

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

01. What does a 4S LiPo battery designation mean?

- a) It contains 4 cells connected in series, adding their voltages together
- b) It will last for exactly 4 hours of flight time
- c) It is equipped with 4 separate temperature sensors
- d) It contains 4 cells connected in parallel

02. 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

03. What is a strong indicator that a LiPo battery is damaged and should not be used?

- a) The battery charges to 100% too slowly
- b) The battery feels slightly warm after a 20-minute flight
- c) The connector is a different color than the drone
- d) The battery pack is visibly swollen, puffed, or deformed

04. 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

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

05. In Human Factors, what does the 'IMSAFE' checklist stand for?

- a) Illness, Medication, Stress, Alcohol, Fatigue, Emotion - a self-assessment to ensure the pilot is fit to fly
- b) Internal Motors, Sensors, Altitude, Frequencies, ESCs
- c) Immediate Safety Measures And Flight Emergencies
- d) It is a standard checklist for formatting the SD card

06. How should a remote pilot assess the 'Weather' before an operation?

- a) By looking out the window 5 minutes before the flight
- b) By flying the drone to see if it blows away
- c) By checking reliable aviation or local weather forecasts (wind speed, gusts, precipitation, temperature, K-index for solar storms) well in advance and continuously monitoring conditions on site
- d) By assuming the weather will be the same as the day before

07. Why is it important to format your SD card regularly before important flights?

- a) It increases the drone's top speed
- b) It prevents the battery from overheating
- c) It physically cleans the camera lens
- d) To ensure there is sufficient storage space for flight data and video, and to prevent file corruption errors during the mission

08. When wind flows through a narrow mountain valley or a dense group of tall buildings, its speed typically increases. What is this called?

- a) The Coriolis Effect
- b) The Thermal Inversion Effect
- c) The Funneling (or Venturi) Effect
- d) The Ground Effect

09. In the context of Human Factors, 'confirmation bias' during a pre-flight check refers to:

- a) Relying on a co-pilot to confirm all checklist items
- b) The tendency to see what you expect to see, potentially missing obvious faults (e.g., assuming a prop is secure because it usually is)
- c) Confirming the drone's home point via GPS
- d) The flight controller's internal validation process

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

10. In the event of an imminent collision between your drone and a manned aircraft, what is the absolute priority?

- a) Save the drone to prevent financial loss
- b) Take a photo of the manned aircraft to report them
- c) Hover in place and wait for the manned aircraft to turn around
- d) The safety of human life in the manned aircraft is paramount; you must immediately ditch or crash your drone into the ground if it is the only way to avoid the collision

11. A 'Maritime Polar' (mP) air mass is characterized by being:

- a) Hot and dry
- b) Cool and moist, often bringing cloudy, damp weather
- c) Bitterly cold and extremely dry
- d) Warm and moist

12. In the context of the EASA regulations, what is the role of the 'Competent Authority' (e.g., ENAC in Italy, LBA in Germany)?

- a) To oversee aviation safety, issue pilot certificates, register operators, and enforce UAS regulations within their specific member state
- b) To manufacture drones for military use
- c) To provide insurance for drone operators
- d) To repair broken drones

13. 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 vapor 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

14. Flying a drone low over a densely packed city on a windy day is risky primarily due to:

- a) Severe mechanical turbulence and funneling effects caused by the buildings disrupting the wind flow
- b) The heat from the buildings melting the battery
- c) Magnetic interference from streetlights
- d) A total lack of wind between the buildings

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

15. 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

16. What is the EASA regulation regarding the consumption of alcohol or psychoactive substances before flying a drone?

- a) The legal blood alcohol limit is identical to driving a car in your local country
- b) Over-the-counter medications never impact piloting abilities
- c) Remote pilots must not perform their duties if under the influence of psychoactive substances, alcohol, or medications that impair reflexes
- d) Alcohol consumption is only permitted if flying in the A3 subcategory

17. What is 'Wake Turbulence'?

- a) Turbulence caused by water evaporating from a lake
- b) Turbulence generated by solar radiation on black asphalt
- c) Severe aerodynamic disturbances, primarily wingtip vortices, left behind a heavier aircraft in flight, posing a massive hazard to light drones
- d) The vibration felt when a drone lands hard

