Exam simulation

EASA Drone License A2 - Meteorology

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. How does the 'Funneling Effect' (or Venturi Effect) alter the wind?

a) It makes the wind blow in circles

b) It cools the wind down to freezing temperatures

c) It completely stops the wind from moving

d) When wind is forced through a narrow space, like a mountain pass or between tall buildings, its velocity increases significantly

02. 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

03. What is the function of the Flight Controller in a drone?

a) It regulates the temperature of the battery

b) It acts as the 'brain' of the drone, processing inputs from the receiver and sensors (IMU, GPS) to send appropriate commands to the ESCs and motors to maintain stabilized flight

c) It compresses the video files for storage

d) It connects the drone's Wi-Fi to the internet

04. 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

05. What is the main regulatory advantage of a UAS classified as a 'toy' according to Directive 2009/48/EC, even if it is equipped with a camera?

a) It can fly above 120 metres in altitude

b) It has no limitations regarding flying over assemblies of people

c) The operator is not required to register on the national portal, unlike standard UAS equipped with personal data sensors

d) It is exempt from following geographical zones (UAS geographical zones)

06. In aviation meteorology, what is the strict distinction between Fog (FG) and Mist (BR)?

a) Fog is white, Mist is grey

b) Fog reduces horizontal visibility to less than 1,000 metres; Mist reduces visibility to between 1,000 and 5,000 metres

c) Fog only happens in winter; Mist only happens in summer

d) There is no official difference

07. What is the 'Tropopause'?

a) The layer of the atmosphere where meteors burn up

b) The boundary between the troposphere and the stratosphere, acting as a lid that traps most weather and moisture below it

c) The point where the Earth's magnetic field stops

d) The exact altitude where the air temperature reaches absolute zero

08. If you are flying a C2 class drone in the A2 subcategory and an assembly of people suddenly forms within your flight area, what must you do?

a) Immediately interrupt the operation and safely fly the drone away from the assembly

b) Activate the low-speed mode and continue flying directly above them

c) Turn off the drone's motors to force an immediate landing in the crowd

d) Ignore the crowd if your drone weighs less than 4 kg

09. 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

10. 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

11. 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

12. If you are flying in a valley during a sunny morning, how are the local winds likely moving?

a) Down the slopes into the valley

b) Up the slopes (anabatic winds), as the sun heats the mountain sides faster than the valley floor

c) In a perfect circle

d) They remain completely stagnant

13. In the context of Human Factors, what is a primary risk of visual fatigue during Visual Line of Sight (VLOS) flights?

a) A sudden loss of radio telemetry link

b) The inability to correctly estimate the drone's distance, orientation, and altitude

c) The mobile device screen overheating

d) An automated compass calibration failure

14. On a weather map, what are 'Isobars'?

a) Lines connecting points of equal temperature

b) Lines indicating the boundaries of controlled airspace

c) Lines tracking the path of a hurricane

d) Lines connecting points of equal atmospheric pressure

15. 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

16. When briefing a Visual Observer (VO) before an operation, the remote pilot must ensure the VO understands:

a) How to repair the drone's circuit board

b) How to edit the video footage

c) The flight plan, the emergency procedures, their specific scanning sector, and the communication protocols to be used

d) How to override the flight controller's firmware

17. What is the 'Anti-Authority' hazardous attitude?

a) Refusing to fly because the weather is slightly cloudy

b) A pilot resenting rules and regulations, believing they are unnecessary or do not apply to them (e.g., 'No one can tell me how high to fly')

c) Following the manufacturer's manual too strictly

d) Reporting other drone pilots to the police

18. Where on Earth is the 'Coriolis Effect' (which deflects moving air) at its strongest?

a) At the Equator

b) At the North and South Poles

c) At 45 degrees latitude

d) Over the Pacific Ocean exclusively

19. 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)

20. What type of icing forms when small supercooled water droplets freeze almost instantly upon striking the leading edges of a drone, trapping air and appearing opaque and rough?

a) Clear Ice (Glaze)

b) Rime Ice

c) Hoar Frost

d) Hail

21. 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

22. What is the maximum safe voltage of a fully charged standard LiPo cell?

a) 3.7V

b) 4.2V

c) 5.5V

d) 12.0V

23. Which combination of meteorological factors will DECREASE air density the most, thereby significantly reducing a drone's flight performance and lift?

a) High altitude, high temperature, and high humidity

b) Low altitude, low temperature, and low humidity

c) High pressure, low temperature, and dry air

d) Sea level altitude, freezing temperatures, and zero humidity

24. When working with a Visual Observer (VO), 'closed-loop communication' means:

a) Using a secret code to speak

b) Only communicating via text message

c) The VO sends a message, and the pilot verbally repeats or confirms it to ensure it was understood correctly

d) Talking while standing in a circle

25. The 'Dew Point' is defined as:

a) The time of day when dew evapourates

b) The temperature to which air must be cooled (at constant pressure) for it to become 100% saturated with water vapour, leading to condensation

c) The altitude where clouds freeze

d) The speed at which rain falls

26. What is 'Command Latency' in remote piloting?

a) The slight delay between the pilot moving the control stick and the drone executing the physical manoeuvre

b) The time it takes to get permission from ATC

c) The duration of the drone's battery

d) The time required to read the flight manual

27. In the EASA framework, what is a Standard Scenario (STS)?

a) A predefined flight path loaded into the drone's memory

b) A standard weather condition perfect for flying

c) The default camera settings on a C2 drone

d) A predefined operation in the Specific category with known risks and mandatory mitigations, allowing an operator to submit a simple declaration instead of a full SORA

