

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot License - Communication



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

01. 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

02. Which statement about forced landing is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) Passenger comfort overrides terrain choice
- b) The engine should always be restarted first regardless of altitude
- c) A suitable landing area and aircraft control should be prioritised
- d) The transponder replaces landing planning

03. In radiotelephony, which statement is correct? The distress signal is...

- a) WILCO
- b) MAYDAY
- c) It changes QNH automatically
- d) It is a runway surface condition

04. During a local VFR flight, what should a private pilot remember about centre of gravity limits?

- a) CG limits are passenger comfort data
- b) It affects only radio phraseology
- c) It changes aircraft registration
- d) The CG must remain within approved limits for stability and control

05. In practical private flying, which option correctly describes temperature-dew point spread?

- a) It applies only after landing
- b) It changes magnetic variation
- c) A small spread indicates high humidity and possible mist, fog or low cloud
- d) It means the aircraft is unserviceable

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06. What is the correct operational meaning of short-field technique?

- a) It requires exceeding limitations
- b) It replaces weather planning
- c) It uses the approved procedure to achieve performance with appropriate margins
- d) It cancels obstacle clearance

07. Flaps are secondary flight controls used mainly to...

- a) increase lift and drag for take-off or landing configurations
- b) replace the elevator
- c) provide ignition
- d) measure angle of bank

08. The phrase **NEGATIVE** means...

- a) no or permission not granted
- b) yes
- c) message received
- d) cleared as requested

09. What does a flashing green light signal directed at an aircraft in flight mean?

- a) vacate the runway
- b) Return for landing.
- c) It may be ignored on local VFR flights
- d) It replaces all ATC instructions

10. The angle between the magnetic course and the true course is called...

- a) Deviation
- b) WCA
- c) Variation
- d) Inclination

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11. The shown NOTAM is valid until... A) 1024/26 B) LOWW C) 2605211200 D) 2605211400 E) STOCKERAU VOR STO 113.00 UNSERVICEABLE.

- a) 21/05/2026 14:00 UTC.
- b) 13/10/2026 00:00 UTC
- c) 13/05/2026 12:00 UTC.
- d) 21/05/2027 13:00 UTC

12. 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

13. Which practical rule applies to magneto checks?

- a) It is corrected by changing radio frequency
- b) It affects only aircraft above FL100
- c) They help confirm each ignition system is operating before take-off
- d) It is unrelated to airworthiness

14. GNSS position is based on...

- a) NDB loop aerials
- b) static pressure
- c) satellite ranging and timing
- d) runway lighting

15. The turn coordinator indicates...

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

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16. Which principle of flight statement is correct? Flaps normally...

- a) It occurs only in turbine aircraft
- b) increase lift and drag
- c) remove the stall
- d) It always improves stability

17. The airspeed indicator is unserviceable. The aeroplane may only be operated...

- a) When the airspeed indicator is fully functional again.
- b) When a GPS with speed indication is used during flight.
- c) If no maintenance organisation is available.
- d) If only aerodrome traffic circuits are flown.

18. Weather phenomena are most common to be found in which atmospheric layer?

- a) Stratosphere
- b) Tropopause
- c) Thermosphere
- d) Troposphere

19. Which items should a passenger briefing in case of an imminent emergency landing include?

- a) How to work the aircraft radio, emergency transponder squawk, telephone number of the competent search and rescue (SAR) centre
- b) Blood type of the other aircraft occupants, location of the first-aid kit
- c) Nature of the emergency, intentions, safety position, evacuation routes, actions after landing
- d) How to read an emergency checklist, how to cut the engine, telephone number of the home airport

20. When should turns at low altitudes above villages be avoided with regard to noise abatement procedures?

- a) In descent
- b) In climb
- c) During the approach
- d) In horizontal flight

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21. A flashing red light signal to an aircraft in flight means...

- a) Aerodrome unsafe, do not land.
- b) Cleared to land.
- c) cleared to taxi
- d) Return for landing.

22. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about wake turbulence?

