

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot License, 120 questions on 120 minutes!



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

01. The purpose of the alternator warning light is to...

- a) measure magnetic variation
- b) set the altimeter subscale
- c) may indicate a charging system failure
- d) change the aircraft registration

02. Which operational procedure statement is correct? A passenger briefing should include...

- a) It removes the need for a checklist
- b) It should be ignored if workload is high
- c) seat belts, doors, emergency procedures and sterile cockpit expectations
- d) It is done only after shutdown

03. Temperatures will be given by meteorological aviation services in Europe in which unit?

- a) Degrees Centigrade (° C)
- b) Kelvin
- c) Gpdam
- d) Degrees Fahrenheit

04. In a METAR, "heavy rain" is designated by the identifier...

- a) RA
- b) +SHRA
- c) SHRA
- d) +RA

05. A transponder with the ability to send the current pressure level is a...

- a) Pressure-decoder.
- b) Mode C or S transponder
- c) Mode A transponder.
- d) Transponder approved for airspace "B".

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06. Which factor can be changed by deploying flaps for landing?

- a) The position of the centre of gravity
- b) The effectiveness of the ailerons
- c) The twist effect of the engine
- d) The trim condition

07. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of stall speed in a turn?

- a) It increases as load factor increases
- b) It is measured in litres
- c) It is determined only by QNH
- d) It is a radio navigation effect

08. Which option correctly describes visual scanning?

- a) It affects only passengers
- b) A systematic scan improves traffic detection in VMC
- c) It always improves reaction time
- d) It is measured by the altimeter

09. In the ICAO spelling alphabet, the letter C is transmitted as...

- a) Alpha
- b) Alfa Romeo
- c) Charlie
- d) Nectar

10. Which practical rule applies to a blocked pitot tube?

- a) It improves performance in every case
- b) It sets the transponder code
- c) It can make the airspeed indication unreliable
- d) It improves compass accuracy

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11. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should warm fronts be understood?

- a) It is checked only once per year
- b) They always create clear skies
- c) They are often associated with layered cloud and widespread precipitation
- d) It always improves visibility

12. The turn coordinator indicates...

- a) rate of turn and roll tendency
- b) angle of attack directly
- c) fuel quantity
- d) outside air temperature

13. Which statement about contaminated runway operation is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) Landing distance always decreases
- b) Take-off performance improves
- c) Performance and directional-control margins may be reduced
- d) Surface condition is irrelevant

14. Which human performance statement is correct? The most effective way to manage fatigue is...

- a) It is a fuel contamination symptom
- b) adequate rest and conservative go/no-go decisions
- c) ignoring symptoms
- d) It improves judgement in all cases

15. The compass deviation card provides...

- a) heading corrections for magnetic compass installation errors
- b) wind correction angles for all flights
- c) engine RPM limits
- d) fuel quantity corrections

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16. Before entering a radio mandatory zone (RMZ), what is normally required?

- a) file an IFR flight plan
- b) It replaces all ATC instructions
- c) It is valid only outside controlled airspace
- d) establish two-way radio communication or comply with the published procedure

17. Air consists of oxygen, nitrogen and other gases. What is the approximate percentage of other gases?

- a) 0.1 %
- b) 78 %
- c) 1 %
- d) 21 %

18. For pre-flight preparation, what is the correct operational meaning of fuel contamination?

- a) It is a fuel grade
- b) It improves performance in every case
- c) Fuel samples should be checked for water and contamination before flight
- d) It is corrected by leaning the mixture only

19. Which practical rule applies to parasite drag?

- a) It removes the need for aircraft control
- b) It is unrelated to angle of attack
- c) It generally increases as airspeed increases
- d) It is a runway lighting signal

20. A pilot with a cold should be cautious because...

- a) blocked sinuses or ears can cause barotrauma
- b) colds improve oxygen uptake
- c) colds remove fatigue
- d) colds improve night vision

