



**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Initial En Route Qualification Training

**Lesson 34
Radar Handoff and Point
Out
End-of-Lesson Test**

Course 50148001

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Initial En Route Training

Lesson 34

Radar Handoff and Point Out End-of-Lesson Test – Variation 1

Lesson Objectives:

On an End-of-Lesson Test and in accordance with FAA Order JO 7110.65 and JO 7110.311, you will identify:

- Terminology and procedures for transferring radar identification
 - Procedures and phraseology for initiating and receiving handoffs and point outs
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Directions: Items 1 through 13 are multiple choice. Indicate your selection by circling the appropriate letter.

1. One difference between a handoff and a point out is that _____.
 - A. communications are transferred in a handoff
 - B. traffic restrictions are not issued in a point out
 - C. a handoff must be coordinated over the interphone
 - D. a point out transfers control of the aircraft to the receiving controller
2. If doubt exists regarding target identification after accepting a handoff or point out, the receiving controller should first _____.
 - A. terminate radar service
 - B. take action to re-identify the aircraft
 - C. state "UNABLE"
 - D. advise "RADAR CONTACT LOST"

RADAR HANDOFF AND POINT OUT
End-of-Lesson Test – Variation 1 (Continued)

3. An example of prescribed handoff phraseology is “_____.”
 - A. Handoff, four zero miles east of Monroe VORTAC, American Four, one six thousand
 - B. Handoff, American Four, four zero miles east of Monroe VORTAC, one six thousand
 - C. Handoff, four zero miles east of Monroe VORTAC, one six thousand, American Four
 - D. Handoff, American Four, one six thousand, four zero miles east of Monroe VORTAC

4. The phraseology to allow an aircraft to enter your airspace without communications transfer is “_____.”
 - A. POINT OUT OBSERVED
 - B. ROGER, POINT OUT
 - C. POINT OUT APPROVED
 - D. APPROVED AS REQUESTED

5. If you wish to communicate with an aircraft that is being pointed out to you, inform the transferring controller by stating “_____.”
 - A. (Aircraft ID) (restrictions, if applicable) RADAR CONTACT
 - B. ROGER, POINT OUT
 - C. APPROVED, HANDOFF
 - D. HANDOFF, RADAR CONTACT

RADAR HANDOFF AND POINT OUT
End-of-Lesson Test – Variation 1 *(Continued)*

6. After the handoff has been completed, transfer of communication must be made to the next controller before the aircraft leaves your airspace unless _____.
A. the aircraft is in FLAT Track
B. the aircraft is squawking a discrete code
C. the aircraft is transponder-equipped
D. prior coordination has been made
7. After accepting a handoff on a nonbeacon aircraft, confirm identity by _____.
A. obtaining a position report
B. advising the aircraft of its position
C. turns
D. Start Track message
8. Verbal coordination must be accomplished prior to accepting control of a track indicating _____.
A. CST, RDOF, MISM, or OLD
B. HOLD, EMRG, CST, or NONE
C. CST, DATA, OLD, or NONE
D. OLD, HOLD, RDOF, or NONE

RADAR HANDOFF AND POINT OUT
End-of-Lesson Test – Variation 1 (Continued)

9. When making a point out via landline/interphone, you must inform the receiving controller of the aircraft's _____.
A. route of flight
B. position
C. air speed
D. ground speed
10. In the course of a _____ in which communications will be transferred, the transferring controller points to the target on the receiving controller's display.
A. handoff
B. point out
C. physical handoff
D. physical point out
11. When accepting a handoff, it is the receiving controller's responsibility to _____.
A. confirm they are able to accept a handoff from the transferring controller
B. verify they approve of the information contained in the en route fourth line data block
C. comply with restrictions issued by the transferring controller unless otherwise coordinated
D. request the transferring controller verify the information in the en route fourth line data block is correct before the handoff
12. The term "traffic" is normally issued to transfer radar identification of an aircraft to another controller for the purpose of coordinating separation action and is normally used in _____.
A. Response to a handoff or point out
B. Anticipation of a handoff or point out
C. Conjunction with a request for control of an aircraft
D. All of the above

RADAR HANDOFF AND POINT OUT
End-of-Lesson Test – Variation 1 *(Continued)*

13. The phrases “POINT OUT APPROVED,” “RADAR CONTACT”, AND “UNABLE” are three responses a _____.
- A. receiving controller may use when he or she locates a target when making a point out
 - B. transferring controller may use during an interphone connection to receiving controller
 - C. receiving controller may use when he or she locates a target when receiving a point out
 - D. transferring controller may use to communicate with a receiving controller