- a) It removes the need for a checklist
- b) It is a radio licence issue
- c) It replaces lookout
- d) Adequate spacing should be maintained behind larger aircraft

23. Which statement is correct for runway incursion prevention?

- a) Clearance, lookout, signage and correct taxi routing are essential
- b) It is unrelated to runway condition
- c) It is done only after shutdown
- d) Only passengers monitor taxiways

24. A flight is called a "visual flight", if the...

- a) Visibility in flight is more than 8 km.
- b) Flight is conducted under visual flight rules.
- c) Visibility in flight is more than 5 km.
- d) Flight is conducted in visual meteorological conditions.

25. In normal private flying, which statement about fuel reserve is correct?

- a) It cancels obstacle clearance
- b) Reserve fuel replaces weather planning
- c) Reserve fuel provides margin for contingencies, delays and diversion
- d) It replaces weather planning

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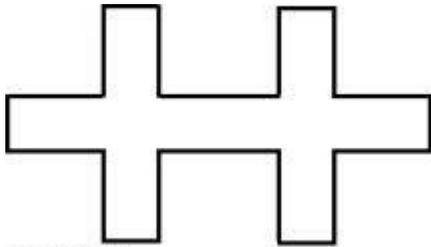
26. On final approach, wind shear suddenly increases the headwind. Without pilot correction, what happens to flight path and IAS?

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

27. 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

28. What is the meaning of this sign at an aerodrome? See figure (ALW-011)



ALW-011

- a) Landing prohibited for a longer period
- b) Glider flying is in progress
- c) Caution, manoeuvring area is poor
- d) After take-off and before landing all turns have to be made to the right

29. In what different ways can a risk be handled appropriately?

- a) Extrude, avoid, palliate, transfer
- b) Ignore, accept, transfer, extrude
- c) Avoid, reduce, transfer, accept
- d) Avoid, ignore, palliate, reduce

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30. During a local VFR flight, what is the correct operational meaning of warm fronts?

- a) It applies only after landing
- b) It means the aircraft is unserviceable
- c) They are often associated with layered cloud and widespread precipitation
- d) It is an aircraft maintenance forecast

31. Which navigation statement is correct? A VOR radial is a magnetic bearing...

- a) It is set by the transponder
- b) from the station
- c) from the aircraft nose
- d) It replaces fuel planning

32. 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 %

33. Which principle of flight statement is correct? Directional stability is stability around the...

- a) wing chord
- b) It changes aircraft registration
- c) vertical axis
- d) It is unrelated to angle of attack

34. In radiotelephony, which statement is correct? The phrase SAY AGAIN means...

- a) It should be omitted to save time
- b) repeat all or the specified part of your transmission
- c) It removes the need to listen before transmitting
- d) It cancels standard phraseology

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35. At about 15000 ft during a long cross-country, what should the pilot remember?

- a) It always improves reaction time
- b) serious hypoxia risk exists without supplemental oxygen
- c) It is measured by the altimeter
- d) It affects only passengers

36. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about temperature inversion?

- a) It can trap haze, mist or low cloud and reduce visibility
- b) It removes fog risk
- c) It is an aircraft maintenance forecast
- d) It always improves visibility

37. What is the minimum flight visibility in airspace "C" for an aircraft operating under VFR at FL110?

- a) 5 km
- b) 3 km
- c) 1.5 km
- d) 8 km

38. Which navigation statement is correct? One minute of latitude is approximately...

- a) It cancels controlled airspace limits
- b) 60 NM
- c) It removes the need for lookout
- d) 1 NM

39. An uphill runway slope on take-off normally...

- a) increases take-off distance
- b) decreases take-off distance
- c) has no effect
- d) reduces required power

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40. Fading in LF/MF frequency range occurs mainly...

- a) In the late afternoon.
- b) At midday.
- c) During the night.
- d) In the daytime.

41. Which practical rule applies to wind shear?

- a) It is a runway marking
- b) It always reduces landing distance
- c) It can cause sudden changes in airspeed, flight path and performance
- d) It always improves visibility

42. The beginning of the green arc (2) indicates which airspeed? See figure (PFP-008)

PFP-008



- a) VS1: Stall speed with flaps up
- b) VS0: Stall speed in landing configuration
- c) VFE: Maximum flap extended speed
- d) VNO: Maximum speed for normal operations

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43. The difference between indicated DME slant range and horizontal distance from the DME station increases...

