Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Licence (Aeroplane) - Communications

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. In day-to-day private flying, which statement is correct for 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.

02. 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

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

a) Passenger requests should always take priority during critical tasks.
b) Briefing passengers and managing distractions supports cockpit safety
c) A passenger briefing removes the need to manage later distractions.
d) Passengers should operate emergency controls without any instruction.

04. A vacuum system may be used to drive...

a) attitude and heading gyroscopic instruments
b) a conventional magnetic compass without a gyroscope
c) a conventional mechanical airspeed indicator
d) a conventional aneroid altimeter

05. Which statement is correct for drift?

a) It is the angular difference between heading and track caused by wind
b) It is solely the difference between true and magnetic north
c) It is solely the difference between magnetic and compass north
d) It is always zero in a crosswind

06. 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.

07. Which statement about ATIS information is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

a) Receiving ATIS grants a clearance to enter controlled airspace.
b) ATIS is available only to IFR aircraft.
c) It provides current aerodrome information that should be copied before calling when available
d) The ATIS letter removes the need to report any relevant change or request.

08. The Pitot / static system is required to...

a) Prevent potential static buildup on the aircraft.
b) Correct the reading of the airspeed indicator to zero when the aircraft is static on the ground.
c) Measure total and static air pressure.
d) Prevent icing of the Pitot tube.

09. The "Certificate of Airworthiness" is issued by the state...

a) In which the aircraft is registered.
b) Of the residence of the owner.
c) In which the aircraft is constructed.
d) In which the airworthiness review is done.

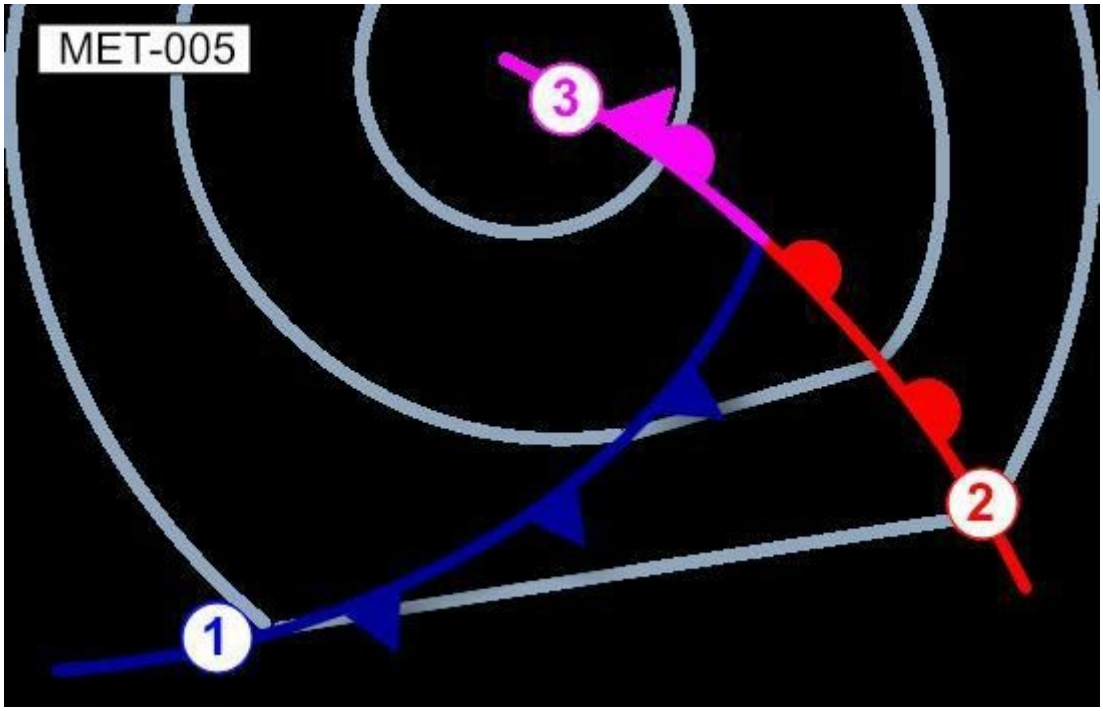
10. Which human performance statement is correct? Bright light at night can...

