Exam simulation

EASA Drone License A2, 30 questions on 30 minutes!

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. What is the danger of flying a drone in an area with a high 'Kp-index' (e.g., Kp 7 or 8)?

a) Severe geomagnetic storms can disrupt the ionosphere, causing significant GPS positioning errors, compass malfunctions, or total loss of satellite lock

b) The drone's battery will drain twice as fast

c) It means there is a high probability of a tornado

d) The remote controller will overheat

02. 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

03. Which of the following is classified as a 'Low Cloud' (base typically below 6,500 ft)?

a) Cirrostratus

b) Stratus

c) Altocumulus

d) Cirrus

04. When should a remote pilot prioritise a new compass (magnetometer) calibration even if the flight controller software does not explicitly request it?

a) When moving the operation to a significantly different geographical location (for example, more than 50-100 km from the last site)

b) Every time the battery is replaced during a single mission

c) Only when flying indoors

d) After every firmware update of the camera gimbal

05. When assessing ground risk, what is the 'Buffer Zone'?

a) A foam bumper placed around the drone

b) The padding inside the drone's carrying case

c) The time added to the schedule for delays

d) An empty area on the ground around the operational volume intended to protect uninvolved people in case the drone falls or drifts outside the planned flight path

06. In a TAF forecast, what does 'PROB40' indicate?

a) Visibility will be 40 miles

b) The temperature will reach 40 °C

c) There is a 40% probability of the forecasted weather conditions occurring

d) Wind will blow exactly at 40 knots

07. In the event of a lost radio control link, what parameter must a remote pilot verify is set correctly BEFORE taking off?

a) The color balance of the camera

b) The Failsafe/Return to Home (RTH) altitude and the accurately recorded Home Point

c) The volume of the controller's speaker

d) The formatting of the SD card

08. What does 'MSL' stand for in aviation altimetry?

a) Maximum Safe Limit

b) Minimum Sector Level

c) Mean Sea Level

d) Meteorological Standard Level

09. What is the primary danger of 'Wind Shear' to a drone during takeoff or landing?

a) It drains the battery by creating a vacuum

b) It causes the drone's compass to lose north

c) A sudden loss of airspeed and lift can cause the drone to stall and crash into the ground before the motors can spool up to compensate

d) It cuts the radio signal from the remote

10. 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

11. What defines an 'Occluded Front'?

a) A front that has stopped moving entirely

b) A warm front moving over a cold ocean

c) A complex weather front formed when a fast-moving cold front overtakes a slower-moving warm front, lifting the warm air mass entirely off the ground

d) A front that produces no clouds

12. Ground effect becomes highly noticeable and affects multirotor handling when hovering:

a) Close to the ground (within approximately one rotor diameter of the surface)

b) At altitudes exceeding 50 metres AGL

c) Only when flying over uneven mountainous terrain

d) When the wind speed exceeds 15 m/s

13. In which atmospheric layer is the protective ozone layer primarily located?

a) Troposphere

b) Mesosphere

c) Stratosphere

d) Exosphere

14. The 'friction layer' (or planetary boundary layer), where surface friction significantly slows the wind and causes turbulence, usually extends from the surface up to about:

a) 50 feet (15 metres)

b) 2,000 to 3,000 feet (approx. 600 to 900 metres)

c) 30,000 feet

d) 100,000 feet

15. In space weather monitoring, a Kp-index of 1 to 3 indicates:

a) Calm geomagnetic conditions; GPS/GNSS reception should be highly reliable

b) A severe solar storm; do not fly

c) Heavy rain is imminent

d) The drone's compass requires immediate calibration

16. Which specific features are mandatory for a UAS to receive a C2 class identification label under EASA regulations?

a) Direct Remote ID, geo-awareness and a selectable low-speed mode

b) A 4K camera and a parachute

c) A mass of exactly 249 g

d) The ability to carry human passengers

17. Before adding a third-party payload (e.g., a heavy camera or lighting system) to a UAS, the remote pilot must ensure that:

a) The payload is painted the same color as the drone

b) The drone's optical sensors are physically covered

c) The added weight does not cause the drone to exceed its certified Maximum Take-Off Mass (MTOM) and Centre of Gravity limits

d) The payload operates on a 5.8 GHz frequency

18. What causes 'Steam Fog'?

a) Very cold, dry air moving over much warmer water, causing rapid evapouration and immediate condensation

b) Warm air moving over a cold snowpack

c) Pollution trapped in a city by an inversion layer

d) A sudden drop in barometric pressure

19. Why is knowing the 'Freezing Level' altitude critical for winter drone operations?

a) It tells the pilot when the battery will shut down

b) It determines how fast the drone can fly

c) It is where the airspace automatically becomes Class A

d) Flying into visible moisture (clouds/fog) at or above this altitude will result in rapid structural icing, which destroys lift and causes crashes

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

a) Anemometer

b) Barometer

c) Weather Radar

d) Hygrometer

21. Wake turbulence (wingtip vortices) generated by a manned aircraft is generally most severe when the aircraft is:

a) Light, flying fast, and close to the ground

b) Heavy, clean (flaps up), and flying slowly

c) Parked on the runway with engines idling

d) Flying in a steep dive

22. In a METAR, what does the code 'CB' appended to a cloud group (e.g., SCT030CB) indicate?

a) Clear Blue sky

b) Cirrocumulus Bands

c) Cloud Base

d) Cumulonimbus clouds, warning the pilot of potential thunderstorms, severe turbulence, and lightning

23. What is 'Vortex Ring State' (VRS) or 'Settling with Power' in rotorcraft aerodynamics?

a) A dangerous condition where a multirotor descends too quickly into its own turbulent downwash, losing lift and dropping rapidly despite full throttle

b) The optimal state for battery efficiency during a hover

c) The physical spinning of the drone when the compass fails

d) A software feature that helps the drone land softly

24. What is the primary danger of operating a UAS near the anvil of a cumulonimbus cloud?

a) Severe turbulence, lightning, and large hail can be thrown out of the anvil and fall miles away from the main storm centre

b) The anvil blocks GPS satellites

c) It makes the drone invisible to radar

d) The air is too thin to fly in

25. How should a remote pilot handle the GDPR requirements regarding footage captured in a public park?

a) Drones are exempt from GDPR, so the pilot can film anyone without restrictions

b) The pilot must obtain written consent from the local police before turning on the camera

c) The pilot should avoid deliberately filming identifiable individuals without consent, respect their reasonable expectation of privacy, and securely store or anonymize the data

d) The pilot is required to blur all trees and buildings in the background

26. Gliders and certain drones can gain altitude without motor power by flying into 'Thermals'. What characterizes a thermal?

a) A horizontal gust of wind

b) A localized column of warm air rising due to convective solar heating of the ground

c) A sudden downdraft of cold air

d) An area of high atmospheric pressure

27. 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

28. What effect does high humidity have on air density?

a) It makes the air denser, improving drone lift

b) It has no effect on air density

c) Because water vapour is lighter than dry air molecules, adding moisture makes the overall air mass less dense, which degrades aircraft performance

d) It causes the air density to fluctuate wildly every second

29. What is the primary danger of a microburst to a UAS during flight?

a) It causes the drone's battery to freeze

b) It creates a massive, localized downdraft followed by violent horizontal wind shear that can easily overpower the drone's propulsion and force it into the ground

c) It permanently magnetizes the drone's compass

d) It generates a thermal updraft that pushes the drone above the 120 m limit

30. When does a drone operation transition from the Open category to the Specific category?

a) When the drone is painted in non-standard colors

b) Whenever the drone is used for commercial photography

c) When the operation exceeds the limits of the Open category, such as flying Beyond Visual Line of Sight (BVLOS) or dropping materials

d) When flying indoors inside a private building

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Response Scheme

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

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