Exam simulation

EASA Drone License A2 - Meteorology

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. Under the Open category rules, what is the maximum permissible speed of a drone during normal flight?

a) 100 m/s

b) 50 km/h

c) The EASA Open category limits speed based on class identification labels; for example, a C1 drone is limited to 19 m/s

d) There are no speed limits in the Open category

02. If you read a METAR and see the cloud group 'OVC045', what does this mean?

a) Overcast sky with the cloud base at 4,500 feet Above Ground Level (AGL)

b) Scattered clouds at 450 feet

c) Overcast clouds moving at 45 knots

d) Visibility is limited to 45 metres

03. According to the risk-based approach of EASA, drone operations are divided into which three main categories?

a) Toy, Hobby, Commercial

b) Light, Medium, Heavy

c) Open, Specific, Certified

d) A1, A2, A3

04. What is the minimum age for a remote pilot to operate a drone in the Open category, generally speaking (with some national exceptions)?

a) 12 years old

b) 14 years old

c) 16 years old

d) 18 years old

05. For a multirotor to initiate a climb from a stable hover, the total thrust generated by the rotors must be:

a) Greater than the total weight of the drone
b) Exactly equal to the total weight of the drone
c) Less than the aerodynamic drag
d) Directed horizontally

06. What is the standard temperature lapse rate in the troposphere under ISA conditions?

a) It decreases by approximately 2.0 °C per 1,000 feet (or 6.5 °C per 1,000 metres) of altitude gained
b) It increases by 1 °C for every 100 metres of altitude
c) It remains completely constant up to 30,000 feet
d) It drops by exactly 10 °C per 1,000 feet

07. 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

08. 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

09. In a TAF, what does 'PROB30' mean?

a) The wind speed will definitely be 30 knots
b) Visibility will be 30 metres
c) There is a 30% probability of the forecasted weather phenomena occurring
d) The temperature will drop by 30 degrees

10. Why is Hail (GR) a critical threat to UAS operations?

a) Falling ice stones can physically shatter drone propellers, smash optical sensors, and completely destroy the aircraft in seconds

b) It makes the battery overheat

c) It causes the compass to reverse

d) It increases the drone's lift too much

11. 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

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

a) Troposphere

b) Mesosphere

c) Stratosphere

d) Exosphere

13. 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

14. 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

15. During the 'Dissipating Stage' of a thunderstorm, what air movement dominates?

a) Strong updrafts

b) Horizontal winds only

c) Downdrafts, as the rain cools the air and cuts off the storm's supply of warm, moist updrafts

d) A perfect vacuum

16. 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

17. Before relying on the Return to Home (RTH) function, the remote pilot must ensure:

a) The camera is recording

b) The home point is accurately recorded via GPS and the RTH altitude is set higher than any surrounding obstacles

c) The drone is in ATTI mode

d) The controller's speaker is muted

18. 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

19. A 'Prohibited Area' (denoted with a 'P' on aeronautical charts) is:

a) An area where only commercial drones can fly

b) An area where drones must fly above 120 m

c) Airspace of defined dimensions where all flight operations are strictly forbidden

d) A zone where photography is not allowed, but flying is fine

20. 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

21. 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

22. In a high-pressure system (Anticyclone), the air is generally experiencing 'Subsidence'. What does this mean for the weather?

a) The air is rising rapidly, creating severe thunderstorms

b) The air is moving horizontally at hurricane speeds

c) The air is slowly sinking and warming, which inhibits cloud formation and generally leads to clear, stable weather

d) The air is freezing, causing immediate hail

23. 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

24. What is the proper way to dispose of a severely swollen or damaged LiPo battery?

a) Throw it in a standard household trash bin

b) Puncture the outer casing to release the built-up gas before throwing it away

c) Submerge it in gasoline

d) Discharge it safely (if possible) and take it to a designated hazardous waste or battery recycling facility

25. 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

26. 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

27. If a METAR reports a temperature of 10 °C and a dew point of 10 °C (T/DP spread is zero), what should a remote pilot expect?

