Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Licence (Aeroplane) - Aircraft General Knowledge

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. Given: True course: 165°. TAS: 90 kt. Wind: 130°/20 kt. Distance: 153 NM. The true heading equals...

a) 126°.

b) 158°.

c) 152°.

d) 172°.

02. When air masses meet each other head on, how is this referred to and what air movements will follow?

a) Convergence resulting in sinking air

b) Divergence resulting in sinking air

c) Convergence resulting in air being lifted

d) Divergence resulting in air being lifted

03. After an engine fire in flight has been extinguished, what is the general rule on restart, subject to the applicable AFM/POH emergency procedure?

a) Do not restart unless the applicable approved emergency procedure explicitly calls for it; reignition is a risk.

b) Yes, if the aircraft is flying at a safe altitude

c) Yes, but only on the ground for the purpose of taxiing

d) Yes, but only if the cause of the fire was a carburettor fire during engine start

04. Which principle of flight statement is correct? Drag is the component of aerodynamic force...

a) parallel to the relative wind and opposite to the aircraft’s motion through the air

b) perpendicular to the relative wind

c) always vertically upward

d) always equal to thrust in every flight condition

05. Which human performance statement is correct? Bright light at night can...

a) improve full dark adaptation immediately
b) remove the anatomical blind spot
c) make subsequent dark adaptation unnecessary
d) degrade dark adaptation

06. Away from local thunderstorms, which daytime cloud pattern commonly occurs in a summer high-pressure area?

a) Overcast low stratus
b) Scattered Cu clouds
c) Overcast Ns clouds
d) Squall lines and thunderstorms

07. Which statement about transponder code instructions is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

a) The pilot may invent a different code rather than use the assigned one.
b) Selecting an assigned code alone grants an ATC clearance.
c) Codes assigned by voice must be set and accurately read back.
d) Assigned codes are entered only after the flight.

08. Which navigation statement is correct? Drift is caused by...

a) compass deviation without a crosswind
b) magnetic variation alone
c) wind acting across the aircraft track
d) a pressure-setting error alone

09. 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

10. 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

11. Groundspeed is 150 kt and flight time is 24 minutes. What distance is covered?

a) 72 NM
b) 48 NM
c) 60 NM
d) 30 NM

12. What is the principle of a Fowler flap?

a) A trailing-edge flap moves rearwards to increase wing area and then downwards to increase camber.
b) A flap from the rear bottom side of the wing is folded down
c) At high angles of attack a part of the leading edge lifts
d) A flap on the upper surface of the wing is folded up

13. Which statement is correct for wind shear?

a) it guarantees improved performance throughout every encounter
b) it can affect an aeroplane only above FL 300
c) It can cause sudden changes in airspeed, flight path and performance
d) it changes temperature while wind speed and direction remain constant

14. During VFR flight planning, how should QNH be understood by a private pilot?

a) It is the altimeter setting to indicate elevation above mean sea level
b) the altimeter reads zero at aerodrome level
c) the altimeter always indicates density altitude
d) the altimeter uses 1013.25 hPa irrespective of local pressure

15. For a given aircraft weight and configuration, wake turbulence is strongest when the generating aircraft is...

a) When flying at high speeds

b) When flying at high altitudes

c) When flying at low speeds

d) When flying at low altitudes

16. A deceleration during a straight horizontal flight can lead to the illusion of...

a) A climb.

b) A descent.

c) A bank.

d) An inverted flight.

17. How does wind affect the take-off performance?

a) Tailwind aids the aircraft in overcoming the initial drag at the commencement of the take-off roll. The take-off distance will decrease

b) For the same lift-off airspeed, tailwind increases groundspeed and normally increases take-off distance.

c) Headwind causes an increased airflow around the wing. The take-off distance will increase

d) Headwind imposes an increased drag on the aircraft. The take-off distance will increase

18. 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

19. Which pressure setting normally makes the altimeter read zero at the aerodrome reference datum?

a) QNH

b) QNE

c) QTE

d) QFE

20. Given: QTE: 248° VAR: 10° W The QDR equals...

a) 068°
b) 238°
c) 258°
d) 078°

21. Which operational procedure statement is correct? For an off-field landing, the selected field should preferably be...

a) short, downwind and obstructed regardless of alternatives
b) covered by tall crops that hide the surface
c) surrounded by wires that need not be considered
d) long, into wind, free of obstacles and suitable for the surface

22. 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

23. Which meteorological statement is correct? Freezing rain is particularly hazardous because...

a) supercooled droplets freeze on impact
b) ice crystals that cannot adhere to an aircraft
c) rain that remains above freezing on every aircraft surface
d) precipitation that melts existing ice immediately in every case

