Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Licence (Aeroplane) - Air Law

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. Fuel flow is 42 L/h and flight time is 40 minutes. How much fuel is required?

a) 33 L
b) 23 L
c) 28 L
d) 82 L

02. The phrase NEGATIVE means...

a) no or permission not granted
b) yes, or permission is granted
c) I have received all of your last transmission
d) I understand and will comply

03. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about vacuum-driven instruments?

a) The associated attitude and heading indicators remain reliable until they stop moving completely.
b) The magnetic compass necessarily fails at the same time as a vacuum-driven gyro.
c) A normal airspeed indication proves the vacuum-driven gyros are serviceable.
d) A vacuum failure can make associated gyro instruments unreliable

04. Which meteorological statement is correct? Close spacing of isobars usually indicates...

a) weaker pressure gradients and lighter prevailing winds
b) stronger wind
c) a complete absence of pressure-gradient force
d) the same wind speed regardless of pressure-gradient strength

05. Which option correctly describes temperature-dew point spread?

a) very dry air is guaranteed
b) condensation is impossible if the air cools further
c) A small spread indicates high humidity and possible mist, fog or low cloud
d) relative humidity necessarily decreases as the spread narrows

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06. Which listed factor primarily affects line-of-sight range to a VDF ground station?

a) The aircraft's speed.

b) The condition of the ionosphere.

c) The range of the ground / surface wave.

d) The aircraft's altitude.

07. What should be used to evaluate the operational effect of a contaminated runway?

a) Only whether 50% of the whole runway is covered.

b) The runway-condition report and applicable AFM/POH performance and limitations, considering each runway third.

c) Only whether 10% of the whole runway is covered.

d) Only whether 75% of the whole runway is covered.

08. Which option correctly describes centre of gravity and stability?

a) CG position affects longitudinal stability and control forces

b) CG position affects only radio reception

c) Being below maximum mass permits a CG outside approved limits

d) CG position has no influence on stall or spin recovery

09. How can wind speed and wind direction be derived from surface weather charts?

a) By alignment and distance of isobaric lines

b) By alignment and distance of hypsometric lines

c) By alignment of lines of warm- and cold fronts

d) By annotations from the text part of the chart

10. Which operational procedure statement is correct? If unsure of taxi clearance, the pilot should...

a) continue taxiing and decide later

b) stop and ask ATC for clarification

c) cross the runway first and ask afterwards

d) assume the most convenient route was cleared

11. In normal private flying, which statement about climb performance is correct?

a) It always improves as temperature increases
b) It is unaffected by aircraft mass
c) It may be limiting when obstacles, high mass or high density altitude are present
d) It removes the need to assess obstacles

12. For the same aeroplane and wing configuration, how does the cruise angle of attack compare with a climb condition requiring a higher wing lift coefficient?

a) Greater than in a climb
b) Greater than at take-off
c) Smaller than in a descent
d) Smaller than in a climb

13. When is it necessary to adjust the pressure in the reference scale of an altimeter?

a) Before every flight and during cross country flights
b) Every day before the first flight
c) Once a month before flight operation
d) After maintenance has been finished

14. When preparing a PPL(A) flight, what is correct about pressure gradient?

a) close isobars imply a weaker pressure-gradient force
b) widely spaced isobars always imply stronger prevailing winds
c) A stronger gradient normally indicates stronger wind
d) isobar spacing has no relation to the pressure gradient

15. In airspace class G, what should a PPL(A) pilot remember near a controlled aerodrome?

a) it is always controlled airspace
b) only IFR traffic is allowed
c) it is uncontrolled airspace
d) VFR flight is prohibited

16. An aeroplane is at 2000 ft altitude with QNH 1020 hPa. What is the approximate pressure altitude? Use 1013 hPa as the reference, 27 ft per hPa and round the result to the nearest 10 ft.

a) 2110 ft
b) 1510 ft
c) 2000 ft
d) 1810 ft

17. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of dead reckoning?

a) It uses heading, speed, time and wind correction to estimate position
b) It determines position without any elapsed-time information
c) It uses only a destination bearing and ignores speed
d) It requires no starting position or previous position estimate

