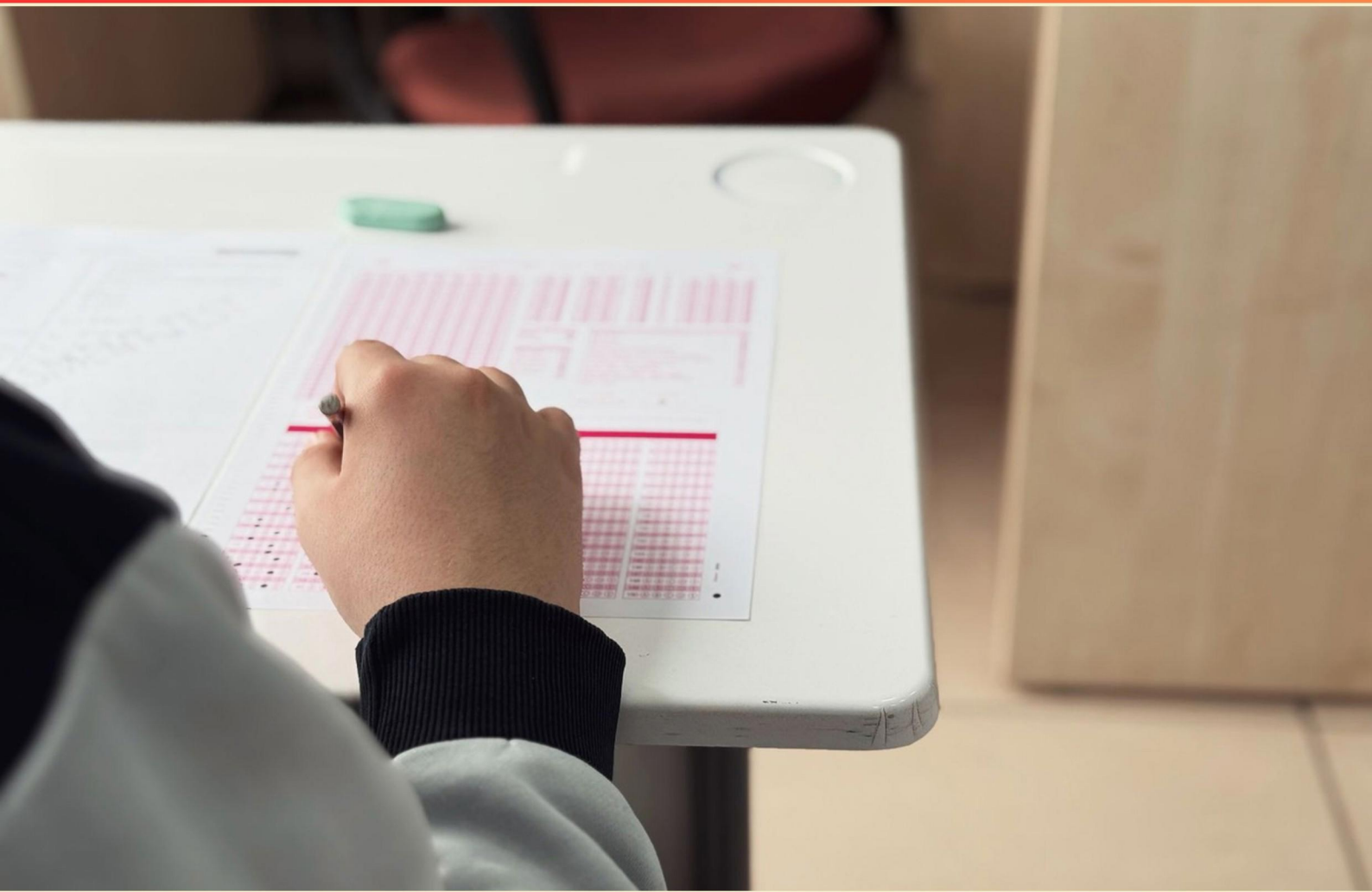


TH-73 COURSE RULES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. Arrival points to SITE X?