18. Why is it dangerous to fly a drone behind a large, solid structure like a metal building?

- a) The building will absorb the drone's battery charge
- b) It blocks both the radio control link (VLOS and telemetry) and the GPS satellite signals, highly increasing the risk of signal loss and a crash
- c) The drone will automatically initiate a landing procedure as soon as it sees a wall
- d) It is not dangerous if the drone has obstacle avoidance sensors

19. If a drone flies upward into a strong Temperature Inversion layer, what unexpected aerodynamic effect might occur?

- a) The sudden encounter with warmer, less dense air can cause a noticeable decrease in lift and motor efficiency
- b) The drone will freeze instantly
- c) The drone's lift will double
- d) The propellers will spin backwards

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

20. If the drone's telemetry shows a sudden, unexpected drop in altitude while hovering steadily, what might be the cause?

- a) A sudden change in barometric pressure (e.g., a gust of wind or opening a door if indoors) affecting the barometer's readings
- b) The GPS satellites moving out of orbit
- c) The SD card malfunctioning
- d) The battery voltage increasing

21. If you leave your drone outside on a cold morning and a thin layer of frost forms on the propellers, what must you do before flying?

- a) Fly immediately so the spinning action shakes the frost off
- b) Turn the motors on full throttle while holding the drone down
- c) Ignore it; frost is too thin to affect a drone
- d) Thoroughly clean and dry the propellers before flight; even a thin layer of frost disrupts the airfoil's smooth surface, drastically reducing lift and increasing drag

22. What happens if the Direct Remote ID system on your C2 drone fails before you take off?

- a) You can fly normally but must keep the altitude below 50 meters
- b) You must attach a piece of paper with your registration number to the drone
- c) You can fly, but only if you notify the local police station
- d) You are not permitted to initiate the flight until the Remote ID system is repaired and functioning

23. In a METAR report, what does the sky condition 'SCT' (Scattered) mean?

- a) Cloud coverage of 3 to 4 oktas (eighths) of the sky
- b) Cloud coverage of 5 to 7 oktas
- c) A completely overcast sky
- d) Sky clear, 0 oktas

24. 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

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

25. In the event of a critical control link loss, what failsafe action is highly recommended and often automated?

- a) Return to Home (RTH) or an immediate controlled landing/hover
- b) Turning off the motors mid-air to prevent fly-aways
- c) Switching to an emergency 5G cellular network
- d) Increasing altitude to 120m and drifting with the wind

26. Which of these is a correct definition of 'Payload'?

- a) The money paid by a client for a drone survey
- b) The internal software of the drone
- c) The maximum capacity of the battery
- d) Any object, equipment, or instrument (like a camera, sensor, or parcel) carried by the drone that is not strictly necessary for the flight itself

27. A 'katabatic wind' is best described as:

- a) A warm wind blowing up a mountain slope during the day
- b) A dense, cold wind flowing down a mountain slope or glacier into a valley, typically at night
- c) A horizontal wind caused by the Coriolis effect
- d) A sudden updraft inside a thunderstorm

28. Which of the following describes a Cumulonimbus (Cb) cloud?

- a) A thin, wispy high-altitude cloud made of ice crystals
- b) A low, flat, grey cloud layer that produces light drizzle
- c) A massive, towering convective cloud associated with severe thunderstorms, heavy rain, lightning, hail, and extreme turbulence
- d) A small, fluffy 'fair weather' cloud

29. In Human Factors, what is the primary danger of operating a drone while experiencing mild dehydration?

- a) It causes the pilot to lose their sense of hearing
- b) It increases the risk of the drone's batteries overheating
- c) Dehydration only affects physical strength, not piloting skills
- d) It can cause headaches, fatigue, dizziness, and a significant decrease in cognitive function and concentration

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

30. If you are flying a C2 drone in a city environment under the A2 subcategory, why is the 'Multipath Effect' a significant concern?

