Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2, 30 questions on 30 minutes!

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. If you are operating near an airport, what is the primary risk you must mitigate?

a) Collisions with low-flying manned aircraft taking off or landing, which can result in catastrophic accidents

b) The noise of your drone disturbing passengers in the terminal

c) The drone's camera being blinded by runway lights

d) The airport radar charging the drone's battery too quickly

02. If a pilot incorrectly sets the altimeter to a higher QNH than the actual local pressure, how will this affect the drone's perceived altitude?

a) The altimeter will indicate a higher altitude than the drone's actual height above sea level

b) The altimeter will show zero at all times

c) The drone will automatically switch to GPS altitude only

d) The altimeter will indicate a lower altitude than the actual height

03. According to the International Standard Atmosphere (ISA), what is the standard atmospheric pressure at mean sea level?

a) 1000.00 hPa

b) 1025.13 hPa

c) 1013.25 hPa

d) 995.50 hPa

04. In aviation, how is 'Visibility' officially defined?

a) The distance a laser can travel before scattering

b) The depth a pilot can see into the water from the air

c) The greatest horizontal distance at which prominent unlit objects can be seen and identified by day, and prominent lit objects by night

d) The vertical distance from the ground to the cloud base

05. How do intense solar flares and geomagnetic storms (high Kp-index) primarily impact UAS operations?

a) They disrupt the Earth's ionosphere, causing severe GPS/GNSS positioning errors, loss of satellite lock, and compass interference

b) They cause the drone's plastic shell to melt

c) They create sudden thermal updrafts from the ground

d) They drain the LiPo battery in seconds

06. What is the proper procedure for long-term storage of a Lithium Polymer (LiPo) battery?

a) Store it fully charged at 100% capacity

b) Store it at a storage voltage (around 40-60% capacity) in a cool, fireproof location

c) Discharge it completely to 0% to prevent swelling

d) Keep it constantly plugged into the charger

07. Which meteorological tool uses radio waves to determine the location, intensity, and movement of precipitation?

a) Anemometer

b) Barometer

c) Weather Radar

d) Hygrometer

08. Why does a multirotor drone typically have significantly shorter flight times at very high altitudes (e.g., 3,000m 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

09. In a METAR report, what does the code '-RA' indicate?

a) Heavy Rain

b) Light Rain

c) No Rain

d) Freezing Rain

10. If the environmental lapse rate is much greater than the standard 2°C per 1,000 ft (e.g., the air cools very rapidly with height), the atmosphere is considered:

a) Absolutely stable with no chance of clouds

b) Unstable, which promotes the development of strong updrafts, turbulence, and convective clouds

c) A perfect vacuum for drone flight

d) A permanent temperature inversion

11. If your drone is equipped with an Emergency Flight Termination System (FTS), what happens when you trigger it?

a) The drone will safely auto-land

b) The drone will fly back to the manufacturer

c) The power to the motors is immediately cut off to stop the drone from flying away, causing it to fall to the ground (often used in conjunction with a parachute in the Specific category)

d) The battery begins to recharge using wind power

12. What is the fundamental cause of global atmospheric circulation and wind?

a) The gravitational pull of the ocean tides

b) The rotation of the moon around the Earth

c) Uneven heating of the Earth's surface by the sun, leading to pressure differences

d) Magnetic anomalies at the North and South poles

13. In a METAR report, what does the code 'FU' stand for?

a) Freezing Updrafts

b) Smoke (from the French 'Fumée'), which can significantly reduce visibility

c) Funnel Cloud (Tornado)

d) Frequent Unstable winds

14. What is 'QNH' in altimetry?

a) The atmospheric pressure measured at the exact altitude of the drone

b) The local atmospheric pressure reduced to mean sea level; setting this on an altimeter makes it read altitude above sea level (AMSL)

c) The standard pressure of 1013.25 hPa

d) The altitude above ground level (AGL)

15. What is the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)?

a) A belt of low pressure near the equator where the trade winds of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres meet, characterized by intense convective activity and thunderstorms

b) The magnetic boundary between the North and South poles

c) The layer of ozone protecting the Earth

d) A high-altitude jet stream over Europe

16. In a quadcopter, why do two propellers spin clockwise and two counter-clockwise?

a) To create a gyroscopic effect that prevents the drone from ascending too fast

b) To balance the aerodynamic torque; if they all spun the same way, the drone would spin uncontrollably around its vertical axis

c) To allow the drone to fly upside down

d) Because the motors are wired in series to the battery

17. Are operations involving the spraying of agricultural chemicals allowed in the Open category?

a) Yes, if the drone has a C2 class mark

b) Yes, provided the flight is conducted over a private farm

c) Only if the chemicals are non-toxic

d) No, dropping materials and spraying are strictly prohibited in the Open category and require Specific authorization

