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COURSE OUTLINE

AVI 213
Course Number

Flight III
Course Title

3
Credits

Hours: 1 / 3
Lecture / Laboratory

Pre-requisite: AVI 114
Co-requisite: AVI 231

Implementation
Fall 2014

Catalog description:
A continuation of flight training to obtain the commercial flight certificate and beginning of instrument flight training. The student completes the solo cross-country requirements. Instrument flight training will begin in Flight III. Consists of 47 hours flight time or the time needed to complete Flight Lesson 109. Be advised, additional time is regularly needed to meet completion standards and proficiency. Fee required.

Required texts/other materials:
1. Instrument Flying Handbook, U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration
3. Owner’s and Operator’s Manual of Aircraft used in Training

Last revised: September 2014

Course coordinator: Joan Jones

Information resources:
Textbooks:
  Guided Flight Discovery Instrument Commercial by Jeppeson Sanderson
  The Instrument Flight Manual by William K. Kershner
Other Resources:

Other learning resources:
  Learning Center and Tutoring in the Library
  Student’s Flight Instructor
  Gleim Software (www.gleim.com)
  King Schools Software (www.kingschools.com)
Lesson Progress Checks:

____ 89  VFR Flight Planning Review
(Commercial Cross-country Check – 40 Hrs Solo Cross-country Required to Qualify)
____ 93  Ground Trainer Pattern Flight Skills
____ 99  Instrument Approach Review
____ 109 Instrument Maneuvers Emphasizing Partial Panel

Course goals:

The course goals are referenced in the Commercial Airman Certification Standards and Instrument Airmen Certification Standards. The tasks are carefully enumerated within each area of operation. Flight III requires the completion of 37 hours of solo cross-country and 35 hours of instrument flight. Please refer to these documents as they relate to these areas of operation:

Commercial Practical Test Standards: (ILG 1,2,3,4,5,10,11) (PLO 1,4,5)
1. Pre-flight Preparation Tasks C, D, F (ILG 1,10,11) (PLO 1,4)
2. Pre-flight Procedures Tasks A, B, C, D, F (ILG 1,11) (PLO 1,4)
3. Airport Operations Tasks A, B, C (ILG1,4,5) (PLO 1,4)
4. Navigation Tasks A, B (ILG 2,3,4,10,11) (PLO 1,4,5)
5. Post-flight Procedures Task A (ILG 1,4)(PLO 1,4)

Instrument Airmen Certification Standards: (ILG 1,3,4,5,6) (PLO 1,4,5,6)
1. Pre-flight Preparation Section I: Tasks A, B, C (ILG 1,10,11) (PLO 1,4)
2. Pre-flight Procedures Section II: Tasks A, B, C (ILG 1,11) (PLO 1,4)
3. ATC Clearances and Procedures Section III: Tasks A, B (ILG1,4,5) (PLO 1,4)
4. Flight by Reference to Instruments Section IV: Tasks A, B (ILG 3,4,10,11) (PLO 1,4)
5. Navigation Systems Section V: Task A (ILG 2,3,4,10,11) (PLO 1,4)
   (PLO 1,4,5,6)
7. Emergency Procedures Section VII: Tasks A, D (ILG 1,3,4,11)(PLO 1,4)
8. Post-flight Procedures Section VIII: Task A (ILG 1,4)(PLO 1,4)
Aviation Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)

Students will be able to:
1. Demonstrate the knowledge and skills required to obtain the private and commercial certificates and instrument rating, including aeronautical technical skills and decision making, while demonstrating safety as their primary focus.

4. Demonstrate effective and correct written and verbal communication.

5. Research and present information pertinent to their aviation discipline individually and in groups.

6. Demonstrate an awareness of the ethical and professional issues associated with the aviation industry, including the importance of becoming a life-long learner in the aviation world.

Institutional Learning Goals (ILG)

Institutional Learning Goal 1. Written and Oral Communication in English. Students will communicate effectively in both speech and writing.

Institutional Learning Goal 2. Mathematics. Students will use appropriate mathematical and statistical concepts and operations to interpret data and to solve problems.


Institutional Learning Goal 4. Technology. Students will use computer systems or other appropriate forms of technology to achieve educational and personal goals.

Institutional Learning Goal 5. Social Science. Students will use social science theories and concepts to analyze human behavior and social and political institutions and to act as responsible citizens.

Institutional Learning Goal 10. Information Literacy: Students will recognize when information is needed and have the knowledge and skills to locate, evaluate, and effectively use information for college level work.

Institutional Learning Goal 11. Critical Thinking: Students will use critical thinking skills understand, analyze, or apply information or solve problems.

FLIGHT TRAINING COURSE OBJECTIVES

The student obtains the aeronautical skills and experience necessary to meet some of the requirements of an instrument pilot certificate with an airplane category rating and a single-engine land class rating.
COURSE COMPLETION STANDARDS

The course completion standards are based upon the Instrument Pilot Airmen Certification Standards as outlined by the Federal Aviation Administration. The student demonstrates through flight test and school records that he/she has some of the aeronautical skills and experience necessary to obtain an instrument pilot certificate with an airplane rating and a single-engine land class rating.

* DENOTES ADDITIONAL TIME MAY BE NEEDED TO MEET COMPLETION STANDARDS AND PROFICIENCY.

FLIGHT BLOCK 11 – LESSONS 81 TO 89

OBJECTIVES
BEFORE BEGINNING FLIGHT OPERATIONS IN THE GLASS COCKPIT, THE GLASS COCKPIT GROUND COURSE NEEDS TO BE COMPLETED AND A COMPLETION CERTIFICATE OBTAINED.

