

Learn To Fly

Flight Lesson 2



Introductions

Instructor

Students

Airplane

Airfield

The Training Airplane



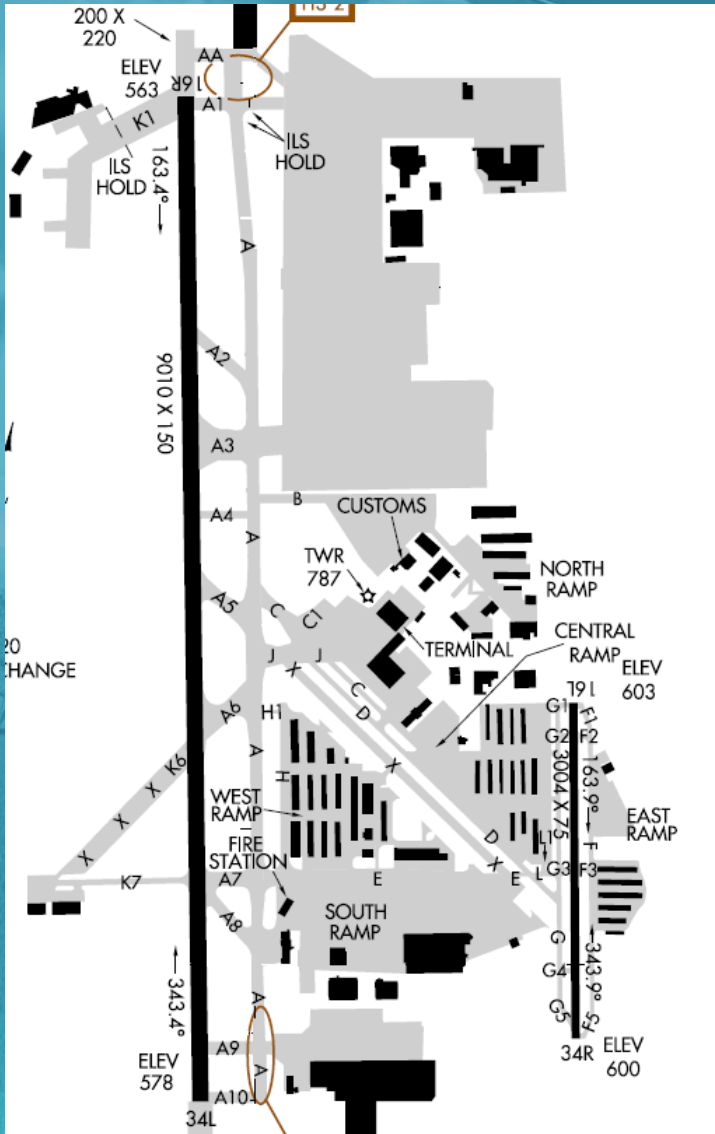
Cessna 152

Description:

- All metal, 2 place high wing
- Popular training aircraft at most flight schools
- Easy to fly, easy to learn
- No auto-pilot – No GPS
- Fixed pitch propeller
- Keep training costs low
- Tricycle landing gear
- Flight training and personal use.

Flight Lesson 2

The Airfield



(KPAE) Everett, Washington

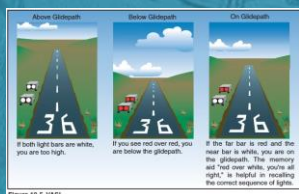


Lesson Plans

All flight lessons follow this three part structure:

1. The Lesson for the flight at the flying school.

- What you will learn
- Motivation
- Reference documents
- Topics



2. The air exercise in the training aircraft

- Demonstrations by the instructor
- Practices by the student
- From cold and dark using checklists

3. Post Flight

- Review lesson, re-brief as necessary
- Assign reading for the next lesson



REVIEW

Lesson Plan #1 (Dual)

The lesson last week is available for you to view on the MSFSofficial twitch channel

ForderLearnToFly.com

Private Pilot Training (Flight Simulator)

LESSON PLANS

Lesson Plan #1 (Dual)

Class Time .5 hours

FAMILIARIZATION (Exercise 1, page 33)

GENERAL

This lesson is an introduction to flying. The student should be aware of the Pilot Operating Handbook, Aircraft documentation and flight authorization. The flight should be stimulating for the student without any abrupt maneuver.

MOTIVATION

To stress the importance or preparation for each briefing as a requirement for progress.

REFERENCE

- (1) Aeroplane Flight Training Manual
- (2) Pilot's Operating Handbook

TOPICS

- (1) Preparation for flight
- (2) Aircraft familiarization and documents
- (3) Pre-flight inspection (walkaround)
- (4) Cockpit familiarization
- (5) Engine start and run-up

REVIEW

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Private Pilot Training (Flight Simulator)

Lesson Plan #1 (Dual)