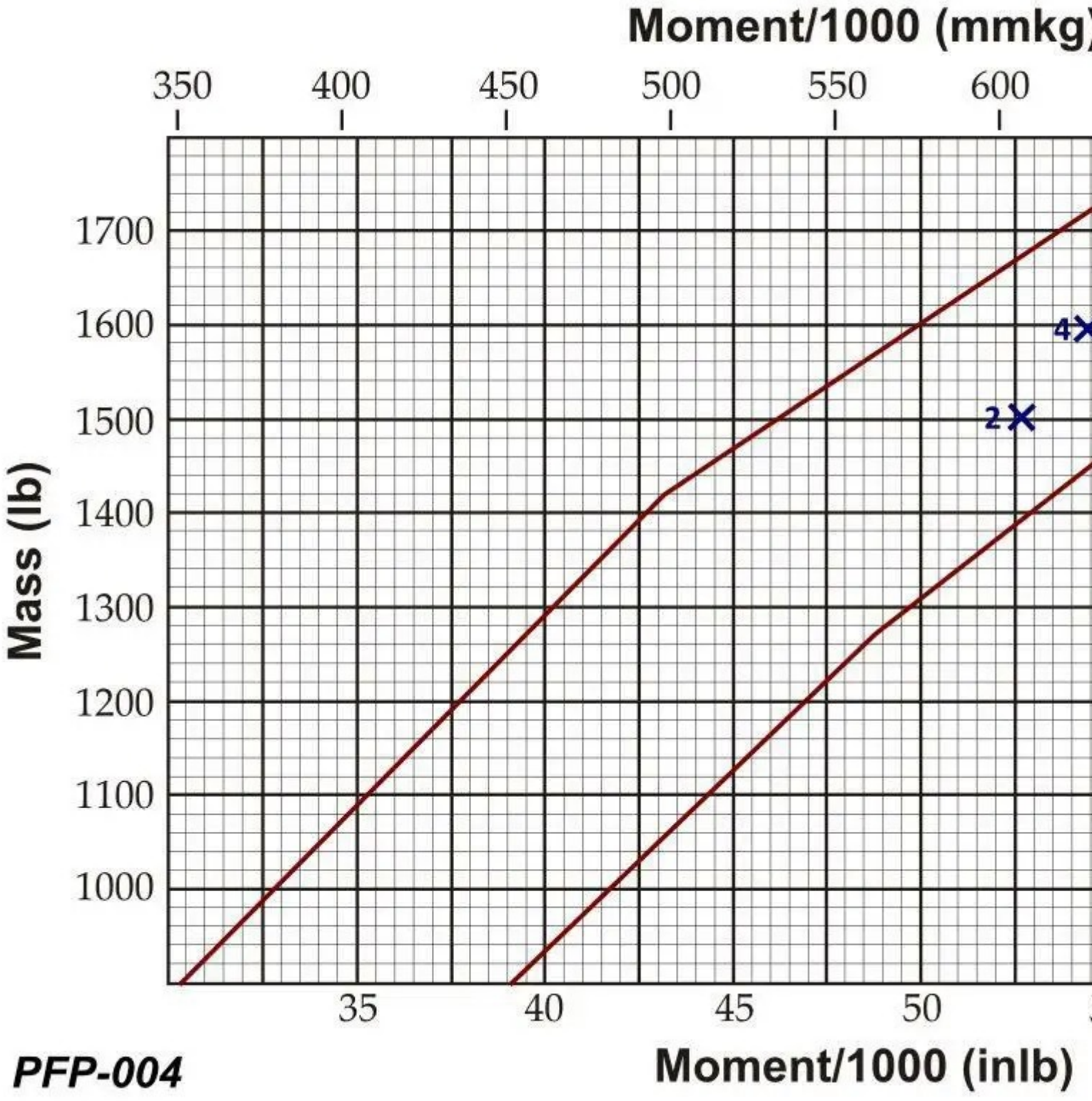
18. Which altitude is displayed on the altimeter when set to a specific QNH?

