Exam simulation

EASA Drone License A2, 30 questions on 30 minutes!

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. Why should the manufacturer's user manual of a class C2 UAS be consulted?

a) Because it states the operational limitations and the safety functions available
b) Because it lists the customs rules applicable to batteries
c) Because it gives the opening hours of aerodromes
d) Because it classifies all airspace

02. When a multirotor drone initiates a steep banked turn, the structural load factor:

a) Decreases significantly
b) Remains exactly the same as in level hover
c) Increases, requiring more thrust to maintain altitude
d) Is shifted entirely to the payload

03. A pre-flight briefing contributes to risk reduction because it:

a) makes checking the weather unnecessary
b) replaces the pre-flight inspection of the UAS
c) aligns everyone involved on the operating area, the signals and the emergency procedures
d) allows the 120 m height limit to be exceeded

04. The operation's documentation must, as a minimum, include:

a) only the commercial name of the UAS
b) only the number of photos expected
c) a general authorisation valid everywhere
d) the intended operating areas, the identified risks and the chosen mitigation measures

05. If you are flying a C2 class drone in the A2 subcategory and an assembly of people suddenly forms within your flight area, what must you do?

a) Immediately interrupt the operation and safely fly the drone away from the assembly
b) Activate the low-speed mode and continue flying directly above them
c) Turn off the drone's motors to force an immediate landing in the crowd
d) Ignore the crowd if your drone weighs less than 4 kg

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06. The presence of remote identification or a geo-awareness function:

a) can contribute to safety but does not replace the operational risk assessment
b) overrides the legal restrictions
c) automatically authorises any flight close to uninvolved persons
d) removes all responsibility from the remote pilot

07. What is 'Aerodynamic Drag'?

a) The resistive force exerted by the air opposite to the direction of the aircraft's motion
b) The upward force generated by the propellers
c) The gravitational pull on the drone's mass
d) The rotational force around the yaw axis

08. A moderate vertical speed during descent is important because it:

a) Guarantees calm, wind-free conditions
b) Allows contact with persons
c) Reduces the risk of losing control close to the ground and improves reaction time
d) Replaces monitoring of the landing area

09. Rain can increase the ground risk in particular because it:

a) always reduces the kinetic energy on impact
b) makes uninvolved persons legally invisible
c) can degrade visibility, the sensors or the performance of the UAS
d) permits flight over an assembly of people

10. When is 'Thermal Turbulence' generally most intense?

a) During the middle of the night
b) During cold winter rainstorms
c) On clear, hot summer afternoons when the sun strongly heats the Earth's surface, causing localized columns of warm air to rise rapidly
d) When a thick fog layer is present

11. Before taking off, how should a remote pilot check for active UAS geographical zones (geozones)?

a) By flying the drone up to 120 m to see if a warning appears on the screen

b) By asking bystanders if they have seen other drones flying in the area

c) By consulting the official aeronautical charts or the national digital geozone map provided by the local Civil Aviation Authority

d) By solely relying on the drone's internal generic map, which never needs updating

12. What is the 'KV rating' of a brushless multirotor motor?

a) The Kilovolt capacity of the motor

b) The maximum weight the motor can lift in kilograms

c) A constant representing the Motor Velocity; it dictates how many Revolutions Per Minute (RPM) the motor will turn per 1 Volt applied with no load

d) The kinetic variance of the propeller

13. When working with a Visual Observer (VO), 'closed-loop communication' means:

a) Using a secret code to speak

b) Only communicating via text message

c) The VO sends a message, and the pilot verbally repeats or confirms it to ensure it was understood correctly

d) Talking while standing in a circle

14. Instructions given to a ground crew must clearly define:

a) the exact model of each crew member's smartphone

b) the no-go areas and the expected behaviour when the UAS approaches

c) only the artistic settings of the camera

d) the purchase price of the batteries

15. The final check before arming the motors must confirm that:

a) The video recording is set to public

b) The maximum height is set above 120 m

c) The mission is started without an airspace observer

d) The immediate area around the UAS is clear and that persons are keeping their distance

16. What is the primary difference between Controlled Airspace and Uncontrolled Airspace?

a) In controlled airspace, ATC provides separation services and authorisation is usually required to enter; uncontrolled airspace does not have these strict ATC requirements

b) Uncontrolled airspace is exclusively for military use

c) Controlled airspace is only indoors

d) There is no difference for drone pilots; they can fly anywhere

17. In aerodynamics, a 'stall' occurs when:

a) The motor runs out of fuel or battery

b) The critical angle of attack is exceeded, causing the airflow to separate from the wing and a sudden loss of lift

c) The pilot stops moving the controller sticks

d) The drone hits an obstacle

18. If a METAR reports 'R27/1200U', what does this indicate?

a) The Runway Visual Range (RVR) for Runway 27 is 1,200 metres, and the visibility is trending Upward (improving)