a) Clear, dry air with excellent visibility

b) A severe thunderstorm

c) The air is 100% saturated, meaning fog, low clouds, or precipitation are highly likely or already present

d) High-altitude clear air turbulence

28. At night near a coastline, how does the local thermal breeze usually flow?

a) From the sea to the land (Sea Breeze)

b) From the cooler land to the warmer sea (Land Breeze)

c) Parallel to the coastline only

d) Straight upwards due to sea evapouration

29. If an official Member State app or aeronautical chart shows a restricted UAS geographical zone over a prison or power plant, the remote pilot:

a) Must not enter the zone without the required prior authorisation from the competent authority or zone manager

b) Can fly through it if they maintain a height of exactly 120 metres

c) Can ignore it if the UAS weighs less than 250 g

d) May fly through it provided the camera is turned off

30. In aviation meteorology, 'Wind Shear' is defined as:

a) A gradual change in wind direction over several days

b) A sudden, drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very short vertical or horizontal distance

c) The friction caused by wind hitting the drone's propellers

d) A constant, steady breeze from the ocean

31. In aviation, how is 'Visibility' officially defined?

a) The distance a laser can travel before scattering

b) The depth a pilot can see into the water from the air

c) The greatest horizontal distance at which prominent unlit objects can be seen and identified by day, and prominent lit objects by night

d) The vertical distance from the ground to the cloud base

32. How does a high density altitude (e.g., a hot, humid day at a high elevation) affect the aerodynamic performance of a multirotor drone?

a) It decreases performance because the air is less dense, meaning the propellers generate less thrust and the motors must work harder

b) It increases performance because the warm air provides more lift

c) It has no effect on battery-powered drones

d) It cools the battery faster, extending flight time

33. If you are flying high in the mountains, what effect might the high altitude have on the remote pilot's human performance?

a) It drastically improves visual acuity

b) Lower oxygen levels (mild hypoxia) can cause fatigue, slower reaction times, and impaired decision-making

c) It makes the pilot immune to motion sickness

d) It has no physiological effect unless the pilot is flying above 10,000 metres

34. When working with a Visual Observer (VO), what is a critical human factor requirement?

a) Clear, unambiguous, and continuous communication between the VO and the remote pilot must be established and maintained

b) The VO must use a separate controller to steer the camera

c) The VO must always stand at least 100 metres away from the pilot

d) The VO assumes legal responsibility for the flight

35. An anemometer is an instrument used to measure:

a) Wind speed

b) Atmospheric pressure

c) Relative humidity

d) The altitude of the cloud base

36. How does a quadcopter move forward?

a) By increasing the thrust of the front motors and decreasing the thrust of the rear motors

b) By decreasing the thrust of the front motors and increasing the thrust of the rear motors, pitching the nose down

c) By tilting the motors forward using physical servos

d) By turning off the GPS and drifting with the wind

37. In a METAR report, what does the term 'CAVOK' stand for?

a) Clouds And Visibility Over Kilometers

b) Ceiling And Visibility OK (Visibility 10km or more, no clouds below 5000 ft or Minimum Sector Altitude, and no significant weather)

c) Clear Air Visual Operational Knowledge

d) Current Air Velocity OK

38. What is the function of the Direct Remote Identification (Remote ID) system on a drone?

a) It locally broadcasts the drone's serial number, position, altitude, and the pilot's location to authorities and the public

b) It allows the manufacturer to remotely control the drone during an emergency

c) It is a sensor used strictly to avoid mid-air collisions with birds

d) It records high-definition video onto an encrypted cloud server

39. 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

40. Which of these factors is most likely to increase the structural load factor on a fixed-wing UAV?

a) A steep, high-speed banked turn or pulling out of a steep dive

b) Flying perfectly straight and level at cruising speed

c) Descending slowly at 1 m/s

d) Connecting to a 5G network

41. What is 'Frontal Lift'?

a) The lifting of a drone's nose by adjusting the front propellers

b) The process where a warmer, lighter air mass is forced to rise over a colder, denser air mass, leading to widespread cloud formation and precipitation

c) The lifting of fog by the morning sun

d) The air pushed upwards by a heavy jet taking off

42. 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

43. A UAS operating in the Open category with a C2 class identification label must be equipped with:

a) A deployable airbag system

b) A selectable low-speed mode that limits the maximum speed to 3 m/s

c) An internal combustion engine

d) A secondary flight controller for redundancy

44. The Maximum Take-Off Mass (MTOM) specified in the flight manual includes:

a) Only the weight of the bare airframe without batteries

b) The total weight of the drone, including batteries, payloads, and any accessories, at the moment of take-off

c) The maximum weight the drone can pull horizontally

d) Only the weight of the external payload

45. 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

46. 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

47. In a TAF or METAR, the code 'FM' stands for:

a) Frequent Moisture

b) From; indicating a rapid and significant change in weather conditions occurring at a specific time