- a) When circling around the DME station
- b) When descending
- c) When departing the DME station
- d) When approaching the DME station

44. The correct transponder code for emergencies is...

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

45. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about VOR radials?

- a) It replaces fuel planning
- b) It removes the need for lookout
- c) A radial is a magnetic bearing from the station
- d) It applies only to IFR flights

46. The average ISA temperature lapse rate in the troposphere is...

- a) about 2 °C per 1000 ft
- b) about 10 °C per 1000 ft
- c) zero at all levels
- d) about 1 °C per 100 m

47. Before take-off, loose articles should be...

- a) placed near the rudder pedals
- b) held by passengers during take-off
- c) secured
- d) left on the glare shield

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

- a) It is used only after landing
- b) It removes the need for lookout
- c) The pilot should maintain safe flight, fix position if possible and seek assistance
- d) It is a maintenance inspection interval

49. Fuel flow is 32 L/h and flight time is 30 minutes. How much fuel is required?

- a) 21 L
- b) 16 L
- c) 11 L
- d) 62 L

50. Which transponder code has to be set unrequested during an emergency?

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

51. 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

52. Medication before flight should be...

- a) assessed for aeromedical fitness and side effects
- b) taken without reading warnings
- c) mixed with alcohol
- d) ignored if bought without prescription

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53. What action should be taken when entering a windshear? 1. Reduce speed 2. Retract gear and flaps 3. Maintain current configuration 4. Adjust thrust

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

54. Anemic hypoxia can be caused by...

- a) Carbon monoxide poisoning.
- b) Low pressure.
- c) High altitudes.
- d) Alcohol.

55. Which statement is correct for a certificate of airworthiness?

- a) It is decided only by the passenger
- b) It is a maintenance planning document
- c) It concerns fuel grade only
- d) It supports the aircraft's legal airworthiness status together with required continuing-airworthiness documents

56. During a local VFR flight, what is the correct operational meaning of aerodrome operating information?

- a) It is optional whenever the aircraft is below 3000 ft
- b) Published procedures, runway data and local restrictions must be checked before use
- c) It is a runway lighting signal only
- d) It may be ignored on local VFR flights

57. Which statement is correct? Wing dihedral contributes mainly to...

- a) It is used only for passenger comfort
- b) lateral stability
- c) It affects only aircraft above FL100
- d) It is a runway marking

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58. 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.

59. One minute of latitude is approximately...

- a) 1 km
- b) 10 NM
- c) 1 NM
- d) 60 NM

60. Primary fuselage structures of wood or metal planes are usually made up by what components?

- a) Girders, ribs and stringers
- b) Frames and stringers
- c) Ribs, frames and covers
- d) Covers, stringers and forming parts

61. What is correct about mountain wave?

- a) It can produce strong turbulence and downdraughts downwind of terrain
- b) It applies only to turbine aircraft
- c) It guarantees smooth lift everywhere
- d) It removes rotor risk

62. Which practical rule applies to best angle and best rate climb?

- a) Best angle gives maximum height gain per distance and best rate gives maximum height gain per time
- b) It is determined only by QNH
- c) Best rate gives shortest ground distance
- d) It changes aircraft registration

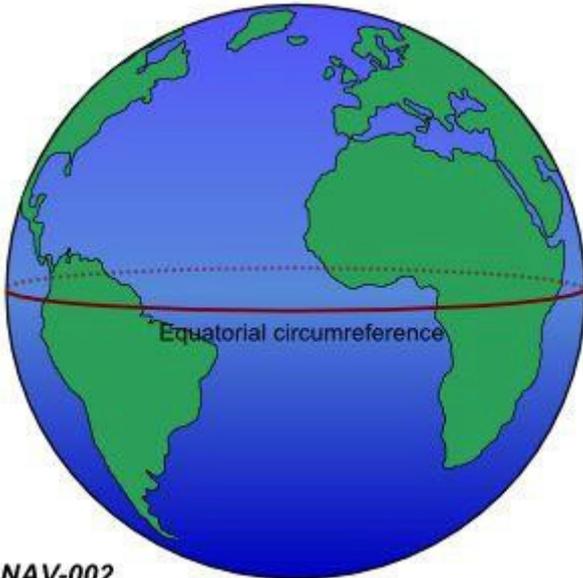
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63. The circumference of the Earth at the equator is approximately... See figure (NAV-002)



NAV-002

- a) 10800 km.
- b) 40000 NM.
- c) 12800 km
- d) 21600 NM.

