

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot License - Air Law



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

01. Which statement is correct for temperature-dew point spread?

- a) It is a radio licence condition
- b) It guarantees smooth air
- c) A small spread indicates high humidity and possible mist, fog or low cloud
- d) It changes magnetic variation

02. During an approach the aeroplane experiences a windshear with a decreasing headwind. If the pilot does not make any corrections, how do the approach path and the indicated airspeed (IAS) change?

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

03. Which human performance statement is correct? Carbon monoxide poisoning is dangerous because...

- a) It cancels legal weather minima
- b) it blocks the static port
- c) It is a radio navigation error
- d) it reduces the blood's ability to carry oxygen

04. Which statement about soft-field technique is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It requires heavy braking during take-off
- b) It ignores performance data
- c) It always shortens ground roll
- d) It aims to reduce drag from the surface and protect the nose wheel



05. A runway clearance must be...

- a) read back
- b) acknowledged only with ROGER in all cases
- c) ignored if the runway is clear
- d) read back only at night

06. Which practical rule applies to load factor?

- a) It affects only passengers
- b) It is a radio navigation effect
- c) It is unrelated to angle of attack
- d) It is the ratio of lift to weight and increases in manoeuvres such as level turns

07. What change of wind direction can be expected during the passage of a polar front low in Central Europe?

- a) Backing wind during passage of the warm front, veering wind during passage of the cold front
- b) Backing wind during passage of the warm front, backing wind during passage of the cold front
- c) Veering wind during passage of the warm front, veering wind during passage of the cold front
- d) Veering wind during passage of the warm front, backing wind during passage of the cold front

08. A technical fault requires an emergency off-field landing. Which steps, with respect to the pilot's operating handbook, are necessary?

- a) Inform air traffic control and request technical support, check the pilot's operating handbook for a reference on the matter and execute an emergency landing.
- b) Reduce speed and configure the aircraft for landing in an attempt to gain time, declare an emergency, complete the applicable emergency procedure and execute an emergency landing.
- c) Locate a suitable landing area, plan the approach, complete the applicable emergency procedure, declare an emergency, start and concentrate on the approach in due time.
- d) Declare an emergency, complete the applicable emergency procedure, cover as much distance towards the airport as possible to be closer to the rescue forces.

09. The slip/skid indicator shows...

- a) altitude above sea level
- b) magnetic heading
- c) whether the aeroplane is in balanced flight
- d) engine oil pressure

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10. Which of the following symptoms may indicate hypoxia?

- a) Joint pain in knees and feet
- b) Muscle cramps in the upper body area
- c) Blue discolouration of lips and fingernails
- d) Blue marks all over the body

11. How should transponder operation be understood by a private pilot?

- a) It is replaced by the journey log
- b) It is checked only during annual inspection
- c) Codes may be invented by the pilot
- d) The assigned code and mode should be used as instructed or required

12. An ATC route clearance must be...

- a) never read back
- b) read back only by IFR aircraft
- c) read back
- d) replaced by a transponder code

13. What is the correct way of establishing radio communication between D-EAZF and Dusseldorf Tower?

- a) Dusseldorf Tower over
- b) DEAZF is calling Dusseldorf Tower
- c) Dusseldorf Tower D-EAZF
- d) Tower from D-EAZF

14. Which of the following factors affects the reception of VHF transmissions?

- a) Altitude
- b) Shoreline effect
- c) Twilight error
- d) Height of ionosphere

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15. A pilot licence issued in accordance with ICAO Annex 1 is valid in...

- a) Those countries that have accepted this licence on application.
- b) The country where the licence was issued.
- c) All ICAO contracting states.
- d) The country where the licence was obtained.

