Exam simulation

EASA Drone License A2 - Meteorology

Quizvds.it

STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. Which component in the drone's flight controller uses the Earth's magnetic field to determine the aircraft's heading?

a) The Magnetometer (Compass)

b) The Barometer

c) The Gyroscope

d) The Accelerometer

02. What is an 'anabatic wind'?

a) A cold wind blowing down a mountain at night

b) A warm wind blowing upwards along a sun-heated mountain slope during the day

c) A wind that blows strictly over the ocean

d) A violent crosswind on a runway

03. In aviation meteorology, what does 'SIGMET' stand for?

a) Signal Meteorological Tool

b) Significant Moisture Evaluation Testing

c) Significant Meteorological Information; an advisory concerning potentially hazardous weather phenomena like severe turbulence, icing, or volcanic ash

d) Standard Instrument Ground Meteorological Evaluation

04. How does 'Precipitation-Induced Fog' (or Frontal Fog) typically form?

a) By the rapid freezing of a lake

b) By high winds stirring up dust

c) When relatively warm rain falls through a cooler layer of air near the ground, evapourating and saturating the cool air until fog forms

d) By pollution trapped in a city

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

a) A horizontal gust of wind

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

c) A sudden downdraft of cold air

d) An area of high atmospheric pressure

06. How does EASA regulate the dropping of materials from a drone in the Open category?

a) It is allowed for agricultural purposes only

b) It is strictly prohibited under any circumstances in the Open category

c) It is allowed if the dropped material weighs less than 100 grams

d) It is permitted if the pilot has a C2 class drone

07. 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

08. An operation near a school, a market or a public event must be:

a) Strictly controlled or postponed if the safety distances and exposure cannot be managed

b) Treated the same as an empty area

c) Carried out only in sport mode

d) Carried out without informing anyone beforehand

09. The operation's documentation must, as a minimum, include:

a) only the commercial name of the UAS

b) only the number of photos expected

c) a general authorisation valid everywhere

d) the intended operating areas, the identified risks and the chosen mitigation measures

10. In the context of EASA regulations, what does the term 'UAS' stand for?

a) Universal Aviation System

b) Undercover Aerial Surveillance

c) Unmanned Aircraft System, encompassing the drone itself, the remote controller, and any datalinks

d) Unlimited Altitude Software

11. A heavier UAS generally requires:

a) larger safety distances because of the potential kinetic energy of an impact

b) smaller distances because it is more stable

c) no additional check

d) flying over people as a matter of routine

12. 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

13. Are operations involving the spraying of agricultural chemicals allowed in the Open category?

a) Yes, if the drone has a C2 class identification label

b) Yes, provided the flight is conducted over a private farm

c) Only if the chemicals are non-toxic

d) No, dropping materials and spraying are strictly prohibited in the Open category and require Specific authorisation

14. 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

15. When the site does not allow the A2 safety distances to be maintained, the best decision is:

a) to proceed anyway, simply at a greater height

b) to fly closer in order to finish quickly

c) to change location, wait, or call off the operation

d) to ask uninvolved persons not to look at the UAS

16. 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

17. 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

18. If your drone is equipped with an Emergency Flight Termination System (FTS), what happens when you trigger it?

a) The drone will safely auto-land

b) The drone will fly back to the manufacturer

c) The power to the motors is immediately cut off to stop the drone from flying away, causing it to fall to the ground (often used in conjunction with a parachute in the Specific category)

d) The battery begins to recharge using wind power

19. The remote pilot reduces risk by keeping a time margin because it:

a) means the operation must always finish before the client expects

b) allows flying faster when the battery is low

c) makes it possible to wait for people to pass before continuing along a flight path

d) removes the need for any contingency plan

20. 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

21. An unexpected gust near obstacles should lead the remote pilot to:

a) move closer to the facades for shelter

b) increase the safety distances or abort the mission if control becomes uncertain

c) fly closer to people to see better

d) switch off the wind warnings

22. In the 'open' category A2, limiting the energy delivered on impact mainly depends on:

a) the colour of the navigation lights.

b) the transmit power of the radio link alone.

c) the mass, the speed, the height and the available safety functions.

d) the number of satellites acquired at take-off.

