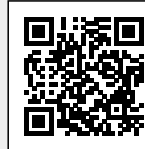


Exam simulation

EASA Drone License A2 - Technical and operational mitigations for ground risk



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

01. 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

02. A well-chosen take-off site should allow the remote pilot to:

- a) take off in the middle of a flow of pedestrians
- b) quickly lose visual line of sight with the UAS
- c) have enough clear space to take off, land and abort the flight
- d) follow a mandatory flight path over people

03. 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

04. Why is 'Virga' considered a visual warning sign for pilots?

- a) It means the drone's camera lens is dirty
- b) It indicates precipitation that is evaporating before it hits the ground, which cools the air rapidly and can create sudden, violent downdrafts (microbursts)
- c) It shows that the airspace is currently closed
- d) It means a solar flare is currently disrupting GPS

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05. If your Visual Observer (VO) suddenly stops responding to your verbal communications during a flight, what is the safest immediate action?

- a) Continue the mission while looking at the telemetry screen
- b) Assume the airspace is clear and speed up
- c) Hover the drone, safely return it to the home point, and land until communication is re-established, as you have lost your secondary safety scan
- d) Fly the drone directly towards the VO to get their attention

06. 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

07. 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

08. 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

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09. 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

10. In the A2 'open' subcategory, a horizontal distance of 5 m from an uninvolved person is only acceptable when:

- a) the low-speed mode is active and the overall assessment of the situation remains favourable
- b) the UAS is being flown in sport mode
- c) the flight takes place over an assembly of people
- d) the remote pilot has not obtained the A2 certificate of competency

11. In the EASA system, what does a C3 class identification label mean for a UAS?

- a) It weighs over 25 kg and requires a commercial pilot license
- b) It is a toy drone under 250g
- c) It is a drone weighing up to 25 kg, which must be flown in the A3 subcategory (far from people and urban areas), and is equipped with Remote ID and Geo-awareness
- d) It is exclusively a fixed-wing glider

12. 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

13. 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

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14. In a METAR report, what does the code '-RA' indicate?

- a) Heavy Rain
- b) Light Rain
- c) No Rain
- d) Freezing Rain

15. Increasing the payload weight on a drone will have what effect on its flight performance?

- a) It will significantly increase the maximum flight time
- b) It will decrease the flight endurance (battery life) and reduce manoeuvrability due to higher inertia and power demands
- c) It will improve the drone's top speed
- d) It will have zero impact as long as it remains under the MTOM

16. 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

17. Due to the pressure gradient force, air naturally flows:

- a) From areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure
- b) From areas of low pressure to areas of high pressure
- c) Directly towards the equator at all times
- d) Only upwards

18. What is the nominal (average) voltage of a single, standard Lithium Polymer (LiPo) cell?

- a) 1.2V
- b) 4.2V
- c) 3.7V
- d) 5.0V

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19. 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

20. 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

21. Before activating an automatic flight path, the remote pilot must verify:

- a) that the waypoints keep clear of people, obstacles and sensitive areas
- b) that the camera is pointed towards the sun
- c) that the phone volume is set to maximum
- d) that the UAS is no longer visible

22. 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

23. 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

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24. 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

25. Evaluating 'ground risk' before a flight primarily involves analyzing:

- a) The likelihood of a manned aircraft entering the airspace
- b) The potential for sudden changes in barometric pressure
- c) The population density, types of buildings, and the presence of uninvolved people directly below the flight path
- d) The quality of the GPS signal emitted by ground stations

26. Landing should be initiated early when the area becomes more crowded, in order to:

- a) avoid reaching a situation where the only remaining option would endanger uninvolved persons
- b) keep the full battery charge until automatic shutdown
- c) avoid having to consult the user manual
- d) keep the UAS hovering above the public

27. If you connect a 3S battery to a drone designed exclusively for a 6S battery, what will happen?

- a) The drone will likely fail to arm or take off because the voltage provided (11.1V) is half of what the system expects (22.2V)
- b) The drone will fly twice as fast
- c) The motors will immediately burn out due to excessive voltage
- d) The drone will fly normally, but the video feed will be in black and white

28. How does EASA define 'BVLOS'?

- a) Basic Visual Line of Sight
- b) Below Vertical Limit of Space
- c) Beyond Visual Line of Sight: an operation where the remote pilot cannot maintain direct, unaided visual contact with the unmanned aircraft
- d) Bi-Variable Landing Operation System

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29. 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

