Exam simulation

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

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STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. Which statement is correct? The red radial line on an airspeed indicator normally marks...

a) VS0

b) VFE

c) VNE

d) VA

02. Between two non-antipodal points on a sphere, which route gives the shortest surface distance?

a) the longer arc between the points in every case

b) a constant magnetic heading in every case

c) a path that always follows a parallel of latitude

d) The shorter great-circle arc joining the two points.

03. In normal private flying, which statement about QNH is correct?

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

04. What cloud sequence can typically be observed during the passage of a warm front?

a) In coastal areas during daytime wind from the coast and forming of cumulus clouds, dissipation of clouds during evening and night

b) Wind becoming calm, dissipation of clouds and warming during summer; formation of extended high fog layers during winter

c) Squall line with showers of rain and thunderstorms (Cb), gusting wind followed by cumulus clouds with isolated showers of rain

d) Cirrus, thickening altostratus and altocumulus clouds, lowering cloud base with rain, nimbostratus

05. What should a private pilot remember about spiral dive?

a) It is a steep descending turn with increasing airspeed and unstalled wings
b) Both wings are necessarily stalled throughout it
c) Airspeed always remains constant
d) It is safely recovered by increasing back pressure without first reducing bank

06. In normal private flying, which statement about SERA is correct?

a) It defines only the maintenance intervals for European aircraft.
b) It establishes only the technical requirements for aircraft type certification.
c) It provides standardised European rules of the air
d) It replaces all national aircraft registration requirements.

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

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

08. Reducing geometric wing incidence progressively towards the tips to improve stall characteristics is called...

a) Aerodynamic washout
b) Arrow shape
c) V-form
d) Geometric washout

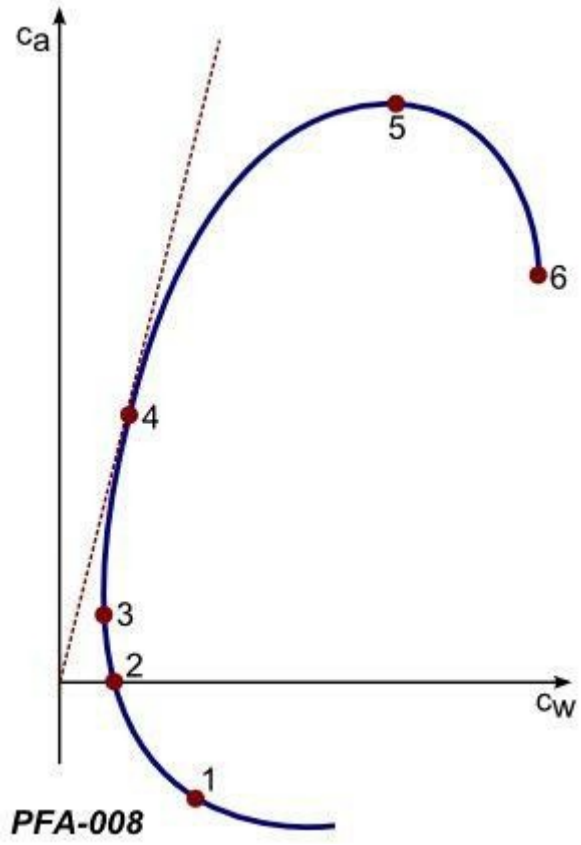
09. Calculated take-off mass = 2300 lbs, calculated CG = 95.75 in, fuel burn = 170 lbs on station 87.00 in. Where is the CG situated after the landing?

a) 97.39 in
b) 96.45 in
c) 94.11 in
d) 96.57 in

10. In the current runway condition reporting format, what does a WET runway mean?

a) The runway is completely dry.
b) The surface is covered by visible dampness or water up to and including 3 mm deep.
c) More than 50% of the runway surface is flooded.
d) The runway is covered by compacted snow.

11. Point number 1 in the figure indicates which flight state? See figure (PFA-008)



a) Stall
b) Inverted flight
c) Best gliding angle
d) Slow flight

12. The sterile cockpit concept means...

a) avoiding non-essential conversation during critical phases
b) no essential radio transmissions are allowed
c) checklists must not be used
d) passengers must never report a safety concern

13. Which operational procedure statement is correct? Fuel contamination is checked by...

a) draining samples from specified drain points
b) looking only at the fuel-quantity indication
c) inspecting only the outside of the filler cap
d) checking only that the fuel selector moves

14. Calibrated airspeed (CAS) equals...

a) Equivalent airspeed (EAS) corrected for altitude.
b) Indicated airspeed (IAS) corrected for instrument and position error.
c) Ground speed (GS) corrected for instrument and position error.
d) True airspeed (TAS) corrected for wind.