a) Altitude in relation to the 1013.25 hPa datum
b) Altitude in relation to mean sea level
c) Altitude in relation to the air pressure at the reference airfield
d) Altitude in relation to the highest elevation within 10 km

19. In radiotelephony, which statement is correct? The correct meaning of ROGER is...

a) I understand your message and will comply
b) Yes, or permission is granted
c) I have received all of your last transmission
d) Repeat all or the specified part of your transmission

20. The calculated take-off mass is 725 kg and the total moment is 650 000 kg mm (equivalent to 65 figure (PFP-004); its metric horizontal scale is moment divided by 1 000.


Moment/1000 (mmkg)
350
400
450
500
550
600
1700
1600
1500
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
Mass (lb)
4
2
35
40
45
50
PFP-004
Moment/1000 (inlb)

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

21. 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 once final approach has started
c) it is allowed only during IFR flight
d) it must be delayed until landing is no longer possible

22. Which statement is correct for go-around?

a) it is prohibited once final approach has started
b) It should be initiated promptly if the approach or landing is unsafe
c) it is allowed only during IFR flight
d) it must be delayed until landing is no longer possible

23. Under SERA.14085, how many times is the message transmitted when making a blind transmission?

a) One time
b) Three times
c) Four times
d) Two times

24. In a conventional aeroplane with mechanical pitot-static instruments, a direct-reading magnetic compass and electrically driven gyros, which group can be affected by electrical system failure?

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

25. 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

26. In radiotelephony, which statement is correct? A frequency change instruction should be...

a) acknowledged with the new frequency
b) acknowledged only by saying ROGER, without the assigned channel
c) ignored until landing at the destination
d) carried out without an acknowledgement or aircraft identification

27. With the correct QNH set, an ISA temperature profile and other errors neglected, indicated altitude is...

a) Lower than the true altitude
b) Equal to the true altitude
c) Equal to the standard atmosphere.
d) Higher than the true altitude

28. Which practical rule applies to a blocked static source?

a) It can affect the altimeter, VSI and airspeed indicator
b) It affects only the altimeter; the ASI and VSI remain reliable.
c) It affects only the VSI; the ASI and altimeter remain reliable.
d) It affects only the ASI; the altimeter and VSI remain reliable.

29. If water is found in a fuel sample, the pilot should...

a) ignore it if the tanks are full
b) add engine oil to mask the contamination
c) continue draining and investigate until fuel is clean and safe
d) depart before establishing that the fuel is safe

30. The elevator controls movement around the...

a) lateral axis
b) longitudinal axis
c) vertical axis
d) all three aircraft axes equally

31. Which broadcast can provide current aerodrome weather reports by radio during a cross-country flight?

a) VOLMET
b) GAMET
c) METAR
d) AIRMET

32. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "IFR"?

a) Instrument Flight Rules
b) Instrument Meteorological Conditions
c) Bad Weather Flight Rules
d) Commercial Flight Rules

33. When preparing a PPL(A) flight, what is correct about cumulonimbus?

a) It is associated with thunderstorms, severe turbulence, icing, hail and wind shear
b) a guarantee of smooth air beneath every cell
c) a guarantee of no hail or icing
d) a guarantee of no strong vertical air currents

34. Which navigation statement is correct? DME measures...

a) horizontal ground distance in every case
b) bearing to the station
c) slant range distance
d) angular course deviation

35. A forced landing pattern should be planned to...

a) avoid every checklist regardless of time available
b) prefer downwind landing regardless of terrain and alternatives
c) arrive at the selected field with suitable height and configuration
d) leave field selection until the final seconds

36. Compared with still air, how does a tailwind generally change the optimum TAS for maximum ground range in a conventional propeller aeroplane?

a) The same for maximum range
b) Significantly lower for maximum endurance
c) Slightly lower for maximum range
d) Slightly higher for maximum endurance

37. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of runway slope?

a) It has no influence on take-off acceleration
b) It replaces the need to assess wind
c) It has no influence on landing deceleration
d) It affects acceleration during take-off and deceleration during landing