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21. Which of the items below may have an influence on the noise perceived by a person on the ground? 1) Engine power setting 2) Propeller revolutions per minute 3) Position of the landing gear 4) Flap position 5) Flight track 6) Height above ground 7) Flight rules

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- b) 1, 5, 6
- c) 1, 5, 6, 7
- d) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

22. Which statement is correct for electrical system failure?

- a) It changes the aircraft registration
- b) It is a fuel grade
- c) Electrical load and essential equipment should be managed according to the checklist
- d) It is a pilot licence document

23. Which human performance statement is correct? Stress normally becomes harmful when...

- a) It is prevented by flying faster
- b) demands exceed perceived ability to cope
- c) It cancels legal weather minima
- d) the checklist is used

24. Which statement about a rhumb line is correct?

- a) A rhumb line cuts each meridian at the same angle.
- b) The centre of a complete cycle of a rhumb line is always the Earth's centre.
- c) The shortest track between two points along the Earth's surface follows a rhumb line.
- d) A rhumb line is a great circle intersecting the equator with 45° angle.

25. Which practical rule applies to runway slope?

- a) It is a passenger comfort item only
- b) It is a maintenance interval
- c) It is irrelevant for performance
- d) It affects acceleration during take-off and deceleration during landing

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26. Which of the following landing areas is most suitable for an off-field landing?

- a) A lake with an undisturbed surface
- b) A light brown field with short crops
- c) A meadow without livestock
- d) A field with ripe waving crops

27. Which of the listed wing shapes has the lowest induced drag?

- a) Elliptical shape
- b) Double trapezoidal shape
- c) Rectangular shape
- d) Trapezoidal shape

28. At about 10000 ft when workload is high, what should the pilot remember?

- a) It is a radio navigation error
- b) oxygen deficiency becomes more relevant and judgement may be affected
- c) It always improves reaction time
- d) It is useful only after landing

29. Which principle of flight statement is correct? Dihedral contributes mainly to...

- a) It is a radio navigation effect
- b) lateral stability
- c) It always improves stability
- d) It prevents every stall

30. Which statement about flight control freedom is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) Controls are checked only after take-off
- b) Controls should move fully and correctly before flight
- c) It is a fuel calculation
- d) It is unrelated to safety

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31. What is the correct way to transmit the call sign HB-YKM?

- a) Home Bravo Yuliett Kilo Mike
- b) Hotel Bravo Yankee Kilo Mike
- c) Hotel Bravo Yuliett Kilo Mikro
- d) Home Bravo Yankee Kilo Mikro

32. What does a cloud coverage of "FEW" mean in a METAR weather report?

- a) 8 eighths
- b) 1 to 2 eighths
- c) 5 to 7 eighths
- d) 3 to 4 eighths

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33. What is the true airspeed (TAS) [kt] and fuel consumption [l/h] for cruise flight with 60 % power in flight level 60 under the following conditions? Temperature: ISA - 20° C QNH: 980 hPa See annex (PFP-012)

PFP-012

Performance

Aircraft mass: 785 kg

Pressure Altitude [ft]	RPM	20°C below ISA			ISA			20°C above ISA		
		BHP [%]	TAS [kt]	FF [l/h]	BHP [%]	TAS [kt]	FF [l/h]	BHP [%]	TAS [kt]	FF [l/h]
2000	2500	73	110	25,1	70	108	24,0	67	107	21,9
	2400	69	103	22,8	65	102	21,7	62	102	19,5
	2300	62	97	20,5	59	95	19,7	56	94	18,4
	2200	54	90	18,3	51	88	17,4	48	86	16,7
	2100	48	85	16,9	45	84	15,6	41	84	14,9
4000	2500	70	109	24,1	68	106	22,1	66	105	21,5
	2400	66	100	21,4	63	102	19,6	61	100	19,3
	2300	58	94	19,5	56	95	18,4	55	93	18,1
	2200	51	89	17,6	47	85	16,7	43	82	16,2
	2100	46	84	15,5	41	83	15,1	38	79	14,6
6000	2600	70	110	23,9	67	105	22,5	66	103	21,0
	2500	64	98	20,5	61	97	19,6	60	96	19,1
	2400	56	92	18,7	55	91	18,3	54	90	18,1
	2300	48	87	16,9	46	85	16,5	44	81	15,9
	2200	44	83	15,1	40	80	15,0	39	79	14,5