16. What is correct about trim?

- a) Trim reduces sustained control forces but does not replace active aircraft control
- b) It affects only passengers
- c) Trim is an autopilot
- d) Trim prevents all stalls

17. When preparing a PPL(A) flight, what is correct about airframe icing?

- a) It is most likely in visible moisture at temperatures near or below freezing
- b) It removes the need for alternates
- c) It guarantees smooth air
- d) It replaces NOTAM

18. 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

19. What is the correct operational meaning of night vision?

- a) Bright light can degrade dark adaptation
- b) It is solved by ignoring symptoms
- c) It is a radio navigation error
- d) It removes the need for checklists

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20. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about controlled airspace entry?

- a) Entry is decided only by passengers
- b) The required clearance or permission must be obtained before entry
- c) It replaces all ATC instructions
- d) It is valid only outside controlled airspace

21. With respect to aircraft accident and incident investigation, what are the three categories regarding aircraft occurrences?

- a) Event Crash Disaster
- b) Happening Event Serious event
- c) Incident Serious incident Accident
- d) Event Serious event Accident

22. What does the term "Red-out" mean?

- a) "Red vision" during negative g-loads
- b) Rash during decompression sickness
- c) Anaemia caused by an injury
- d) Falsified colour perception during sunrise and sunset

23. A flight plan has been filed for a flight departing at an uncontrolled aerodrome. When has the actual take-off time been transmitted to ATC?

- a) Upon request from ATC.
- b) When landing is assured.
- c) Immediately after take-off.
- d) At deviation from expected off-block time by more than 15 min.

24. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should spiral dive be understood?

- a) It is a steep descending turn with increasing airspeed and unstalled wings
- b) It is always a stall
- c) It applies only on the ground
- d) It is a runway lighting signal

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25. 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

26. In radiotelephony, which statement is correct? The phrase STANDBY means...

- a) wait and I will call you
- b) It applies only after shutdown
- c) It is the same as an ATIS designator
- d) change frequency immediately

27. Which statement about go-around is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It should be initiated promptly if the approach or landing is unsafe
- b) It is prohibited after final approach
- c) It is used only by IFR flights
- d) It replaces fuel planning

28. Which statement is correct for climb performance?

- a) It replaces obstacle planning
- b) It is checked only after landing
- c) It may be limiting when obstacles, high mass or high density altitude are present
- d) It applies only to IFR flights

29. In normal private flying, which statement about density altitude is correct?

- a) Higher density altitude reduces take-off, climb and landing performance margins
- b) It replaces weather planning
- c) It cancels obstacle clearance
- d) It has no effect on normally aspirated engines

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30. Flaps normally...

- a) increase lift and drag
- b) reduce both lift and drag
- c) remove the stall
- d) control yaw only

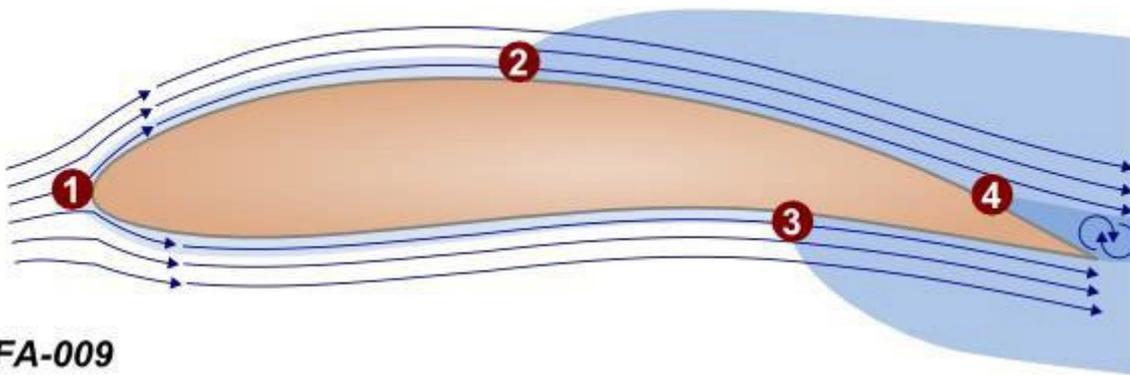
31. Which statement is correct? The slip/skid indicator shows...

