Exam simulation

EASA Drone License A2, 30 questions on 30 minutes!

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. In space weather, what does the 'G-scale' (G1 to G5) measure?

a) Gravity anomalies

b) Gust intensity

c) The severity of Geomagnetic Storms, with G5 being extreme and highly disruptive to satellite navigation (GNSS/GPS)

d) Ground visibility

02. What should you do with a LiPo battery immediately after completing a long, heavy flight?

a) Put it on the charger immediately to top it back up to 100%

b) Allow the battery to cool down to room temperature before charging it, as charging a hot LiPo can cause damage or a fire

c) Place it in a freezer to rapidly lower its internal resistance

d) Puncture it slightly to release the built-up heat

03. How does the Coriolis effect behave at the Earth's equator?

a) It is at its absolute maximum strength

b) It is effectively zero, meaning winds do not get deflected by planetary rotation at the equator

c) It pulls air directly into space

d) It causes water to drain counter-clockwise in sinks

04. 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

05. In standard aviation weather reports, wind speed is primarily expressed in:

a) Kilometers per hour (km/h)

b) Miles per hour (mph)

c) Knots (KT), where 1 knot equals 1 nautical mile per hour

d) metres per second (m/s) only

06. Why is it important to use a pre-flight checklist every single time you fly?

a) Because the drone's software will not arm the motors otherwise

b) To increase the battery life

c) To mitigate human error, complacency, and memory lapses, ensuring all critical technical and safety parameters are verified systematically before launch

d) To log the pilot's working hours for taxation

07. What is 'Freezing Fog' (FZFG), and what is the primary risk for a UAS operation in these conditions?

a) Fog that only occurs at the North Pole

b) Fog that turns into snow within 5 minutes

c) Fog composed of supercooled water droplets that freeze instantly upon contact with the drone, causing rapid and severe structural icing

d) Fog that is so dense it blocks radio signals entirely

08. How does 'Precipitation-Induced Fog' (or Frontal Fog) typically form?

a) By the rapid freezing of a lake

b) By high winds stirring up dust

c) When relatively warm rain falls through a cooler layer of air near the ground, evapourating and saturating the cool air until fog forms

d) By pollution trapped in a city

09. Why is 'Clear Ice' (Glaze) considered highly dangerous for aircraft and UAVs?

a) It causes the battery to overheat

b) It is heavy, forms a solid, hard-to-remove transparent layer that severely disrupts the aerodynamic shape of the airfoil, reducing lift and increasing weight

c) It blinds the optical sensors with bright reflections

d) It makes the drone invisible to radar

10. When flying a drone, what is 'Latency' in the video feed?

a) The brightness of the screen

b) The time delay between the camera capturing the image and the image appearing on the pilot's screen

c) The resolution of the recorded video (e.g., 4K vs 1080p)

d) The physical angle of the camera gimbal

11. 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

12. What is the purpose of the 'A2 Certificate of Remote Pilot Competency'?

a) It allows the pilot to fly agricultural spraying drones

b) It grants permission to fly drones over assemblies of people

c) It is a license for repairing damaged drones

d) It proves the pilot has advanced knowledge of meteorology, flight performance, and risk mitigations, allowing them to fly C2 drones closer to uninvolved people (up to 30 m or 5 m)

13. If you connect a 3S battery to a drone designed exclusively for a 6S battery, what will happen?

a) The drone will likely fail to arm or take off because the voltage provided (11.1V) is half of what the system expects (22.2V)

b) The drone will fly twice as fast

c) The motors will immediately burn out due to excessive voltage

d) The drone will fly normally, but the video feed will be in black and white

14. A 'Warm Front' typically brings what kind of weather as it approaches?

a) Violent, short-lived thunderstorms

b) A gradual lowering and thickening of the cloud ceiling (cirrus to stratus to nimbostratus) accompanied by steady, prolonged precipitation

c) A sudden drop in temperature and clear skies

d) High-speed, turbulent downdrafts

15. Why is a Katabatic wind often much stronger than an Anabatic wind?

a) Because the sun is hotter in the afternoon

b) Because katabatic winds (cold, dense air draining downslope) are assisted by gravity, making them accelerate and often become quite strong