28. When flying in high winds, the battery consumption will:

a) Decrease due to wind cooling

b) Remain exactly the same as in calm conditions

c) Stop entirely if the drone enters a glide

d) Increase significantly as the flight controller draws more power to the motors to maintain stability and position against the wind

29. Is it permitted to fly a drone from a moving vehicle in the EASA Open category?

a) No, it is strictly prohibited

b) Yes, but only if the vehicle is moving slower than 30 km/h

c) Yes, if the pilot is in the passenger seat

d) Only if flying over water in a moving boat

30. 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

31. Regarding thunderstorms, which statement about lightning is true and highly relevant to drone pilots?

a) Lightning can strike the ground miles away from the main cumulonimbus cloud (even outside the rain area), posing a lethal threat to the pilot and the drone

b) Lightning only strikes directly beneath the darkest part of the cloud

c) Drones are completely immune to lightning because they have no direct connection to the ground

d) Lightning only occurs when the temperature is above 20°C

32. What is the primary factor you must evaluate to determine the 'Ground Risk' of your operation?

a) The density of uninvolved people in the overflown area and the potential for the drone to impact them in case of a failure

b) The presence of other drones in the same airspace

c) The softness of the grass in the landing zone

d) The radio frequency used by the remote controller

33. 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

34. Why is the wind direction reported in a METAR/TAF based on True North, while the wind given by a local Air Traffic Controller over the radio is based on Magnetic North?

a) ATC gives Magnetic wind because aircraft compasses and runways are aligned to Magnetic North; written forecasts use True North for chart mapping

b) ATC uses Magnetic North to avoid confusing drone pilots

c) True North is only used in the Southern Hemisphere

d) There is no difference between True and Magnetic North

35. A C2 class drone must be equipped with a mechanism to limit impact energy. What does this mean?

a) The drone must be designed to minimize injury to people on the ground in the event of a crash (e.g., frangible parts, no sharp edges, or a low-speed mode)

b) It must have a heavy metal bumper on the front

c) It must be able to fly through glass windows without breaking them

d) It must carry an internal fire extinguisher

36. What is 'Buys Ballot's Law' regarding wind and pressure?

a) Wind speed doubles for every 1000 feet of altitude

b) Wind always blows directly from South to North

c) In the Northern Hemisphere, if you stand with your back to the wind, the area of lower pressure will be to your left

d) Hot air is heavier than cold air

37. 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

38. Regarding power consumption, how does hovering 'In Ground Effect' (IGE) compare to hovering 'Out of Ground Effect' (OGE)?

a) Hovering IGE requires less power and thrust due to the reduction of induced drag near the surface

b) Hovering IGE requires significantly more power because the air is denser

c) There is absolutely no difference in power consumption

d) Hovering OGE requires the motors to spin at half their normal speed

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

40. What is the 'See and Avoid' principle in aviation?

a) A feature of the drone's obstacle avoidance camera

b) The fundamental responsibility of every pilot to maintain visual vigilance to spot other aircraft and take appropriate action to avoid collisions

c) A regulation requiring pilots to wear sunglasses

d) The protocol for avoiding bad weather

41. Under what specific conditions does 'Upslope Fog' form, and why is it a significant hazard for drone pilots in hilly terrain?

a) It is caused by the sun heating the surface too quickly, creating a steam-like effect

b) It forms only in urban areas due to the high density of buildings and smog

c) It is formed by the cooling of the Earth's surface during a completely calm, clear night

d) It forms when moist, stable air is forced up rising terrain by the wind and cools adiabatically; it can persist even with strong winds, unlike radiation fog

42. 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

43. 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

44. Under the EASA A2 subcategory, how is the 'low-speed mode' physically activated on a C2 drone?

a) By manually changing the propellers to smaller ones

b) By holding the controller sticks at the bottom left position for 5 seconds

c) Via a selectable switch or software toggle on the remote controller/app that strictly limits the maximum speed to 3 m/s

d) It activates automatically whenever the drone senses a person nearby

45. Adding an aftermarket camera or heavy payload to your UAS primarily affects:

a) The GPS satellite reception frequency

b) Only the cosmetic appearance of the drone

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

d) The radio frequency of the remote controller

46. 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

47. 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

48. How does a standard quadcopter achieve yaw control (rotation around the vertical axis)?

a) By tilting a physical tail rotor

b) By altering the speed of the clockwise-spinning motors relative to the counter-clockwise-spinning motors, creating a torque imbalance