Air Time .8 hours



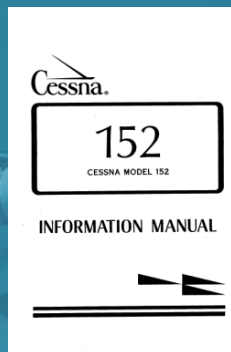
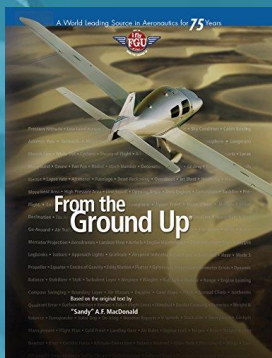
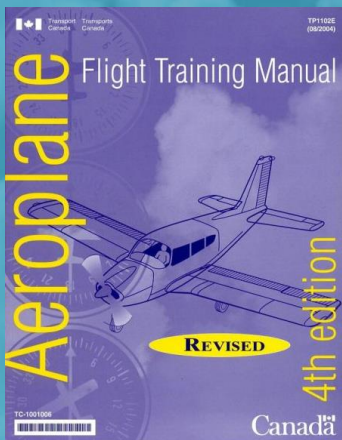
AIR EXERCISE

- (1) Instructor will assist the student with the external check, start check and after start check.
- (2) Taxiing demonstration and practice; demonstration of yaw.
- (3) Instructor assists student in run-up and pre-take-off check.
- (4) Demonstration of take-off and climb.
- (5) Demonstration of reference points, effects of controls, and range of normal attitudes.
- (6) Student practices pitching and rolling through the normal attitudes and controlling yaw.
- (7) Demonstration of trim.
- (8) Student practices straight and level flight.
- (9) Demonstration and practice of transition from straight and level flight to straight and climbing flight and levelling out (APT)
- (10) Demonstration and practice of transition from straight and level flight to straight and descending flight and levelling out. (PAT)

POST FLIGHT

- (1) Review Lesson, re-brief as necessary.
- (2) Assign reading for next lesson.

Flight Lesson 2



The Phonetic Alphabet

The phonetic alphabet is used by radio operators to convey the letters they intend to say. If you were to pronounce a B or a D from a radio, they can be incorrectly mistaken for each other. There can be no mistake about who is calling, and which aircraft has been cleared to land. Therefore, we need to remember the phonetic alphabet and use it every time we use a radio. At the very least, we would use it to convey our aircraft call sign.

When practicing and memorizing the phonetic alphabet, look around your house and spell each item phonetically. When in the car, look at the first group and say: Freedom, Uniform, Echo, Lima, Five-Eight. When you make a label for these aircraft call signs and attach it to the panel, just above the radio, there you will never forget what your call sign is, especially when using air-traffic with different call signs.

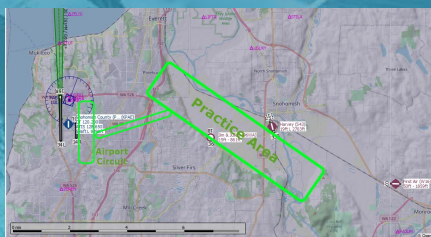
A	Alpha	Q	Quebec
B	Bravo	R	Romeo
C	Charlie	S	Sierra
D	Delta	T	Tango
E	Echo	U	Uniform
F	Foxtrot	V	Victor
G	Golf	W	Whiskey
H	Hotel	X	X-ray
I	India	Y	Yankee
J	Juliett	Z	Zulu

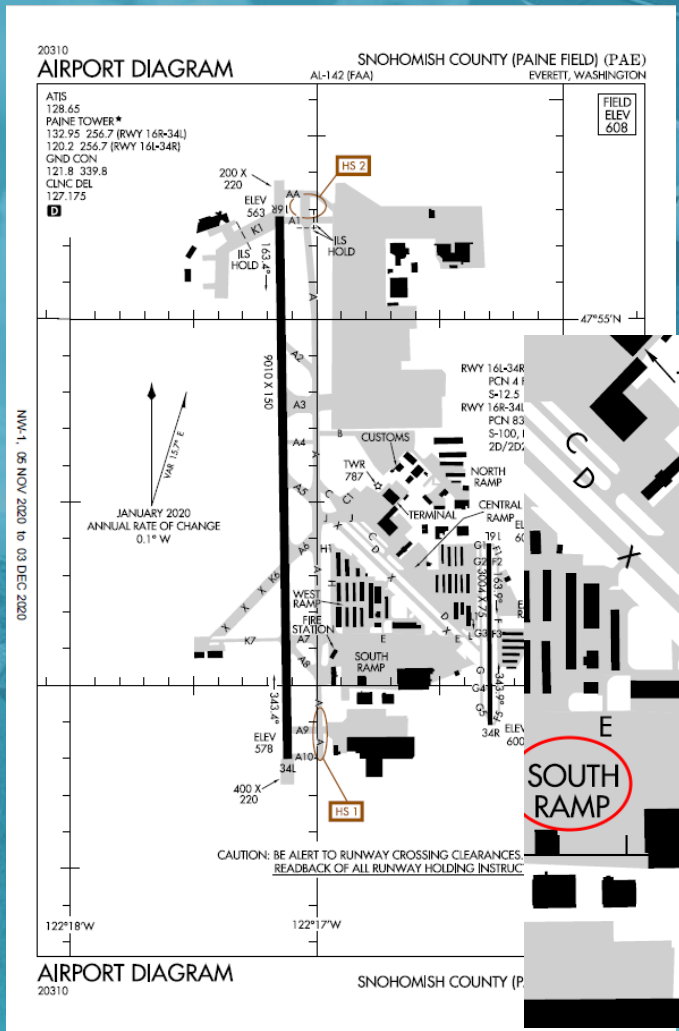
Preparation

Books

Maps

Ground School





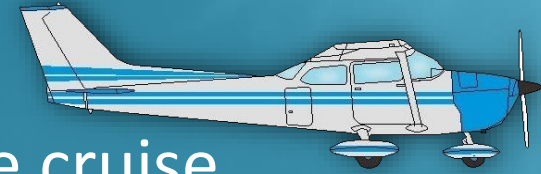
Flight Preparation

Ensure you grab your student training materials kit with the links in chat.