18. When assessing the weather for a drone flight, the remote pilot's responsibility is to:

a) Check the weather once in the morning and ignore it thereafter

b) Only check the weather if flying above 100 meters

c) Obtain forecasts (METAR/TAF/Apps) during pre-flight planning and continuously monitor the real-time weather conditions visually during the entire operation

d) Rely entirely on the drone's internal barometer to warn them of bad weather

19. What is the 'Ground Risk Buffer'?

a) A physical mat placed under the drone for takeoff

b) A software limit on the drone's descent speed

c) A designated spatial area on the ground designed to protect uninvolved people if the drone loses control and falls

d) The rubber feet on the drone's landing gear

20. Why can a 'katabatic wind' be particularly dangerous for a drone pilot operating in a valley at night or early morning?

a) Because it carries warm air that can overheat the flight controller

b) Because it is a sudden, downslope flow of cold, dense air that can significantly exceed the drone's wind resistance limits without warning

c) Because it only blows upwards, making it impossible to land

d) Because it reverses the polarity of the GPS compass

21. How does ice accumulation directly affect a drone's propellers?

a) It improves the propeller's aerodynamic efficiency by smoothing scratches

b) It keeps the motors cool, allowing for faster flight

c) It has no effect unless the ice is more than 5cm thick

d) It alters the airfoil shape, drastically reducing lift and increasing drag, while uneven ice shedding causes severe, potentially destructive vibrations

22. In aviation forecasts, the 'Freezing Level' refers to:

a) The time of day when water freezes

b) The lowest altitude in the free atmosphere at which the air temperature reaches 0 °C, above which icing risks significantly increase

c) The ground temperature during winter

d) The altitude where oxygen turns into a liquid

23. Adding an aftermarket camera or heavy payload to your drone primarily affects:

a) The GPS satellite reception frequency

b) Only the cosmetic appearance of the drone

c) Mass, Center of Gravity (CG), aerodynamic drag, and flight endurance

d) The radio frequency of the remote controller

24. What is 'Frontal Lift'?

a) The lifting of a drone's nose by adjusting the front propellers

b) The process where a warmer, lighter air mass is forced to rise over a colder, denser air mass, leading to widespread cloud formation and precipitation

c) The lifting of fog by the morning sun

d) The air pushed upwards by a heavy jet taking off

25. The visual presence of 'Lenticular Clouds' (lens-shaped clouds) over a mountain range is a strong indicator of:

a) Mountain waves and severe to extreme clear-air turbulence

b) A very calm, stable air mass with perfect flying conditions

c) An impending drought

d) High humidity without any wind

26. In Human Factors, what is the 'size-distance illusion' when piloting a drone?

a) The tendency to overestimate battery life when flying far away

b) A software glitch that miscalculates the drone's altitude

c) The tendency to perceive a large drone as being closer than it actually is, or a small drone as being further away

d) The inability to see the drone when flying against a bright sky

27. In a METAR, visibility is reported as 0800. How will the obscuration be coded?

a) BR (Mist)

b) FG (Fog), because the visibility is less than 1,000 meters

c) HZ (Haze)

d) RA (Rain)

28. On a sunny day, which of the following surfaces will absorb heat the fastest and generate the strongest thermal updrafts?

a) A deep, calm lake

b) A dark asphalt parking lot or a freshly plowed dirt field

c) A dense, green forest

d) A snow-covered field

29. How does alcohol affect a remote pilot's performance?

a) It improves multitasking abilities

b) It impairs judgment, slows reaction times, decreases spatial awareness, and makes the pilot prone to taking dangerous risks

c) It has no effect on remote piloting because the pilot is not physically inside the aircraft

d) It enhances night vision

30. What is 'Empty-Field Myopia' in the context of maintaining Visual Line of Sight (VLOS)?

a) A condition where the pilot's screen is too bright

b) A visual illusion where the eyes have no specific object to focus on in a featureless sky, causing them to relax and focus at a short distance, making it hard to spot the drone or other aircraft

c) The inability to see the color red in daylight

d) A software error that miscalculates the distance to the home point

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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:		