c) Because they only happen near the equator

d) Because they are driven by the Coriolis effect

16. Under what conditions does 'Hoar Frost' form on an aircraft or drone?

a) When rain freezes immediately upon hitting a warm surface

b) When the surface of the aircraft is below freezing and below the dew point of the surrounding air, causing water vapour to deposit directly as ice crystals (sublimation)

c) When flying through a cloud of supercooled water droplets at 10 °C

d) When the drone flies too fast in dry air

17. If a multirotor's Centre of Gravity (CG) is too far backward (tail-heavy), what is the most likely consequence?

a) The rear motors will work significantly harder, risking overheating, and the drone may become unstable or pitch up unexpectedly

b) The drone will automatically engage its parachute

c) Forward flight speed will increase dramatically

d) The GPS signal will be lost entirely

18. What is the purpose of the Barometer in a drone's flight controller?

a) It measures atmospheric pressure to determine and maintain the drone's altitude

b) It senses humidity to avoid flying in rain

c) It detects the direction of magnetic north

d) It records the ambient noise of the motors

19. Which of these METAR codes represents an obscured sky where the vertical visibility is restricted (e.g., by thick fog)?

a) CAVOK

b) VV (Vertical Visibility, e.g., VV002)

c) FEW

d) SKC (Sky Clear)

20. What is a 'Stationary Front'?

a) A front moving faster than 50 knots

b) A boundary between two different air masses where neither is strong enough to replace the other, resulting in very little movement

c) A thunderstorm that stays in one place

d) A solid wall of fog

21. In a METAR report, what does the code 'DZ' mean?

a) Drizzle (very fine, closely spaced water droplets falling from a cloud)

b) Dust storm

c) Danger Zone

d) Dense Fog

22. When flying over uneven terrain (e.g., a steep hill), what must the remote pilot do regarding the 120 m Open category height limit?

a) Maintain the UA within 120 metres from the closest point of the surface of the earth, adapting the measurement to the terrain

b) Maintain 120 metres based only on the take-off point, regardless of terrain elevation

c) Ignore height limits near hills

d) Keep the UA exactly 50 metres above the hill at all times

23. 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

24. In a METAR report, what does the weather code 'SN' indicate?

a) Snow

b) Sandstorm

c) Squall line

d) Smoke

25. How can a legacy UAS without a class identification label and weighing 900 g operate today under EASA Open category rules?

a) It can fly freely in the A1 subcategory over isolated people

b) It is permanently banned from flying in the Open category

c) It must operate in the A3 subcategory, far from people and at least 150 metres from residential, commercial, industrial or recreational areas

d) It requires a Specific category authorisation for every flight

26. Why do EASA regulations distinguish between day and night operations?

a) Because drones consume more battery power at night

b) Because GPS satellites do not work at night

c) Because the drone's camera cannot record in the dark

d) Because human vision is degraded at night, making it harder to maintain VLOS, judge distances, and spot obstacles or other aircraft, necessitating the use of specific lights

27. Which type of cloud is generally associated with steady, continuous, and prolonged precipitation rather than heavy, showery bursts?

a) Cumulonimbus

b) Cirrocumulus

c) Nimbostratus

d) Altocumulus

28. What is 'Altimeter Setting'?

a) The value to which the barometric altimeter is calibrated to indicate a specific altitude (e.g., QNH for altitude above sea level)

b) The color of the altimeter dial

c) The GPS coordinates of the drone

d) The physical placement of the sensor inside the drone

29. What is a 'Squall Line'?

a) The line marking the boundary of a restricted airspace

b) A line of calm weather directly behind a warm front

c) A narrow band of high winds and severe thunderstorms, often forming just ahead of a fast-moving cold front

d) The path a drone takes when performing an automatic grid survey

30. In a METAR report, what does the weather abbreviation 'BR' stand for?

a) Broken clouds
b) Heavy Rain
c) Mist (from the French 'Brumes')
d) Blowing Sand

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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:		