23. An emergency landing should preferably be directed towards:

a) the area that is most visible to the public

b) an area clear of people, vehicles and hazardous obstacles

c) a busy footpath

d) the vertical directly above the remote pilot, without looking around

24. An anemometer is an instrument used to measure:

a) Wind speed

b) Atmospheric pressure

c) Relative humidity

d) The altitude of the cloud base

25. How do you calculate the exact MTOM of your UAS before a complex operation?

a) By checking the drone's top speed

b) By physically weighing the drone along with its battery, propellers, and any attached payload immediately prior to take-off

c) By asking the visual observer to guess its weight

d) By reading the empty weight from the manual and ignoring the battery

26. What is the fundamental cause of global atmospheric circulation and wind?

a) The gravitational pull of the ocean tides

b) The rotation of the moon around the Earth

c) Uneven heating of the Earth's surface by the sun, leading to pressure differences

d) Magnetic anomalies at the North and South poles

27. A sound operational mitigation to apply before take-off is to:

a) fly as close as possible to public access points

b) select an area without taking the wind into account

c) rely solely on the camera zoom to monitor the surroundings

d) plan a flight path that avoids pedestrian walkways

28. 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

29. If an operation requires BVLOS flight, in which category must it be conducted?

a) The Specific or Certified category, depending on the risk level

b) The Open A1 subcategory

c) The Open A2 subcategory, if the pilot holds an A2 certificate

d) The Open A3 subcategory

30. What atmospheric mechanism typically causes a 'sea breeze' during the daytime?

a) The ocean cooling down faster than the land

b) The land heating up faster than the sea, causing air to rise over land and drawing cooler air in from over the water

c) The gravitational pull of the moon on the ocean

d) High pressure systems stalling over mountain ranges

31. 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

32. What does the term 'Wind Gust' mean in an aviation weather report?

a) A steady, constant wind speed lasting for hours

b) A rapid, brief, and sudden increase in wind speed, usually lasting less than 20 seconds, which can severely destabilize a drone

c) The wind generated by the drone's own propellers

d) A wind blowing strictly vertically

33. A correctly set height limiter allows the remote pilot to:

a) waive the horizontal safety distances required in A2

b) fly without keeping the UAS in direct visual line of sight

c) stay within the applicable height limit and keep a consistent vertical safety margin

d) increase the maximum take-off mass that is allowed

34. 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

35. 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

36. Continuous observation of the surroundings serves in particular to:

a) replace the need to check the UAS geographical zones

b) automatically extend the battery endurance

c) allow flight above 120 m

d) detect uninvolved persons arriving and adapt the mission accordingly

37. 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

38. If a METAR states 'LIRF 151250Z 32015KT 9999 FEW030 18/10 Q1012', what is the temperature and dew point?

a) Temperature 32 °C, Dew point 15 °C

b) Temperature 99 °C, Dew point 99 °C

c) Temperature 10 °C, Dew point 12 °C

d) Temperature 18 °C, Dew point 10 °C

39. Why is it important to manage external interruptions during an A2 operation?

a) Because it increases the capacity of the battery

b) Because it makes the wind negligible

c) Because a distraction can delay the remote pilot's reaction to uninvolved persons entering the area

d) Because it replaces the A2 'open' subcategory competency

40. In A2, the minimum horizontal distance may be reduced to as little as 5 m only when:

a) the low-speed mode is active and the situation remains compatible with safety.

b) the remote pilot is flying above 120 m.

c) the UAS has no class marking.

d) the area is busier than expected.

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

a) 00000KT

b) CALMKT

c) VRB00KT

d) NILWIND

42. What happens during 'Orographic Lift'?

a) A moving air mass is forced to rise upwards by a physical barrier, such as a mountain range, causing it to cool, condense, and often form clouds and precipitation on the windward side

b) An aircraft takes off using the wind to gain altitude

c) Hot air rises from a freshly paved road

d) Cold air sinks down into a valley at night

43. 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

44. If you inadvertently fly your drone over an assembly of people in the Open category, what is the safest immediate action?

a) Turn off the motors immediately

b) Maintain altitude and smoothly, safely fly the drone away from the crowd using the shortest safe path

c) Perform a rapid vertical descent into the crowd

d) Drop a warning flare

45. 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

46. What defines an 'Occluded Front'?

a) A front that has stopped moving entirely

b) A warm front moving over a cold ocean

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

d) A front that produces no clouds

47. While the maximum distance for flying in VLOS is not fixed by law, what does it primarily depend on in operational practice?