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

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

31. What is the antidote to the 'Invulnerability' hazardous attitude (thinking 'it won't happen to me')?

- a) Believing that insurance will cover any damage
- b) Flying faster to minimize time in the air
- c) Acknowledging that accidents can happen to anyone and strictly adhering to safety procedures and regulations
- d) Blaming the equipment manufacturer for all errors

32. What happens if you fly a multirotor drone into a very low-pressure environment (e.g., high mountain altitude)?

- a) The drone will fly significantly faster
- b) The battery life will double
- c) The air is less dense, so the propellers must spin faster to generate the same amount of lift, resulting in reduced thrust capability and shorter battery life
- d) The drone's compass will reverse its polarity

33. What is the purpose of 'Contingency Planning' before a flight?

- a) To decide what camera filters to use
- b) To identify potential abnormal situations (e.g., minor technical failures or unauthorized people entering the area) and establish clear, pre-planned actions to prevent them from escalating into an emergency
- c) To calculate the exact profit from the operation
- d) To bypass the need for a pre-flight checklist

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34. What happens if a payload is not securely fastened and shifts mid-flight?

- a) The drone will automatically land safely
- b) The Centre of Gravity (CG) will suddenly change, causing erratic flight behavior, overworking specific motors, and potentially leading to a crash
- c) The drone will switch to a lower speed mode
- d) The battery capacity will increase to compensate

35. In a METAR report, what does the wind indication 'VRB03KT' mean?

- a) Very Rough Breezes at 30 knots
- b) Wind direction is Variable, blowing at a speed of 3 knots
- c) Visibility Reduced Below 3 Kilometers
- d) Vertical wind blowing down at 3 knots

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

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

37. Why must the automatic return-to-home function be configured carefully?

- a) To increase the maximum speed allowed in the A2 subcategory
- b) To cancel any minimum safety distance
- c) To convert a class C2 UAS into a class C1 UAS
- d) To prevent the UAS from returning over a crowded area or an obstacle

38. When must the ground risk assessment be carried out?

- a) Only after landing
- b) Only when the UAS exceeds 25 kg
- c) Only in the 'specific' category
- d) Before the flight, and updated during the flight if conditions change

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39. What is a 'Stationary Front'?

- a) A front moving faster than 50 knots
- b) A boundary between two different air masses where neither is strong enough to replace the other, resulting in very little movement
- c) A thunderstorm that stays in one place
- d) A solid wall of fog

40. 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)

41. In a METAR report, what does the code 'HZ' stand for?

- a) Hail Zone
- b) Haze (fine dust or salt particles suspended in the air, reducing visibility)
- c) Heavy Zonal winds
- d) Hurricane Zone

42. In the Northern Hemisphere, how does the wind flow around a low-pressure system at the surface?

- a) Clockwise and spiraling outward
- b) Counter-clockwise and spiraling inward
- c) Directly downwards into the centre
- d) It remains perfectly calm

43. 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)

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44. Direct remote identification contributes to overall safety because it:

- a) permits flight over an assembly of people
- b) helps authorised persons identify the UAS and its operator
- c) makes mission preparation unnecessary
- d) physically reduces the kinetic energy of an impact

45. Which check best reduces the ground risk before defining an operating area in A2?

- a) Making sure that uninvolved persons can be avoided throughout the whole operation.
- b) Checking only that the camera is working.
- c) Choosing the nearest area, even if it is crowded.
- d) Increasing the height to compensate for the presence of people.

46. How is 'Density Altitude' best defined in aviation?

- a) The physical altitude measured by a laser rangefinder
- b) Pressure altitude corrected for non-standard temperature; it is the altitude the drone 'feels' like it is flying at
- c) The altitude of the lowest cloud layer
- d) The height above the terrain directly below the drone

47. How is wind direction typically reported in aviation weather forecasts (such as METAR or TAF)?

- a) In degrees True (from True North), indicating the direction the wind is blowing FROM
- b) In degrees Magnetic, indicating the direction the wind is blowing TOWARDS
- c) Using only cardinal points (N, S, E, W)
- d) As a percentage of the Earth's rotation

48. Why does a multirotor drone typically have significantly shorter flight times at very high altitudes (e.g., 3,000 m in the mountains)?

- a) Because the air density is much lower, requiring the motors to spin much faster and consume more power to generate the same amount of aerodynamic lift
- b) Because the GPS signal is too strong and overloads the processor
- c) Because the air is too thick for the propellers to spin efficiently
- d) Because the Earth's gravity is stronger at high altitudes

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49. What two conditions are strictly required for structural icing to form on a drone in flight?