- a) 96 kt. 19.1 l/h.
- b) 95 kt. 19.6 l/h.
- c) 110 kt. 25.1 l/h.
- d) 95,75 kt. 19.8 l/h.

34. Which statement describes a situation of static stability?

- a) An aircraft distorted by external impact will tend to an even more deflected position
- b) An aircraft distorted by external impact will return to the original position
- c) An aircraft distorted by external impact can return to its original position by rudder input
- d) An aircraft distorted by external impact will maintain the deflected position

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35. The centre of gravity must remain within limits because...

- a) it changes runway heading
- b) it sets radio frequency
- c) stability and controllability depend on it
- d) it determines QNH

36. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of groundspeed?

- a) It removes the need for lookout
- b) It is a maintenance inspection interval
- c) It is speed over the ground and is affected by wind
- d) It applies only to IFR flights

37. Bright light at night can...

- a) degrade dark adaptation
- b) improve dark adaptation immediately
- c) remove the blind spot
- d) increase oxygen saturation

38. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about dead reckoning?

- a) It uses heading, speed, time and wind correction to estimate position
- b) It is measured in litres
- c) It replaces all planning
- d) It is a runway surface code

39. In normal private flying, which statement about cold fronts is correct?

- a) They can bring cloud, showers, turbulence and rapid weather changes
- b) It is an aircraft maintenance forecast
- c) It is a radio licence condition
- d) It is checked only once per year

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40. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about ELT and emergency equipment?

- a) They are used to improve climb rate
- b) Serviceability and carriage requirements should be checked before flight
- c) It has no operational significance
- d) It replaces the aircraft checklist

41. What needs to be considered if permissible limitations were exceeded?

- a) The helicopter must be inspected by the pilot in command and if no defect is found, no appropriate entry in the aircraft technical log is necessary
- b) The helicopter must be inspected by at least two pilots licensed on the type, one of whom must be the pilot in command
- c) The helicopter must be inspected by a qualified engineer before the next flight
- d) The helicopter must be subjected to a duplicate inspection by two engineers

42. For safe PPL(A) operation, which option correctly describes hyperventilation?

- a) It can cause dizziness and tingling and may be confused with hypoxia
- b) It is a fuel contamination symptom
- c) It improves decision-making
- d) It is solved by ignoring symptoms

43. Given: WCA: -012°; TH: 125°; MC: 139°; DEV: 002°E What are: TC, MH and CH?

- a) TC: 113°. MH: 127°. CH: 129°.
- b) TC: 137°. MH: 127°. CH: 125°.
- c) TC: 137°. MH: 139°. CH: 125°.
- d) TC: 113°. MH: 139°. CH: 129°.

44. The word BREAK BREAK is used to...

- a) request a coffee break
- b) declare fuel endurance
- c) separate messages to different aircraft in a busy transmission
- d) report turbulence

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45. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of fuel checkpoints?

- a) It removes the need for lookout
- b) It is measured in litres
- c) They compare planned fuel remaining with actual progress
- d) They replace fuel reserves

46. What phrase is used by a pilot to inform the tower about a go-around?

- a) No landing
- b) Pulling up
- c) Going around
- d) Approach canceled

47. Which principle of flight statement is correct? Longitudinal stability is stability around the...

- a) lateral axis
- b) vertical axis
- c) It applies only on the ground
- d) It is a runway lighting signal

48. Which statement about ETA updates is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) They change aircraft mass
- b) They support fuel management, daylight planning and arrival coordination
- c) They replace lookout
- d) They remove airspace limits

49. A spin requires...

- a) only high speed
- b) only engine failure
- c) a stall and yaw
- d) only a steep descent

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50. On final approach, wind shear suddenly increases the headwind. Without pilot correction, what happens to flight path and IAS?

