

fundamentals of instruction faa

Fundamentals of Instruction FAA: Building the Foundation for Effective Flight Training

fundamentals of instruction faa form the cornerstone of quality flight training, shaping the way instructors convey critical knowledge and skills to aspiring pilots. Whether you're an experienced flight instructor or embarking on the journey to become one, understanding these fundamentals is essential to fostering safe, competent, and confident aviators. The FAA's structured approach to instruction isn't just about teaching facts—it's about mastering the art and science of communication, adapting to diverse learning styles, and ensuring that every lesson leaves a lasting impact.

In this article, we'll explore the key principles behind the fundamentals of instruction FAA emphasizes, diving into teaching methods, learner psychology, and practical tips that elevate training effectiveness. We'll also touch on how these fundamentals integrate with FAA regulations and standards, ensuring that instruction not only meets legal requirements but also promotes aviation safety and professionalism.

Understanding the Fundamentals of Instruction FAA

At its core, the fundamentals of instruction FAA outlines a framework that defines how flight instructors should approach the teaching process. These principles are designed to help instructors deliver lessons that are clear, engaging, and tailored to the individual needs of student pilots.

The FAA's approach acknowledges that teaching aviation involves more than just technical knowledge. It requires effective communication, patience, and the ability to assess and respond to each student's progress. This methodology is encapsulated in FAA publications like the FAA-H-8083-9A, known as the Flight Instructor's Handbook, which serves as a guide for new and seasoned instructors alike.

The Role of the Flight Instructor

Flight instructors act as mentors, coaches, and evaluators. They are responsible not only for imparting knowledge but also for ensuring that students acquire practical skills safely. The fundamentals of instruction FAA emphasize the importance of instructors understanding their students' motivations, backgrounds, and learning preferences to foster a positive learning environment.

An effective instructor inspires confidence while maintaining a healthy level of challenge that pushes students to develop critical thinking and decision-making skills—essential traits for all aviators.

Key Principles of Effective Flight Instruction

The fundamentals of instruction FAA revolve around several guiding principles that help instructors maximize learning outcomes. These principles align closely with general educational theories but are tailored specifically to the unique environment of flight training.

1. Know Your Subject Matter Thoroughly

An instructor must have a deep and current understanding of aviation topics, regulations, and procedures. This expertise ensures that the information delivered is accurate and reliable, which builds student trust and credibility.

Staying updated with FAA regulations, changes in airspace classification, and emerging aviation technologies is crucial. This knowledge base allows instructors to answer questions confidently and provide relevant examples that resonate with students.

2. Understanding How Students Learn

Learners absorb information in different ways—some prefer visual aids, others benefit from hands-on practice, and many need verbal explanations to grasp concepts fully. The fundamentals of instruction FAA stress the importance of recognizing these differences and adapting teaching methods accordingly.

By observing student reactions and progress, instructors can identify the most effective ways to explain concepts, whether through demonstrations, storytelling, or scenario-based training. This adaptability promotes retention and application of knowledge in real-world flying.

3. Clear and Concise Communication

A hallmark of the fundamentals of instruction FAA is the emphasis on clarity. Aviation can be complex, with technical jargon and intricate procedures that may overwhelm students if not presented properly.

Instructors are encouraged to break down information into manageable segments, use plain language where possible, and confirm understanding through questioning and student feedback. This interactive approach prevents misunderstandings and helps students build confidence.

4. Encouraging Active Learning

Rather than passive listening, students learn best by doing. The fundamentals of instruction FAA advocate for active participation through practical exercises, simulations, and problem-solving scenarios.

This approach helps students internalize concepts by applying them immediately, reinforcing learning and developing muscle memory critical for flight maneuvers and emergency procedures.

FAA Teaching Methods and Techniques

The FAA promotes several instructional techniques that align with the fundamentals of instruction FAA to ensure lessons are effective and engaging.

Demonstration-Performance Method

This method involves the instructor demonstrating a maneuver or procedure, followed by the student performing it under supervision. It's particularly effective in flight training, where hands-on skill development is paramount.

The FAA encourages instructors to break down demonstrations into clear steps, explain the rationale behind each action, and allow students to ask questions before attempting the task themselves.