One link for a group of materials: **!studentkit**

The flipbook of the important flight training manual: **!manual**

Reminders from Last Lesson



A.P.T. to climb.

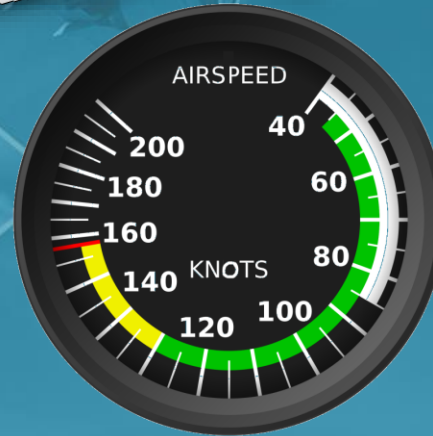
1. Adjust Attitude (V_y)
2. Add full Power
3. Trim hands-free

A.P.T. to resume cruise.

1. Adjust Attitude (to level)
2. Reduce Power (75%)
3. Trim hands-free

RUN UP (into wind)

Parking Brake — ON
Fuel Quantity — CHECK
Elevator TRIM check set for T/O
Throttle to 1700
- Mags CHECK - not to exceed
150 rpm on either
or 50 between both
Carb Heat — ON (small rpm drop)
Engine Instruments & Ammeter CHECK
Suction Gage CHECK green
Idle RPM, then 1000
Radios and Avionics SET
Controls Free

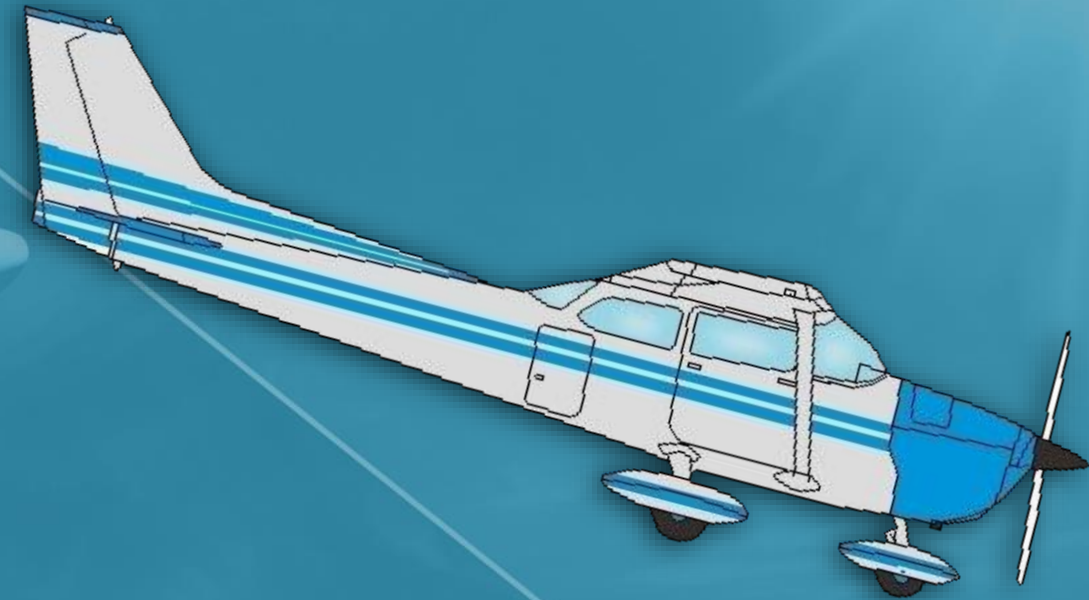
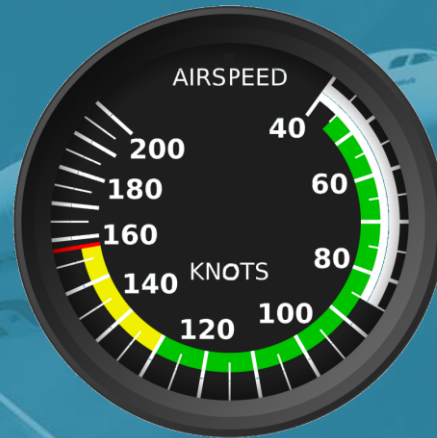


- You always want full power to climb, ✓
- Less power to cruise. ✓
- Even less power to descend. ✓

Descending & Trimming

P.A.T. to descend.

1. Reduce Power
2. Adjust Attitude
3. Trim hands-free



You always want less or no power to descend, or your engine and rpms could increase way too high.