b) There is a rainstorm (R) at 27 degrees, moving at 1,200 metres per hour

c) The wind is rotating 27 degrees every 1,200 seconds

d) Radar detects a storm 27 miles away at 1,200 feet

19. What does 'Adiabatic cooling' mean in meteorology?

a) Cooling caused by rain falling on the drone

b) The cooling of an air parcel as it rises and expands due to lower atmospheric pressure, without transferring heat to its surroundings

c) Cooling caused by flying into a shadow

d) The freezing of a lake surface

20. A 'Prohibited Area' (denoted with a 'P' on aeronautical charts) is:

a) An area where only commercial drones can fly

b) An area where drones must fly above 120 m

c) Airspace of defined dimensions where all flight operations are strictly forbidden

d) A zone where photography is not allowed, but flying is fine

21. What does activating the low-speed mode on a C2 class UAS entail?

a) It turns off obstacle avoidance sensors to save battery

b) It physically limits the maximum height to 50 metres

c) It limits the maximum speed to 3 m/s, allowing the A2 minimum distance to be reduced to 5 metres when the situation is assessed as safe

d) It increases the remote controller's transmission latency

22. If a remote pilot experiences sudden, severe eye strain and blurred vision during a flight, they should:

a) Hand the controller to an untrained bystander

b) Safely land the drone immediately, secure the equipment, and rest until vision returns to normal

c) Switch to looking exclusively at the screen instead of the drone

d) Fly the drone higher where the light is better

23. What defines 'Controlled Airspace'?

a) Airspace that is completely controlled by military forces only

b) An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to IFR and VFR flights in accordance with the airspace classification

c) Any airspace below 120 metres

d) Airspace where only drones are allowed to fly

24. Strong wind increases the ground risk in A2 because it:

a) can drift the UAS towards people or lengthen the stopping distance

b) reduces the mass of the UAS

c) cancels the minimum safety distances

d) makes the low-speed mode mandatory in all cases

25. What is the antidote to the 'Invulnerability' hazardous attitude (thinking 'it won't happen to me')?

a) Believing that insurance will cover any damage

b) Flying faster to minimize time in the air

c) Acknowledging that accidents can happen to anyone and strictly adhering to safety procedures and regulations

d) Blaming the equipment manufacturer for all errors

26. Above the friction layer, the 'geostrophic wind' flows:

a) Perpendicular to the isobars

b) Straight up into the stratosphere

c) Parallel to the isobars, balancing the pressure gradient force and the Coriolis force

d) In a perfect circle around the equator

27. How does a high density altitude (e.g., a hot, humid day at a high elevation) affect the aerodynamic performance of a multirotor drone?

a) It decreases performance because the air is less dense, meaning the propellers generate less thrust and the motors must work harder

b) It increases performance because the warm air provides more lift

c) It has no effect on battery-powered drones

d) It cools the battery faster, extending flight time

28. Why does a multirotor drone typically have significantly shorter flight times at very high altitudes (e.g., 3,000 m in the mountains)?

a) Because the air density is much lower, requiring the motors to spin much faster and consume more power to generate the same amount of aerodynamic lift

b) Because the GPS signal is too strong and overloads the processor

c) Because the air is too thick for the propellers to spin efficiently

d) Because the Earth's gravity is stronger at high altitudes

29. The main purpose of the geo-awareness function is to:

a) alert the remote pilot to the geographical restrictions applicable to the operation

b) predict the temperature of the battery

c) measure the wind speed at ground level

d) replace direct visual observation of the UAS

30. If a payload is attached so that the Centre of Gravity (CG) is shifted significantly forward (nose-heavy), how will the UAS react?

a) The front motors will have to work much harder to maintain a level hover, reducing efficiency and potentially causing instability

b) The drone will automatically increase its maximum speed limit

c) The battery life will double due to aerodynamic momentum

d) The rear motors will overheat while the front motors shut down

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Response Scheme

Compare your answers with the following diagram and mark your score!

01: **A**	02: **C**	03: **C**	04: **D**
05: **A**	06: **A**	07: **A**	08: **C**
09: **C**	10: **C**	11: **C**	12: **C**
13: **C**	14: **B**	15: **D**	16: **A**
17: **B**	18: **A**	19: **B**	20: **C**
21: **C**	22: **B**	23: **B**	24: **A**
25: **C**	26: **C**	27: **A**	28: **A**
29: **A**	30: **A**		

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Response form

Use this form to mark your answers

01:	02:	03:	04:
05:	06:	07:	08:
09:	10:	11:	12:
13:	14:	15:	16:
17:	18:	19:	20:
21:	22:	23:	24:
25:	26:	27:	28:
29:	30:		

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