Lecture and Guided Discussion

While lectures provide a structured way to introduce new material, the FAA recommends combining them with guided discussions to foster critical thinking. Asking open-ended questions encourages students to analyze scenarios and articulate their understanding, deepening comprehension.

Scenario-Based Training (SBT)

Increasingly embraced by the FAA, scenario-based training places students in simulated real-life situations requiring decision-making and problem-solving. This technique enhances judgment and situational awareness, which are vital for safe flight operations.

SBT aligns perfectly with the fundamentals of instruction FAA by promoting experiential learning and preparing students for the unpredictability of actual flying environments.

Assessing and Evaluating Student Progress

An integral component of the fundamentals of instruction FAA is the continuous assessment of student performance. Effective evaluation helps instructors identify strengths and weaknesses, tailor instruction accordingly, and ensure readiness for certification exams.

Formative vs. Summative Assessments

Formative assessments occur during training sessions and provide immediate feedback, allowing students to correct errors and improve skills incrementally. Summative assessments, such as check rides or written exams, evaluate overall competence at specific milestones.

Both types are essential. The FAA encourages instructors to use formative assessments frequently to build confidence and competence gradually.

Providing Constructive Feedback

Feedback is most valuable when it's specific, objective, and focused on behaviors rather than personal traits. The fundamentals of instruction FAA recommend the "sandwich" method: starting with positive observations, addressing areas needing improvement clearly and kindly, and ending with encouragement.

This approach motivates students, reduces anxiety, and fosters a growth mindset.

Integrating FAA Regulations and Safety in Instruction

No discussion of the fundamentals of instruction FAA would be complete without highlighting the critical role of safety and regulatory compliance. Flight instructors must ensure that every lesson adheres to FAA rules and instills a strong safety culture in students.

Teaching Risk Management

Instructors are tasked with embedding risk management principles into all aspects of training. This includes pre-flight planning, weather evaluation, decision-making, and emergency preparedness.

By modeling safe practices and encouraging students to think proactively about hazards, instructors help develop pilots who prioritize safety above all else.

Keeping Up with Regulatory Changes

FAA regulations evolve to reflect advancements in technology, operational experience, and safety data. Flight instructors must stay current with these changes to provide accurate instruction and maintain their certification.

Regularly reviewing FAA advisory circulars, notices, and updates is essential for compliance and instructional quality.

Tips for Flight Instructors Applying the Fundamentals of Instruction FAA

Putting theory into practice can sometimes be challenging, but embracing the fundamentals of instruction FAA can be made easier with a few practical tips:

- **Build rapport early:** Establish trust and open communication to create a comfortable learning atmosphere.
- **Set clear objectives:** Define what each lesson aims to achieve so students understand the purpose and can track progress.
- **Use varied teaching aids:** Incorporate videos, diagrams, simulators, and real-world examples to cater to different learning styles.
- **Encourage questions:** Foster curiosity and clarify doubts to deepen understanding.
- **Reflect on your teaching:** Regularly evaluate your instructional methods and seek feedback to improve.

By integrating these practices with the FAA's fundamentals of instruction, flight instructors can enhance their effectiveness and contribute to producing skilled, safe pilots.

The fundamentals of instruction FAA provide a rich, adaptable framework that supports continuous improvement in flight training. Embracing these principles not only benefits instructors but also ensures that the next generation of aviators is well-prepared to navigate the skies safely and confidently.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the purpose of the FAA Fundamentals of

Instruction (FOI)?

The FAA Fundamentals of Instruction (FOI) provides essential principles and techniques for effective flight instruction, helping instructors teach students safely and efficiently.

What are the main principles of learning according to the FAA FOI?

The main principles include readiness, exercise, effect, primacy, intensity, and recency, which influence how students acquire and retain knowledge.

How does the FOI define the role of a flight instructor?

A flight instructor's role is to facilitate learning by demonstrating skills, providing guidance, encouraging good judgment, and ensuring safe training environments.

Why is understanding human behavior important in the FAA Fundamentals of Instruction?

Understanding human behavior helps instructors tailor their teaching methods to individual student needs, improve communication, and manage learning challenges effectively.

What teaching methods are emphasized in the FAA FOI?

The FOI emphasizes methods such as demonstration-performance, guided discussion, and problem-based learning to enhance student engagement and comprehension.