A good memory aid:
PAT down at airport security.



A “Cruise Descent” means to keep your cruise airspeed constant but descend to a lower altitude, then level out.

A “Landing Descent” is a slower airspeed within the white-arc flaps range and eventually with flaps extended.

Some Notes from Last Lesson

1. Taxiing: A comment about fast taxiing. General rule, a running pace.

As long as your airspeed indicator doesn't come alive, you are good.

Harder to tell in the sim but remember to always pull power to idle before braking.



2. Controller didn't tell me to "hold short". I did anyway. All pilots know.

I am speaking to ATC slowly, intentionally, for learning. I am not here to show off that I can speak "cool" on the mic.

3. Yes, we lean the engine above 3000 feet, just like the 172. I was surprised to read in a POH that we lean above 5000. I stand corrected.

2nd Flight Lesson Briefing

Skills to learn in the first flying lesson:

1. Taxiing around the airport
2. Observe take-off & climb
3. Climbing & Descending
4. Straight & level flight
5. Gentle and Medium turns
6. Circuit joining and radio

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Private Pilot Training (Flight Simulator)

Lesson Plan #2 (Dual)

Air Time 1.0 hours

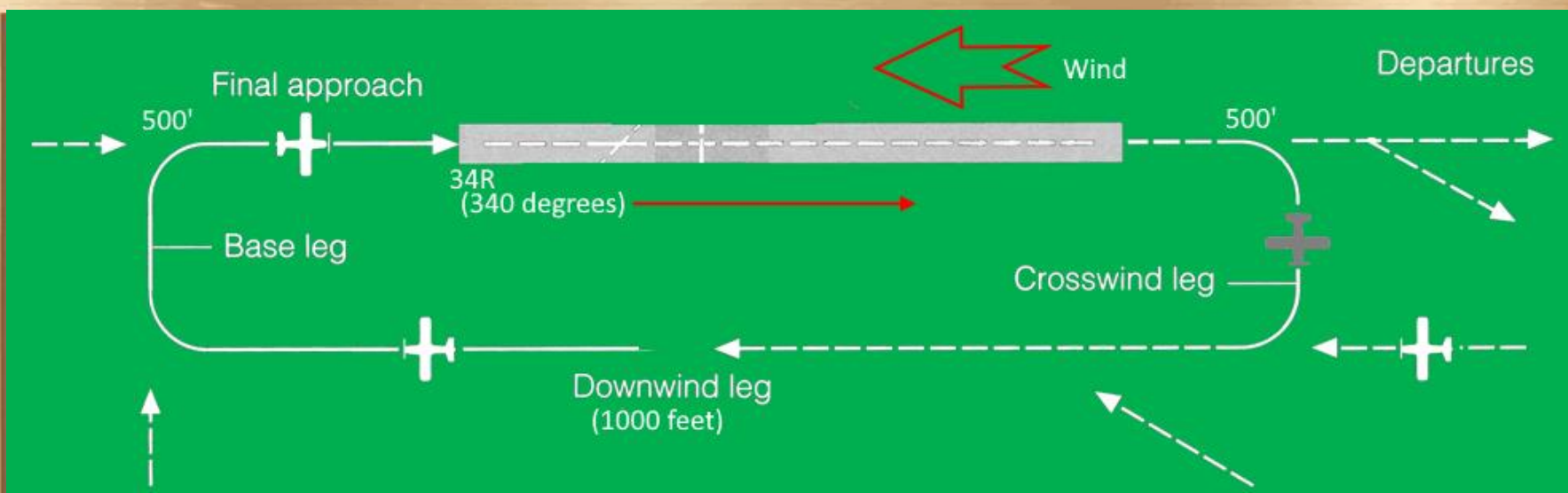
AIR EXERCISE

- (1) Student does all ground checks, including radio-communication and taxiing with assistance, where necessary.
- (2) Student follows take-off and initial climb.
- (3) Demonstrate and practice attitudes and movements
- (4) Demonstrate and practice straight and level flight
- (5) Demonstrate and practice gentle and medium turns
- (6) Demonstrate and practice climbing and descending turns
- (7) Demonstrate use of trim
- (8) Demonstrate proper circuit joining, include radio communication.

POST FLIGHT

- (1) Review Lesson, re-brief as necessary.
- (2) Assign reading for next lesson.

Flight Lesson 2



In the last lesson, we were asked to join the "right base for 34Right"