- a) Path is higher, IAS decreases
- b) Path is lower, IAS increases
- c) Path is higher, IAS increases
- d) Path is lower, IAS decreases

51. In the ICAO spelling alphabet, the letter S is transmitted as...

- a) Alpha
- b) Alfa Romeo
- c) Sierra
- d) Nectar

52. What devices can be affected by a failure of the electrical system in a helicopter?

- a) Fuel quantity indication, radio equipment and altimeter
- b) Radio equipment, navigation equipment and magnetic compass
- c) Airspeed indicator, altimeter and artificial horizon
- d) Radio equipment, navigation equipment and gyros

53. Which of the following qualities are influenced by stress? 1. Attention 2. Concentration 3. Responsiveness 4. Memory

- a) 2, 4
- b) 1
- c) 1, 2, 3, 4
- d) 1, 2, 3

54. Which of the human senses is most influenced by hypoxia?

- a) The olfactory perception (smell)
- b) The tactile perception (sense of touch)
- c) The auditory perception (hearing)
- d) The visual perception (vision)

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55. Which statement about take-off distance is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It is constant for every flight
- b) It must be checked against actual mass, wind, runway, slope, temperature and pressure altitude
- c) It depends only on aircraft colour
- d) It is calculated after take-off

56. At about 15000 ft when workload is high, what should the pilot remember?

- a) It is prevented by flying faster
- b) It is useful only after landing
- c) It cancels legal weather minima
- d) serious hypoxia risk exists without supplemental oxygen

57. Which statement is correct? A blocked static port may affect...

- a) It sets the transponder code
- b) altimeter, vertical speed indicator and airspeed indicator indications
- c) It has no operational significance
- d) It affects only aircraft above FL100

58. What is the call sign of the aerodrome control?

- a) Tower
- b) Airfield
- c) Ground
- d) Control

59. After lift-off, a much stronger than expected airspeed rise is experienced during the initial climb phase. What may be expected if the aeroplane entered a microburst?

- a) An increased climb rate and decreased airspeed
- b) An increased climb rate and airspeed
- c) A decreased climb rate and airspeed
- d) A decreased climb rate and increased airspeed

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60. For an international VFR flight, what is the purpose of the journey log or equivalent record?

- a) records relevant flight and operational data
- b) it replaces the pilot licence
- c) it is used only for customs declarations
- d) it authorises flight in prohibited areas

61. In airspace class D, what should a PPL(A) pilot remember during a cross-country flight?

- a) a transponder is never required
- b) It is decided only by the passenger
- c) ATC clearance is required before entering controlled airspace
- d) It automatically cancels weather minima

62. What should a private pilot remember about oil pressure?

- a) Abnormal oil pressure requires prompt checklist action and monitoring
- b) It is a runway marking
- c) It is unrelated to engine health
- d) It has no operational significance

63. What is a cause for the dip error on the direct-reading compass?

- a) Deviation in the cockpit
- b) Acceleration of the aeroplane
- c) Inclination of the Earth's magnetic field lines
- d) Temperature variations

64. Which statement is correct? The slip/skid indicator shows...

- a) whether the aeroplane is in balanced flight
- b) engine oil pressure
- c) It replaces the aircraft checklist
- d) It is a pilot licence document

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65. What visual flight conditions can be expected after the passage of a cold front?