c) Foggy Morning

d) Fast Movement

48. 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

49. If you discover a small crack on one of the drone's propellers during a pre-flight check, you should:

a) Repair it with strong adhesive tape and fly cautiously

b) Ignore it if the crack is smaller than 1 centimeter

c) Replace the damaged propeller immediately before attempting to fly

d) Only fly at altitudes below 10 metres

50. 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

51. What does 'mAh' stand for on a drone's Lithium Polymer (LiPo) battery?

a) Maximum Aerodynamic Hover

b) Milliampere-hour, which indicates the battery's energy storage capacity

c) Motor Ampere Hertz, defining the motor rotation speed

d) Minimum Altitude Height

52. 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

53. A 'Maritime Tropical' (mT) air mass is generally characterized by being:

a) Cold and dry

b) Hot and very dry

c) Warm and moist, often bringing unstable weather and thunderstorms when forced to rise

d) Freezing cold and wet

54. In the METAR 'LIRF 151250Z 32015KT 9999 FEW030 18/10 Q1012', what does '9999' mean?

a) Visibility is 10 kilometers or more

b) The wind is blowing at 9,999 knots

c) The altimeter setting is 999.9 hPa

d) The cloud base is at 99,990 feet

55. In meteorology, a 'Cold Front' is defined as:

a) The leading edge of a cooler mass of air replacing at ground level a warmer mass of air

b) A stationary cloud layer in winter

c) The area where a warm air mass overrides a cold air mass

d) A sudden drop in temperature during the night

56. 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

57. In the EASA Open category, what is the height reference for a C2 UAS operating in A2 over uneven terrain?

a) 500 metres above the take-off point

b) 10 metres above the remote pilot

c) The UA must normally remain within 120 metres from the closest point of the surface of the earth, unless the artificial obstacle rule applies

d) There is no height limit as long as the UA stays above obstacles

58. The sequence of clouds typically observed ahead of an approaching warm front is:

a) Cumulus, followed by Cumulonimbus

b) Cirrus, thickening to Cirrostratus, then Altostratus, and finally Nimbostratus bringing steady rain

c) Fog, followed by clear skies

d) Stratus clouds immediately followed by a tornado

59. 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

60. During which stage of a thunderstorm is the iconic 'anvil' top most likely to form?

a) The Cumulus stage

b) The Mature stage, when the updraft hits the tropopause and spreads out horizontally

c) The Dissipating stage

d) Before the cloud even begins to form

61. 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

62. 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

63. In fixed-wing UAV aerodynamics, a 'stall' occurs when:

a) The motor runs out of battery power

b) The critical angle of attack is exceeded, causing a sudden loss of aerodynamic lift

c) The GPS signal is blocked by terrain

d) The propeller spins backwards

64. What is 'Virga', and why is it a hazard indicator for remote pilots?

a) Precipitation that falls from a cloud but evapourates before reaching the ground; it strongly indicates the presence of severe downdrafts and microbursts

b) A type of high-altitude ice crystal that blocks GPS signals

c) A layer of dense smog over industrial areas

d) The trail of condensation left by a high-flying jet

65. What does activating the low-speed mode on a C2 class UAS entail?

a) It turns off obstacle avoidance sensors to save battery

b) It physically limits the maximum height to 50 metres

c) It limits the maximum speed to 3 m/s, allowing the A2 minimum distance to be reduced to 5 metres when the situation is assessed as safe

d) It increases the remote controller's transmission latency

66. What does a 'green flashing light' on a drone typically signify during night operations under EASA?

a) The battery is critically low

b) It acts as a distinctive anti-collision light, making the drone easily identifiable in the dark compared to manned aircraft

c) The drone is recording video

d) The pilot has lost the radio link

67. A drone operator wants to conduct a flight right next to a busy highway. What is the primary risk?

a) The cars will block the GPS signal

b) A drone malfunction could cause it to fall into high-speed traffic, potentially causing a major traffic accident and severe injuries

c) The exhaust from the cars will melt the drone's propellers

d) The drone will be pulled into the highway by magnetism

68. What does a 'Wind Rose' on a meteorological map or airport chart display?

a) The exact location of flowers near the runway

b) A graphical representation showing the frequency and speed of winds blowing from different directions for a specific location

c) The temperature gradient of the area

d) The magnetic deviation of the Earth

69. In the context of Human Factors, 'Command Latency' is:

a) The time it takes for the pilot to receive a flight authorisation

b) The legal time frame for logging flight hours

c) The slight delay between the pilot's input on the controller and the drone's actual physical response

d) The time the battery takes to reach 100% charge

70. Under EASA Open category rules, is it permissible to operate a drone autonomously without the possibility of pilot intervention?

a) Yes, but only for mapping missions

b) Yes, as long as the drone has a C3 class identification label

c) No, the remote pilot must maintain control or the ability to intervene and take command at all times

d) Only if flying completely beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS)

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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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