

# Exam simulation

FAA Part 107 Drone Exam Prep - Regulations



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

## 01. Over what geographical area is a TAF typically valid?

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- a) Within a 5 statute mile radius from the center of an airport runway complex.
- b) Within a 10 nautical mile radius of the airport.
- c) Across an entire state or region.

## 02. Katabatic winds are characterized by:

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- a) Warm air rising up a mountain slope during the day.
- b) High-altitude jet streams dipping into the lower atmosphere.
- c) Cold, dense air flowing downhill into a valley, typically at night.

## 03. Why should a remote pilot avoid storing LiPo batteries fully charged for extended periods (e.g., several weeks)?

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- a) The battery will become too cold.
- b) The battery will permanently lock and cannot be used again.
- c) It degrades the battery's chemical structure, leading to swelling (puffing) and reduced lifespan.

## 04. If you are inspecting a 200-foot-tall communications tower, what is the maximum altitude you can legally fly above the top of the tower?

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- a) 400 feet above the tower's uppermost limit.
- b) 200 feet above the tower's uppermost limit.
- c) You cannot fly above 400 feet AGL regardless of the structure.

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**05. In the TAF from KOKC, the "FM (FROM) Group" is forecast for the hours from 1600Z to 2200Z with the wind from**

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TAF
KMEM 121720Z 1218/1324 20012KT 5SM HZ BKN030 PROB40 2022 1SM TSRA OVC008CB
FM2200 33015G20KT P6SM BKN015 OVC025 PROB40 2202 3SM SHRA
FM0200 35012KT OVC008 PROB40 0205 2SM-RASN BECMG 0608 02008KT BKN012
BECMG 1310/1312 00000KT 3SM BR SKC TEMPO 1212/1214 1/2SM FG
FM131600 VRB06KT P6SM SKC=