- a) Scattered cloud layers, visibility more than 5 km, formation of shallow cumulus clouds
- b) Good visibility, formation of cumulus clouds with showers of rain or snow
- c) Medium visibility with lowering cloud bases, onset of prolonged precipitation
- d) Poor visibility, formation of overcast or ground-covering stratus clouds, snow

66. A good threat and error management habit is to...

- a) ignore minor threats
- b) rush checklists
- c) identify threats early and plan barriers
- d) avoid briefing passengers

67. What is the correct way to transmit the call sign OE-JVK?

- a) Omega Echo Jankee Victor Kilo
- b) Oscar Echo Jankee Victor Kilogramm
- c) Oscar Echo Juliett Victor Kilo
- d) Oscar Echo Juliett Victor Kias

68. Air traffic control service is conducted by which services?

- a) TWR (aerodrome control service), APP (approach control service), ACC (area control service)
- b) APP (approach control service), ACC (area control service), FIS (flight information service)
- c) ALR (alerting service), SAR (search and rescue service), TWR (aerodrome control service)
- d) FIS (flight information service), AIS (aeronautical information service), AFS (aeronautical fixed telecommunication service)

69. Under which circumstances is it more likely to accept higher risks?

- a) If there is not enough information available
- b) During check flights due to a high level of nervousness
- c) During flight planning when excellent weather is forecast
- d) Due to group-dynamic effects

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70. The purpose of the cylinder head temperature gauge is to...

- a) measure magnetic variation
- b) set the altimeter subscale
- c) monitor the temperature of a critical cylinder where installed
- d) change the aircraft registration

71. Which human performance statement is correct? Spatial disorientation is more likely...

- a) It replaces pre-flight planning
- b) It always improves reaction time
- c) without a reliable external visual horizon
- d) It is a maintenance issue

72. Which practical rule applies to carburettor icing?

- a) It can occur at temperatures above freezing when humidity is high
- b) It is always ignored if the engine runs smoothly
- c) It is a pilot licence document
- d) It is used only in multi-engine aeroplanes

73. In the ICAO spelling alphabet, the letter P is transmitted as...

- a) Alpha
- b) Alfa Romeo
- c) Nectar
- d) Papa

74. When preparing a PPL(A) flight, what is correct about METAR?

- a) It reports observed aerodrome weather at a specific time
- b) It removes the need for alternates
- c) It is a radio licence condition
- d) It guarantees smooth air

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75. The main purpose of a fuel drain check is to detect...

- a) water or contamination in the fuel
- b) static pressure error
- c) compass deviation
- d) aileron imbalance

76. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of soft-field technique?

- a) It aims to reduce drag from the surface and protect the nose wheel
- b) It is always favourable in tailwind
- c) It affects only radio phraseology
- d) It replaces weather planning

77. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about the AIP?

- a) It is used only by helicopters
- b) It is a runway lighting signal only
- c) It contains permanent aeronautical information for flight planning and operation
- d) It replaces ATC instructions

78. Which transponder code indicates a radio failure?

- a) 7700
- b) 7600
- c) 7500
- d) 7000

79. Wing tip vortex development begins during which phase of flight?

- a) As soon as the aircraft starts moving
- b) While setting take-off power during take-off run
- c) While setting flaps to lower position
- d) When lift is being generated during rotation

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80. In case of radio failure in VMC, a VFR pilot should normally...

- a) continue to land at a suitable aerodrome while maintaining VMC
- b) enter IMC immediately
- c) squawk 7500
- d) transmit continuously on all frequencies

81. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "SERA"?

- a) Selective Radar Altimeter
- b) Standardised European Rules of the Air
- c) Specialised Radar Approach
- d) Standard European Routes of the Air

82. How should fatigue be understood by a private pilot?

- a) It reduces alertness, judgement and performance
- b) It affects only passengers
- c) It is a radio navigation error
- d) It is prevented by flying faster

83. The "swiss cheese model" can be used to explain the...

- a) Error chain.
- b) Procedure for an emergency landing.
- c) Optimal problem solution.
- d) State of readiness of a pilot.