24. What information is broadcasted on a VOLMET frequency?

a) Navigational information
b) NOTAMS
c) Current information
d) Meteorological information

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a) short, downwind and obstructed regardless of alternatives
b) covered by tall crops that hide the surface
c) long, into wind, free of obstacles and suitable for the surface
d) surrounded by wires that need not be considered

26. Which combination favours thermally triggered thunderstorms?

a) Conditionally unstable atmosphere, low temperature and low humidity
b) Absolutely stable atmosphere, high temperature and high humidity
c) Absolutely stable atmosphere, high temperature and low humidity
d) Conditionally unstable atmosphere, high temperature and high humidity

27. In case of an emergency ditching, the life vests have to be inflated...

a) Before disembarking the aircraft.
b) During disembarking the aircraft.
c) After disembarking the aircraft at a safe distance of about 10 m.
d) After disembarking the aircraft.

28. What is required before a VFR pilot enters controlled airspace when clearance is required?

a) Selecting a conspicuity transponder code always grants entry.
b) The required clearance or permission must be obtained before entry
c) Making an initial radio call always grants entry without a clearance.
d) Remaining in visual conditions always grants entry without a required clearance.

29. Which statement about a blocked static source is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

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

30. Which navigation statement is correct? QDM is the magnetic bearing...

a) to the station
b) from the station
c) relative to the aircraft nose
d) referenced to true north rather than magnetic north

31. How does a laminar boundary layer differ from a turbulent boundary layer?

a) The laminar boundary layer produces lift, the turbulent boundary layer produces drag
b) The turbulent boundary layer is thicker and provides less skin-friction drag
c) The laminar boundary layer is thinner and provides more skin-friction drag
d) The turbulent boundary layer can follow the airfoil camber at higher angles of attack

32. What is NOTAM information used for?

a) permanent licensing requirements only
b) time-critical aeronautical information
c) aircraft type certificate data only
d) medical examination results

33. The otolith organs sense...

a) angular acceleration only
b) magnetic north relative to the aeroplane
c) linear acceleration and gravity
d) changes in blood oxygen saturation

34. What should a private pilot remember about flaps?

a) They eliminate stall risk
b) They decrease wing camber in every case
c) They are used solely to increase cruising speed
d) they generally increase maximum lift coefficient and drag, and change pitching moments

35. Which option correctly describes hyperventilation?

a) It can cause dizziness and tingling and may be confused with hypoxia
b) It is a useful treatment for every form of hypoxia.
c) It always raises carbon dioxide in the blood.
d) It necessarily improves judgement and decision-making.

36. 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

37. The speed VFE is defined as...

a) Stalling speed or minimum steady flight speed with the flaps retracted.
b) Maximum flap extended speed.
c) Stalling speed or minimum steady flight speed in landing configuration.
d) Maximum landing gear extended speed.

38. An altitude of 4500 ft is transmitted as...

a) Four thousand five hundred.
b) Four five thousand.
c) Four thousand five zero zero.
d) Four five zero zero.

39. With other factors remaining constant, decreasing temperature results in...

a) Decreasing spread and decreasing relative humidity.
b) Increasing spread and decreasing relative humidity.
c) Increasing spread and increasing relative humidity.
d) Decreasing spread and increasing relative humidity.

40. Freezing rain is particularly hazardous because...

a) supercooled droplets freeze on impact
b) ice crystals that cannot adhere to an aircraft
c) rain that remains above freezing on every aircraft surface
d) precipitation that melts existing ice immediately in every case

41. When preparing a PPL(A) flight, what is correct about centre of gravity limits?

a) CG limits concern only passenger comfort
b) CG limits may be ignored below maximum mass
c) An excessively aft CG always improves stall recovery
d) The CG must remain within approved limits for stability and control

42. What is the correct operational meaning of situational awareness?

a) It is established before take-off and never needs updating.
b) It depends only on knowing the radio frequency.
c) It removes the need to monitor changing weather.
d) It requires continuous monitoring of aircraft state, position, weather and plan

43. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should climb performance be understood?

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

44. Leaving a control frequency (except when reaching the final parking position)...

a) Is not mandatory to be reported
b) Must be approved twice
c) Must be approved
d) Must be reported

45. An aircraft is following a true course (TC) of 220° at a constant TAS of 220 kt. The wind vector is 270°/50 kt. The ground speed (GS) equals...

a) 170 kt.
b) 185 kt.
c) 255 kt.
d) 135 kt.

46. Given: QDM: 248° VAR: 10° W The QTE is...

a) 238°.
b) 078°.
c) 058°.
d) 258°.