KOKC 051130Z 0512/0618 14008KT 5SM BR BKN030 TEMPO 0513/0516 1 1/2SM BR
FM051600 18010KT P6SM SKC BECMG 0522/0524 20013G20KT 4SM SHRA OVC020
PROB40 0600/0606 2SM TSRA OVC008CB BECMG 0606/0608 21015KT P6SM SCT040=
```

- a) 160° at 10 knots.
- b) 180° at 10 knots.
- c) 180° at 10 knots, becoming 200° at 13 knots.

**06. When an aircraft's center of gravity is located forward of the forward CG limit, the aircraft:**

- a) Is highly unstable and difficult to control.
- b) Will stall at a lower airspeed.
- c) Will be highly stable, but will require more elevator pressure to raise the nose, decreasing performance.

**07. A Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) applies to:**

- a) Only manned aircraft.
- b) Only unmanned aircraft.
- c) All aircraft, including sUAS, unless specific exemptions are granted.

**08. What is the effect on the propeller efficiency of low density altitude?**

- a) Propeller efficiency is increased.
- b) There is no effect on propeller efficiency.
- c) Propeller efficiency is decreased.

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## 09. What is the ultimate goal of the Risk Management process?

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- a) To eliminate all risks, making flying 100% safe.
- b) To shift the legal liability to the client.
- c) To identify hazards, assess the degree of risk, and determine the best course of action to mitigate those risks to an acceptable level.

## 10. What increases the load factor on a fixed wing airplane?

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- a) Power off stall.
- b) Level turn.
- c) Steady state climb.

## 11. A remote PIC is planning a flight and notices the METAR reads 'FG'. The visibility is reported as 1/4 SM. Under Part 107, can the pilot legally fly?

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- a) Yes, as long as the drone stays under 100 feet AGL.
- b) Yes, if the pilot uses FPV goggles.
- c) No, Part 107 requires a minimum of 3 statute miles of flight visibility.

## 12. A lenticular cloud, which often looks like a flying saucer, is a strong indicator of:

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- a) A high-pressure system forming.
- b) Approaching radiation fog.
- c) Mountain wave turbulence and high winds aloft.

## 13. You want to fly your sUAS over a National Wildlife Refuge. What is the FAA's requested minimum altitude for flying over these areas?

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- a) 2,000 feet AGL.
- b) 500 feet AGL.
- c) 400 feet AGL.

## 14. In the METAR 'SPECI KMDW 121856Z 32005KT 1 1/2SM RA OVC007 17/16 A2980', what does 'SPECI' indicate?

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- a) A specified terminal forecast.
- b) A special unscheduled observation indicating a significant change in weather.
- c) A special restricted airspace notice.

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## 15. How does high density altitude affect the performance of a small UAS?

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- a) It improves performance because the air is less dense.
- b) It decreases performance due to reduced propeller efficiency and reduced aerodynamic lift.
- c) It increases the efficiency of the battery.

## 16. According to 14 CFR part 107, an sUAS is a unmanned aircraft system weighing:

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- a) 55 kg or less.
- b) Less than 55 lbs.
- c) 55 lbs or less.

## 17. When using a small UAS in a commercial operation, who is responsible for briefing the participants about emergency procedures?

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- a) The visual observer.
- b) The remote Pilot in Command (PIC).
- c) The FAA inspector.

## 18. When a control tower located on an airport within Class D airspace ceases operation for the day, what happens to the airspace?

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- a) The airspace reverts to Class E or a combination of Class E and G airspace.
- b) The airspace remains Class D airspace.
- c) The airspace becomes a Restricted Area.

## 19. When can a remote PIC fly a drone at night?

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- a) If the drone has any type of LED lights.
- b) If the drone is equipped with anti-collision lights visible for 3 SM and the PIC has completed updated training/testing.