84. Unless the aircraft is equipped and certified accordingly...

- a) Flight into known or forecast icing conditions is only allowed as long as it is ensured that the aircraft can still be operated without performance degradation.
- b) Flight into forecast icing conditions is prohibited. Should the aircraft enter an area of icing conditions inadvertently, the flight may be continued as long as visual meteorological conditions are maintained.
- c) Flight into known or forecast icing conditions is prohibited. Should the aircraft enter an area of icing conditions inadvertently, it should be left without delay.
- d) Flight into areas of precipitation is prohibited.

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85. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of landing distance?

- a) It must be assessed using expected mass, runway condition, wind and required safety margin
- b) It is always favourable in tailwind
- c) It is checked only after touchdown
- d) It always improves performance

86. True course 180°, TAS 90 kt, wind 270°/15 kt. What is the approximate wind correction?

- a) 10° to the left
- b) 0°
- c) 10° to the right
- d) 20° to the right

87. An acceleration during a straight horizontal flight can lead to the illusion of...

- a) A descent.
- b) A climb.
- c) An inverted flight.
- d) A bank.

88. Which statement about aircraft limitations is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) They are advisory only
- b) The approved limits in the flight manual must be observed
- c) They apply only to instructors
- d) They are replaced by passenger preference

89. Which principle of flight statement is correct? A spin requires...

- a) a stall and yaw
- b) It is unrelated to angle of attack
- c) It is a runway lighting signal
- d) It affects only passengers

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90. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should runway surface condition be understood?

- a) It is a passenger comfort item only
- b) It is set by the transponder
- c) Wet, soft or contaminated surfaces can increase required distances
- d) It applies only to IFR flights

91. In normal private flying, which statement about induced drag is correct?

- a) It is determined only by QNH
- b) It is associated with lift and is greater at low speed and high lift coefficient
- c) It is used only after landing
- d) It is caused only by radio antennas

92. Under which circumstances may a runway be considered to be contaminated?

- a) When more than 25 % of the runway surface area within the required length and width being used is covered by water, slush, snow or ice more than 3 mm deep
- b) When 75 % of the required runway length and width are covered by contaminants such as snow, frost, ice or sand
- c) When more than 50 % of the runway surface area within the required length and width being used is covered by water, slush, snow or ice more than 3 mm deep
- d) When more than 50 % of the required runway length and width are covered by contaminants such as snow, frost, ice or sand

93. What is the best combination of traits with respect to the individual attitude and behaviour for a pilot?

- a) Introverted - unstable
- b) Introverted - stable
- c) Extroverted - unstable
- d) Extroverted - stable

94. Under what conditions may class D airspace be entered with a radio failure?

- a) Approval has been granted before
- b) There are other aircraft in the aerodrome circuit
- c) It is the aerodrome of departure
- d) It is the destination aerodrome

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95. What is correct about evacuation?

- a) The aircraft should be secured and occupants moved clear when safe to do so
- b) It prevents all emergencies
- c) It is decided only by passengers
- d) It is unrelated to runway condition

96. What structural item provides lateral stability to an aeroplane?

- a) Differential aileron deflection
- b) Wing dihedral
- c) Vertical tail
- d) Elevator

97. Radio waves within the LF and MF range (e.g. NDB) travel as...

- a) Sky wave.
- b) Sky wave and as ground / surface wave.
- c) Ground / surface wave.
- d) Space wave (quasi-optical).

98. In which way does the position of the centre of pressure move at a positively shaped profile with increasing angle of attack?

- a) It moves backward until reaching the critical angle of attack
- b) It moves forward first, then backward
- c) It moves forward until reaching the critical angle of attack
- d) It moves to the wing tips

99. What should a private pilot remember about flap limitations?

- a) Flaps must be operated within the approved speed and configuration limits
- b) It is a runway marking
- c) Flaps remove stall risk
- d) It is corrected by changing radio frequency

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100. Applying carburettor heat usually causes...