During this block, the student learns to conduct day and night VFR cross-country flights in a professional and safe manner. VFR flight plans must be filed for each cross-country. Students are encouraged to plan cross-countries to unfamiliar destinations. The student also completes the cross-country requirements specified in revised CFR Part 141, Appendix D.

CONTENT:

♦ Block 11 Commercial Cross-Country Requirements
♦ Flight Lessons 81 - 89

COMPLETION STANDARDS

The student must successfully complete each of the flight lessons in this Block. At the completion of this block, the student will demonstrate that he can perform cross-country operations and radio navigation, and handle critical emergency situations with the competence and judgment of a professional pilot.

FLIGHT LESSON 81 – PRIMARY AIRCRAFT

Dual Flight

INSTRUCTION

1.0 Flight *
0.5 Ground *
0.5 Instrument *

Learning Objectives:
During this lesson, the student will practice basic attitude instrument flight. He/she will learn the basic techniques used to control the airplane in straight and level cruise, straight ahead climbs and descents, turns to a heading and unusual attitudes.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
   A. Pre-flight procedures for instrument training
   B. Review $V_X$, $V_Y$ en route climb speeds, and $V_A$, $V_{FE}$, $V_{NO}$ typical power settings
2. Review
   A. Pre-flight Walk Around (use checklist)
   B. Taxi, Run Up, Normal Takeoff
   C. Climbs, Descents, Straight and Level Cruise, Standard Rate Turns (IR)
   D. Unusual Attitude Recovery (IR)
3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will display the ability to maintain control of the aircraft using basic instruments. They will demonstrate the correct recovery from critical attitudes.

FLIGHT LESSON 82 – PRIMARY AIRCRAFT
Solo Flight

SOLO
2.5 Flight *

Learning Objectives:
This cross-country lesson will be used as a means of reviewing and reinforcing the student’s knowledge in the area of cross-country flight. The student will review all phases of navigation and piloting technique which will include those procedures necessary for successful commercial operation.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
   A. Final Preparation
      The student will arrive at the airport one hour before departure time to gather weather information for the day. This information should be recorded on the weather log and should include:
      1) Hourly aviation weather reports from airports along the intended flight route
      2) Area forecast
      3) Terminal forecast for destination airport and other airports along the route
      4) Winds aloft forecast
      5) Pilot reports
      6) AIRMETs and SIGMETs - in addition to the weather information, the student will research and record on the flight log all other needed route information
      7) Airport information from AIM Part 2 or The Chart Supplement Book
      8) Notices to Airmen
      9) FDC NOTAMs
      10) Restrictions to En Route
      11) Area notices
   B. Flight Log Sheet
      After weather and route information have been gathered and recorded, the student will complete the flight log sheet and calculate estimated times en route for the trip.
   C. Aircraft Performance
      The student will determine the useful load and maximum gross weight of the aircraft and will work out any loading problems at this time. Also, the takeoff distance from the departure airport will be calculated along with the landing distance at the first airport of intended landing. The owner’s manual should be taken so this operation can be repeated at each airport.
   D. FAA Flight Plan

2. Introduction
   A. Three Leg Cross-country Flight. One leg at least 50 nautical miles
      1) Pilotage navigation (all three legs)
      2) Dead reckoning navigation (all three legs)
      3) VOR/GPS navigation (on least two legs)
   B. Departure
      The student will be required to obtain taxi clearance, airport terminal information service, or airport advisory, as appropriate. The student will record the actual takeoff time, depart the traffic area, and establish compass heading for the first leg to be flown. While climbing to a preplanned VFR cruising altitude using cruise climb airspeed, the student will activate the VFR flight plan as soon as possible with the proper facilities.
   C. En Route
Using a combination of pilotage, dead reckoning, and radio navigation, the student will establish proper heading to make a desired track and maintain it within 5° throughout the flight. Cruising altitudes will be maintained within 100 feet. The student will record time over checkpoints to determine the actual groundspeed and will revise ETAs, as necessary. The student will make VFR position reports to the appropriate facility, monitor en route weather, adjust altimeter when necessary, and demonstrate good cabin management. The student should demonstrate a thorough understanding of turbulence, structural and carburetor icing, strong headwinds, rapidly deteriorating weather, how to detour around thunderstorms, and what procedures to use when encountering reduced visibilities due to haze, smoke, etc.

D. Arrivals
The student will demonstrate how to obtain VFR advisory information from a radar or no radar approach control facility, an airport advisory from the flight service station, and aeronautical advisories using UNICOM or Automatic Terminal Information Service, as the route facilitates. The student will obtain clearance before entering or departing traffic areas, landing and clearing the runway, and will obtain proper communications while taxiing to the parking area. At the end of this flight, the student will close the VFR flight plan with the appropriate complete and necessary paperwork, such as pilot logbooks and school records.

3. Review
A. Straight and Level Flight
B. Climbs and Climbing Turns
C. Level Off Procedures
D. Descents and Descending Turns
E. Emergency Procedures (mentally review)
   1) Lost procedures
   2) Adverse weather
   3) Turbulence
   4) Icing
   5) Lost communications
   6) Loss of radio navigation
   7) Partial and complete power failure
   8) Engine and electrical fire
   9) Aircraft and equipment malfunctions
F. Airspeed and Configuration Changes
G. Short Field and Soft Field Takeoffs and Landings
H. En route Radio Procedures
I. GPS Use
J. VOR Tracking
K. VOR Position Findings

4. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will be expected to demonstrate the ability to safely conduct cross-country flight operations as a commercial pilot. The student should display complete familiarization with proper pre-flight action, flight planning, weather gathering and analysis, and the publications available. The student will conduct all duties of pilot in command with smoothness, accuracy, competency, and self-confidence. At the conclusion of this flight, the student will demonstrate a complete understanding of pilotage, dead reckoning navigation, VOR/GPS navigation, and the use of these navigation aids in emergency situations.
Learning Objectives:
The student will learn how to plan and execute a 100 nautical mile night cross-country flight to meet the commercial requirement. This will include knowledge of the operational differences between day and night navigation. This flight must be at least two hours in duration and have a total straight line distance of 100 nautical miles from the original point of departure and must be flown in night VFR conditions.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
   A. Flight Planning
      1) A course should be selected which will provide radio navigation over all or most of the intended route of flight
      2) Weather gathering should be conducted with special consideration to night operation
      3) The student should research airport lighting availability in the Chart Supplements
      4) The student’s choice of visual checkpoints for the course should include special consideration to their visibility at night
      5) A flight plan will be filed for the intended route and flight
   2. Review
      A. Departure
         1) Night visual references
         2) Departing the local area
         3) Establish the aircraft on course
         4) Flight from lighted areas into darkness
      B. En Route
         1) Identification of visual checkpoint
         2) Loss of visual contact with ground point
         3) Flight into restricted visibility
         4) Radio navigation
         5) Spatial disorientation
      C. Arrival
         1) Locating the airport
         2) Flight from darkness into lighted area
         3) Flying higher at night
         4) Landing references
   3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
Through demonstrated performance, the student will display an understanding of night cross-country operations, associated hazards and precautionary methods. The student will show increased proficiency and confidence in general cross-country planning and execution.

FLIGHT LESSON 84 – PRIMARY AIRCRAFT
Solo Flight

Learning Objectives:
During this solo flight, the student will review cross-country flight and increase his experience and navigation accuracy.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation and Preparation
2. Review
   A. Cross-Country Flight (at least three legs)
1) Pilotage navigation (all legs)
2) Dead reckoning navigation (all legs)
3) VOR/GPS navigation (at least two legs)

B. Flight Plan
C. Departure
D. En Route
E. Operations at Unfamiliar Airports
   1) Tower controlled airport
   2) Non Control Tower Airport Operations
   3) Pilot Log completed at each airport
F. Flight Plan
   1) Filing
   2) Activating
   3) Extending, if necessary
   4) Closing

3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
This lesson is complete when the student has performed the assigned cross-country flight. During the flight, the student should continue to gain experience and accuracy in cross-country operations.

FLIGHT LESSON 85 – PRIMARY AIRCRAFT
Solo Flight

SOLO
6.5 Flight *

Learning Objectives:
During this solo cross-country lesson, the student will gain experience in cross-country operations involving flight to locations of substantial distance from the home airport. The course should be flown over an area in which the student has not previously flown. This flight will meet the commercial long cross-country solo requirement.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. Planned Flight
      1) At least three legs
      2) At least one segment of the flight consisting of a straight line distance of 250 nautical miles.
   B. Departure
   C. En Route
      1) Pilotage
      2) Dead reckoning
      3) VOR/GPS Navigation
   D. Operations at Unfamiliar Airports
      1) Controlled Tower Airport Operations
      2) Non-Control Tower Airport Operations
   E. Flight Plan
      1) Filing
      2) Activating
      3) Closing

3. Post-Flight Discussion
COMPLETION STANDARDS
This lesson is complete when the student has performed the assigned cross-country flight. Additionally, the student should demonstrate, by the proper computations on the flight log, increased accuracy and proficiency in cross-country planning and flying.

FLIGHT LESSON 86 – PRIMARY AIRCRAFT
Solo Flight

Learning Objectives:
During this solo cross-country flight, the student will review navigation and operations at familiar airports. This will increase the student’s proficiency in both planning and flight.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
   A. Flight Planning
2. Review
   A. Planned Flight
      1) At least three legs
   B. Departure
   C. En route
      1) Pilotage
      2) Dead reckoning
      3) VOR/GPS Navigation
   D. Operations at Unfamiliar Airports
      1) Control Tower Airport Operations
      2) Non Control Tower Airport Operations
   E. Flight Plan
      1) Filing
      2) Activating
      3) Closing
3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
This lesson is complete when the student has performed the assigned cross-country flight. The student should show increased skill in flight preparation and execution. The instructor will evaluate the student on his ability to fly the cross-country flight according to preplanning on the flight log.

FLIGHT LESSON 87 – PRIMARY AIRCRAFT
Solo Flight

Learning Objectives:
During this solo lesson, the student will review cross-country procedures to obtain greater proficiency in the use of at least three methods of navigation.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
   A. Review of Pre-flight Planning by Instructor
2. Review
   A. Cross-Country Flight (at least three legs)
      1) Pilotage navigation (all legs)
      2) Dead reckoning navigation (all legs)
      3) VOR/GPS Navigation (at least two legs)
B. Flight Planning
C. Departure
D. En Route
E. Operations at Unfamiliar Airports
   1) Control Tower Airport Operations
   2) Non Control Tower Airport Operations
   3) Pilot log completed at each airport
F. Flight Plan
   1) Filing
   2) Activating
   3) Closing

3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
This lesson is complete when the student has performed the cross-country flight. During the flight, the student should attempt to increase accuracy in maintaining the preplanned course and in computation of ETAs.