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

11. During a local VFR flight, which option correctly describes 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

12. The symbol labeled (1) as shown in the picture is a / an... See figure (MET-005)



a) Front aloft.
b) Occlusion.
c) Warm front.
d) Cold front.

13. What is the correct term for a message used for air traffic control?

a) Flight regularity message
b) Meteorological message
c) Message related to direction finding
d) Flight safety message

14. In normal private flying, which statement about airspace monitoring is correct?

a) It is necessary only for IFR flight
b) It replaces the need to check current airspace information and NOTAMs
c) It is useful only after landing
d) Position, altitude and route must be monitored to avoid infringements

15. Which statement is correct? The magnetos are independent of...

a) the aircraft battery after the engine is running
b) the spark plugs
c) the ignition leads
d) engine rotation

16. Which statement about short-term-memory retention without rehearsal is correct?

a) Once perceived, all information remains available indefinitely.
b) All short-term information is automatically stored permanently.
c) Retention always improves as stress and distraction increase.
d) Retention is brief and vulnerable to interference; maintaining or recording important information helps.

17. Forward centre of gravity normally...

a) reduces all elevator forces in every case
b) always makes the aeroplane longitudinally unstable
c) increases longitudinal stability and may increase take-off distance
d) has no influence on rotation or stall characteristics

18. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about trim?

a) Trim reduces sustained control forces but does not replace active aircraft control
b) Trim acts as an autopilot that maintains a flight path
c) Trim changes the geometric wing area
d) Trim prevents every possible stall

19. During a flight at FL 80, the altimeter setting has to be...

a) 1030.25 hPa.
b) 1013.25 hPa.
c) Local QFE.
d) Local QNH.

20. In practical private flying, what should a private pilot remember about passenger briefing?

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

21. For a specified total lift and wingspan in ideal subsonic conditions, which spanwise lift distribution minimises induced drag?

a) Elliptical.
b) Concentrated near the tips.
c) Rectangular with abrupt ends.
d) Strongly concentrated at the root.

22. 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 cloud to follow the last heading more accurately
c) select 7500 as the radio-failure code
d) continue the flight into deteriorating weather without considering a landing

23. For safe PPL(A) operation, which option correctly describes abnormal vibration?

a) Power, speed, engine indications and landing options should be managed according to the checklist
b) ignore it regardless of severity and indications
c) assume vibration always improves engine performance
d) continue normally without considering a landing or the checklist

24. Which visual conditions may occur in the warm sector of a polar-front low in summer, away from significant precipitation?

a) Visibility less than 1000 m, cloud-covered ground
b) Good visibility, some isolated high clouds
c) Moderate to good visibility, scattered clouds
d) Moderate visibility, heavy showers and thunderstorms

25. What is the function of the blood platelets (thrombocytes)?

a) Immune defense
b) Blood coagulation
c) Blood sugar regulation
d) Oxygen transport

26. Groundspeed is 120 kt and flight time is 30 minutes. What distance is covered?

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

27. 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

28. Which meteorological statement is correct? Carburettor icing can occur...

a) it occurs only when outside air temperature is below freezing
b) it requires the aircraft to be inside a snow shower
c) at temperatures well above 0 °C when humidity is high
d) humidity has no influence on its formation

29. Which human performance statement is correct? Good cockpit resource management for a single pilot includes...

a) using checklists and managing workload deliberately

b) performing every task from memory

c) rejecting useful assistance from ATC

d) prioritising passenger conversation over aircraft control

30. A light aircraft intends to land behind a commercial airliner belonging to wake turbulence category "medium" or "heavy" on a long runway. How can the wake turbulence of the commercial aircraft be avoided?

a) Remain above the airliner's approach path and touch down beyond its touchdown point, if runway length and safe separation permit.

b) By making a steep approach and a very short landing. The light aircraft should be able to stop before reaching the airliner's touchdown point

c) By making a shallow approach and a long landing, touching down behind the touchdown point of the airliner's nose gear

d) By making a shallow approach and a very short landing. The light aircraft should be able to stop before reaching the airliner's touchdown point

31. In normal private flying, which statement about GNSS is correct?

a) It is a valuable navigation aid but should be monitored and cross-checked

b) It removes the need to monitor airspace boundaries

c) It guarantees terrain clearance without considering flight path and altitude

d) It makes weather minima unnecessary

32. An emergency landing is a landing...

a) Conducted without power from the engine.

b) A routine landing performed solely to change passengers.

c) Conducted with the flaps retracted.

d) Conducted in response to circumstances forcing the aircraft to land.