How does the FAA FOI address student motivation?

The FOI highlights the importance of recognizing individual motivations, setting achievable goals, and providing positive reinforcement to maintain student interest and persistence.

What is the significance of communication skills in the FAA Fundamentals of Instruction?

Effective communication is crucial for flight instructors to clearly convey information, provide feedback, and ensure students understand safety protocols and procedures.

How should a flight instructor handle student errors according to the FOI?

Instructors should address errors constructively by identifying the cause, providing corrective feedback, and encouraging self-correction to promote learning and confidence.

What is the 'learning theory' component in the FAA

Fundamentals of Instruction?

Learning theory in the FOI explains how students acquire knowledge and skills through cognitive, associative, and autonomous stages of learning.

How does the FAA FOI recommend assessing student progress?

The FOI recommends ongoing assessment through oral questioning, practical demonstrations, and written tests to monitor understanding and skill development.

Additional Resources

Fundamentals of Instruction FAA: A Professional Overview of Aviation Training Principles

fundamentals of instruction faa represent a cornerstone in the framework of aviation education and pilot training mandated by the Federal Aviation Administration. These instructional principles provide structure and consistency to the teaching processes that shape competent, safety-conscious aviators. Understanding the FAA's fundamentals of instruction is essential not only for flight instructors but also for aspiring pilots who seek to navigate the rigorous training environment effectively.

The FAA's approach to instruction hinges on systematic methods that emphasize knowledge acquisition, skill development, and the cultivation of attitudes conducive to safe flight operations. These fundamentals are embedded within FAA publications such as the FAA-H-8083-9A, commonly referred to as the "Fundamentals of Instruction" handbook, which serves as a guide for Certified Flight Instructors (CFIs). The document outlines pedagogical strategies and teaching techniques that enhance the learning experience and ensure regulatory compliance.

Core Principles of FAA Instruction

The essence of the fundamentals of instruction FAA can be distilled into several key principles that govern the interaction between instructor and student. These principles are designed to address various learning styles, cognitive development stages, and the unique challenges posed by aviation training.

Understanding the Learning Process

Central to FAA instructional philosophy is the recognition that learning is a complex, individualized process. The agency underscores the importance of identifying the student's learning style—whether visual, auditory, or kinesthetic—and tailoring instruction accordingly. Instructors are encouraged to establish clear objectives, provide relevant examples, and employ varied teaching media to promote retention.

Moreover, the FAA emphasizes the significance of motivation and attitude in learning. A student's enthusiasm for flying and their receptiveness to feedback can dramatically influence instructional outcomes. The fundamentals of instruction FAA stress creating a positive learning environment where mistakes are treated as opportunities for growth rather than failure.

Effective Communication Techniques

Communication lies at the heart of all instructional activities. The FAA's fundamentals of instruction highlight techniques for clear and concise information delivery. Instructors must avoid technical jargon when unnecessary and employ questioning techniques that engage students in critical thinking.

Active listening is also considered vital. By attentively responding to student concerns and misunderstandings, instructors can adapt their teaching strategies to address gaps in comprehension. This dynamic interaction fosters a collaborative learning atmosphere essential in aviation training.

FAA Standards and Regulatory Framework

The fundamentals of instruction FAA are not merely pedagogical recommendations; they are embedded within a comprehensive regulatory framework that ensures standardized training across the United States. The FAA's Part 61 and Part 141 regulations delineate requirements for pilot certification and flight school operations, respectively, both of which reference instructional fundamentals.

Part 61 vs. Part 141 Training Programs

A significant aspect of FAA instructional fundamentals involves understanding the distinctions between Part 61 and Part 141 training curricula. Part 61 offers flexible training paths tailored to individual students, often favored by independent flight instructors. In contrast, Part 141 mandates structured training syllabi and rigorous oversight, typically utilized by flight schools.

Each framework incorporates the fundamentals of instruction FAA but applies them differently. Part 141's formalized setting demands strict adherence to FAA-approved lesson plans, which ensures consistent delivery of instructional content. This structure can accelerate certification timelines but may limit customization. Part 61's adaptability allows instructors to modify teaching methods based on student needs, highlighting the importance of the instructor's skill in applying FAA teaching fundamentals effectively.