- 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

32. QNH in a radio message is...

- a) the altimeter setting to indicate altitude above mean sea level
- b) the height above aerodrome level
- c) a runway braking code
- d) the magnetic variation

33. Which point on the aerofoil is represented by number 3? See figure (PFA-009)



PFA-009

- a) Separation point
- b) Centre of pressure
- c) Stagnation point
- d) Transition point

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34. The red radial line on an airspeed indicator normally marks...

- a) VS0
- b) VFE minimum
- c) VNE
- d) best endurance speed

35. Which practical rule applies to chart scale?

- a) It allows distances measured on the chart to be converted to ground distance
- b) It cancels controlled airspace limits
- c) It is a licence category
- d) It removes the need for lookout

36. In the ICAO spelling alphabet, the letter G is transmitted as...

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

37. What is correct about landing distance?

- a) It must be assessed using expected mass, runway condition, wind and required safety margin
- b) It is a passenger comfort item only
- c) It removes fuel reserve requirements
- d) It is ignored below maximum take-off mass

38. Parasite drag generally increases with...

- a) speed squared
- b) lower speed only
- c) mass only
- d) QNH only

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39. How should airframe icing be understood by a private pilot?

- a) It is most likely in visible moisture at temperatures near or below freezing
- b) It applies only to turbine aircraft
- c) It determines aircraft empty mass
- d) It guarantees smooth air

40. 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

41. In METAR, CAVOK means...

- a) cloud base exactly 500 ft
- b) runway closed by fog
- c) visibility, cloud and significant weather meet specified favourable criteria
- d) wind calm only

42. What is the minimum flight visibility in airspace "C" for an aircraft operating under VFR at 5000 ft MSL?

- a) 8 km
- b) 2 km
- c) 3 km
- d) 5 km

43. Given the following information, what is the true altitude? (rounded to the nearest 50 ft) QNH: 983 hPa Altitude: FL 85 Outside Air Temperature: ISA - 10°

- a) 7900 ft
- b) 9400 ft
- c) 7300 ft
- d) 7600 ft

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44. Which statement about hyperventilation is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It increases oxygen saturation usefully in all cases
- b) It is a radio failure
- c) It improves decision-making
- d) It can cause dizziness and tingling and may be confused with hypoxia

45. Which statement is correct? The yellow arc on an airspeed indicator normally represents...

- a) It sets the transponder code
- b) the stall warning range
- c) It is used only for passenger comfort
- d) the caution range

46. How should diversion be understood by a private pilot?

- a) It should be planned early when weather, fuel, daylight or aircraft status reduces margins
- b) It changes magnetic variation
- c) It prevents all emergencies
- d) It is a failure of airmanship

47. Behind a landing large aircraft, a light aeroplane should...

- a) stay above its glide path and land beyond its touchdown point if safe
- b) land before its touchdown point
- c) fly below its path
- d) touch down in the same point

48. Which operational procedure statement is correct? Smoke in the cockpit requires...

- a) switch off the transponder first
- b) aviate, ventilate as appropriate, isolate the source and land as soon as practical
- c) It is used only for IFR flights
- d) It changes magnetic variation

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49. From this METAR, what can be concluded? METAR EGXX 121120Z 18018G30KT 4000 SHRA BKN018 09/07 Q0998

- a) wind is calm
- b) visibility is 40 km
- c) gusts and rain showers are reported
- d) QNH is 1018 hPa

50. What danger is most imminent during an approach to an airfield situated in a valley, with strong wind aloft blowing perpendicular to the mountain ridge?