- a) a temporary reduction in engine power
- b) an immediate increase in indicated airspeed
- c) a lower induction air temperature
- d) a lower fuel flow in all cases

101. Given values: Calculated take-off mass = 746 kg calculated CG = 37.1 cm fuel burn = 30.5 l on station 45 cm. Where is the CG situated after the landing?

- a) 37.2 cm
- b) 37.5 cm
- c) 36.3 cm
- d) 36.9 cm

102. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about aircraft documents?

- a) It replaces all ATC instructions
- b) It is optional whenever the aircraft is below 3000 ft
- c) They are optional on every flight
- d) Required documents must be valid and available as required by the operation

103. Which statement about temperature inversion is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It always creates strong thermals
- b) It can trap haze, mist or low cloud and reduce visibility
- c) It removes fog risk
- d) It changes aircraft registration

104. What is the name of the cold, katabatic wind phenomena blowing from northeast into the Adriatic Sea?

- a) Scirocco
- b) Mistral
- c) Bora
- d) Passat

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot License, 120 questions on 120 minutes!



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105. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about electrical system failure?

- a) It replaces the aircraft checklist
- b) It is a pilot licence document
- c) Electrical load and essential equipment should be managed according to the checklist
- d) It cancels the need for navigation

106. The movement of air flowing apart is called...

- a) Convergence
- b) Concordance
- c) Divergence
- d) Subsidence

107. The Runway Condition Code ranges from...

- a) 1 to 9
- b) A to E
- c) 0 to 6
- d) 10 to 60

108. When preparing a PPL(A) flight, what is correct about compass deviation?

- a) It is the same as QNH
- b) It guarantees terrain clearance
- c) It is the error caused by magnetic influences in the aircraft
- d) It is measured in litres

109. In current runway condition terminology, what does WET mean?

- a) Standing water deeper than 3 mm is present.
- b) The runway surface is covered by visible dampness or water up to and including 3 mm deep.
- c) The runway is dry and free of visible moisture.
- d) Wet ice is present on the runway surface.

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110. What is the correct operational meaning of passenger management?

- a) It is unrelated to workload
- b) Briefing passengers and managing distractions supports cockpit safety
- c) It is measured by the altimeter
- d) Passenger questions should be answered during critical tasks

111. Which principle of flight statement is correct? Load factor in a level turn increases because...

- a) It replaces trim
- b) It affects only passengers
- c) lift must increase to maintain altitude
- d) It removes the need for aircraft control

112. Which statement about night vision is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) Bright white light always improves night vision
- b) Dark adaptation is instant
- c) Night vision depends on QNH
- d) Bright light can degrade dark adaptation

113. What is the correct operational meaning of parasite drag?

- a) It exists only during taxi
- b) It always improves stability
- c) It generally increases as airspeed increases
- d) It occurs only in turbine aircraft

114. Which gauges involve a measurement of temperature?

- a) Engine lubricant, exhaust gas, outside air, cabin air, directional gyro
- b) Engine lubricant, cylinder head, exhaust gas, suction, outside air, cabin air
- c) Engine lubricant, engine cooling fluid, cylinder head, exhaust gas, outside air, cabin air
- d) Engine oil, cylinder head, exhaust gas, altimeter, airspeed indicator, vertical speed indicator

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115. A high workload may cause...

- a) reduced situational awareness
- b) perfect decision-making
- c) no effect on communication
- d) better memory in all cases

116. When transmitter and receiver are moving away from each other...

- a) The perceived frequency increases.
- b) The perceived frequency decreases.
- c) The frequency varies, but the wavelength remains constant.
- d) The perceived frequency equals the transmitted frequency.

