

TH-73A THRASHER COURSE RULES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 heading is 150 degrees?

- A. 100
- B. 140
- C. 160
- D. 150

2. Which location is the exception to the 1 mile leg rule in SVFR holds?

- A. Point Juniper
- B. Point Echo
- C. Point Fog
- D. Point Whiskey

3. Which location corresponds to Fish?

- A. 438' Tower NW of prison
- B. Intersection of Blackwater river & Coldwater creek
- C. Intersection 197A & power lines
- D. Power line abeam large estate north of OLF Spencer

4. Holding arrival at Whiskey specifies holding at which point?

- A. Hold at Fog
- B. Hold at Whiskey
- C. Hold at Echo
- D. Hold at Juniper

5. What airspeed is holding flown at?

- A. 70 KIAS
- B. 60 KIAS
- C. 90 KIAS
- D. 80 KIAS

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

- A. 200 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 50 feet

7. Which calls must be directed to the OLF ADO, with all others directed to Traffic?

- A. Inbound, Splitting, Departing, Interrogatives
- B. Inbound only; all other calls to Traffic
- C. All calls to the OLF ADO
- D. Weather updates and notices

8. Which pair of squawk codes are used for outbound and inbound respectively?

- A. 0400 and 0100
- B. 0100 and 0400
- C. 0100 and 0100
- D. 0400 and 0400

9. Landing spots at OLF Santa Rosa are labeled low to high in which direction?

- A. Outboard to inboard
- B. Inboard to outboard
- C. Left to right
- D. Front to back

10. The waypoint Bell is best described as the intersection of which features?

- A. I-10 and 89
- B. Power lines and Blackwater River
- C. Intersection of 89 and power lines
- D. Intersection of 90 and 89

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which heading is 150 degrees?

- A. 100
- B. 140
- C. 160
- D. 150**

Headings are read clockwise from north, so the 0/360 mark is north, 90 is east, and 180 is south. A heading of 150 degrees lies between east and south, in the southeast quadrant. Among the options, the one that shows 150 degrees exactly matches the requested heading, making it correct. The other numbers (100, 140, 160) are not 150, so they don't fit.

2. Which location is the exception to the 1 mile leg rule in SVFR holds?

- A. Point Juniper**
- B. Point Echo
- C. Point Fog
- D. Point Whiskey

The rule behind SVFR holds is to keep the pattern tight and easy to manage in visual conditions, so most holds use a one-mile leg to maintain good visibility and separation from the fix and other traffic. But some fixes have hold geometry that doesn't fit the standard one-mile leg, so ATC may authorize a longer leg at those locations. Point Juniper is the exception because the hold geometry at Juniper requires a longer leg to properly sequence traffic and stay within the surrounding airspace constraints. The other points follow the standard one-mile-leg pattern.

3. Which location corresponds to Fish?

- A. 438' Tower NW of prison
- B. Intersection of Blackwater river & Coldwater creek**
- C. Intersection 197A & power lines
- D. Power line abeam large estate north of OLF Spencer

This item tests recognizing a named navigation fix formed by the crossing of natural features. Fish is the position fix defined where the Blackwater River intersects Coldwater Creek, giving a precise reference point on the chart that pilots can identify by features on the ground. The other options describe structures or lines (a tower, a power-line intersection, or a power line near a large estate) rather than a natural-feature intersection used as a charted fix. So, the location that corresponds to Fish is where the Blackwater River meets Coldwater Creek.

4. Holding arrival at Whiskey specifies holding at which point?

- A. Hold at Fog
- B. Hold at Whiskey**
- C. Hold at Echo
- D. Hold at Juniper

Holding arrival at Whiskey means the hold is located at the Whiskey fix. When an arrival instruction specifies holding at a named fix, that fix is the point where you must enter and remain in the published holding pattern to sequence for the approach. So you would fly to Whiskey and enter the hold there, following the published pattern (direction and leg length are defined for that fix). The other fixes listed—Fog, Echo, Juniper—are separate waypoints, not the designated hold point in this instruction.

