



**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Initial En Route Qualification Training

**Lesson 37
Radar Vectoring
End-of-Lesson Test**

Course 50148001

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Initial En Route Training

Lesson 37

Radar Vectoring

End-of-Lesson Test – Variation 1

Lesson Objectives:

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

- Reasons for issuing radar vectors
 - Procedures for issuing radar vectors
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Directions: Items 1 through 9 are multiple choice. Indicate your selection by circling the appropriate letter.

1. Information to be specified when vectoring an aircraft includes _____, and _____.
 - A. direction of turn; compass heading
 - B. when to start turn; magnetic heading
 - C. when to start turn, direction of turn, magnetic heading to be flown
 - D. direction of turn; magnetic heading to be flown

2. When is a controller required to advise a pilot of the purpose of a radar vector?
 - A. Before issuing a turn
 - B. When initiating the vector
 - C. Only when the vector is for separation
 - D. Any time prior to vector termination

RADAR VECTORING
End-of-Lesson Test – Variation 1 *(Continued)*

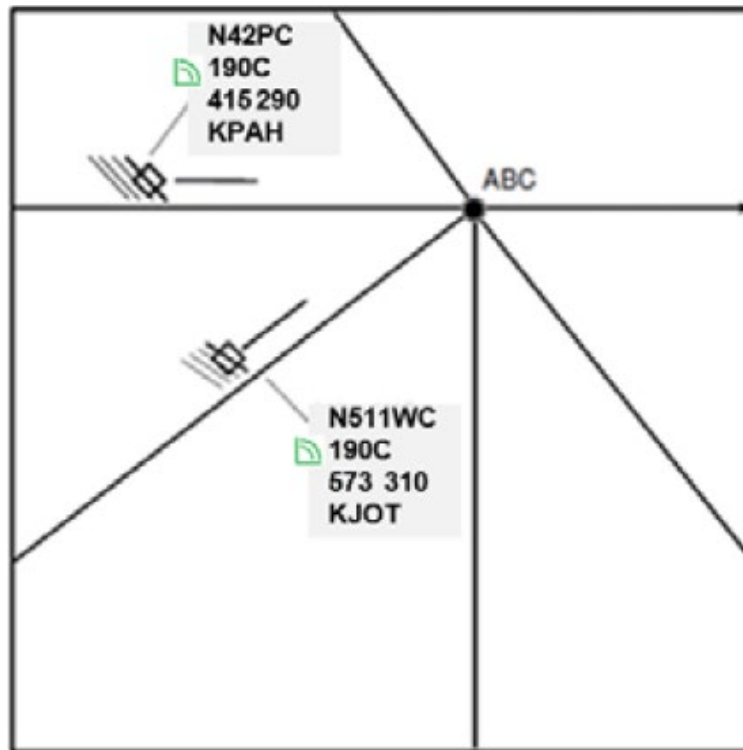
3. Reasons for vectoring aircraft include _____.
- A. safety and separation from other aircraft and airspace
 - B. preventing speed adjustment and altitude changes
 - C. operational advantages and preventing speed adjustment
 - D. aircraft below MIA or MVA
4. All of the following are conditions for vectoring IFR aircraft **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. Within controlled airspace and within your area of jurisdiction, unless otherwise coordinated
 - B. At or above the appropriate minimum altitude
 - C. Within class A airspace
 - D. Permitted to resume its own navigation within radar coverage
5. To obtain desired track for a radar vector consider _____.
- A. surrounding airspace
 - B. areas of traffic congestion
 - C. effects of wind
 - D. route of flight

Radar Vectoring
End-of-Lesson Test *(Continued)*

6. _____ is the lowest MSL altitude at which an IFR aircraft will be vectored by a radar controller, except otherwise authorized for radar approaches, departures, and missed approaches.
- A. Minimum Vectoring Altitude
 - B. Minimum IFR Altitude
 - C. Minimum En Route Altitude
 - D. Minimum Crossing Altitude
7. When an aircraft is at a _____ and a _____ allow for increased compliance time and distance.
- A. lower altitude; lesser airspeed
 - B. higher altitude; greater airspeed
 - C. lower altitude; higher airspeed
 - D. higher altitude; lesser airspeed
8. Which of the following phrases is an example of heading to depart fix?
- A. "American Two, fly present heading, when able proceed direct Columbus"
 - B. "American Two, turn right heading zero seven zero, when able proceed direct Columbus"
 - C. "American Two, fly heading zero seven zero, when able proceed direct Columbus"
 - D. "American Two, depart Ames heading zero seven zero, when able proceed direct Columbus"

Radar Vectoring

End-of-Lesson Test *(Continued)*



9. N42PC and N511WC are flying the same route after the ABC VORTAC. To provide longitudinal separation, which aircraft should be vectored behind the other? The winds at FL190 are 180080.
- A. N511WC should be vectored behind N42PC
 - B. N42PC should be vectored behind N511WC