FLIGHT LESSON 88 – PRIMARY AIRCRAFT
Solo Flight

Learning Objectives:
During this solo cross-country flight, the student will define his cross-country technique based on flight instructor critique from the previous dual flight. The route will be selected by the student, approved by the instructor, and should be a trip which the student has not previously flown.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
   A. Flight Planning

   B. Review of Flight Plan by Instructor

2. Review
   A. Cross-Country Flight (at least three legs)
   B. Departure
   C. En Route
      1) Pilotage
      2) Dead reckoning
      3) VOR/GPS Navigation
   D. Operations at Unfamiliar Airports
      1) Control Tower Airport Operations
      2) Non Control Tower Airport Operations
   E. Flight Plan
      1) Filing
      2) Activating
      3) Closing

3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
This lesson is complete when the student has performed the assigned cross-country flight. The student should realize during this last solo cross-country an increase in proficiency in navigation, planning, and cross-country flying to the level of a commercial pilot.
Learning Objectives:
This flight lesson will be conducted by the Chief Instructor, his/her assistant or check instructor as a progress check of the student's cross-country abilities and radio navigation to determine that they have attained the competency of a commercial pilot. A cross-country navigation plan and log shall be prepared prior to the flight. The flight review will utilize the navigation log in the elements for the review in the progress check.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
   A. National Airspace system

2. Review
   A. Flight Planning
      1. Weight and Balance
   B. Aircraft Pre-flight
   C. Takeoff
   D. Area Departure
   E. VOR Bracketing and Tracking
   F. Lost Procedures
   G. Emergency and Critical Situations Procedures
   H. Diversion Procedures
   I. Normal and Crosswind Takeoffs And Landings
   J. Short Field And Soft Field Takeoffs And Landings

3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will demonstrate that he can perform cross-country operations and radio navigation, and can handle critical emergency situations with the competency and judgment of a commercial pilot. The successful outcome of the flight will not be in question at any time.

FLIGHT BLOCK 12 - LESSONS 90-94

OBJECTIVES

During this block, with the PCATD and/or Advanced Aviation Training Device, the student learns to use the communication and navigation facilities available to the IFR pilot. They obtain a thorough knowledge of the airplane instruments, systems, and attitude instrument flying. This is combined with the practice of attitude instrument flying to prepare the student for the introduction of radio navigation during IFR flight.

CONTENT:

♦ Block 12 Instrument Training
♦ Flight Lessons 90 - 94

COMPLETION STANDARDS

The student will display proficiency and judgment in all attitude instrument flying maneuvers and procedures practiced in this block. He will demonstrate his understanding of radio navigation systems, indicating his readiness to begin radio navigation in the airplane.
Learning Objectives:
During the lesson, the student is introduced to the instrument training device. Additionally, he will be introduced to basic attitude instrument flight in the training device and will learn the technique for establishing power settings for the various phases of flight.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
   This includes pre-flight inspection of the training device, its operating characteristics, and the cabin. The student will be shown the locations and procedures for an instrument cockpit check including operation of throttle, propeller, mixture control, trim control, and all flight instruments.
2. Introduction
   A. Engine Start and Instrument Cockpit Check
   B. Basic Instrument Flight Maneuvers
      1) Constant airspeed climb
      2) Straight and level flight
      3) Standard rate turns and timed turns
      4) Power settings
      5) Constant airspeed
      6) Constant airspeed descents
   C. Pattern A
   D. Configuration and airspeed changes
   E. Steep turns
3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will display understanding of the use of the checklist, safety considerations of engine starting, instrument indications on the ground, and run up. The student will be required to display understanding of the proper procedures for entering and executing the basic instrument flight maneuvers. Roll out from turns should be within 10° of the preselected heading. Altitude will be held within 100 feet and airspeed within 10 knots of assigned airspeed.

FLIGHT LESSON 91 – INSTRUMENT TRAINING DEVICE
INSTRUCTION
1.5 Simulator *

Learning Objectives:
The student will acquire additional proficiency in attitude instrument flying and he will learn the basics of IFR radio communications.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. Starting the Engine
   B. Level Off Procedures
   C. Power Settings
   D. Straight and Level
   E. Standard Rate Turns
3. Introduction
   A. En Route Cruise Descent, Approach Cruise Descent and Missed Approach Climb
   B. Pattern B
   C. IFR Approach Plates
4. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will be able to perform leveling off procedures, straight and level flight and standard rate turns. The student will also be familiar with IFR communications procedures.

FLIGHT LESSON 92 – INSTRUMENT TRAINING DEVICE
Flight Simulator

Learning Objectives:
The student will acquire additional proficiency in attitude instrument flying and he will learn the basics of IFR radio communications.

CONTENT:
5. Pre-Flight Orientation
6. Review
   A. Starting the Engine
   B. Level Off Procedures
   C. Power Settings
   D. Straight and Level
   E. Standard Rate Turns
   F. Enroute Cruise Descent, Approach Cruise Descent, and Missed Approach Climb
   G. Pattern B

7. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will be able to perform leveling off procedures, straight and level flight and standard rate turns. The student will also be familiar with IFR communications procedures.

FLIGHT LESSON 93 – INSTRUMENT TRAINING DEVICE
Dual Flight Simulator Progress Check

Learning Objectives:
This progress check, conducted by the Chief Instructor, his/her assistant or check instructor evaluates the student's performance of all maneuvers learned in previous lessons.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. Pattern B
   B. Scan Proficiency
   C. Power Settings
   D. IFR Approach Plates
3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will demonstrate mastery of the advanced simulator pattern, as well as proficiency in maintaining airspeed within 5 knots of the appropriate airspeed and roll out with 10° of the desired heading. Loss or gain of altitude will be restricted to within 100 feet and heading controlled within 5° while in straight flight configuration.

FLIGHT LESSON 94 – INSTRUMENT TRAINING DEVICE
Flight Simulator

Learning Objectives:
In this lesson, the student will review maneuvers and procedures learned in previous lessons. In addition to review items, the student will be introduced to VOR and GPS orientation procedures. From an established position, the student will learn how to proceed to the navigational fixes via simulated clearance routes prescribed by the instructor.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. En Route Cruise and Descent, Approach Cruise and Descent, and Climbs with Proper Power Settings.
3. Introduction
   A. VOR and GPS Orientation
   B. VOR Holding Patterns
   C. Radio Communications
4. Post-Flight Discussion

FLIGHT BLOCK 13 - LESSONS 95 TO 99

OBJECTIVES
The student will be introduced to basic attitude instrument flying, holding pattern entries and execution, ILS, VOR and GPS approach procedures in the aircraft. In addition the student will continue to build skills on cockpit resource management and single pilot operations.