- c) Only with a specific nighttime waiver from the FAA.

## 20. What is the defining characteristic of wind shear?

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- a) Continuous, steady winds exceeding 30 knots.
- b) A sudden, drastic change in wind speed and/or direction over a very short distance.
- c) Winds that only occur above 10,000 feet MSL.

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**21. Since drones cannot fly above 400 feet AGL (without being near a structure), how does the 2,000-foot AGL requested minimum altitude over National Wildlife Refuges affect drone pilots?**

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- a) Drone pilots must apply for a waiver to fly at 2,000 feet.
- b) Drone pilots should generally avoid operating over these areas to comply with the requested minimum.
- c) The rule only applies to manned aircraft; drones are exempt.

**22. What is a recommended practice when flying a small UAS in very cold temperatures?**

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- a) Keep the batteries in a warm environment (like a heated car or inside your jacket) until immediately before the flight.
- b) Pre-chill the batteries outside to acclimate them to the weather.
- c) Discharge the battery to 50% before flying to prevent freezing.

**23. How often are standard TAFs generally issued?**

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- a) Every hour.
- b) Four times a day (every 6 hours).
- c) Twice a day (every 12 hours).

**24. Low-level turbulence can occur and icing can become hazardous in which type of fog?**

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- a) Upslope fog.
- b) Steam fog.
- c) Rain-induced fog.

**25. If you add a payload to your drone that shifts the CG beyond the aft limit, what is the most likely aerodynamic consequence?**

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- a) The drone will be tail-heavy and highly unstable, making it difficult or impossible to control.
- b) The drone will be nose-heavy, causing it to descend rapidly.
- c) The drone will automatically engage a return-to-home protocol.

**26. If you see a faded magenta band on a sectional chart, what does it indicate about the Class E airspace?**

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- a) Class E airspace begins at the surface.
- b) Class E airspace begins at 700 feet AGL.
- c) Class E airspace begins at 1,200 feet AGL.

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## 27. Before conducting any flight operation, the Remote PIC must:

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- a) File a flight plan with the nearest ATC facility.
- b) Assess the operating environment and ensure the sUAS is safe for flight.
- c) Notify local law enforcement.

## 28. The visual observer (VO) must:

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- a) Hold a Part 107 certificate.
- b) Be able to see the aircraft with their own eyes without the use of binoculars or cameras.
- c) Stand exactly next to the Remote PIC at all times.

## 29. Are Controlled Firing Areas (CFAs) charted on sectional aeronautical charts?

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- a) Yes, they are marked with solid magenta lines.
- b) No, because their activities are suspended when an aircraft approaches, they do not require charting.
- c) Yes, they are marked with hatched blue lines.

## 30. What is 'Aeronautical Decision Making' (ADM)?

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- a) A set of FAA rules for airspace authorizations.
- b) The computer algorithm used by the drone's autopilot.
- c) A systematic approach to the mental process used by pilots to consistently determine the best course of action in response to a given set of circumstances.

## 31. The lateral dimensions of Class D airspace are based on

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- a) the instrument procedures for which the controlled airspace is established.
- b) the number of airports that lie within the Class D airspace.
- c) 5 statute miles from the geographical center of the primary airport.

## 32. What is the primary danger to a drone pilot when flying in an area with a strong temperature inversion?

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- a) The battery will overheat due to the rapidly rising air.