47. Carburettor icing is most likely when...

a) the air is dry and there is no cooling in the carburettor
b) the outside air is below freezing; it cannot occur above 0 degrees C
c) moist air is present and the engine is operated at partial power
d) the engine is stopped and no air flows through the carburettor

48. What is correct for this METAR? METAR EGXX 121150Z 31008KT 9999 BKN025 M02/M05 Q1024

a) dew point +5 °C
b) QNH 1004 hPa
c) temperature is minus 2 °C
d) visibility 999 m

49. For safe PPL(A) operation, what should a private pilot remember about restricted, prohibited and danger areas?

a) Their status and limits must be checked during flight planning
b) They are always inactive at weekends
c) They apply only to IFR flights
d) They may be ignored below circuit height

50. In what cases is visibility transmitted in kilometers?

a) Up to 10 km
b) Greater than 5 km
c) Up to 5 km
d) Greater than 10 km

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

a) the normal operating range
b) the flap operating range
c) the range in which all control inputs are unrestricted
d) the caution range

52. Which listed engine type can be fitted with a carburettor that is susceptible to a starting fire?

a) Piston engines
b) Turbine engines
c) Electric motors
d) Turboprop engines

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

a) Romeo
b) Tango
c) Sierra
d) Uniform

54. What is the correct operational meaning of flight control freedom?

a) Correct movement of the control column proves every control surface moves in the correct direction.
b) Only the amount of control movement matters; the direction need not be checked.
c) Controls should move fully and correctly before flight
d) A satisfactory check can be delayed until after take-off.

55. In METAR, TS indicates...

a) thunderstorm
b) snow
c) dust
d) mist

56. Which operational procedure statement is correct? Before take-off, loose articles should be...

a) placed where they could obstruct the rudder pedals
b) secured
c) held loosely by passengers during take-off
d) left unsecured on the glare shield

57. In practical private flying, which option correctly describes electrical system failure?

a) All tripped circuit breakers should be reset repeatedly without diagnosing the fault.
b) Keeping every electrical load switched on always maximises remaining battery life.
c) Electrical load and essential equipment should be managed according to the checklist
d) A working battery guarantees unlimited electrical power after alternator failure.

58. What cloud type does the picture show? See figure (MET-002).



a) Stratus
b) Cumulus
c) Altostratus
d) Cirrus

59. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about 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

60. Which statement is correct for best glide speed?

a) It gives the best still-air glide range when flown at the published mass or corrected as required
b) It gives minimum sink rate in every aircraft
c) It always equals manoeuvring speed
d) It is independent of aircraft mass and configuration

61. A rejected take-off should be considered if...

a) acceleration and control meet all expected checks
b) all engine indications are normal and runway margins are adequate
c) acceleration, engine indications or directional control are abnormal
d) the take-off is satisfactory merely because the windsock is visible

62. In a light aeroplane, the fuel selector is to...

a) select the tank or fuel source according to the aircraft design
b) measure the octane rating of the fuel
c) automatically remove all water from the fuel
d) set the fuel-to-air ratio at the carburettor

63. What is the meaning of a steady green light signal at a controlled aerodrome directed to an aircraft in flight?

a) Give way to other aircraft and continue circling
b) Cleared to land
c) Return for landing, followed by steady green at the appropriate time
d) Airport unsafe, do not land

64. What should a private pilot remember about wake turbulence?

a) it affects only jets at high altitude
b) landing lights eliminate the vortices
c) a light crosswind always clears all vortices from the runway
d) Adequate spacing should be maintained behind larger aircraft

65. The caution area is marked on an airspeed indicator by what colour?

a) Green
b) Red
c) Yellow
d) White

66. During cross-country planning, how should chart scale be understood by a private pilot?

a) It allows distances measured on the chart to be converted to ground distance

b) It converts magnetic variation into compass deviation

c) It gives the same ground distance per centimetre for every chart scale

d) It states a time-to-distance ratio regardless of speed

67. Which operational procedure statement is correct? In an engine fire during start, the pilot should normally...

a) add full power and take off with the fire unresolved

b) ignore the fire and continue normal starting attempts

c) increase the fuel supply regardless of the checklist

d) follow the aircraft checklist and keep cranking if specified to draw flames in

68. 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

69. Cumulonimbus clouds are associated with...

a) thunderstorms, turbulence, icing and hail

b) smooth air with no vertical currents in every case

c) a guarantee that icing cannot occur

d) a guarantee of excellent visibility and calm wind beneath every cell

70. Dihedral contributes mainly to...

a) lateral stability

b) directional stability only

c) engine cooling without affecting stability

d) pitch trim without affecting roll stability

Exam simulation

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Response Scheme

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

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