33. Radiation fog forms mainly...

a) strong mixing in very dry air

b) a warm surface heating dry air well above its dew point

c) on clear nights with light wind and moist air

d) a very dry air mass with a large temperature-dew-point spread

34. What is the correct operational meaning of fire or smoke?

a) maintain aircraft control, follow the appropriate checklist, land as soon as possible when fire is suspected and prepare for evacuation

b) continue normally to destination with an unresolved fire

c) open every vent in every case without referring to the checklist

d) ignore the source if the smoke is not dense

35. An aeroplane's current supply is carried out by the: 1. Battery 2. Generator 3. Relay 4. Circuit breaker

a) 1 and 4

b) 3 and 4

c) 2 and 3

d) 1 and 2

36. 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.

37. Which statement about fuel contamination is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

a) A fuel sample is unnecessary if the fuel quantity gauge reads full.

b) Fuel samples should be checked for water and contamination before flight

c) Any water in the fuel can be removed simply by leaning the mixture.

d) Fuel contamination can be ignored if the engine starts normally.

38. Which statement is correct for 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

39. Which statement is correct? The rudder controls movement around the...

a) vertical axis

b) lateral axis

c) longitudinal axis

d) all three aircraft axes equally

40. Which option correctly describes lost procedure?

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

41. The fuselage structure may be damaged by...

a) Exceeding the manoeuvring speed in heavy gusts.

b) Neutralizing stick forces according to actual flight state.

c) Stall after exceeding the maximum angle of attack.

d) Airspeed decreasing below a certain value.

42. After inadvertent entry into a microburst immediately after lift-off, which general response best follows an approved wind-shear escape procedure?

a) Apply maximum available power, avoid premature configuration changes and use the AFM/POH escape attitude and technique while maintaining control.

b) Set maximum power, retract landing gear and flaps, pick up speed and perform a left or a right turn in an attempt to leave the area of the microburst on the shortest way

c) Set maximum power, retract landing gear and flaps, increase pitch until attaining optimum climb speed

d) Set maximum power, maintain present aircraft configuration, pick up speed in an attempt to leave the area of the microburst as fast as possible

43. Which statement about bird strike is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

a) The pilot should assess controllability, engine indications and landing options
b) a bird strike cannot affect control or engine operation
c) continue to destination regardless of damage or indications
d) ignore the strike if there is no immediate vibration

44. The purpose of the pitot heat is to...

a) help prevent ice blockage of the pitot system
b) heat the static ports in every installation
c) correct all airspeed instrument and position errors
d) supply total pressure when the pitot opening is blocked

45. During a local VFR flight, what should a private pilot remember about flap limitations?

a) Flaps must be operated within the approved speed and configuration limits
b) Flaps may be extended above VFE if the air is smooth.
c) Flap extension eliminates the possibility of a stall.
d) The same flap speed limit applies to every aeroplane regardless of its flight manual.

46. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about aircraft mass?

a) Higher mass increases take-off and landing distances and reduces climb performance
b) Higher mass always improves climb performance
c) Mass affects only structural limits, never performance
d) Performance effects may be ignored whenever mass is below the maximum

47. 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 useful treatment for every form of hypoxia.
c) It always raises carbon dioxide in the blood.
d) It necessarily improves judgement and decision-making.

48. Given: QTE: 203° VAR: 10° E The QDR equals...

a) 023°.
b) 213°.
c) 193°.
d) 013°.

