# PSURT UAS Visual Observer Course Quiz

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| **VO NAME** |  |
| **DATE** |  | |
| **LOCATION** |  | |

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| **1.** |  | True / False: Conducting a daytime flight under Visual Flight Rules means staying below 400’ AGL, having a 3 mile minimum visibility, and a cloud ceiling at least 500 feet above flight altitude. |
| **2.** |  | Correction of Autokinesis can be done by which of the following?   1. Focusing eyes at varying distances 2. Increasing speed of visual scanning 3. Increasing your eye rate of blinking 4. A and B only |
| **3.** |  | True / False: A VO may use binoculars or other similar equipment to maintain VLOS. |
| **4.** |  | Under Part 107, maximum allowable speed is:   1. 100 knotts per hour 2. 87 knotts per hour 3. 100 miles per hour 4. Both B and C |
| **5.** |  | True / False: If both the RPIC and VO lose VLOS of the UAS, the RPIC must land the UAS immediately. |
| **6.** |  | True / False: You may not fly during civil twilight without a waiver. |
| **7.** |  | What do you lose when you are exposed to excessively bright light?   1. Contrast discrimination 2. Depth perception 3. Visual reaction time 4. All of the above |
| **8.** |  | True / False: A VO is optional but highly recommended for daytime and nighttime missions. |
| **9.** |  | Reversible Perspective Illusion can be eliminated by which of the following?   1. Comparing the possible moving light to a fixed light on the surface. 2. Reversible Perspective Illusion cannot be corrected so the mission must be terminated 3. Looking away from the aircraft lights to regain night vision 4. None of the above |
| **10.** |  | True / False: The VO should constantly scan the skies and the ground to identify potential hazards and notify the RPIC of those hazards as they arise. |