- b) The drone will be pushed uncontrollably upward into controlled airspace.
- c) Poor visibility due to trapped smoke, dust, and haze in the lower atmosphere, making VLOS difficult.

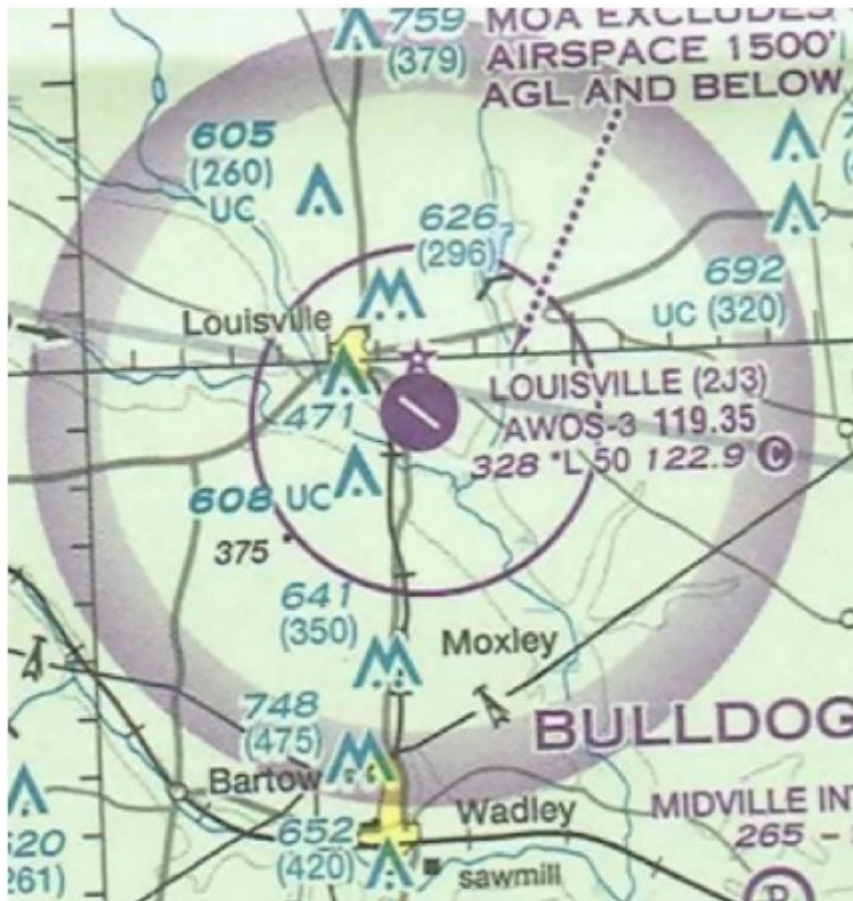
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**33. Louisville Airport is an uncontrolled airport surrounded by a magenta-shaded circle in the sectional charts. What does this magenta circle indicate?**



- a) Class G airspace up to 400 feet.
- b) Class E airspace from the surface up to 700 feet.
- c) Class E airspace from 700 feet.

**34. You are operating a drone weighing 4 pounds. It accidentally hits a person on a bicycle, causing a concussion and requiring them to stay overnight in the hospital. Must you report this?**

- a) Yes, because it resulted in a serious injury.
- b) No, because the drone weighs less than 5 pounds.
- c) No, only property damage is reported.

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**35. When an aircraft is in straight-and-level, unaccelerated flight, which forces are equal?**

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- a) Lift equals drag and thrust equals weight.
- b) Lift equals weight and thrust equals drag.
- c) Lift equals thrust and weight equals drag.

**36. What is the most comprehensive weather briefing a pilot can request before a flight?**

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- a) An Abbreviated briefing.
- b) An Outlook briefing.
- c) A Standard briefing.

**37. Which leg of the standard traffic pattern is perpendicular to the landing runway and leads directly into the final approach leg?**

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- a) Crosswind leg.
- b) Base leg.
- c) Upwind leg.

**38. If a remote PIC decides to deviate from a Part 107 rule to respond to an emergency, they must:**

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- a) Submit a written report to the FAA within 24 hours.
- b) Call the nearest air traffic control tower immediately.
- c) Send a written report to the FAA only if requested.

**39. Is it legal to fly an sUAS while riding as a passenger in a moving automobile?**

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- a) Yes, under all circumstances.
- b) Yes, but only over sparsely populated areas.
- c) No, it is strictly prohibited.

**40. What hazard is typically found in a Warning Area?**

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- a) High volume of commercial airline traffic.
- b) Glider and parachute operations.
- c) Activity that may be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft, usually over domestic or international waters.

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## 41. What is the relationship between induced drag and airspeed?

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- a) Induced drag increases as airspeed increases.
- b) Induced drag decreases as airspeed increases.
- c) Induced drag is unaffected by airspeed.

## 42. If your drone crashes into a person and causes a laceration that requires stitches, when must you report it to the FAA?

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- a) Within 10 calendar days, because it is a serious injury.
- b) Within 30 calendar days.
- c) No report is required if the person does not press charges.

## 43. What is the most effective way to scan the sky for other aircraft during daylight hours?

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- a) Using a series of short, regularly spaced eye movements of 10 degrees, focusing for at least 1 second on each segment.
- b) Continuously sweeping the eyes back and forth without stopping.
- c) Focusing intensely on the horizon and relying on peripheral vision.

## 44. A 'flyaway' occurs when:

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- a) The pilot intentionally flies the drone beyond visual line of sight.
- b) The drone experiences a lost link and does not follow its pre-programmed fail-safe routine, flying unpredictably.
- c) The wind pushes the drone faster than its maximum speed.

## 45. What is an Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ)?

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- a) An area over a military base where drones are shot down.