- a) Reduced visibility, maybe loss of sight to the airfield during final approach
- b) Formation of medium to heavy clear ice on all aircraft surfaces
- c) Heavy downdrafts within rainfall areas below thunderstorm clouds
- d) Wind shear during descent, wind direction may change by 180°

51. True course 090°, TAS 100 kt, wind 000°/20 kt. What is the approximate wind correction?

- a) 11° to the right
- b) 0°
- c) 21° to the left
- d) 11° to the left

52. What is correct about carburettor icing weather?

- a) It is a radio licence condition
- b) It replaces NOTAM
- c) It can occur in humid air even when outside temperature is above freezing
- d) It affects only jet engines

53. Which practical rule applies to the pitot-static system?

- a) It supplies pressure information for instruments such as ASI, altimeter and VSI
- b) It is a fuel grade
- c) It is always ignored if the engine runs smoothly
- d) It is a pilot licence document

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54. Which of the listed radiotelephony messages has a higher priority than a flight safety message?

- a) Communication related to direction finding
- b) Flight regularity message
- c) Meteorological message
- d) Aircraft position report message

55. Which principle of flight statement is correct? Ground effect reduces...

- a) It is a runway lighting signal
- b) It is used only after landing
- c) induced drag near the surface
- d) It removes the need for aircraft control

56. What is correct about aircraft documents?

- a) It applies only to commercial air transport
- b) It replaces all ATC instructions
- c) It automatically cancels weather minima
- d) Required documents must be valid and available as required by the operation

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

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

58. Special VFR may be authorised... when planning entry into controlled airspace

- a) It removes pilot-in-command responsibility
- b) in any prohibited area without clearance
- c) It applies only to commercial air transport
- d) by ATC within a control zone when the applicable conditions are met

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59. Which statement about passenger briefing is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It helps passengers understand restraints, doors, emergency actions and sterile-cockpit needs
- b) It replaces pilot training
- c) It is only needed after landing
- d) It removes the need for seat belts

60. The purpose of the mixture control is to...

- a) measure magnetic variation
- b) set the altimeter subscale
- c) adjusts the fuel-to-air ratio
- d) change the aircraft registration

61. 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

62. A semi-monocoque fuselage normally uses...

- a) frames, stringers and stressed skin
- b) only fabric with no structure
- c) only a solid block of wood
- d) only fuel tanks for strength

63. Confirmation bias means...

- a) seeking or favouring information that confirms an expectation
- b) checking all alternatives equally
- c) using checklists carefully
- d) asking for help early

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64. What should a private pilot remember about decision-making?

- a) Passenger pressure should decide safety
- b) It affects only passengers
- c) Conservative choices should be made early when margins reduce
- d) It is a radio navigation error

65. Which statement is correct for medical fitness?

- a) It automatically cancels weather minima
- b) A pilot must be medically fit and hold the required valid medical certificate
- c) It is replaced by the journey log
- d) It is a runway lighting signal only

66. Structural icing is most likely in...

- a) dry air at +25 °C
- b) clear sky at ISA +20
- c) visible moisture at temperatures near and below 0 °C
- d) vacuum system failure only

67. A Class 2 medical certificate is normally required for...

- a) only ATPL privileges
- b) air traffic control duties only
- c) PPL privileges
- d) aircraft maintenance release only

68. For safe PPL(A) operation, what is required before a VFR pilot enters controlled airspace when clearance is required?

- a) A transponder alone is always sufficient
- b) The required clearance or permission must be obtained before entry
- c) It may be ignored on local VFR flights
- d) It is used only after landing

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69. How should a landing on a contaminated runway be conducted if it proves to be inevitable?

- a) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use minimum flaps, touch down softly with positive pitch and minimum speed, do not apply brakes
- b) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use maximum flaps, touch down with negative pitch and minimum speed, brake carefully
- c) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use maximum flaps, touch down firmly with minimum speed, brake carefully
- d) Approach with the minimum crosswind component possible, use minimum flaps, touch down softly with minimum speed, do not apply brakes

70. What is correct about performance margin?

- a) A conservative margin should remain after applying actual conditions and limitations
- b) It is a passenger comfort item only
- c) It is a maintenance interval
- d) Margins replace pilot judgement

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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: _____
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: _____		