38. What weather conditions can be expected in high pressure areas during winter?

a) Changing weather with passing of frontal lines
b) Calm weather and cloud dissipation, few high Cu
c) Calm winds and widespread areas with high fog
d) Squall lines and thunderstorms

39. A distress message has priority over...

a) all other transmissions
b) routine messages only, but not urgency messages
c) company messages only, but not flight safety messages
d) meteorological messages only, but not direction-finding messages

40. How should fuel contamination be understood by a private pilot?

a) A fuel sample is unnecessary if the fuel quantity gauge reads full.
b) Any water in the fuel can be removed simply by leaning the mixture.
c) Fuel samples should be checked for water and contamination before flight
d) Fuel contamination can be ignored if the engine starts normally.

41. In a level 45° banked turn, load factor is approximately...

a) 1.4

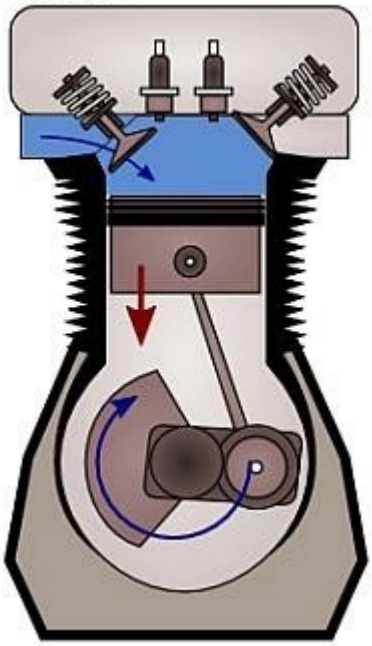
b) 1

c) 2

d) 3

42. Which part of the cycle of a four-stroke Otto engine can be seen in the attachment? See figure (AGK-007)

AGK-007



a) Second stroke - compression

b) Fourth stroke - exhaust

c) First stroke - induction

d) Third stroke - power

43. Which principle of flight statement is correct? In a level 45° banked turn, load factor is approximately...

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 1.4

44. Which area may be crossed subject to certain restrictions?

a) No-fly zone
b) Restricted area
c) Prohibited area
d) Danger area

45. A line joining points of equal magnetic variation is called...

a) an isobar
b) an isotherm
c) an isogonal line
d) a contour line

46. In a carburetted piston engine with an accelerator pump, why can excessive throttle pumping during a cold start be hazardous?

a) It may cause a carburettor fire
b) Carburettor icing can occur
c) The engine might start with not enough power
d) The oil will become diluted

47. During a right turn the slip/skid ball is displaced to the right. Which pair of corrections both tend to move the ball back towards the centre?

a) Reduce bank, increase rate of turn
b) Increase bank, increase rate of turn
c) Reduce speed, increase bank
d) Reduce rate of turn, reduce bank

48. What is the correct operational meaning of engine failure after take-off?

a) changing frequency always takes priority over flying speed
b) restart attempts always take priority over maintaining control
c) raise the nose immediately regardless of airspeed
d) The first priority is to maintain control and safe flying speed

49. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about induced drag?

a) It is greatest when wing lift is zero
b) It is associated with lift and is greater at low speed and high lift coefficient
c) It is caused only by skin friction on the fuselage
d) It disappears as lift coefficient becomes high near the stall

50. Using primary ground radar, the direction of the aeroplane in relation to the antenna is determined by...

a) The pulse pair interval.
b) The orientation of the antenna.
c) The frequency shift of the received pulse.
d) Time measurement.

51. The leans are associated with...

a) vestibular illusions after prolonged or unnoticed turns
b) a true change in aircraft attitude confirmed by all reliable instruments
c) normal focusing of the eyes on a nearby instrument
d) pressure equalisation through the Eustachian tube

52. At about 12000 ft during a day VFR flight, what should the pilot remember?

a) hypoxia can impair judgement; risk increases with altitude and exposure and varies between individuals
b) there is a universal exposure time that is safe for every pilot
c) increasing cabin altitude improves oxygen availability
d) a pilot cannot become impaired while remaining conscious

53. Which statement about the removal of alcohol from the body is safest for flight planning?

a) Coffee rapidly removes alcohol from the bloodstream.
b) The elimination rate varies; a fixed hourly estimate cannot establish that a pilot is fit to fly.
c) A cold shower restores full flying performance immediately.
d) Feeling sober guarantees that no alcohol-related impairment remains.