34Right

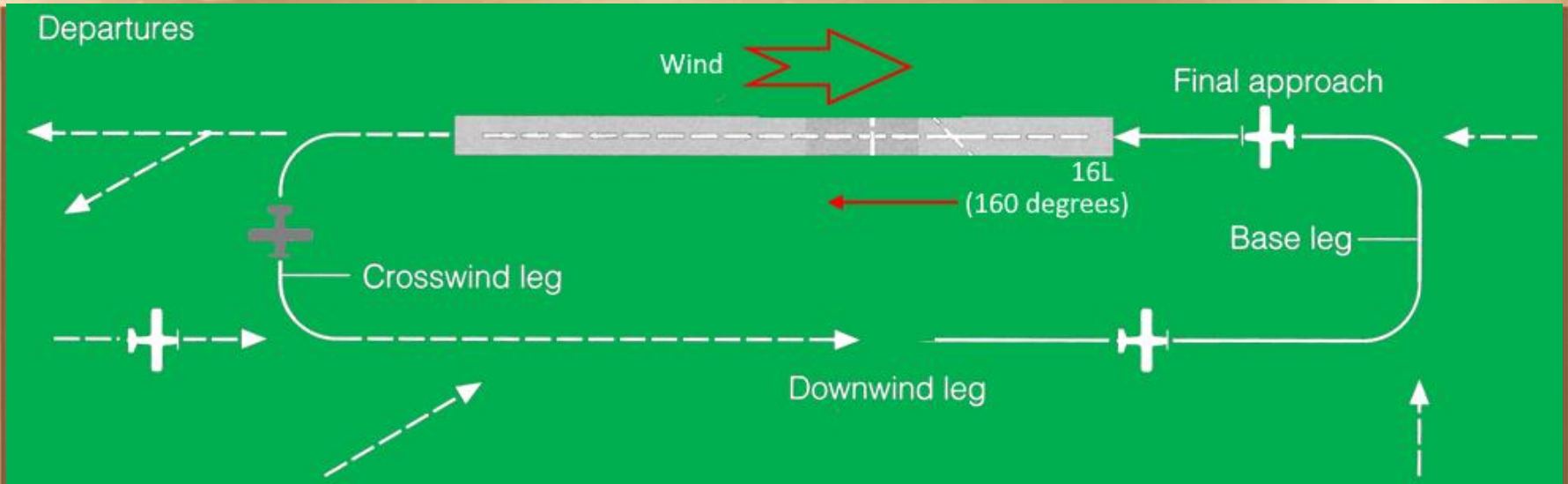
We could be asked: "right downwind for 34Right"

We will be at circuit height (1600') or 1000' AGL (above ground level)

Downwind is 180 degrees opposite of runway heading.



Flight Lesson 2



We could be asked: "left downwind for 16L"

We could be asked to join the "left base for 16Left"

16Left

We will be at circuit height (1600') or 1000' AGL (above ground level)

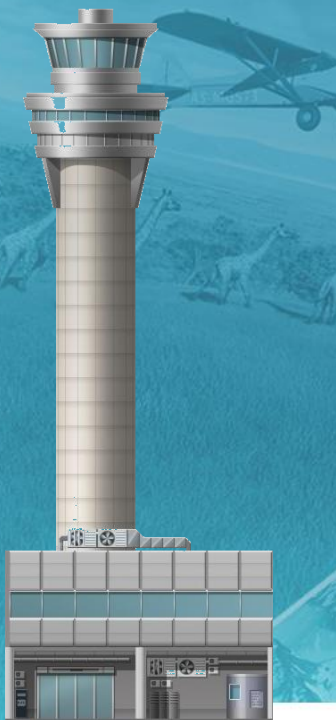
Downwind is 180 degrees opposite of runway heading.



Flight Lesson 2

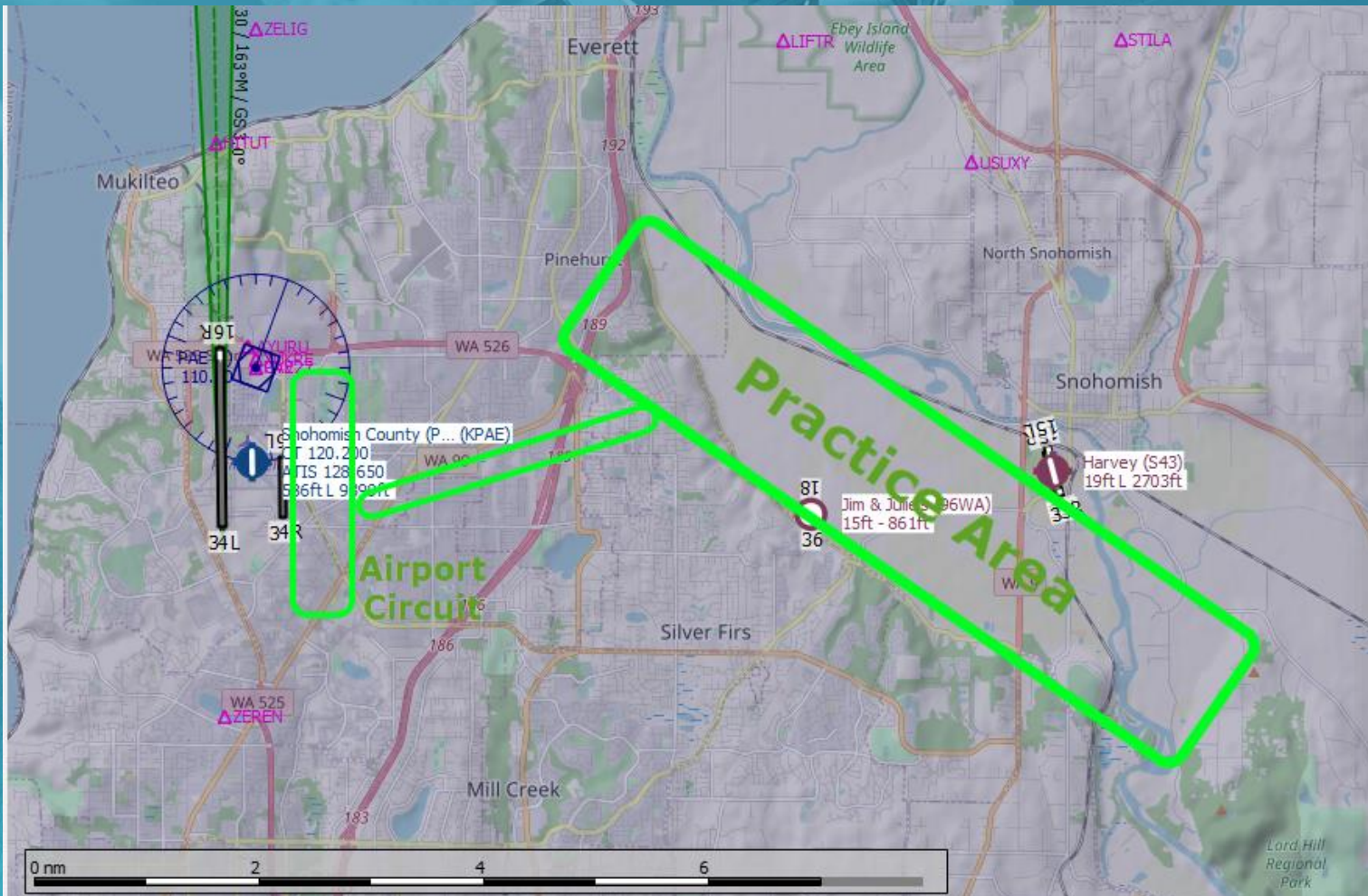
When joining the airport circuit, the controller needs to know this information to clear you to the circuit.