49. When preparing a PPL(A) flight, what is correct about landing distance?

a) It must be assessed using expected mass, runway condition, wind and required safety margin
b) It is always shorter with a tailwind
c) It is unaffected by runway condition
d) It is adequate to assess it only after touchdown

50. In practical private flying, which option correctly describes lost procedure?

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

51. In normal private flying, which statement about aircraft mass is correct?

a) Higher mass increases take-off and landing distances and reduces climb performance
b) Higher mass always improves climb performance
c) Mass affects only structural limits, never performance
d) Performance effects may be ignored whenever mass is below the maximum

52. Which statement about headwind and tailwind is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

a) Tailwind always reduces landing distance
b) Headwind improves and tailwind degrades take-off and landing distance performance
c) Wind has no effect on groundspeed or ground roll
d) Headwind increases required take-off distance under otherwise equal conditions

53. A certificate of airworthiness is issued by...

a) the aircraft manufacturer
b) the pilot's licensing authority
c) the state of registry
d) the aerodrome operator

54. The ELT should be considered after...

a) a forced landing or accident when assistance may be needed
b) it is needed after every uneventful normal landing
c) it substitutes for all immediate aircraft-control actions
d) it is used only during refuelling

55. Which practical rule applies to ETA updates?

a) They support fuel management, daylight planning and arrival coordination
b) They are unnecessary when actual groundspeed changes
c) They establish fuel endurance without checking fuel quantity or consumption
d) They are required only after landing

56. Which approximate, geometrical form describes the shape of the Earth best for navigation systems?

a) Sphere of ecliptical shape
b) Ellipsoid
c) Perfect sphere
d) Flat plate

57. Above the QNH reference datum in colder-than-ISA air, with correct QNH set and other errors neglected, indicated altitude is...

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

58. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "ARC"?

a) Airworthiness Recurring Control
b) Airspace Rulemaking Committee
c) Airspace Restriction Criteria
d) Airworthiness Review Certificate

59. What factors may indicate a tendency to fog formation?

a) Low pressure, increasing temperature
b) Low spread, decreasing temperature
c) Low spread, increasing temperature
d) Strong winds, decreasing temperature

60. Wake turbulence from a heavier aircraft is strongest when it is...

a) heavy, slow and clean
b) light and fast with the same configuration
c) not generating lift and standing still
d) taxiing with no significant wing lift

61. Which statement about frequency congestion is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

a) Longer calls are always preferable because they reserve the channel.
b) A pilot may interrupt any transmission to make a routine request.
c) The pilot should listen before transmitting and keep calls concise
d) The pilot should stop monitoring a busy frequency.

62. In normal private flying, which statement about true course and magnetic course is correct?

a) Magnetic variation is applied to convert between true and magnetic directions
b) Compass deviation is the same as wind drift
c) Magnetic variation converts indicated airspeed into groundspeed
d) Magnetic course is always equal to compass heading

63. Which force causes "wind"?

a) Centrifugal force
b) Thermal force
c) Coriolis force
d) Pressure gradient force

64. When preparing a PPL(A) flight, what is correct about wind correction angle?

a) It corrects only the difference between true and magnetic north
b) It corrects only compass deviation
c) It is applied to maintain the desired track over the ground
d) It eliminates the crosswind by changing the magnetic field

65. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about sea breeze?

a) night-time flow caused by land remaining warmer than the sea
b) a daytime offshore wind caused by land warming faster than the sea
c) It is a local circulation caused by differential heating of land and sea
d) a wind caused only by a frontal passage with no land-sea heating difference

66. Which navigation statement is correct? Latitude is measured...

a) east or west of Greenwich
b) north or south of the equator
c) from magnetic north
d) from the nearest VOR

67. Which practical rule applies to parasite drag?

a) It decreases in proportion to speed squared
b) It exists only while taxiing
c) It generally increases as airspeed increases
d) It is the same aerodynamic component as lift

68. For normal VFR flight in Class C, D or E airspace below 10 000 ft AMSL (or FL 100 when the transition altitude is below 10 000 ft), what is the minimum flight visibility?

a) 1500 m

b) 800 m

c) 5 km

d) 10 km

69. Complacency is a risk due to...

a) The high number of mistakes normally made by humans.

b) Increased cockpit automation.

c) The high error rate of technical systems.

d) Better training options for young pilots.

70. How should departures near villages be carried out?

a) Slow with a low propeller rotation speed

b) Low and fast between the villages

c) Climb and changes in direction should be done as slow as possible

d) Follow published departure procedures, avoid unnecessary overflight of villages and maintain safe obstacle clearance.

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Response Scheme

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

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