- a) It causes the video feed to display two images
- b) It drains the remote controller's battery
- c) GNSS/GPS signals bounce off tall buildings, reaching the drone at different times, which can cause erratic position holding, fly-aways, or sudden switches to ATTI mode
- d) It magnifies the noise of the propellers

31. What is the 'Return to Home' (RTH) function primarily intended for?

- a) As a failsafe mechanism to autonomously bring the drone back to its recorded take-off point in the event of a lost control link or a low battery warning
- b) To let the pilot take a break and rest their hands
- c) To automatically record a cinematic video while flying backwards
- d) To track a moving subject (like a car) autonomously

32. Why is it important to calibrate the drone's compass in an open area, away from metal structures or vehicles?

- a) Metal structures block the Wi-Fi signal required for calibration
- b) The drone needs a clear view of the sun to calibrate
- c) Large metallic objects or electromagnetic fields can distort the earth's local magnetic field, leading to an incorrect calibration and erratic flight behavior
- d) It takes too long to calibrate near buildings

33. What does a Geo-awareness system do on a modern C-class drone?

- a) It automatically reports the drone's position to local police
- b) It alerts the remote pilot when a potential breach of airspace limitations (geozone) is detected
- c) It physically prevents the drone from taking off anywhere in the world
- d) It tracks the weather conditions in real-time

34. According to the EASA A2 subcategory rules, when can you fly a C2 drone exactly 5 meters away from an uninvolved person?

- a) Whenever you want, as long as it is daylight
- b) Only if the person is inside a car
- c) Only if the drone's low-speed mode is active (limiting speed to a maximum of 3 m/s) and you have evaluated the weather, terrain, and drone capabilities as safe
- d) Never; the absolute minimum is always 30 meters

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

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

- a) Anemometer
- b) Barometer
- c) Weather Radar
- d) Hygrometer

36. Under what conditions is 'Radiation Fog' most likely to form?

- a) On warm, windy afternoons over the ocean
- b) On clear, calm nights when the ground rapidly cools the moist air immediately above it to its dew point
- c) When a cold wind blows over a warm lake
- d) During the passage of a violent cold front

37. In meteorology and space weather planning, why is a high 'K-index' (Kp 5 or higher) a significant concern for the automated flight modes of a drone?

- a) It indicates a high probability of heavy snowfall
- b) It means the air density is too high for efficient propeller rotation
- c) It signals a geomagnetic storm that can cause severe GPS positioning drift or sudden loss of satellite lock
- d) It signifies that the wind speed at 120m is exactly 50 knots

38. 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 meters)
- b) 2,000 to 3,000 feet (approx. 600 to 900 meters)
- c) 30,000 feet
- d) 100,000 feet

39. 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

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

40. Under what circumstance can you fly in the Specific category?

- a) Only if you hold a commercial pilot's license for manned aircraft
- b) Whenever you feel the Open category rules are too restrictive for your hobby
- c) When the operation exceeds Open category limits (e.g., BVLOS or heavier drones) and an authorization, STS, or LUC is approved
- d) It is not a real category in Europe

41. According to EASA regulations, what is the minimum horizontal distance from uninvolved people for a C2 class drone operating in the A2 subcategory?

- a) 50 meters under all flight conditions
- b) 30 meters, which can be reduced to 5 meters if the low-speed mode is active
- c) 150 meters from residential, commercial, or industrial areas
- d) No minimum distance, as long as assemblies of people are not overflown

42. How does the wind gradient affect a drone descending to land in windy conditions?

- a) The drone will experience a sudden increase in wind speed near the ground
- b) As the drone descends into slower air near the ground, its aerodynamic lift may suddenly decrease, requiring the pilot to apply more throttle to prevent a hard landing
- c) The wind gradient will push the drone upwards
- d) It causes the drone's compass to spin

43. In aviation human factors, what is 'Impulsivity'?

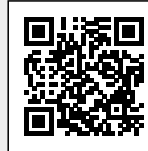
- a) A slow and methodical approach to problem-solving
- b) The electrical pulses sent to the motors
- c) A hazardous attitude where the pilot acts quickly without thinking, reacting to the first idea that comes to mind instead of considering the safest option
- d) A sudden burst of speed from the drone

44. What instrument is used to measure Relative Humidity?

- a) Anemometer
- b) Hygrometer
- c) Altimeter
- d) Tachometer

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

45. An aircraft is considered dynamically stable when:

- a) It requires constant pilot input to maintain level flight
- b) It continuously diverges from its original flight path after a disturbance
- c) After a disturbance, its oscillations gradually decrease over time, returning it to steady flight
- d) It is physically tethered to the ground

46. 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

47. If you are forced to operate your drone under the A3 subcategory rules, what is the minimum required distance from residential, commercial, industrial, or recreational areas?