64. The validity of a medical examination certificate class 2 for a 62 years old pilot is...

- a) 60 Months.
- b) 48 Months.
- c) 24 Months
- d) 12 Months.

65. Which statement is correct for bird strike?

- a) The pilot should assess controllability, engine indications and landing options
- b) It only changes radio phraseology
- c) It is a fuel grade
- d) It should be ignored if workload is high

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66. Before departure, what is correct about forced landing?

- a) A suitable landing area and aircraft control should be prioritised
- b) It changes magnetic variation
- c) The transponder replaces landing planning
- d) It is used only for IFR flights

67. In practical private flying, what should a private pilot remember about accident and incident reporting?

- a) Reports are used to calculate fuel
- b) Occurrences must be reported according to the applicable rules
- c) It is used only after landing
- d) It is optional whenever the aircraft is below 3000 ft

68. Using the attached cruise performance table for a representative SEP aeroplane, plan a flight from EDWF (Leer Papenburg) to EDWH (Oldenburg Hatten). Conditions: cruise level FL 75, temperature ISA, cruise weight 3400 lb, power 23.0 inHg at 2300 RPM. What true airspeed (TAS) and fuel flow (FF) should be used?

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Table 2.2.3

23.0 in. Hg (or full throttle) @ 2,300 rpm

Off-peak EGT

Cruise lean mixture @ cruise weight 3,400 lb

ISA Dev.	Press. Alt.	IOAT		Man. Press.	Fuel Flow		Airspeed	
		°C	°F		PPH	GPH	KIAS	KTAS
-20	0	-3	26	23.0	67.6	11.3	152	144
	2,000	-7	20	23.0	69.7	11.6	152	149
	4,000	-11	13	23.0	72.1	12.0	153	154
	6,000	-15	6	23.0	74.4	12.4	153	158
	8,000	-18	-1	22.4	73.8	12.3	150	160
	10,000	-23	-9	20.7	68.4	11.4	143	157
	12,000	-27	-16	19.2	63.8	10.6	135	153
	14,000	-31	-23	17.8	60.0	10.0	127	148
	16,000	-35	-31	16.4	56.3	9.4	117	141
0	0	17	62	23.0	65.4	10.9	147	145
	2,000	13	56	23.0	67.4	11.2	147	149
	4,000	9	49	23.0	69.4	11.6	148	154
	6,000	5	42	23.0	71.7	12.0	148	159
	8,000	2	35	22.4	71.1	11.9	145	160
	10,000	-3	27	20.7	66.2	11.0	137	157
	12,000	-7	20	19.2	61.8	10.3	129	152
	14,000	-11	13	17.8	58.5	9.8	120	146
	16,000	-15	5	16.4	55.3	9.2	109	137
+20	0	37	98	23.0	63.2	10.5	142	145
	2,000	33	92	23.0	65.1	10.9	143	149
	4,000	29	85	23.0	67.1	11.2	143	154
	6,000	25	78	23.0	69.0	11.5	142	158
	8,000	22	71	22.4	68.5	11.4	140	160
	10,000	17	63	20.7	64.0	10.7	132	156
	12,000	13	56	19.2	60.0	10.0	123	151
	14,000	9	48	17.8	57.1	9.5	113	142
	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 2.2 Recommended Cruise Power Settings (continued)

NOTE 1: Full-throttle manifold pressure settings are approximate.

NOTE 2: Shaded areas represent operation with full throttle.

NOTE 3: Fuel flows are to be used for flight planning. Lean using the EGT.

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- a) TAS = 145 kt FF = 71.1 GPH
- b) TAS = 160 kt FF = 12.3 GPH
- c) TAS = 160 kt FF = 11.9 GPH
- d) TAS = 145 kt FF = 11.9 GPH

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69. 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) Tailwind reduces the relative wind on the airfoil. The take-off distance will increase
- 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

70. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of flaps?

- a) It is determined only by QNH
- b) They are used only to increase cruise speed
- c) It always improves stability
- d) They increase lift and drag and change pitching moments

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Response Scheme

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

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