1. Identify the controller you are calling (Paine Tower)
2. Identify your airplane callsign (N67991)
3. Where you are, distance, direction, altitude.
4. You have ATIS (phonetic letter)
5. Your intentions




Flight Lesson 1

Let's go Flying!



AIRCRAFT CHECKLIST



CESSNA 152

PRESTART

- External Check
- Fight Controls Free
- Trim check set for T/O
- AVIONICS OFF
- Fuel Selector ON
- Record HOBBS time

ENGINE START

- Carb Heat — COLD (IN)
- Throttle — FULL OPEN—IN 1/4 INCH
- Mixture — RICH (IN)
- Brakes ON (Toes or Ctrl - period)
- Call Out — PROP CLEAR
- Master Switch ON
- Prime Pump—3 times
- IGNITION SWITCH START

AFTER ENGINE START

- Idle 1000
- Oil Pressure — GREEN
- Avionics — ON
- Flashing Beacon - ON
- NAV lights — ON
- FLAPS — retract
- ATIS Copy - SET Altimeter
- Heading Indicator SET (with compass)
- Set Ground Frequency
- Taxi Clearance

TAXI (or)

- Brakes C
- Instrumen


RUN UP

- Parking B
- Fuel Quan
- Elevator t
- Throttle t
- 1
- 0
- Carb Heat
- Engine In
- Suction G
- Idle RPM
- Radios an
- Controls l

FLAPS

- ELV 608
- Paine Tow
- Paine Tow
- East Pract
- Harvey Fi

CESSNA 152



TAKEOFF

- Carb Heat (COLD)
- Flaps (0°) (UP)
- HSI SET
- Turn to face traffic
- Get Clearance
- Record TIME off
- Lift nose wheel at 50KIAS
- Climb speed 60-70 KIAS

SHUTDOWN

- ELT Check 121.5
- Avionics OFF
- IDLE 1000 RPM
- Mixture (OUT) (Cutoff)
- Ignition Switch (OFF) remove key
- MASTER OFF
- Record HOBBS time

DOWNWIND CHECK & Pre-Landing check

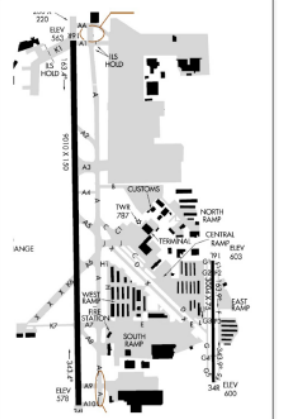
- Primer (IN and LOCKED)
- Master & ALT switches ON
- Mags on BOTH
- Circuit Breakers all IN
- Switches CHECK (landing light etc.)
- Mixture Rich (IN)
- FUEL gages CHECK
- Temp & Pressure GREEN
- Approach Speed 60-70 KIAS

CLEAR of ACTIVE RUNWAY

- FLAPS UP
- Set Radio to Ground Frequency
- Landing Light OFF—Taxi ON
- Note TIME DOWN
- Taxi Clearance
- Trim for Takeoff

This Checklist not to be used for real airplanes

Max Glide: 60 XWIND MAX: 13
STALL SPEED Flaps up power off 51 KCAS
STALL SPEED Flaps down power off 47 KCAS
Balked Landing: 55 Vne 141 KIAS
Best Angle: 56 KIAS Best Rate: 68 KIAS