CONTENT:
♦ Block 14 Instrument Training
♦ Flight Lessons 95-99

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student must successfully complete each of the flight study units in Block 14. At the completion of Block 14, the student will demonstrate the correct procedures to execute precision and non-precision approaches and standard and non-standard holding patterns.

FLIGHT LESSON 95 – INSTRUMENT TRAINING

INSTRUCTION
1.5 FLIGHT
0.5 GROUND
1.3 INSTRUMENT

Revision: Original 10/1/18
Learning Objectives:
During this lesson, the student will learn the proper method of controlling the aircraft by sole reference to the instruments. The student will practice basic attitude Instrument flight, executing holding patterns, including standard and non-standard entries as well as departures from a holding pattern. Additionally, he/she will learn interpret and comply with ATC clearances regarding holding patterns. Proper radar/non-radar reports will be reviewed.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. Straight and Level
   B. Climbs and Descents
   C. Standard Rate Turns
   D. Holding Pattern Entries
   E. Holding Patterns (VOR and/or DME)
   F. Intersection Holding Patterns
   G. Unusual Attitude Recovery
3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will display the ability to maintain control of the aircraft solely by reference to the aircraft instruments. In addition, the student will display understanding of the holding pattern entries. They will select the proper holding pattern entry within 5°. Altitude will be maintained within 100 feet, airspeed within 10 knots, and heading within 5°. The student will be expected to adjust for the wind so that the inbound leg will be one minute in duration. Appropriate power settings will be used.

FLIGHT LESSON 96 AIRCRAFT
Dual Flight

INSTRUCTION
1.2 Flight *
0.8 Instrument *

Learning Objectives:
During this lesson, the student will learn the procedures necessary to set up and follow a published VOR instrument approach procedure down to the minimum descent altitude (MDA), for the specified airport in use. Upon completion of the timed approach, the student will learn to execute a missed approach as outlined on the approach chart.

This airplane lesson will be conducted as a review with particular emphasis on increasing the student’s understanding of holding pattern entries.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. Straight and Level Flight
   B. Standard Rate Turns (Left and Right)
   C. VOR Orientation
   D. Holding Patterns
   E. Power Settings
   F. Unusual Attitude Recovery
3. Introduction
   A. VOR Approaches
   B. Missed Approach Procedures
4. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
Altitude will be held within 100 feet of the prescribed altitudes during the initial and intermediate approach segment; no more than 50 feet above specified minimum altitudes and never below MDA after passing the final approach fix on a non-precision approach. The student will display, through performance and discussion, a complete understanding of all of the approach segments and minimums, as shown on the approach charts.

FLIGHT LESSON 97 – INSTRUMENT AIRCRAFT
Dual Flight

Learning Objectives:
This lesson will consist of a review of the VOR approach procedures. The student will learn the associated similarities of the VOR, localizer, and ILS approaches. The student will learn to execute localizer and ILS approaches down to the lowest MDA or DH that the radio navigation equipment allows.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. Straight and Level Flight
   B. Standard Rate Turns
   C. VOR Orientation
   D. VOR Approaches
   E. Missed Approach Procedures
3. Introduction
   A. ILS and Localizer Approaches
4. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will display a continued increase in proficiency in programming and approach procedures. The altitude maintained on the final approach segment of a non-precision approach will be no more than 50 feet above specified minimum altitude and never below MDA. On a precision approach, the altitude will be maintained within plus or minus two dots on the glide slope and no variance below the glide slope after the middle marker. The localizer tracking will be held within plus or minus two degrees of the localizer course.

FLIGHT LESSON 98 – INSTRUMENT AIRCRAFT
Dual Flight

Learning Objectives:
During the lesson, the student will improve his proficiency and understanding of the procedures necessary to follow a published instrument approach procedure down to the minimum descent altitude (MDA) or decision height (DH) for the airports used. The student will learn to perform the transition from instrument to visual references and complete a circling or straight in landing appropriate to the active runway in use. Additionally, radar approaches are introduced to familiarize the student with this procedure.
CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. Standard Rate Turns
   B. VOR Orientation
   C. Holding Patterns
   D. VOR and ILS Approaches
3. Introduction
   A. Radar Approaches
   B. IFR Flight Planning
      1) En Route Cruise and Descent
      2) Approach Cruise and Descent
      3) Missed Approach Climb
   C. DME ARC
   D. Circling Approach
4. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will be expected to arrive at the minimum authorized altitude within the visibility minimum distance of the runway’s threshold or airport boundary for circling approaches during the execution of VOR approaches. While executing ILS approaches, the student will be expected to arrive at authorized minimums in position for a prescribed altitude during the initial and intermediate approach segments; no more than 50 feet above specified minimum altitudes after passing the final approach fix and never below MDA on the non-precision approach. On a precision approach, the altitude should be maintained within plus or minus one dot on the glide slope and no variance below the glide slope after the middle marker. The student also will demonstrate the ability to comply with altitude restrictions and controller instructions during radar approaches.