Role of the Certified Flight Instructor (CFI)

CFIs are the primary agents responsible for implementing the fundamentals of instruction FAA. Their certification requires mastery of teaching techniques alongside technical proficiency in flying. The FAA's CFI knowledge test and practical checkride evaluate candidates on their ability to convey complex aeronautical concepts clearly and safely.

CFIs must continuously update their instructional skills to align with evolving FAA standards and advances in aviation technology. This ongoing professional development reflects the FAA's commitment to maintaining high-quality instruction grounded in proven fundamentals.

Instructional Methods and Tools in FAA Training

To operationalize the fundamentals of instruction FAA, flight instructors employ a variety of teaching methods and technological tools that enhance learning efficiency and safety awareness.

Demonstration-Performance Method

One of the most widely endorsed techniques in FAA instruction is the demonstration-performance method. Here, the instructor first demonstrates a flight maneuver or procedure, explaining each step, followed by the student's performance under supervision. This method fosters experiential learning and immediate feedback, reinforcing skill acquisition.

Scenario-Based Training

Scenario-based training (SBT) has gained prominence as an effective instructional approach aligned with FAA fundamentals. By simulating real-world flight situations, SBT encourages decision-making, risk assessment, and problem-solving skills. This method transcends rote memorization, preparing students for the dynamic challenges of actual flight operations.

Use of Flight Simulators and Training Devices

The FAA recognizes the value of flight simulation in applying instructional fundamentals. Flight Training Devices (FTDs) and Full Flight Simulators (FFSs) provide risk-free environments for students to practice maneuvers and emergency procedures. The FAA's acceptance of simulator time towards certification requirements reflects confidence in these tools to complement traditional flight instruction.

Challenges and Considerations in Applying FAA Instructional Fundamentals

Despite the structured nature of FAA instructional principles, several challenges persist in their practical application. Variability in student backgrounds, instructor experience, and resource availability can affect the consistency of training outcomes.

Adapting to Diverse Learner Profiles

Instructors must be adept at recognizing and accommodating diverse learner needs, including those with limited prior aviation knowledge or varying cognitive abilities. The fundamentals of instruction FAA provide a foundation but require flexibility to ensure inclusivity and effectiveness.

Balancing Regulatory Compliance with Personalized Instruction

The tension between adhering strictly to FAA regulations and providing tailored instruction demands professional judgment. Overemphasis on checklist-style teaching may stifle student engagement, whereas too much deviation risks non-compliance. Skilled instructors navigate this balance by integrating FAA fundamentals with pedagogical creativity.

Incorporating Emerging Technologies

As aviation technology evolves rapidly, instructional materials and methods must keep pace. Incorporating digital resources, virtual reality environments, and advanced simulation requires continual adaptation of fundamental teaching approaches to maintain relevance and effectiveness.

The fundamentals of instruction FAA remain a foundational pillar in cultivating proficient pilots equipped to operate safely in complex airspace. Their emphasis on structured learning, effective communication, and regulatory adherence ensures that aviation training maintains high standards. However, the evolving landscape of aviation demands that instructors not only master these fundamentals but also innovate within them to meet the challenges of modern pilot education.

[Fundamentals Of Instruction Faa](#)

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fundamentals of instruction faa: *Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge, 2009* , Chapter 1: Introduction to Flying offers a brief history of flight, introduces the history and role of the FAA in civil aviation, FAA Regulations and standards, government references and publications, eligibility for pilot certificates, available routes to flight instructions, the role of the Certificated Flight Instructor (FI) and Designated Pilot Examiner (DPE) in flight training, and Practical Test Standards (PTS). Chapter 2: Aircraft Structure An aircraft is a device that is used, or intended to be used, for flight, according to the current Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (14CFR) Part I. This chapter provides a brief introduction to the structure of aircraft and uses an airplane for most illustrations. Light Sport Aircraft (LSA), such as wight-shift control, balloon, glider, powered parachute, and gyroplane have their own handbooks to include detailed information regarding aerodynamics and control. Chapter 3: Principles of Flight This chapter examines the fundamental physical laws governing the forces acting on an aircraft in flight, and what effect these natural laws and forces have on the performance characteristics of aircraft. To control an aircraft, be it an airplane, helicopter, glider, or balloon, the pilot must understand the principles involved and learn to use or counteract these natural forces. Chapter 4 Aerodynamics of Flight This chapter discusses the aerodynamics of flight - how design, weight, load factors, and gravity affect an aircraft during flight maneuvers. The four forces acting on an aircraft in straight-and-level, unaccelerated flight are thrust, drag, lift, and weight. Chapter 5 Flight Controls This chapter focuses on the flight control systems a pilot uses to control the forces of flight, and the aircraft's direction and attitude. It should be noted that flight control systems and characteristics can vary greatly depending on the type of