- b) An area of airspace over land or water, extending upward from the surface, within which the ready identification, the location, and the control of aircraft are required in the interest of national security.
- c) Airspace designated exclusively for military drone training.

## 46. Within how many days must a remote pilot report an sUAS accident to the FAA if it results in serious injury?

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- a) 5 days.
- b) 10 days.
- c) 30 days.

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**47. What action should a remote PIC take to maintain the safety of the airspace if they spot a manned aircraft approaching their operating area?**

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- a) Yield the right-of-way and safely maneuver the sUAS away from the manned aircraft.
- b) Maintain altitude and speed, as manned aircraft must avoid drones.
- c) Turn on anti-collision lights to warn the manned aircraft.

**48. What is the expected duration of an individual microburst?**

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- a) Up to an hour.
- b) Between 30 and 45 minutes.
- c) Seldom longer than 15 minutes from the time it strikes the ground until dissipation.

**49. The acronym IMSAFE is a personal checklist designed to help pilots:**

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- a) Determine if the aircraft is airworthy.
- b) Assess their own physical and mental fitness for flight.
- c) Review emergency procedures before takeoff.

**50. Can a remote PIC fly an sUAS in a Military Operations Area (MOA)?**

---

- a) Yes, but extreme caution should be exercised.
- b) No, MOAs are strictly prohibited for civil UAS.
- c) Yes, but only if the PIC holds a special security clearance.

**51. What combination of atmospheric factors produces the highest density altitude?**

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- a) Low elevation, low temperature, and low humidity.
- b) High elevation, low temperature, and high humidity.
- c) High elevation, high temperature, and high humidity.

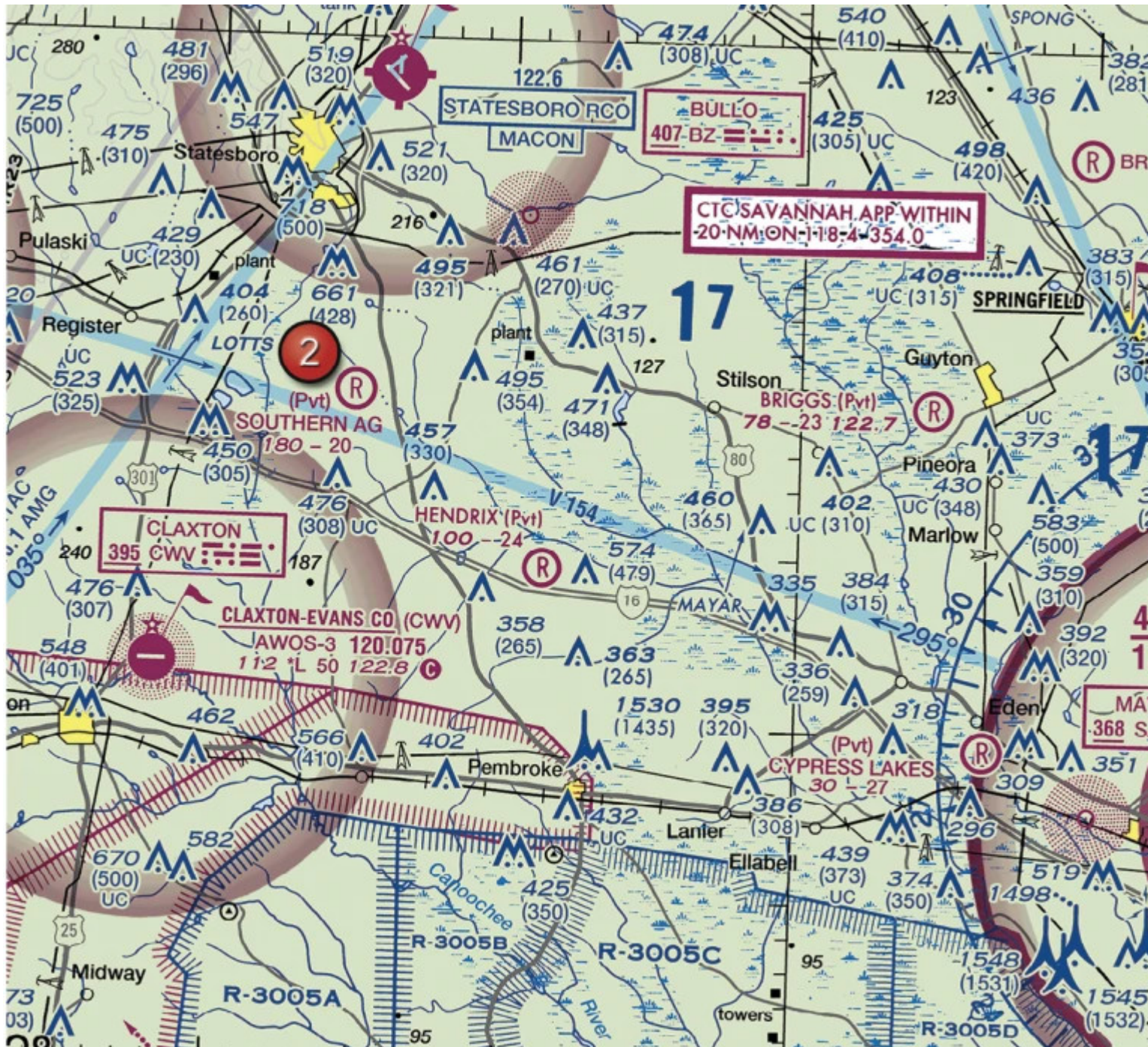
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52. A client has hired you to inspect a tower on Tuesday. The tower to be inspected is the lighted tower 6 NM SW of Savannah, the tower, what airspace would you be in?



- a) Class C.
- b) Class E.
- c) Class G.

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## 53. Do you need ATC authorization to fly your sUAS in Class G airspace?

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- a) No, prior authorization is not required.
- b) Yes, if flying within 5 miles of an airport.
- c) Yes, ATC authorization is always required.

## 54. When you submit a LAANC request, you can submit it

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- a) over the phone with the control tower.
- b) through the FAA's DroneZone website.
- c) through any of the approved LAANC UAS Service Suppliers (USS's).

## 55. In weight and balance terminology, what is an 'arm'?

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- a) The structural boom holding the motor.
- b) The horizontal distance in inches from the reference datum line to the center of gravity of an item.
- c) The total lifting force of one propeller.

## 56. What is the purpose of MULTICOM?

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- a) It is used by ATC to control ground traffic.
- b) It provides automated weather at uncontrolled fields.
- c) It is a frequency (usually 122.9 MHz) used for self-announce procedures at airports without a tower, FSS, or UNICOM.

## 57. You see a magenta flag icon on a sectional chart. What does this represent?

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- a) A hospital heliport.
- b) A temporary flight restriction area.
- c) A Visual Flight Rules (VFR) reporting point.

## 58. Which of the following conditions results in the highest density altitude?

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- a) Low temperature, low humidity, and high barometric pressure.
- b) High temperature, low humidity, and high barometric pressure.
- c) High temperature, high humidity, and low barometric pressure.

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**59. You are flying a quadcopter and maneuvering aggressively, causing steep banks and rapid pull-ups. How does this affect the structural integrity of the drone?**