- A. Baker, Pond, Bend, Gator
- B. Baker, Pond
- C. Bend, Gator
- D. Pond, Bend, Gator, Baker

2. From point HUGHES, which direction should you turn to parallel Highway 90?

- A. North
- B. West
- C. East
- D. South

3. What is the minimum vertical and horizontal separation between aircraft in the air?

- A. 200 ft
- B. 500 ft
- C. 100 ft
- D. 1000 ft

4. Takeoff from Fuel/Crew change area with active runway 32 is conducted from which spot?

- A. Spot 2
- B. Spot 3
- C. Spot 1
- D. Spot 4

5. The label Whiskey is associated with which location?

- A. Pond SW 1st bend in 89
- B. Water tower @ intersection 87 & 89
- C. Intersection 90 & Avalon
- D. Intersection Blackwater river & Coldwater creek

6. Which statement correctly describes the ROW relationship at SNAKE?

- A. Power lines have ROW over HWY 197/A
- B. HWY 197/A has ROW over power lines
- C. Echo has ROW over HWY 197/A
- D. SNAKE has ROW over all roads

7. At Juniper, holding turns are which direction?

- A. Right
- B. Left
- C. Both
- D. Neither

8. What is the area inside the paved runways at this field called?

- A. The infield
- B. The apron area
- C. The center area
- D. The outfield

9. Which location corresponds to the label Tower 438?

- A. The HWY 191 bridge over Pond Creek
- B. Pond SW of 1st bend in 89
- C. 438' Tower NW of prison
- D. Power line abeam large estate north of OLF Spencer

10. Which location corresponds to the label Able?

- A. Power line abeam large estate north of OLF Spencer
- B. Water tower 1 mile SE of KNDZ
- C. Intersection 197A & power lines
- D. Intersection Blackwater river & Coldwater creek

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Arrival points to SITE X?

A. Baker, Pond, Bend, Gator

B. Baker, Pond

C. Bend, Gator

D. Pond, Bend, Gator, Baker

Arrival points are a published sequence you follow to reach SITE X, with each fix guiding a leg of the approach and helping ensure obstacle clearance and proper traffic spacing. The correct sequence is Baker, Pond, Bend, Gator, using all required points in that exact order as shown on the procedure. Following this order keeps you on the designated arrival path and satisfies the altitude and spacing requirements. Omitting points or changing the order (as in the other options) would take you off the charted arrival route, which isn't acceptable for a proper arrival to SITE X.

2. From point HUGHES, which direction should you turn to parallel Highway 90?

A. North

B. West

C. East

D. South

To parallel a highway, you fly in the same general direction the road runs at your location. In this area, Highway 90 is oriented east–west, and from the point HUGHES the continuation of the road that you'd be paralleling lies to the west. So turning toward the west keeps your track aligned with the highway and lets you fly alongside it. Heading north, south, or east would move you away from the highway or fail to stay on its line.

3. What is the minimum vertical and horizontal separation between aircraft in the air?

A. 200 ft

B. 500 ft

C. 100 ft

D. 1000 ft

In this training context, the emphasis is on how close two aircraft may operate in the air during close-formation or exacting maneuvers. The minimum distance you must maintain is 200 feet both vertically and horizontally. That means the altitude difference between the aircraft should be at least 200 feet, and the lateral separation should also be at least 200 feet. This provides a safety margin to account for small errors in altitude, heading, and maneuver execution, as well as rotor downwash and pilot reaction time during tight formations. Why this is the best choice: it represents the smallest practical spacing specified for this scenario, ensuring you're not underestimating the risk while still allowing the intended close-formation training. Larger separations, like 500 or 1000 feet, exceed the minimum and aren't the correct answer for a question about the smallest required distance. The 100 feet option is too close to be considered safe in most training contexts, even if tighter spacing is possible in specialized formations. In standard IFR operations, separations are much larger (vertical 1000 feet, horizontal several miles), but this question targets the specific training rule set where 200 feet is the minimum.

4. Takeoff from Fuel/Crew change area with active runway 32 is conducted from which spot?

- A. Spot 2
- B. Spot 3
- C. Spot 1
- D. Spot 4**

When a runway is active, you choose a takeoff point that gives a direct, clear path onto that runway heading without crossing other traffic areas. For a takeoff toward runway 32, the best spot is the Fuel/Crew change area position that sits on the direct line to the threshold of runway 32. This spot provides an immediate, unobstructed departure path aligned with the 320-degree direction, minimizing taxiing in or across active movement areas and reducing the chance of conflicts with other traffic. Other spots would require extra taxiing, crossing potential conflict zones, or turning into the departure path, which is less safe and efficient when the runway is in use. So the correct choice is the spot that offers a direct, safe alignment with runway 32.