- a) 30 meters
- b) At least 150 meters
- c) 500 meters
- d) 1000 meters

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

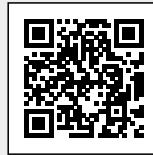
- a) A condition where the pilot's screen is too bright
- b) A visual illusion where the eyes have no specific object to focus on in a featureless sky, causing them to relax and focus at a short distance, making it hard to spot the drone or other aircraft
- c) The inability to see the color red in daylight
- d) A software error that miscalculates the distance to the home point

49. How does 'Frontal Fog' typically form?

- a) When warm rain falls through a layer of colder air near the ground, evaporating and raising the humidity of the cold air to saturation
- b) By the sudden cooling of the ground on a clear night
- c) By wind blowing humid air up a mountain slope
- d) By industrial pollution mixing with snow

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

50. If you are flying near the wake of a large commercial aircraft, how do the wingtip vortices (wake turbulence) generally move?

- a) They shoot straight up into the sky
- b) They sink downward and drift outward with the wind, posing a severe danger to drones flying below and behind the large aircraft's flight path
- c) They travel directly forward, ahead of the airplane
- d) They immediately dissipate within 2 seconds

51. When performing routine maintenance on a multirotor, what is the primary reason to check the brushless motors for physical resistance or 'grittiness' when spun by hand?

- a) To ensure the magnets are properly polarized
- b) To identify worn-out bearings or internal debris (like sand or salt) that could lead to a motor seizure and a catastrophic mid-air failure
- c) To manually reset the internal Electronic Speed Controller (ESC) timing
- d) To generate a small electrical charge to test the battery's health

52. What is 'Yaw' in flight dynamics?

- a) The lateral movement of the drone sliding left or right
- b) The rotation of the drone around its vertical axis, changing the direction its nose is pointing
- c) The angle of the camera gimbal relative to the horizon
- d) A sudden drop in altitude

53. How should a pilot fix the 'Toilet Bowl Effect' during a flight?

- a) Switch to automatic RTH mode immediately
- b) Turn the controller off and on again
- c) Switch the drone to manual/ATTI mode to stop the erratic GPS-driven circling, land safely, and recalibrate the compass away from magnetic interference
- d) Fly higher to get a better GPS signal

54. As the temperature of an air mass increases, its capacity to hold invisible water vapor:

- a) Increases significantly
- b) Decreases significantly
- c) Remains exactly the same
- d) Causes the air mass to immediately turn into snow

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

55. 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

56. What is the definition of 'True Altitude'?

- a) The exact vertical distance of the aircraft above Mean Sea Level (MSL)
- b) The exact vertical distance of the aircraft above the ground directly below it (AGL)
- c) The altitude read on the controller when the drone is turned on
- d) The altitude based on standard atmospheric pressure (1013.25 hPa)

57. Which of these is a 'Technical Mitigation' to reduce ground risk?

- a) The pilot drinking coffee to stay awake
- b) Checking the weather forecast online
- c) Installing an automated parachute recovery system on the drone
- d) Putting up warning signs around the flying field

58. If you are flying a legacy drone (no class mark) that weighs 1.5 kg, what is your minimum required distance from residential, commercial, industrial, or recreational areas?