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- a) It strengthens the frame by testing its flexibility.
- b) It reduces the load factor because the drone is moving quickly.
- c) It increases the load factor, placing higher stress on the airframe and motors.

**60. Can a person who does not hold a Part 107 Remote Pilot Certificate operate a drone for commercial purposes?**

---

- a) Yes, if they are under the direct supervision of a certified Remote PIC who can take immediate control.
- b) Yes, as long as they pass a background check.
- c) No, it is strictly prohibited.

**61. Which type of weather briefing is provided when the information requested is 6 or more hours in advance of the proposed departure time?**

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- a) An Outlook briefing.
- b) A Standard briefing.
- c) An Abbreviated briefing.

**62. How does extreme cold weather affect a lithium polymer (LiPo) battery?**

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- a) It increases the battery's capacity and extends flight time.
- b) It increases internal resistance, resulting in a significant reduction in capacity and shorter flight times.
- c) It has no effect on the battery's performance.

**63. If you are flying your sUAS and observe a sudden wind shift from a steady southerly breeze to a gusty northwest wind, accompanied by a drop in temperature, what has likely passed?**

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- a) A cold front.
- b) A warm front.
- c) A high-pressure center.

**64. In a TAF, what does 'BECMG' indicate?**

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- a) A gradual change in conditions occurring over a specified time period (usually 2 hours).
- b) A probability of certain conditions occurring.
- c) Becoming clear skies.

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**65. How can a remote pilot check for Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs) before a flight?**

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- a) By calling 911.
- b) By reading the local newspaper.
- c) By checking the FAA's Notice to Air Missions (NOTAM) system.

**66. Why are surface winds generally slower and cross the isobars at an angle compared to winds aloft?**

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- a) Because of surface friction from terrain, trees, and buildings.
- b) Because the Coriolis force is stronger at the surface.
- c) Because the air is warmer at the surface.

**67. While operating your sUAS to do aerial photography you have a flyaway that causes \$700 worth of property damage. Within how many days must you report this accident?**

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- a) 30 days.
- b) 10 days.
- c) You are not required to report this unless requested.

**68. What is a 'squall line'?**

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- a) A line of low-level temperature inversions.
- b) A non-frontal, narrow band of active thunderstorms that often develop ahead of a cold front.
- c) A continuous band of radiation fog.

**69. You are checking LAANC for authorization to fly in Class C airspace. The grid you want to fly in shows a '0'. What does this mean?**

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- a) Auto-approval is not available; you must apply for further coordination via DroneZone or a LAANC USS.
- b) Flight is strictly prohibited and no authorization will ever be granted.
- c) You can fly up to 400 feet, as the 0 means no manned aircraft are present.

**70. How are Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs) disseminated to the aviation community?**

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- a) Via Sectional Aeronautical Charts.
- b) Through local television broadcasts.
- c) Via Notice to Air Missions (NOTAMs).

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## Response Scheme

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

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

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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: _____
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: _____
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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: _____		