FLIGHT LESSON 99 – INSTRUMENT
Dual Flight Progress Check

PROGRESS CHECK
1.2 Flight *
0.5 Ground *
1.0 Instrument *

Learning Objectives:
This flight lesson is a progress check conducted by the Chief Instructor his/her assistant or check instructor to determine if the student has reached the proficiency level necessary to begin IFR cross-country instruction in the following block.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. VOR Orientation
   B. DME ARC
   C. Holding Patterns
   D. VOR Approaches
   E. ILS Approaches
   F. Circling Approach
   G. Unusual Attitude Recovery
3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will display a complete understanding and increase in proficiency in all of the VOR and ILS approach procedures. Additionally, he will demonstrate an understanding of VOR/DME ARCs. The altitude maintained on the final approach segment of the non-precision approach will be no more than 50 feet above specific minimum altitudes and never below MDA.

FLIGHT BLOCK 14 - LESSONS 100 TO 109

OBJECTIVES

During this phase, the student will be introduced to glass cockpit aircraft, learn to conduct IFR cross-country flights and completes the final stage of instrument training. Additionally, review is provided so the student can increase and maintain his proficiency during the performance of previously learned procedures. The student will now assume radio responsibilities. Loss of primary instrument procedures will be heavily emphasized during this phase. The student will be introduced to circle to land procedures.

CONTENT:

- Block 15 Instrument Training, Glass Cockpit, and IFR Cross-Country Flying
- Flight Lessons 100 – 109
- Instructional Ground Lesson

COMPLETION STANDARDS

The student must possess the knowledge and proficiency to act as pilot in command during IFR flight and meet the proficiency of the Practical Test Standards

FLIGHT LESSON 100 – INSTRUMENT

Dual Flight

INSTRUCTION

1.2 Flight *
0.9 Instrument *

Learning Objectives:

In this lesson, the student reviews attitude instrument flying and VOR procedures to increase his proficiency and understanding prior to beginning cross-country flight in Flight Lesson 104.

CONTENT:

1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. Straight and Level Flight
   B. Standard Rate Turns
   C. Level Off Procedures
   D. VOR Tracking and Bracketing
   E. Unusual Attitude Recovery
3. Introduction
   A. Partial Panel Procedures
   B. Timed Turns
   C. Compass Turns

3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS

The student will display an understanding of basic instrument flying and VOR procedures and demonstrate ability to track the centerline of specified airway and radials. CDI indications must be
within 2° of the selected course. The student also will show increased proficiency in maintaining attitude control using only the emergency panel.

FLIGHT LESSON 101 – INSTRUMENT
Dual Flight

Learning Objectives:
During this lesson, the student will be introduced to basic IFR cross-country procedures, including departure, en route, and arrival.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Introduction and Review
   A. IFR Cross-Country Planning
   B. Filing and IFR Flight Plan
   C. Obtaining an IFR Clearance
   D. IFR Departure
      1) Use of SIDs
      2) Use of Radar
   E. VOR Navigation
   F. Holding
   G. En Route Radio Communications Procedures
   H. Non-Radar Position Reporting Requirements
   I. Emergency Procedures – Radio Communication Failure
   J. IFR Arrival
   K. Precision and/or Non-Precision Approaches
3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will demonstrate an understanding of all procedures and maneuvers required on this IFR cross-country flight. He will possess a working knowledge of the appropriate CFRs and other sources of necessary data, including NWS reports and forecasts, the AIM, en route charts, and approach charts.

FLIGHT LESSON 102 – INSTRUMENT G1000 SIMULATOR
FLIGHT INSTRUCTION SIMULATOR

Learning Objectives:
During the lesson, the student will be introduced to the procedures associated with the G1000 Instrument training device and Holding Procedures. Additionally, the student will be introduced to the proper use of the PFD and MFD in the G1000 training device.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Introduce
   A. Basic Attitude Instrument flying with G1000 glass cockpit
   B. Use of the PFD and MFD
   C. Orientation of the various pages in relation to the PFD and MFD
   D. Selection of Navigation resources being used.
   E. Holding procedures in G1000
F. Use of Auto Pilot - Enroute and Approach settings

FLIGHT LESSON 103 INSTRUMENT G1000 SIMULATOR
FLIGHT INSTRUCTION SIMULATOR

INSTRUCTION
1.5 SIMULATOR
0.5 GROUND

Learning Objectives:
During the lesson, the student will review procedures associated with the G1000 Instrument training device and Holding Procedures. Additionally, he/she will be introduced to setting up VOR, GPS, and ILS Approaches in the Glass Cockpit..

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. Basic Attitude Instrument flying with G1000 glass cockpit
   B. Proper Use of the PFD and MFD
   C. Orientation of the various pages in relation to the PFD and MFD
   D. Proper Selection of Navigation resources being used.
   E. Holding procedures in G1000
   F. Use of Autopilot - Enroute and Approach Settings
3. Introduce
   A. VOR Approaches G1000
   B. GPS Approaches G1000
   C. ILS Approaches G1000
4. Post Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will display understanding of the procedures in a G1000 aircraft. The student will be required to display understanding of the proper procedures for setting up holds, VOR, GPS, and ILS approaches using the G1000 flight training device.

FLIGHT LESSON 104 – INSTRUMENT AIRCRAFT
Dual Flight

INSTRUCTION
1.5 Flight *
1.3 Instrument *

Learning Objectives:
During the lesson, the student will be introduced the the G1000 aircraft. The student will build on their knowledge learned in the G1000 simulator. Additionally, the student will review Holding patterns, VOR approaches, GPS approaches, and ILS approaches using the proper set up on the G1000 PFD and MFD. The student will also be introduced to partial panel procedures in a G1000 aircraft.

CONTENT:
5. Pre-Flight Orientation
6. Review
   A. PFD and MFD Orientation
   B. Holding Procedures
   C. Precision Approaches
   D. Non-Precision Approaches
7. Introduce
   A. Partial Panel Procedures in the G1000 aircraft

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will be expected to set up the PFD and MFD with minimal help from the instructor. In addition the student will be expected to execute the precision and non precision approaches as prescribed on the instrument approach plates. Altitude to be maintained with in +/- 100 feet in route and on the approach the student is expected to be able to maintain the prescribed MDA/DH with in +100 feet/- 0 feet. Heading should be maintained with in 10 degrees.