- a) 50 meters
- b) 150 meters, because the drone must be operated under A3 rules
- c) 5 meters, provided you fly slowly
- d) There are no distance requirements for legacy drones

59. 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)

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

60. 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

61. The passage of a fast-moving cold front is typically marked by which immediate weather changes?

- a) A gradual warming, clear skies, and a drop in pressure
- b) No change in wind, but thick fog rolls in
- c) A sudden increase in humidity without any rain
- d) A sharp drop in temperature, a sudden shift in wind direction, and a rapid drop followed by a sharp rise in atmospheric pressure

62. What is the primary role of Air Traffic Control (ATC)?

- a) To sell drones to commercial operators
- b) To prevent collisions between aircraft, organize and expedite the flow of air traffic, and provide information and support for pilots
- c) To design the aerodynamic shape of new aircraft
- d) To repair drones that crash near airports

63. Which visible sign strongly suggests the presence of a microburst?

- a) A localized ring of blowing dust spreading rapidly outward near the ground, often beneath a thunderstorm or virga
- b) A perfectly clear, blue sky
- c) High-altitude cirrus clouds
- d) A steady, gentle sea breeze

64. Third-party liability insurance for drone operations:

- a) Is illegal in Europe
- b) Only covers damage to the drone itself
- c) Is optional for all drones under 4 kg
- d) Is generally mandatory in EASA member states to cover potential damages to property or injuries to people

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

65. What is a 'Flight Log' and why is it recommended (or required by company procedures)?

- a) A piece of hardware installed on the drone's camera
- b) A live streaming service to social media
- c) A manual switch to turn off the GPS
- d) A record of flight times, locations, issues, and maintenance to track component lifespan and support incident investigations

66. 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

67. If your drone is attacked by an aggressive bird (e.g., a seagull or eagle), what is the best defensive maneuver?

- a) Fly aggressively towards the bird to scare it away
- b) Climb rapidly (birds usually attack from above and are slower to ascend) and then safely navigate away and land
- c) Turn off the motors immediately
- d) Hover in place and make loud noises with the drone's ESCs

68. In Human Factors, what is 'Complacency'?

- a) A severe form of motion sickness
- b) A feeling of overconfidence and lowered alertness that often develops after repeatedly performing routine tasks without incident
- c) The inability to understand complex airspace charts
- d) A strict adherence to the pre-flight checklist

69. How is 'Upslope Fog' formed?

- a) By the sun heating a wet runway
- b) By thunderstorms evaporating before hitting the ground
- c) By high winds at altitudes above 20,000 ft
- d) When moist, stable air is forced up a sloping landmass (like a mountain) by the wind, cooling adiabatically until it reaches its dew point

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

70. Why must you avoid flying your drone near active emergency response areas (e.g., a building fire or traffic accident)?

- a) The smoke will permanently damage the camera lens
- b) The flashing lights will confuse the optical sensors
- c) The heat will melt the drone's battery
- d) The drone can distract emergency personnel and pose a severe collision risk to emergency helicopters (e.g., medevac or firefighting aircraft), obstructing rescue operations

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

Response Scheme

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

01: A	02: D	03: D	04: B
05: A	06: C	07: D	08: C
09: B	10: D	11: B	12: A
13: C	14: A	15: B	16: C
17: C	18: B	19: A	20: A
21: D	22: D	23: A	24: A
25: A	26: D	27: B	28: C
29: D	30: C	31: A	32: C
33: B	34: C	35: C	36: B
37: C	38: B	39: C	40: C
41: B	42: B	43: C	44: B
45: C	46: A	47: B	48: B
49: A	50: B	51: B	52: B
53: C	54: A	55: C	56: A
57: C	58: B	59: B	60: C
61: D	62: B	63: A	64: D
65: D	66: C	67: B	68: B
69: D	70: D		

Exam simulation

EASA Drone Quiz A2 - Flight performance and planning



QuizVds.it

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: _____	31: _____	32: _____
33: _____	34: _____	35: _____	36: _____
37: _____	38: _____	39: _____	40: _____
41: _____	42: _____	43: _____	44: _____
45: _____	46: _____	47: _____	48: _____
49: _____	50: _____	51: _____	52: _____
53: _____	54: _____	55: _____	56: _____
57: _____	58: _____	59: _____	60: _____
61: _____	62: _____	63: _____	64: _____
65: _____	66: _____	67: _____	68: _____
69: _____	70: _____		