5. What airspeed is holding flown at?

- A. 70 KIAS
- B. 60 KIAS
- C. 90 KIAS
- D. 80 KIAS**

In rotorcraft holds, the standard practice is to fly at 80 KIAS. This speed gives a predictable, manageable standard rate turn (about 3 degrees per second) with a moderate bank angle, typically around 12–15 degrees, so you can maintain the holding pattern reliably in wind and with altitude control. ATC may instruct a different speed, but 80 KIAS is the typical default for a standard hold. Speeds like 60–70 KIAS are slower than the standard hold and would change the turn dynamics, while 90 KIAS is faster and would widen the turn radius—both deviating from the usual hold profile.

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

- A. 200 feet**
- B. 100 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 50 feet

The principle here is safe separation between aircraft in flight. In this training context, the minimum is 200 feet for both vertical and horizontal separation, meaning aircraft should stay at least 200 feet apart above or below each other and at least 200 feet apart side-to-side. This distance provides a margin for small errors in altitude or position, control inputs, and reaction time during close-quarters flight or formation work. Smaller gaps would leave little room for those small errors and could lead to a collision, while a much larger separation would hamper training efficiency by taking up more airspace. In real-world ATC operations, separation requirements are typically much larger—often 1,000 feet vertically or about 3 nautical miles horizontally—to account for higher speeds, greater traffic density, and broader performance envelopes.

7. Which calls must be directed to the OLF ADO, with all others directed to Traffic?

- A. Inbound, Splitting, Departing, Interrogatives**
- B. Inbound only; all other calls to Traffic
- C. All calls to the OLF ADO
- D. Weather updates and notices

Direct the calls that affect OLF operations to the ADO so coordination stays centralized and accurate. Inbound, splitting, departing, and interrogatives require the ADO's involvement because they directly influence sequencing, separation, and what guidance or clearance is needed for operations within the OLF area. Other communications, like weather updates and notices, are general information best handled by Traffic, keeping the ADO focused on critical coordination tasks.

8. Which pair of squawk codes are used for outbound and inbound respectively?

- A. 0400 and 0100
- B. 0100 and 0400**
- C. 0100 and 0100
- D. 0400 and 0400

In the Thrasher course rules, squawk codes are used to identify which leg of the course you're on, helping ATC distinguish outbound from inbound traffic. The outbound leg is assigned 0100, signaling you've left the field and are proceeding along the course. When you reach the turn point and start the inbound leg back to the airport, you switch to 0400, showing you're returning. This distinct pairing prevents confusion for ATC, making it clear which leg you're on and aiding proper sequencing. Using a different arrangement, like 0400 on outbound or 0100 on inbound, would blur which leg is active, and using the same code for both legs would remove that directional distinction. So the combination of 0100 outbound and 0400 inbound is the correct pairing.

9. Landing spots at OLF Santa Rosa are labeled low to high in which direction?

- A. Outboard to inboard**
- B. Inboard to outboard
- C. Left to right
- D. Front to back

Landing spots on this field are ordered by elevation along a line, using outboard to inboard to indicate increasing height. The outermost pads sit lowest, and as you move toward the center, the pads get higher. This labeling makes it quick to identify which pad matches an intended approach or clearance by simply moving from the edge toward the middle. Left to right would describe side-to-side position, not height, and front to back would describe depth along the line, not the elevation sequence.

10. The waypoint Bell is best described as the intersection of which features?

- A. I-10 and 89
- B. Power lines and Blackwater River**
- C. Intersection of 89 and power lines
- D. Intersection of 90 and 89

Bell is a waypoint defined by the crossing of two distinct features: power lines and the Blackwater River. Waypoints in this context use recognizable landmarks or intersections to provide a precise reference that you can verify both on charts and from the air. The combination of a linear man-made feature (power lines) with a natural feature (the river) creates a unique point where they intersect, making it easy to locate. The other options describe road intersections or road with power lines, which are not how this particular waypoint is defined.

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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://th73acourserules.examzify.com>

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

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