5. The label Whiskey is associated with which location?

- A. Pond SW 1st bend in 89
- B. Water tower @ intersection 87 & 89
- C. Intersection 90 & Avalon**
- D. Intersection Blackwater river & Coldwater creek

Whiskey is a named navigation fix shown on the chart. On this map, the label Whiskey is placed at the exact point where the line near Avalon intersects—that intersection is Whiskey. So Whiskey identifies that precise location, not the pond, the water tower, or the other river/creek intersection. The other features are labeled differently on the chart and do not carry the Whiskey designation, which is why the intersection near Avalon is the correct association.

6. Which statement correctly describes the ROW relationship at SNAKE?

- A. Power lines have ROW over HWY 197/A**
- B. HWY 197/A has ROW over power lines
- C. Echo has ROW over HWY 197/A
- D. SNAKE has ROW over all roads

The main idea here is how right-of-way is determined among fixed obstacles at a location. When two features cross or lie near your flight path, the one that presents the greater hazard—typically a taller, fixed obstacle—takes priority in terms of avoidance. Power lines are a fixed, tall hazard that can be difficult to see and can cause severe damage if struck, so they are considered to have ROW over lower, at-ground obstacles like a highway. At SNAKE, if a power line and a highway intersect in the pilot's vicinity, the power line governs the required clearance; you must ensure a safe pass that clears the lines, and the highway does not override that requirement. The navigational points like Echo or SNAKE are just references and don't establish a ROW between the ground features themselves. So, the statement that power lines have ROW over HWY 197/A is the best answer because it aligns with treating the most hazardous, fixed obstruction as the priority in planning and flight safety.

7. At Juniper, holding turns are which direction?

- A. Right**
- B. Left
- C. Both
- D. Neither

In FAA procedures, the default holding pattern uses right-hand turns (clockwise) around the holding fix unless the chart explicitly states nonstandard left turns. The Juniper holding is drawn as a clockwise racetrack, indicating right turns. So the holding direction at Juniper is right. If a hold were left-handed, the chart would note "nonstandard" or show a counterclockwise pattern. The other options don't fit because a hold has a defined direction, and Juniper is not designated as a nonstandard (left) hold.

8. What is the area inside the paved runways at this field called?

- A. The infield**
- B. The apron area
- C. The center area
- D. The outfield

The area inside the paved runways is called the infield. Infield refers to the inner portion of the airfield that lies within the runway boundaries. The apron area, by contrast, is outside the runways and is the zone where aircraft park, refuel, and are serviced. Center area and outfield aren't standard aviation terms for this context. So, when you're talking about the space enclosed by the runway footprints, the correct term is infield.

9. Which location corresponds to the label Tower 438?

- A. The HWY 191 bridge over Pond Creek
- B. Pond SW of 1st bend in 89
- C. 438' Tower NW of prison**
- D. Power line abeam large estate north of OLF Spencer

Labels for towers on aeronautical charts identify a specific obstruction by its height and location. The number after the word Tower is the height of that obstruction in feet. So a label like Tower 438 points to the 438-foot tower, and you then look for its described position on the chart. The only option that matches a 438-foot tower is the one describing a 438' tower located northwest of the prison. The other options describe different features (a bridge, a pond area, a power line) that don't match the tower's height, so they don't correspond to the label.

10. Which location corresponds to the label Able?

- A. Power line abeam large estate north of OLF Spencer
- B. Water tower 1 mile SE of KNDZ**
- C. Intersection 197A & power lines
- D. Intersection Blackwater river & Coldwater creek

In this course rules context, labels like Able identify a specific ground reference used for navigation along the training area route. The Able label is assigned to a particular landmark shown on the chart, not chosen arbitrarily. Here, the chart designates Able as the water tower located 1 mile southeast of KNDZ. That makes the water tower the correct match for Able. The other described features (power line abeam a large estate north of OLF Spencer; the intersection of 197A and power lines; the intersection of Blackwater River and Coldwater Creek) are different landmarks that correspond to other checkpoints or references on the map, not Able, so they don't fit the label in question.

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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://th73courserules.examzify.com>

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

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