- a) Clear skies and a temperature of exactly 0 °C
- b) Visible moisture (clouds, fog, rain) and temperatures at or below freezing (0 °C / 32 °F)
- c) High winds and low humidity
- d) A high-pressure system and direct sunlight

50. What is the primary benefit of the 'Low-Speed Mode' required on C2 drones in the A2 subcategory?

- a) It completely eliminates the noise produced by the propellers
- b) By limiting speed to 3 m/s, it reduces the kinetic energy of a potential impact and gives the pilot more time to react, justifying the reduction of the safety distance from 30 m to 5 m
- c) It allows the drone to fly indefinitely without draining the battery
- d) It overrides all restricted airspace limitations

51. What is the purpose of the 'Ground Risk Buffer'?

- a) To protect the drone's landing gear from hard surfaces
- b) To ensure there is a safe, clear area on the ground around the operational volume where uninvolved persons are excluded, protecting them in case the drone falls or drifts
- c) To establish a Wi-Fi connection with the drone
- d) To measure the softness of the grass for landing

52. 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

53. 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

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54. 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

55. During a level, coordinated turn, the load factor on the drone's structure:

- a) Remains equal to 1G
- b) Increases as the bank angle increases, requiring the motors to produce more lift to maintain altitude
- c) Decreases proportionally to the speed of the turn
- d) Shifts entirely to the rear propellers

56. How can a legacy UAS without a class identification label and weighing 900 g operate today under EASA Open category rules?

- a) It can fly freely in the A1 subcategory over isolated people
- b) It is permanently banned from flying in the Open category
- c) It must operate in the A3 subcategory, far from people and at least 150 metres from residential, commercial, industrial or recreational areas
- d) It requires a Specific category authorisation for every flight

57. 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

58. The emergency motor cut-off should only be used when:

- a) the video image is not stable enough
- b) the remote pilot wants to save battery
- c) it reduces the overall risk compared with continuing the flight
- d) the UAS is positioned over an assembly of people

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59. 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

60. 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

61. How does surface friction affect the wind near the ground compared to the 'geostrophic wind' at higher altitudes?

- a) It speeds the wind up and makes it blow parallel to the isobars
- b) It slows the wind down and causes it to blow slightly across the isobars toward areas of lower pressure
- c) It has no effect on wind direction or speed
- d) It forces the wind to blow strictly vertically

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

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

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64. If your drone operation causes a serious injury to a person, you are legally required to:

- a) Delete all flight logs
- b) Offer them financial compensation directly
- c) Immediately report the incident to the relevant national aviation safety authority and emergency services
- d) Confiscate their mobile phone if they recorded it

65. The main purpose of the geo-awareness function is to:

- a) alert the remote pilot to the geographical restrictions applicable to the operation
- b) predict the temperature of the battery
- c) measure the wind speed at ground level
- d) replace direct visual observation of the UAS

66. Why should a pilot avoid flying a drone directly into the sun?

- a) The solar radiation will drain the battery instantly
- b) The glare makes it extremely difficult to maintain Visual Line of Sight (VLOS) and can temporarily blind the optical obstacle avoidance sensors
- c) The heat will melt the propellers
- d) The drone will automatically engage Return to Home

67. In the EASA framework, what is an 'LUC' (Light UAS Operator Certificate)?

- a) A certificate proving the drone weighs less than 250g
- b) A basic license for hobbyists
- c) An organizational certificate granted to a UAS operator by a National Aviation Authority, allowing the operator to self-authorize certain operations in the Specific category
- d) A certificate specifically for flying drones indoors

68. Taking off from an unstable or dusty surface can:

- a) improve the GNSS accuracy
- b) remove the need for a clear take-off area
- c) automatically reduce the A2 safety distance
- d) promote a loss of control or damage the propellers and sensors

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69. A UAS 'Fly-away' is classified as an emergency because:

- a) The pilot has lost all command and control, and the drone is travelling uncontrollably outside the operational volume, posing an immediate risk to people and other aircraft
- b) It means the drone has successfully returned to home
- c) It indicates the battery is fully charged
- d) The SD card has stopped recording

70. 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

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Response Scheme

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

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

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Response form

Use this form to mark your answers

01: _____	02: _____	03: _____	04: _____
05: _____	06: _____	07: _____	08: _____
09: _____	10: _____	11: _____	12: _____
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21: _____	22: _____	23: _____	24: _____
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37: _____	38: _____	39: _____	40: _____
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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: _____		