Exam simulation

EASA Drone License A2 - Flight performance and planning

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. A limitation of optical obstacle avoidance sensors is that they:

a) Only work at night

b) Struggle to detect thin objects (like power lines or bare branches), transparent surfaces (like glass or water), and require adequate ambient light to function

c) Drain the battery in less than 5 minutes

d) Automatically report the pilot to the authorities if disabled

02. 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 authorisation, STS, or LUC is approved

d) It is not a real category in Europe

03. Using a ground observer is useful when:

a) it allows flying without holding the A2 certificate of competency

b) it helps monitor access points or blind spots without taking over the remote pilot's role

c) it permits flying behind a building, out of sight

d) it removes the applicable airspace restrictions

04. What is an 'ATZ' in aeronautical charts?

a) Aerodrome Traffic Zone; a specific volume of airspace around an airport established for the protection of aerodrome traffic, requiring authorisation to enter

b) Automated Take-off Zone

c) Altitude Testing Zone

d) Air Transport Zenith

05. 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

06. The remote pilot must avoid abrupt manoeuvres near people because they:

a) always reduce the kinetic energy of an impact

b) are mandatory in the A2 subcategory

c) make the flight more visible to the authorities

d) can increase speed, drift and the difficulty of keeping the aircraft under control

07. How does a 'Squall' differ from a normal 'Wind Gust'?

a) A squall is a decrease in wind speed

b) A gust is a very brief spike in wind speed (seconds); a squall is a sudden, sharp increase in wind speed that lasts much longer (several minutes) and is usually associated with active storms

c) A squall only happens over the ocean

d) There is no difference

08. 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

09. A temporary loss of the command-and-control link should lead the remote pilot to:

a) run beneath the UAS in order to follow it

b) increase the transmitter power beyond the legal limits

c) disable the fail-safe function

d) apply the planned procedure and monitor the safe flight path

10. If you are flying and notice the video transmission on your screen is lagging heavily and breaking up, what should you do?

a) Switch to a higher video resolution

b) Immediately look up to locate the drone via direct Visual Line of Sight (VLOS), bring it closer to improve signal strength, or land safely if the control link is also at risk

c) Turn off the remote controller

d) Fly the drone behind a building to reset the antennas

11. Choosing a moderate speed during the operation mainly allows the remote pilot to:

a) exceed the maximum height limit

b) reduce the kinetic energy and increase the available reaction time

c) eliminate turbulence

d) dispense with the A2 certificate of competency

12. The psychological phenomenon of 'Confirmation Bias' during a pre-flight inspection means:

a) The pilot subconsciously expects the equipment to be fine and overlooks obvious defects

b) The pilot needs a second person to confirm every action

c) The drone confirms its GPS location twice

d) The app requires a password confirmation to take off

13. If you are involved in a drone incident that results in serious injury to a person or fatal damage to a manned aircraft, what are you legally required to do?

a) Delete the SD card footage to protect your privacy

b) Pack up the drone and leave the area quietly

c) Post the video on social media to warn others

d) Report the occurrence immediately to the relevant national aviation/safety investigation authority and emergency services

14. When should you perform a firmware update on your drone?

a) While the drone is flying

b) While grounded, ensuring you test the drone in a safe area before any critical or complex missions

c) Only when the battery is below 10%

d) Never, firmware updates are illegal

15. In the A2 'open' subcategory, flying over a built-up area is acceptable only if:

a) the drone records in high resolution

b) the operation lasts less than five minutes

c) the UAS is launched by hand

d) the safety distances from uninvolved persons and the local restrictions are still respected

16. If uninvolved persons enter the intended operational volume, the remote pilot must:

a) continue unchanged, provided the battery is sufficient

b) descend over them in order to finish the mission faster

c) adjust or abort the flight to re-establish a safe distance

d) disable the automatic return-to-home function

17. 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

18. Propeller guards can reduce certain risks, but they must not be regarded as:

a) an authorisation to make deliberate contact with people

b) a mechanical aid that may be available depending on the UAS

c) an item to be checked before flight whenever they are fitted

d) a means of limiting certain minor injuries

19. 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

20. If you are operating a C2 drone in Open A2, and an uninvolved person unexpectedly walks within your 30 m safety buffer, you should:

a) Shout at them from a distance while keeping the drone hovering in place

b) Immediately take action to increase the distance, manoeuvre away safely, or land if necessary