c) By shifting the internal battery weight left or right

d) By using movable aerodynamic flaps on the arms

49. If you read a TAF and see the code 'WS015/25045KT', what does 'WS' stand for?

a) Weather Station

b) Winter Snow

c) Wind Shear (in this case, at 1,500 feet, wind is from 250 degrees at 45 knots)

d) Warm Sector

50. What is the primary danger of operating a multirotor drone in freezing rain?

a) The rain will wash off the drone's registration number

b) The motors will spin twice as fast

c) Supercooled droplets will freeze instantly upon contact with the propellers, rapidly destroying their aerodynamic shape, reducing lift, and likely causing a crash

d) There is no danger if the drone has an IP54 waterproof rating

51. 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

52. According to EASA, how is an 'assembly of people' defined?

a) Any group of 10 or more people

b) People walking in a public park

c) A gathering where people are so closely packed that their possibility to freely escape the drone is limited

d) Only people attending a ticketed or organized commercial event

53. Why is it crucial to respect the Centre of Gravity (CG) limits specified by the UAS manufacturer?

a) It is completely irrelevant due to the automatic compensation of modern ESCs
b) The CG must always be positioned exactly on the front right propeller
c) It only affects the drone during the landing phase
d) To prevent overloading specific motors and maintain aerodynamic stability and control

54. 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

55. 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

56. In a METAR report, what does the wind group '27015G25KT' indicate?

a) Wind from 15 degrees at 270 knots, gusting to 25 knots
b) Wind from 270 degrees True at a steady 15 knots, with gusts up to 25 knots
c) Wind changing direction from 270 to 15 degrees over 25 minutes
d) Wind at 27 degrees, 15 miles per hour, gusting 25 miles per hour

57. What is the maximum take-off mass (MTOM) allowed for a UAS operating in the Open A2 subcategory with a C2 class identification label?

a) Less than 250 g
b) Up to 900 g
c) Up to 25 kg
d) Up to 4 kg

58. When planning a flight in an unfamiliar urban environment, what is a significant technical risk regarding GPS/GNSS?

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

b) The Wi-Fi networks will permanently disable the compass

c) The propellers will generate more noise

d) The 'Multipath Effect', where satellite signals bounce off tall buildings, causing inaccurate positioning or a sudden loss of GPS lock

59. Over-discharging a LiPo battery (e.g., dropping cell voltage below 3.0 V) will likely result in:

a) An automatic increase in total battery capacity

b) A faster charging time for the next cycle

c) Irreversible chemical damage to the cells, causing puffing, loss of capacity, and potential fire hazards

d) The battery recalibrating its internal thermometer

60. On a synoptic weather chart, what do closely spaced isobars indicate?

a) A strong pressure gradient, which results in high wind speeds

b) A weak pressure gradient, resulting in calm winds

c) An area of heavy snowfall

d) A region completely free of turbulence

61. When flying a drone over large bodies of water, what visual illusion is a pilot most susceptible to?

a) Loss of depth perception and altitude estimation due to the lack of distinct visual references on the surface

b) The drone appearing to spin backwards

c) The sun appearing to set faster than normal

d) Color blindness causing red and green lights to merge

62. What mandatory system must be active on C1, C2, and C3 class drones to broadcast data to authorities and the public?

a) Direct Remote Identification (Remote ID)

b) An automatic emergency parachute

c) A TCAS system for avoiding commercial airliners

d) A specialised encrypted 5G data link

63. What is a 'Foehn Wind' (or Chinook)?

a) A freezing, wet wind blowing off an ocean

b) A wind that only blows at the equator

c) A localized tornado

d) A warm, dry, and often gusty downslope wind that occurs on the leeward (downwind) side of a mountain range

64. 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

65. What is 'Wake Turbulence'?

a) Turbulence caused by water evapourating 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

66. 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

67. If your drone's battery indicates it has 30% charge remaining, but the voltage drops drastically as soon as you push the throttle forward, what is happening?

a) The motors are becoming more efficient

b) The telemetry software is stuck

c) The battery is likely experiencing severe voltage sag due to high internal resistance (age/damage) or cold temperatures, meaning it cannot provide the necessary current

d) The drone is entering a hyper-lapse video mode

68. If you set your altimeter to 'QNE' (1013.25 hPa), what are you measuring?

a) True Altitude (Height above mean sea level)

b) Absolute Altitude (Height above the ground)

c) Pressure Altitude (Flight Level), used primarily by aircraft cruising at higher altitudes to ensure safe vertical separation

d) Density Altitude

69. 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

70. Under the EU drone regulations, what distinguishes a 'Toy' drone from a standard UAS?

a) Toy drones are painted in bright colors

b) Toy drones comply with the Toy Safety Directive (intended for children under 14) and do not require the operator to register, regardless of whether they have a camera

c) Toy drones must weigh exactly 249 grams

d) There is no legal distinction; all drones are treated identically

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Response Scheme

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

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

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Response form

Use this form to mark your answers

01:	02:	03:	04:
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