**FLIGHT LESSON 105 INSTRUMENT**

*Dual Flight*

**INSTRUCTION**

2.5 Flight *
0.7 Ground *
2.3 Instrument *

**Learning Objectives:**
During this lesson, the student will continue to build their IFR cross-country procedures, including departure, en route, and arrival.

**CONTENT:**
4. Pre-Flight Orientation
5. Review
   L. IFR Cross-Country Planning
   M. Filing and IFR Flight Plan
   N. Obtaining an IFR Clearance
   O. IFR Departure
      3) Use of SID’s
      4) Use of Radar
   P. VOR Navigation
   Q. Holding
   R. En Route Radio Communications Procedures
   S. Non-Radar Position Reporting Requirements
   T. Emergency Procedures – Radio Communication Failure
   U. IFR Arrival
   V. Precision and/or Non-Precision Approaches/Use of Autopilot
6. Post-Flight Discussion

**COMPLETION STANDARDS**
The student will demonstrate an understanding of all procedures and maneuvers required on this IFR cross-country flight. He/she will possess a working knowledge of the appropriate CFRs and other sources of necessary data, including NWS reports and forecasts, the AIM, en route charts, and approach charts.

**FLIGHT LESSON 106– INSTRUMENT AIRCRAFT**

*Dual Flight*

**INSTRUCTION**

4.0 Flight *
0.5 Ground *
3.8 Instrument *

**Learning Objectives:**
During this cross-country flight, the student will apply all prior learning experiences in the instrument training program. The student will learn the proper procedures for planning and flying extended IFR flights. The trips will be at least 250 nautical miles on Federal airways, including VOR, GPS, and ILS approaches at different airports. The route will be TTN-ESN-LNS-TTN or TTN-IPT-CXY-TTN or a similar approved route. This flight will satisfy the dual cross-country.
requirements in CFR 141 Appendix C Section 3. Partial panel operations will be a continuous part of this flight.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. IFR Flight Planning
   B. En Route Cruise and Descent, Approach Cruise and Descent, and Power Settings
   C. Level Off Procedures
   D. Emergency Procedures
   E. En Route Radio Communications Procedures
   F. VOR and GPS Approaches/Use of Autopilot
   G. VOR Tracking and Bracketing
   H. Non-Radar Position Reporting Requirements
   I. Final Preparation
      1) Weather analysis and decision making
      2) Notices to airmen
      3) Completion of flight log
   J. Aircraft Performance
      1) Weight and balance computations
      2) Takeoff and landing distances
   K. FAA Flight Plan
      1) Filing
      2) Cancelling
3. Introduction
   A. Departure
      1) Taxi clearance
      2) En route clearance
      3) ATIS
      4) ATC communications
   B. En route
      1) Navigation
      2) Communication
      3) Discussion of weather avoidance
      4) Planning to an alternate
   C. Emergency Procedures
      1) Communications failure
      2) Engine failure
   D. Arrival
      1) ATC clearance
      2) Missed approach
      3) Landing clearance
      4) Tie-down
      5) Paperwork
4. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will demonstrate the ability to safely conduct IFR cross-country flight operations as pilot in command of the airplane. The student will display complete familiarity with the proper pre-flight action, flight planning, weather analysis, and publications available. The student will conduct all duties of pilot in command with smoothness, understanding, accuracy, and competence. At the conclusion of this flight, the student will demonstrate complete understanding of IFR radio communications and navigation procedures and the use of altitudes and nav aids in an emergency, as stated in CFR 91.185.
FLIGHT LESSON 107 – INSTRUMENT AIRCRAFT
Dual Flight

Learning Objectives:
This lesson will be conducted as a review of the attitude instrument flying maneuvers and radio navigation procedures so the student can gain added proficiency and the instructor can evaluate their progress.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
2. Review
   A. Attitude Instrument Flying
      1) Unusual attitudes
   B. Partial Panel
      1) Straight and level
      2) Timed turns
      3) Compass turns
      4) Climbs and descents
      5) Instrument and systems
      6) Critical attitude recoveries
   C. VOR Tracking
   D. VOR Orientation
   E. Holding Patterns
   F. Instrument Approaches
      1) VOR approaches
      2) ILS approaches
      3) DME-ARC
3. Post-Flight Standards

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will display competency in all maneuvers in the airplane. The student, through demonstration and explanation, will be expected to display an understanding of procedures to be used in holding patterns and instrument approach procedures.

FLIGHT LESSON 108 – INSTRUMENT AIRCRAFT
Dual Flight

Learning Objectives:
The objective of this lesson is to prepare the student for the Block 15 progress check. The lesson will review all areas of flight training that pertain to the instrument pilot as per the Practical Test Standards.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Orientation
   A. The student and flight instructor will discuss the operational aspects of IFR Flight to determine the student's knowledge of the Airmen Certification Standards.
2. Flight
A. This flight will consist of a thorough review of all areas of training to insure the student meets the instrument proficiency requirements as per the Airmen Certification standards.

3. Post-Flight Discussion

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The student will demonstrate the knowledge and flight skills as outlined in the Airmen Certification Standards

BRIEFING LESSON

During this briefing lesson, the student will review the entire overview of instrument pilot operations, privileges, and responsibilities as per the Airmen Certification Standards. The student will prepare for this lesson by covering instrument pilot operations and typical instrument oral examination questions.

Before this lesson, the following will be examined for completeness and accuracy.