a) The size of the drone, meteorological visibility conditions, and the pilot's ability to distinguish the orientation of the aircraft

b) Exclusively on the maximum radio signal range declared by the manufacturer

c) It is always fixed at 500 metres for every type of drone

d) On the resolution of the camera mounted on the drone

48. A complex A2 operation should be simplified when:

a) the remote pilot can no longer maintain the required safety distances and effective monitoring

b) the recorded video looks too short

c) the battery is brand new

d) the take-off point is close to the vehicle

49. What is a 'Jet Stream'?

a) The exhaust trail left by a jet engine

b) A warm ocean current flowing from the tropics

c) A narrow band of very strong, high-altitude winds (often exceeding 100 knots) flowing generally from west to east near the tropopause

d) A sudden burst of wind near a mountain valley

50. If the environmental lapse rate is much greater than the standard 2°C per 1,000 ft (e.g., the air cools very rapidly with height), the atmosphere is considered:

a) Absolutely stable with no chance of clouds

b) Unstable, which promotes the development of strong updrafts, turbulence, and convective clouds

c) A perfect vacuum for drone flight

d) A permanent temperature inversion

51. 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

52. What is a 'Thermal Inversion'?

a) A weather condition where a layer of warm air sits over a layer of cooler air near the ground, trapping pollutants and causing hazy, low-visibility conditions

b) A situation where the drone flips upside down

c) A sudden drop in temperature during a hot day

d) The reversal of the Earth's magnetic poles

53. How does 'Frontal Fog' typically form?

a) When warm rain falls through a layer of colder air near the ground, evapourating 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

54. An assembly of people represents a particular hazard because:

a) no flight path can be guaranteed without putting uninvolved persons at risk

b) it reduces the MTOM of the UAS

c) it makes the low-speed mode unnecessary

d) it allows the UAS to be flown directly over the crowd

55. 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.

56. The remote pilot must manage workload effectively in order to:

a) let the camera decide the flight path
b) fly relying only on the screen
c) ignore external interruptions
d) keep monitoring the UAS, the people and the surrounding environment

57. What does clearly briefing the people present on site help to achieve?

a) It reduces unintended entries into the operational area
b) It permits overflight of an assembly of people
c) It overrides the required safety distances
d) It makes any weather assessment unnecessary

58. 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

59. To limit the ground risk, it is sound practice to:

a) plan a flight path that avoids areas occupied by uninvolved persons
b) fly as close to people as possible to keep them in sight
c) fly over roads in order to have a clear corridor available
d) use only the FPV camera with no observer

60. What is the primary role of a Visual Observer (VO) during a drone flight?

a) To take over manual control of the drone if the pilot is distracted

b) To talk to bystanders and explain the purpose of the mission

c) To maintain unaided visual contact with the drone and assist the pilot in safely scanning the airspace

d) To monitor the live video feed on a separate tablet

61. 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

62. A remote pilot is conducting a mapping mission, moving from a high-pressure area to a low-pressure area. If they do not recalibrate the barometric sensor, what risk do they face regarding the displayed altitude?

a) The altimeter will indicate a lower altitude than actual, leading the drone to fly too high into controlled airspace

b) The drone will lose its GPS signal due to the change in atmospheric density

c) The battery will drain faster because of the reduced pressure

d) The altimeter will display a value higher than the actual altitude, potentially leading the pilot to descend dangerously into ground obstacles

63. If you are flying under the A2 subcategory and you lose the visual line of sight (VLOS) because the drone flies behind a thick row of trees, what is your immediate required action?

a) Switch to FPV (First Person View) on your screen and continue the mission

b) Immediately take action to re-establish VLOS, such as moving to a better vantage point, or command the drone to climb safely or initiate a Return to Home until it is visible again

c) Turn off the remote controller

d) Wait for 5 minutes to see if it comes out the other side

64. 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

65. 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

66. 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

67. How does a low-level temperature inversion affect local weather and visibility near the ground?

a) It creates violent thunderstorms

b) It acts like a lid, trapping dust, smoke, smog, and moisture near the surface, often leading to very poor visibility and hazy conditions

c) It clears the air instantly, providing perfect visibility

d) It causes the wind to double in speed

68. Which of these is a characteristic of the 'Hadley Cell'?

a) It is a localized thermal over a city

b) A large-scale atmospheric convection cell where warm air rises at the equator and sinks at about 30 degrees latitude

c) It only occurs in the Earth's stratosphere

d) It is the term for a single thunderstorm cloud

69. 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

70. 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

Exam simulation

EASA Drone License A2 - Meteorology

Quizvds.it

Response Scheme

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

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

Visit quizvds.it and download the Apps for iPhone, iPad and Android!

Quizvds.it

Exam simulation

EASA Drone License A2 - Meteorology

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:		

Visit quizvds.it and download the Apps for iPhone, iPad and Android!

Quizvds.it