Flight Lesson 2

Let's go
to the
airplane



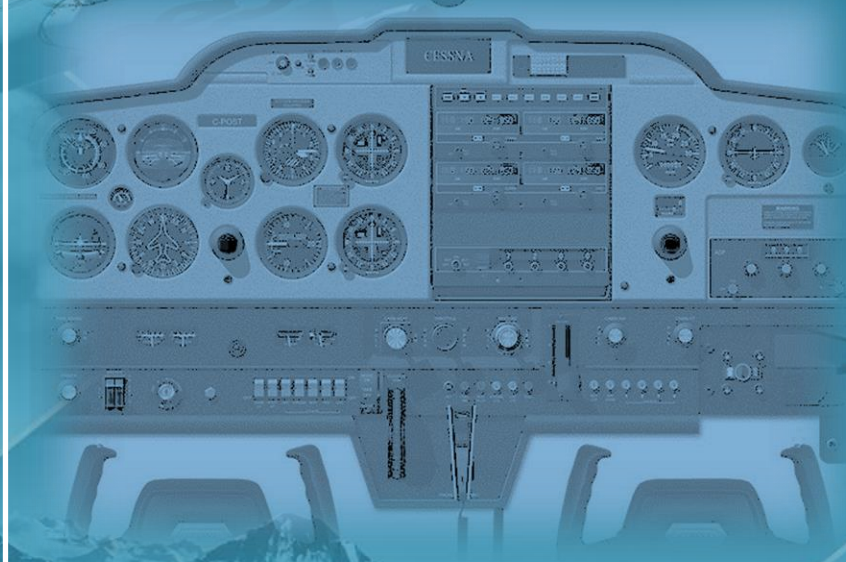
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YOUR CONTROL

Let's go Flying!



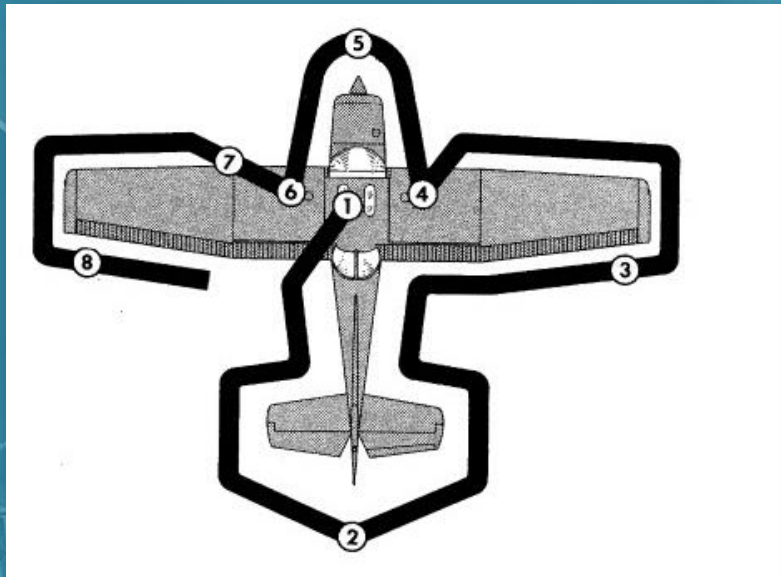
Professional
air traffic control
for flight simulators



A 3rd party free download
to pass control of the
airplane back and forth.

While Jayne and Howard head
out to the airplane please
direct your questions in chat to
the fellow students on live
mics.

They will convey your
questions upon their return.



Jayne has done this already to save us some time in the stream.

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Private Pilot Training (Flight Simulator)

Lesson Plan #2 (Dual)

Air Time 1.0 hours

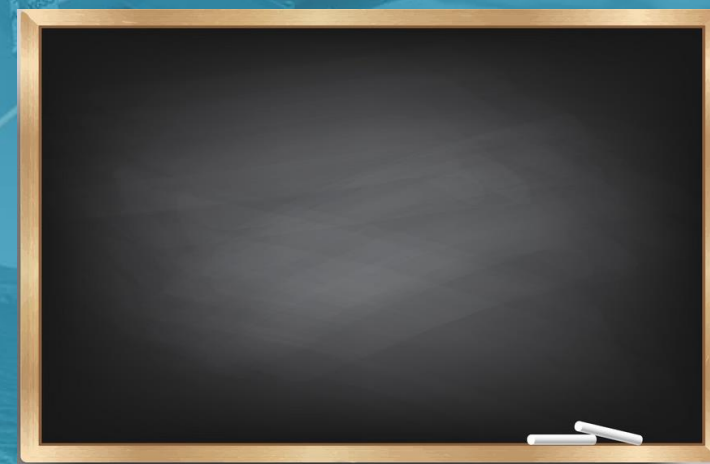
AIR EXERCISE

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- (8) Demonstrate proper circuit joining, include radio communication.

POST FLIGHT

- (1) Review Lesson, re-brief as necessary.
- (2) Assign reading for next lesson.