c) Quickly activate 'low-speed mode' and fly directly over their head

d) Ignore them as long as the drone is flying higher than 50 metres

21. During an A2 operation, the presence of obstacles on the ground can be useful when it:

a) forces the UAS to fly with no safety margin

b) helps to naturally keep people separated from the intended flight path

c) completely hides the UAS from the remote pilot

d) removes the need to keep uninvolved persons under observation

22. 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

23. When checking space weather, what does a Kp-index of 0 to 1 indicate?

a) A severe geomagnetic storm; flying is not recommended

b) Total loss of GNSS satellites

c) A hurricane is approaching

d) Extremely calm space weather conditions; optimal for reliable GNSS/GPS reception and compass accuracy

24. What happens if a UAS camera gimbal fails or locks up during flight?

a) The flight controller will automatically restart the drone in mid-air

b) The drone can usually still fly safely, but the pilot will lose stabilized video and should return to home to investigate the hardware issue

c) The drone will immediately lose GPS signal

d) The drone will roll over and crash because the gimbal balances the Centre of Gravity

25. In aviation weather reports, how is a 'Ceiling' defined?

a) The maximum altitude a drone can physically reach

b) The height above the Earth's surface of the lowest layer of clouds reported as 'Broken' (BKN) or 'Overcast' (OVC)

c) Any cloud layer reported as 'Scattered' (SCT)

d) The top of a thunderstorm cloud

26. 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

27. In the A2 'open' subcategory, how can the presence of an assistant support the operation?

a) By allowing the flight to be conducted outside the 'open' category

b) By taking over the remote pilot's responsibility

c) By controlling the UAS without any coordination

d) By monitoring people or vehicles approaching the edges of the operating area

28. 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)

29. 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

30. Are binoculars permitted to extend the visual line of sight (VLOS) during a drone flight?

a) Yes, provided they have a magnification of 10x or less

b) No, VLOS must be maintained unaided (except for corrective lenses/glasses)

c) Yes, but only for the Visual Observer

d) Only if flying in the Specific category

31. What is the primary difference between a 'Model Aircraft' and a standard commercial UAS according to EASA?

a) Model aircraft are typically flown for sport or leisure, often within the framework of model clubs/associations which may have specific national operational authorisations

b) Model aircraft do not have propellers

c) Model aircraft are always made of balsa wood

d) There is no distinction; model clubs are completely illegal under EASA

32. A sound operational mitigation measure consists of:

a) establishing a buffer zone between the flight path and the uninvolved persons

b) disregarding nearby transport routes

c) reducing the preparation in order to lower stress

d) flying over uninvolved persons when the flight is short

33. When the UAS is fitted with a device that limits the consequences of an impact, such as a parachute, the remote pilot must regard it as:

a) a means that permits flight over an assembly of people.

b) an additional aid that does not replace the required safety distances.

c) an automatic clearance to operate in a restricted geographical zone.

d) a device that makes any flight preparation unnecessary.

34. 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

35. Choosing a time of day when fewer people are around is best described as:

a) A requirement that applies only to class C0 UAS

b) An operational measure that reduces the exposure of uninvolved persons

c) Of no value in the A2 subcategory

d) A way to operate without a class identification label

36. 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

37. What is the primary danger of flying a drone near a cumulonimbus cloud, even if you are not directly underneath the rain shaft?

a) The drone's paint will fade

b) Extreme turbulence, severe wind shear, and destructive microbursts can extend for miles outward from the storm cell

c) The cloud will block the Wi-Fi signal to your phone

d) The air is too thin to provide lift

38. According to EASA, what is the legal difference between a 'UAS Operator' and a 'Remote Pilot'?

a) The operator flies the drone, while the pilot only monitors the camera

b) They are exactly the same thing and the terms can be used interchangeably

c) The UAS Operator is the individual or organization registered and responsible for the drone's maintenance and compliance; the Remote Pilot is the person physically controlling the drone during flight

d) The UAS Operator is always a commercial company, while the Remote Pilot is always a hobbyist

39. Temporary ground marking can be used to:

a) allow flight in a control zone (CTR) without any conditions

b) increase the transmitter power

c) permanently turn a public area into a prohibited zone

d) mark the limits of the working area and prevent people from entering it

40. In the 'open' subcategory A2 with a class C2 UAS, the standard minimum horizontal distance to uninvolved persons is:

a) 5 m in all cases.

b) 10 m, with no further condition.

c) 150 m, as in A3.

d) 30 m.