aircraft flown. The most basic flight control system designs are mechanical and date to early aircraft. They operate with a collection of mechanical parts such as rods, cables, pulleys, and sometimes chains to transmit the forces of the flight deck controls to the control surfaces.

Chapter 6 Aircraft Systems This chapter covers the primary systems found on most aircraft. These include the engine, propeller, induction, ignition, as well as the fuel, lubrication, cooling, electrical, landing gear, and environmental control systems.

Chapter 7 Flight Instruments This chapter addresses the pitot-static system and associated instruments, the vacuum system and related instruments, gyroscopic instruments, and the magnetic compass. When a pilot understands how each instrument works and recognizes when an instrument is malfunctioning, he or she can safely utilize the instruments to their fullest potential.

Chapter 8 Flight Manuals and Other Documents The chapter covers airplane flight manuals (AFM), the pilot's operating handbook (POH), and aircraft documents pertaining to ownership, airworthiness, maintenance, and operations with inoperative equipment. Knowledge of these required documents and manuals is essential for a pilot to conduct a safe flight.

Chapter 9 Weight and Balance Compliance with the weight and balance limits of any aircraft is critical to flight safety. Operating above the maximum weight limitation compromises the structural integrity of an aircraft and adversely affects its performance. Operations with the center of gravity (CG) outside the approved limits results in control difficulty.

Chapter 10 Aircraft Performance This chapter discusses the factors that affect aircraft performance which include the aircraft weight, atmospheric conditions, runway environment, and the fundamental physical laws governing the forces acting on an aircraft.

Chapter 11 Weather Theory This chapter explains basic weather theory and offers pilots background knowledge of weather principles. It is designed to help them gain a good understanding of how weather affects daily flying activities. Understanding the theories behind weather helps a pilot make sound weather decisions based on reports and forecasts obtained from a Flight Service Station (FSS) weather specialist and other aviation weather services. Be it a local flight or a long cross-country flight, decisions based on weather can dramatically affect the safety of the flight.

Chapter 12 Aviation Weather Services In aviation, weather service is a combined effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Defense (DOD), other aviation groups and individuals. While weather forecasts are not 100 percent accurate, meteorologists, through careful scientific study and computer modeling, have the ability to predict weather patterns, trends, and characteristics with increasing accuracy. These reports and forecasts enable pilots to make informed decisions regarding weather and flight safety before and during a flight.

Chapter 13 Airport Operations This chapter focuses on airport operations both in the air and on the surface. By adhering to established procedures, both airport operations and safety are enhanced.

Chapter 14 Airspace This chapter introduces the various classifications of airspace and provides information on the requirements to operate in such airspace. For further information, consult the AIM and 14 CFR parts 71, 73, and 91.

Chapter 15 Navigation This chapter provides an introduction to cross-country flying under visual flight rules (VFR). It contains practical information for planning and executing cross-country flights for the beginning pilot.

Chapter 16 Aeromedical Factors It is important for a pilot to be aware of the mental and physical standards required for the type of flying done. This chapter provides information on medical certification and on a variety of aeromedical factors related to flight activities.