54. With increasing altitude and an unchanged mixture setting in a normally aspirated engine without automatic mixture compensation, the air/fuel mixture...

a) Becomes more lean
b) Stays constant
c) Becomes leaner solely because pressure falls.
d) Becomes richer

55. What does a readability of 1 indicate?

a) The transmission is perfectly readable
b) The transmission is unreadable
c) The transmission is readable but with difficulty
d) The transmission is readable now and then

56. Groundspeed is 100 kt and flight time is 45 minutes. What distance is covered?

a) 87 NM
b) 75 NM
c) 63 NM
d) 45 NM

57. In normal private flying, which statement about lost procedure is correct?

a) The pilot should descend without checking terrain or visibility
b) The pilot should ignore the remaining fuel while fixing position
c) The pilot should maintain safe flight, fix position if possible and seek assistance
d) The pilot should assume uncertainty authorises entry into controlled airspace

58. Which statement about pressure gradient is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

a) close isobars imply a weaker pressure-gradient force
b) widely spaced isobars always imply stronger prevailing winds
c) isobar spacing has no relation to the pressure gradient
d) A stronger gradient normally indicates stronger wind

59. Stall speed in level flight is 55 kt. What is the approximate stall speed in a level 30° banked turn?

a) 59 kt
b) 55 kt
c) 69 kt
d) 49 kt

60. 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.

61. Which option correctly describes stress?

a) It can narrow attention and degrade decision-making
b) It always improves performance regardless of severity.
c) It guarantees that the pilot notices every important cue.
d) It makes deliberate workload management unnecessary.

62. Which combination favours organised mountain-wave and Foehn conditions?

a) Instability, widespread air blown against a mountain ridge.
b) Stability, widespread air blown against a mountain ridge.
c) Instability, high pressure area with calm wind.
d) Stability, high pressure area with calm wind.

63. What is the correct operational meaning of fatigue?

a) It reduces alertness, judgement and performance
b) Motivation alone reliably removes the effects of sleep loss.
c) It always improves reaction speed during an emergency.
d) It affects passengers but not experienced pilots.

64. What is the distance from Neustadt (EDAN) (53°22'N, 011°37'E) to Uelzen (EDVU) (52°59'N, 010°28'E)? See annex (NAV-031)

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a) 46 NM
b) 78 km
c) 46 km
d) 78 NM

65. Which situation describes positive static stability?

a) An aircraft distorted by external impact will tend to an even more deflected position
b) After a small disturbance, an initial restoring tendency acts towards the original equilibrium.
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

66. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should load factor be understood?

a) It is the ratio of drag to thrust in every condition
b) It is always below one in a steady level turn
c) It is the ratio of airspeed to ground speed
d) It is the ratio of lift to weight and increases in manoeuvres such as level turns

67. What is the reason for static dischargers on aircraft?

a) To provide the primary electrical bonding connection during refuelling.
b) To discharge static charging during flight
c) To amplify the radio antenna signal using electrical power.
d) To replace the aircraft lightning-protection system entirely.

68. Which statement is correct for compass deviation?

a) It is the angle between true north and magnetic north alone
b) It is the ground-track change caused solely by crosswind
c) It is the error caused by magnetic influences in the aircraft
d) It is independent of magnetic fields within the aircraft

69. Where are the two polar circles?

a) At a latitude of 20.5°S and 20.5°N
b) Approximately 66.5°N and 66.5°S.
c) 23.5° north and south of the equator
d) 20.5° south of the poles

70. Which meteorological statement is correct? In METAR, BKN means...

a) 1 to 2 oktas
b) 3 to 4 oktas
c) 8 oktas
d) 5 to 7 oktas cloud cover

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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:
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69:	70:		

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