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

a) Troposphere

b) Mesosphere

c) Stratosphere

d) Exosphere

42. Which of these is an 'Operational Mitigation' to reduce ground risk?

a) Installing propeller guards

b) Scheduling the flight early in the morning on a Sunday to ensure the area is free of uninvolved people

c) Using a drone with an octocopter frame instead of a quadcopter

d) Applying a Class identification label to the drone

43. What is a 'Microburst'?

a) A small, localized thermal updraft

b) A gentle rain shower without wind

c) A sudden, intense, localized downdraft of air associated with a thunderstorm that spreads out violently upon hitting the ground

d) A minor electrical short circuit in the drone's motors

44. 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

45. An area with nearby cables, branches or masts requires:

a) a flight path with additional lateral and vertical safety distances

b) an automatic increase in speed

c) flight without direct visual line of sight

d) deliberately overflying people to avoid the obstacles

46. In a METAR report, what does the abbreviation 'TS' stand for?

a) Tropical Storm

b) Thick Smog

c) Thunderstorm

d) Top Speed

47. What is an SORA?

a) Standard Operating Recreational Area

b) System Override and Recovery Application

c) Specific Operations Risk Assessment; a methodology used to assess the risks of an operation in the Specific category

d) Safe Overflight of Restricted Airspace

48. 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

49. Which ambient temperature range is generally the most critical and dangerous for the rapid accumulation of 'Clear Ice' (Glaze) on an aircraft or drone?

a) -20 °C to -40 °C

b) 0 °C to -10 °C, especially when flying through clouds with large supercooled water droplets

c) +5 °C to +15 °C

d) Above +20 °C

50. What is the difference between a 'Land Breeze' and a 'Sea Breeze'?

a) A land breeze brings rain, a sea breeze brings clear skies

b) A sea breeze blows from the water to the land during the day; a land breeze blows from the land to the water at night

c) A sea breeze is caused by the moon, a land breeze by the sun

d) There is no difference; they both flow in the same direction

51. 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

52. The ground risk buffer must be adapted primarily to:

a) the type of UAS, the height, the speed and the surrounding environment

b) the brand of the mobile phone in use

c) the resolution of the camera

d) the number of photos planned for the mission

53. 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

54. 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

55. 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

56. 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

57. If your drone displays an 'IMU Error' before takeoff, you should:

a) Do not fly; try moving away from any metal objects, place the drone on a perfectly level surface, and perform an IMU calibration according to the manual

b) Ignore it and take off quickly to reset the sensors in the air

c) Format the SD card

d) Fly the drone in ATTI mode exclusively

58. 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

59. 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

60. In Human Factors, what defines a pilot's 'Situational Awareness'?

a) The ability to manually solder broken electronics in the field

b) The accurate perception of the flight environment, understanding its meaning, and projecting its status into the near future

c) Knowing the exact serial number of the drone's motors

d) The process of memorizing the user manual

61. In a METAR, how is a completely calm wind reported?

a) 00000KT

b) CALMKT

c) VRB00KT

d) NILWIND

62. 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

63. What is the purpose of 'cell balancing' when charging a multi-cell LiPo battery?

a) To ensure that all individual cells within the pack reach and maintain the exact same voltage, preventing overcharging and extending battery life

b) To physically balance the weight of the battery inside the drone

c) To distribute the power evenly between the drone's motors

d) To convert direct current (DC) into alternating current (AC)

64. 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

65. If the density of people increases during the mission, what is the correct decision?

a) Continue the mission, since the original assessment always remains valid

b) Reduce the safety distance only, to save time

c) Reassess the ground risk and, if necessary, adapt or terminate the flight

d) Fly faster to finish before the crowd arrives

66. 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

67. How does flying a multirotor at a high 'Density Altitude' affect the battery's endurance?

a) It greatly increases the endurance

b) It has no effect on the battery

c) The thinner air forces the motors to spin faster to generate the same lift, which draws more current and decreases battery endurance

d) It causes the battery to freeze

68. 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

69. Checking the published UAS geographical zones before flight allows the remote pilot to:

a) identify restrictions that may impose stricter conditions

b) replace the assessment of people on the ground

c) raise the European 120 m height limit

d) remove the requirement to register as an operator

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

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Response Scheme

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

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

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Response form

Use this form to mark your answers

01:	02:	03:	04:
05:	06:	07:	08:
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