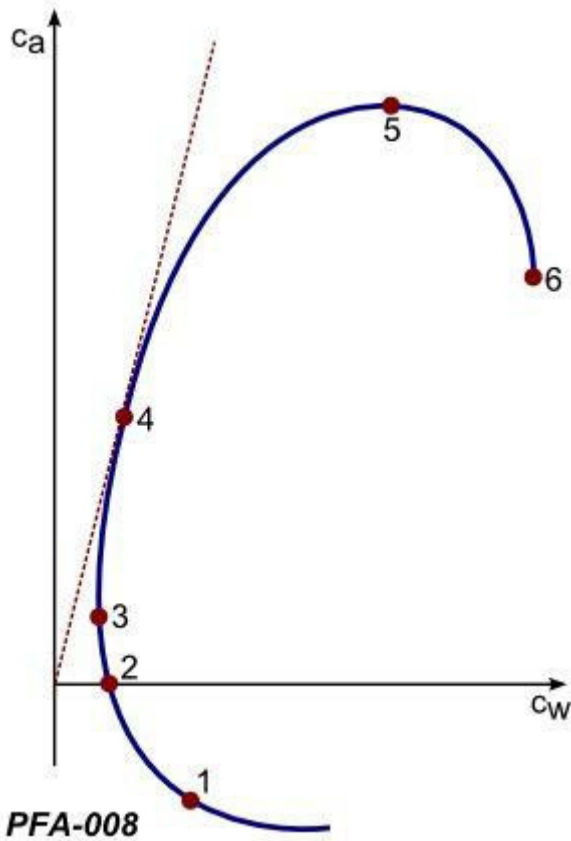
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117. Point number 1 in the figure indicates which flight state? See figure (PFA-008)



- a) Stall
- b) Inverted flight
- c) Best gliding angle
- d) Slow flight

118. According to ICAO Annex 14, which is the colour marking of a runway?

- a) Blue
- b) White
- c) Yellow
- d) Green

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119. What is the minimum age to obtain a private pilot licence?

- a) 17 years
- b) 21 years
- c) 16 years
- d) 18 years

120. Which practical rule applies to accident and incident reporting?

- a) It may be ignored on local VFR flights
- b) Occurrences must be reported according to the applicable rules
- c) It replaces all ATC instructions
- d) It is a maintenance planning document

Exam simulation

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Response Scheme

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

01: C	02: C	03: A	04: D
05: B	06: D	07: A	08: B
09: C	10: C	11: C	12: A
13: C	14: B	15: A	16: D
17: C	18: C	19: C	20: A
21: A	22: C	23: B	24: A
25: D	26: B	27: A	28: B
29: B	30: B	31: B	32: B
33: B	34: B	35: C	36: C
37: A	38: A	39: A	40: B
41: C	42: A	43: B	44: C
45: C	46: C	47: A	48: B
49: C	50: C	51: C	52: D
53: C	54: D	55: B	56: D
57: B	58: A	59: C	60: A
61: C	62: A	63: C	64: A
65: B	66: C	67: C	68: A
69: D	70: C	71: C	72: A
73: D	74: A	75: A	76: A
77: C	78: B	79: D	80: A
81: B	82: A	83: A	84: C

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot License, 120 questions on 120 minutes!



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85: **A** _____

86: **C** _____

87: **B** _____

88: **B** _____

89: **A** _____

90: **C** _____

91: **B** _____

92: **A** _____

93: **D** _____

94: **A** _____

95: **A** _____

96: **B** _____

97: **B** _____

98: **C** _____

99: **A** _____

100: **A** _____

101: **D** _____

102: **D** _____

103: **B** _____

104: **C** _____

105: **C** _____

106: **C** _____

107: **C** _____

108: **C** _____

109: **B** _____

110: **B** _____

111: **C** _____

112: **D** _____

113: **C** _____

114: **C** _____

115: **A** _____

116: **B** _____

117: **B** _____

118: **B** _____

119: **A** _____

120: **B** _____

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot License, 120 questions on 120 minutes!



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Response form

Use this form to mark your answers

01: _____	02: _____	03: _____	04: _____
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81: _____	82: _____	83: _____	84: _____

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot License, 120 questions on 120 minutes!



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120: _____