Chapter 17 Aeronautical Decision-Making This chapter focuses on helping the pilot improve his or her ADM skills with the goal of mitigating the risk factors associated with flight in both classic and automated aircraft. In the end, the discussion is not so much about aircraft, but about the people who fly them. Includes Appendix with tables of information, a glossary and an index.

fundamentals of instruction faa: [Aviation Instructor's Handbook](#) Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)/Aviation Supplies & Academics (ASA), 2013-04-03 Trade Paperback + PDF eBook version: Trade paperback book comes with code to download the eBook from ASA's website. Designed for ground instructors, flight instructors, and aviation maintenance instructors, this Aviation Instructor's Handbook was developed by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in cooperation with aviation educators and industry to help beginning instructors understand and apply

the fundamentals of instruction. This handbook provides up-to-date information on learning and teaching, and how to relate this information to the task of teaching aeronautical knowledge and skills to students. Experienced aviation instructors will also find the information useful for improving their effectiveness in training activities. This book is a key reference tool to all the information necessary for operating as an authorized flight instructor and passing the Fundamentals of Instructing FAA Knowledge Exam. Subjects covered include human behavior, the learning process, effective communication, the teaching process, assessments, planning instruction activity, instructor responsibilities, techniques of flight instruction, and risk management. Appendices include a comprehensive bibliography of references, information on how to develop a test item bank, certificates and ratings endorsements, personal minimums checklist, flight instructor endorsements, and relationships of decision-making models. Newly illustrated with full-color drawings and photographs. Softcover, 8.25x10.75, 226 pages.

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fundamentals of instruction faa: *Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge* United States. Federal Aviation Administration, 2009-09 Used extensively as a reference source for the FAA Knowledge Exams, this resource includes basic knowledge that is essential for all pilots, from beginning students to those pursuing advanced pilot certificates. This updated guide covers a wide array of fundamental subjects, including principles of flight, aircraft and engine structures, charts and graphs, performance calculations, weather theory, reports, forecasts, and flight manuals. Required reading for pilots for more than 25 years and formerly published as an Advisory Circular (AC 61-23C), this new edition is now listed as an official FAA Handbook.

fundamentals of instruction faa: *Aviation Instructor's Handbook* Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)/Aviation Supplies & Academics (ASA), Federal Aviation Administration (Faa)/Av, 2020-07-31 eBundle: printed book and eBook download code Designed for ground instructors, flight instructors, and aviation maintenance instructors, this Aviation Instructor's Handbook was developed by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in cooperation with aviation educators and industry to help beginning instructors understand and apply the fundamentals of instruction. It provides up-to-date information on learning and teaching and how to apply this to the task of teaching aeronautical knowledge and skills to learners. Experienced aviation instructors will also find the information useful for improving their effectiveness in training activities. This book is a key reference tool to all the information necessary for operating as an authorized instructor and passing the Fundamentals of Instructing (FOI) FAA Knowledge Exam. Subjects covered include risk management and single-pilot resource management, human behavior, the learning process, effective communication, the teaching process, assessments, planning instructional activity, instructor responsibilities and professionalism, and techniques of flight instruction. Appendices include a comprehensive bibliography of references, information on how to develop a test item bank, certificates and ratings endorsements, and a personal minimums checklist. This new edition expands and updates the existing material, including scenario-based training relative to assessments, the submission process of an Airman Certificate and/or Rating application through IACRA, and endorsements. It also incorporates new areas of safety concerns and technical information not previously covered, such as referencing the Airman Certification Standards (ACS) alongside the Practical Test Standards (PTS), teaching practical risk management during flight instruction, and information for Remote Pilots. This book is the official FAA source for teaching flight and many test questions for the FAA Knowledge Exams for instructors come from this reference. Complete with chapter summaries; detailed, full-color drawings and photographs throughout; and a glossary and index.

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på en helt spesiell deig, som har kaldhevet i fire dager på en 70 år gammel surdeigskultur. Start måltidet med våre klassiske antipasti før

Girotondo: Italiensk pizza i Oslo sentrum - Mer av Oslo På menyen har de et utvalg antipasti av diverse italienske oster og spekemat, pizza og hjemmelagde desserter. Denne gangen er vi her for pizzaen deres, som vi både kan

Restaurantanmeldelse av Girotondo: Pizzalyst på Youngstorget Girotondo lokker frem pizzalysten og utfordrer byens beste med kreativitet og spennende smaker. På hjørnet av det nye restauranthuset i Youngs gate ved Youngstorget

Anmeldelse av Girotondo på Youngstorget - Vink fra Aftenposten Restaurantanmeldelse av Girotondo på Youngstorget i Sentrum. Meget god pizza i lokaler som er innredet med lange bord hvor man sitter sammen med andre gjester

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