CONTENT:
1. Review
   A. Flight Planning
   B. Regulations
   C. En Route Charts
   D. Instrument Approach Procedure
   E. Emergencies
   F. Aircraft
      1) Specifications
      2) Performance
      3) Equipment
      4) Competence with PFD/MFD
      5) Use of Autopilot
         a. Errors during MAP

COMPLETION STANDARDS
The instructor will determine, at the completion of this lesson, if the student is qualified in all areas of understanding to perform as a competent instrument pilot. This briefing lesson must immediately precede Flight Lesson 109.
1.8 Instrument *

Learning Objectives:
This lesson will be conducted as a progress check by the Chief Instructor, his/her assistant or check instructor to determine the student's proficiency and understanding of all maneuvers and procedures necessary to conduct flight operations as an instrument pilot. The emphasis on this lesson will also include partial panel operations.

CONTENT:
1. Pre-Flight Preparation
   This oral examination will determine whether the student exhibits the correct knowledge to act as Pilot in Command under IFR in the National Airspace System describing pilot qualifications, weather information, and cross-country flight planning as per the Airmen Certification Standards.
2. Progress Check
   This flight will be conducted according to the Instrument Pilot Airmen Certification Standards, with evaluation to be made by the Chief Instructor or his assistant as to the student's ability to perform successfully the duties of an instrument pilot.
3. Post-Flight Discussion

Completion Standards
This lesson is complete when the student displays the ability to perform each IFR maneuver and procedure with the proficiency and safety of a competent instrument pilot. At all times during the progress check, the student must demonstrate good judgment and a thorough understanding of IFR operations in the national airspace system. The student's performance during each maneuver and procedure must meet or exceed the minimum acceptable performance standards outlined in the current Instrument Airmen Certification Standards.
EVALUATION OF STUDENT LEARNING

The grade in AVI 213 will be determined by an Oral and Practical Examination as outlined in the Instrument Airmen Certification Standards.

The final evaluations consist of questions applicable in Instrument flight operations, planning and knowledge. There will be one flight consisting of an instrument flight. The procedures for this evaluation will be found in the latest issue of the Instrument Airmen Certification Standards.

Specific Grading:

A = Meets 2 areas and exceeds 6 areas of operation - Instrument
B = Meets 4 areas and exceeds 4 areas of operation - Instrument
D = Meets 6 areas and exceeds 2 areas of operation - Instrument
D = Meets 8 areas of operation - Instrument
F = Does not meet Practical Test Standard requirements - Instrument

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY STATEMENT OMB 210

Mercer County Community College is committed to Academic Integrity -- the honest, fair and continuing pursuit of knowledge, free from fraud or deception. This implies that students are expected to be responsible for their own work and that faculty and academic support services staff members will take reasonable precautions to prevent the opportunity for academic dishonesty. The college recognizes the following general categories of violations of Academic Integrity, with representative examples of each. Academic Integrity is violated whenever a student:

A. Uses or obtains unauthorized assistance in any academic work.
   - copying from another student’s exam
   - using notes, books, electronic devices or other aids of any kind during an exam when prohibited
   - stealing an exam or possessing a stolen copy of an exam.

B. Gives fraudulent assistance to another student
   - completing a graded academic activity or taking an exam for someone else.
   - giving answers to or sharing answers with another student before, during or after an exam or other graded academic activity.
   - sharing answers during an exam by using a system of signals.

C. Knowingly represents the work of others as his/her own, or represents previously completed academic work as current.
   - submitting a paper or other academic work for credit which includes words, ideas, data or creative work of others without acknowledging the source.
   - using another author's words without enclosing them in quotation marks, without paraphrasing them or without citing the source appropriately.
   - presenting another individual's work as one's own.
   - submitting the same paper or academic assignment to another class without the permission of the instructor.
D. Fabricates data in support of an academic assignment.

- falsifying bibliographic entries.
- submitting any academic assignment which contains falsified or fabricated data or results.

E. Inappropriately or unethically uses technological means to gain academic advantage.

- inappropriately or unethically acquiring material via the Internet or by any other means.
- using any electronic or hidden devices for communication during an exam.

Each instructor and academic support service area is authorized to establish specific guidelines consistent with this policy.

**CONSEQUENCES FOR VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY**

For a single violation, the faculty member will determine the course of action to be followed. This may include assigning a lower grade on the assignment, assigning a lower final course grade, failing the student in the course, or other penalty appropriate to the violation. In all cases, the instructor shall notify the Chair of the Academic Integrity Committee of the violation and the penalty imposed. When two (or more) violations of academic integrity are reported on a student, the Academic Integrity Committee (AIC) may impose disciplinary penalties beyond those imposed by the course instructors. The student shall have the right to a hearing before the AIC or a designated AIC subcommittee.

**APPEALS**

The student has a right to appeal the decision of the instructor or the Academic Integrity Committee. Judicial procedures governing violations of Academic Integrity are contained in the Student Handbook.

Approved by the MCCC Board of Trustees March 18, 2004
CLASSROOM CONDUCT STATEMENT

It is the student's responsibility to attend all of their classes. If they miss a class meeting for any reason, students are responsible for all content that is covered, for announcements made in their absence, and for acquiring any materials that have been distributed in class. If students walk into a class after it has begun, it is expected that they choose a seat close to where they entered the room so that they do not disrupt the class meeting.

Students are expected to follow ordinary rules of courtesy during class sessions. Engaging in private, side conversations during class time is distracting to other students and to the instructor. Leaving class early without having informed the instructor prior to class is not appropriate. Unless there is an emergency, leaving class and returning while the class is in session is not acceptable behavior. Disruptive behavior of any type, including sharpening pencils during class while someone is speaking, is not appropriate.

The college welcomes all students into an environment that creates a sense of community of pride and respect; we are all here to work cooperatively and to learn together.
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