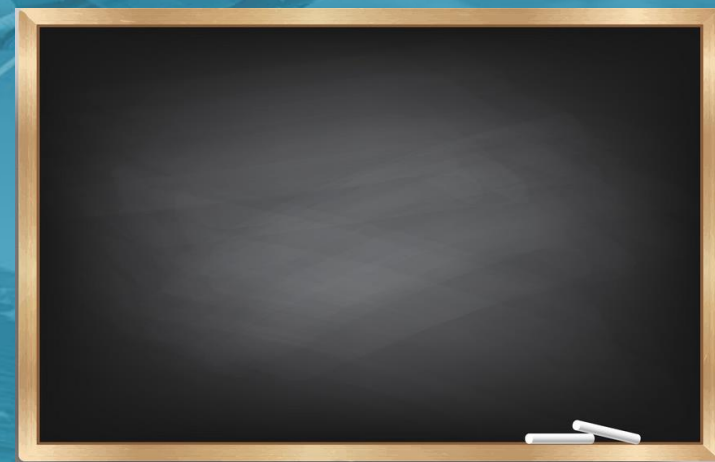
Review Lesson



AIR EXERCISE

- (1) Student does all ground checks, including radio-communication and taxiing with assistance, where necessary.
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Review Lesson



Summary Questions

1. What elevation should we be at when joining the circuit?

Answer: 1600 feet on the altimeter (1000 feet above the airport)

These are directed questions at the 6 student pilots in this session.



Chat questions will be addressed after this.

Summary Questions

2. When joining the airport circuit, what does a controller need to know to clear you to the circuit.

1. Identify the controller you are calling (Paine Tower)
2. Identify your airplane callsign (N67991)
3. Where you are, distance, direction, altitude.
4. You have ATIS (phonetic letter)
5. Your intentions



Summary Questions

3. How do you know which direction to turn when joining the circuit?

Answer: The controller will clear you to a leg of the circuit. You need to know the active runway to determine the direction of each leg.



Summary Questions

3. How do you know which direction to turn when joining the circuit?

Answer: The controller will clear you to a leg of the circuit. You need to know the active runway to determine the direction of each leg.



Summary Questions

4. What is “carb heat” for and when do we use it?

Answer: Carburetor heat is applied when your engine rpms are below the green range on the tachometer (rpm gauge). This prevents ice buildup in the engine’s carburetor.



Summary Questions

5. What is the ALT switch used for?
(beside the Master switch)



Answer: It turns on the alternator, like in a car, to keep the battery charged and power all electrics in the airplane.

Without it, the battery eventually dies. This is checked during runup.....



Summary Questions

6. In a medium turn, why do we have to adjust our pitch when we were already trimmed for straight and level?

-Answer: As you tip your wings, you loose some lift and you need to adjust for that. You also need to adjust when straight and level again.



Summary Questions

7. How do you find your way around in the practice area when you have no GPS?

Answer: Observe landmarks out the windshield while leaving the airport and identify them when returning. Reference your maps before you go for a flight lesson.



Flight Lesson 2

Chat Questions?

Our voice students can relay chat questions or we can all monitor the chat questions and discuss as a group.



Flight Lesson 2

Practice

- Normally, flight lessons should be at least twice a week for retention of new skills. You can do that in the simulator as many times as you wish before the next lesson.
- You can press escape anytime and quit the flight.
- Without multiplayer, you can focus on your skills.

Flight Lesson 2

Homework

Jayne will need your feedback if we should continue with more lessons in January.

If we are continuing, you will need to do some homework in preparation.

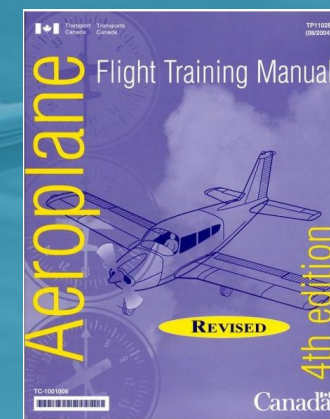


Flight Lesson 2

Homework

Specific homework for Lesson 3 would be:

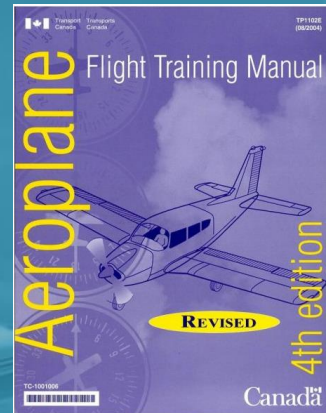
1. All skills covered so far in Exercises 2 through 8 in the Aeroplane Flight Training Manual.



Flight Lesson 2

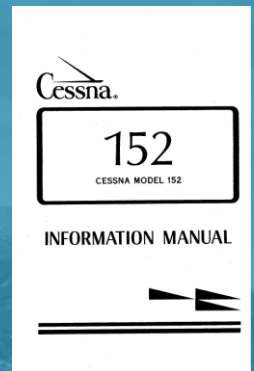
Homework

Specific homework for Lesson 3 would be:
New skills we will practice: Lessons 9, 16, 17, and 18 in the Aeroplane Flight Training Manual.



Ground school questions Howard may ask you next week could be:

- What do we do with the mixture knob?
- When do we use Pitot Heat?



Learn To Fly

Flight Lesson 2



 *On Voice*
STUDENT PILOTS



STUDENT **JAYNE**