15. Which transponder code indicates a radio failure?

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

16. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should headwind and tailwind be understood?

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

17. In practical private flying, what should a private pilot remember 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

18. Of what shape is a landing direction indicator?

a) L
b) A straight arrow
c) An angled arrow
d) T

19. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should airspace monitoring be understood?

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

20. The term 'isogonal' or 'isogonic line' is defined as a line on an aeronautical chart, connecting all points with the same value of...

a) Inclination
b) Deviation
c) Heading
d) Variation

21. Under Part-NCO, a single-engined landplane is flying over water beyond gliding distance from land. What flotation equipment is required for each adult on board?

a) One shared life-jacket for the whole aircraft.
b) A seat cushion instead of a life-jacket.
c) A life-jacket, worn or stowed so that it is readily accessible from that person's seat or berth.
d) A life-raft instead of individual life-jackets.

22. How should rejected take-off be understood by a private pilot?

a) it should always be delayed until rotation speed
b) it should be based only on passenger preference
c) It should be made early if acceleration, control or runway remaining is unsatisfactory
d) it is never allowed on a grass runway

23. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should soft-field technique be understood?

a) It aims to reduce drag from the surface and protect the nose wheel
b) It requires heavy braking during take-off
c) It removes the need to use AFM/POH performance data
d) It always produces a shorter take-off distance regardless of surface

24. 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

25. Which statement about contaminated runway operation is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

a) landing distance always decreases
b) take-off performance always improves
c) Performance and directional-control margins may be reduced
d) surface contamination has no effect on directional control

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

a) frames, stringers and stressed skin
b) a skin carrying all loads without internal frames or stringers
c) an uncovered truss with no load carried by the skin
d) a non-structural skin over a structure with no frames or stringers

27. 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

28. After a typical active cold front, which combination can occur between and within post-frontal showers?

a) Scattered cloud layers, visibility more than 5 km, formation of shallow cumulus clouds

b) Good visibility, formation of cumulus clouds with showers of rain or snow

c) Medium visibility with lowering cloud bases, onset of prolonged precipitation

d) Poor visibility, formation of overcast or ground-covering stratus clouds, snow

29. What is correct about hypoxia?

a) It can impair judgement and performance before the pilot fully recognises it

b) A feeling of well-being reliably proves oxygen supply is adequate.

c) It always improves night vision before causing any other effect.

d) It cannot impair a pilot who remains conscious.

30. The compass error caused by the aircraft's magnetic field is called...

a) Variation

b) Declination

c) Inclination

d) Deviation

31. When landing a nosewheel aeroplane on a soft or uneven field, which general technique should be used subject to its AFM/POH?

a) Ignore the surface and lower the nosewheel immediately.

b) Use excessive speed and push the nosewheel firmly into the surface.

c) Use the approved soft-field technique and appropriate back pressure to protect the nosewheel while decelerating.

d) Increase approach speed without regard to the approved procedure or available distance.

32. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of 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

33. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about climb performance?

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

34. A restricted area may be entered...

a) without restriction under VFR
b) only by aircraft with two engines
c) only in accordance with the stated restrictions or permission
d) only at night

35. What is a purpose of mass balancing a control surface?

a) To trim the controls almost without any force
b) To increase the control stick forces
c) To limit the control stick forces
d) Reduce the risk of control-surface flutter.

36. On a conventional aeroplane in normal flight, what is the usual initial effect of pulling the control column or stick aft?

a) The aircraft's tail will produce an increased downward force, causing the aircraft's nose to drop
b) The aircraft's tail will produce a decreased upward force, causing the aircraft's nose to drop
c) The aircraft's tail will produce an increased downward force, causing the aircraft's nose to rise
d) The aircraft's tail will produce an increased upward force, causing the aircraft's nose to rise

37. 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

38. What information is provided in the general part (GEN) of the AIP?

a) Table of content, classification of airfields with corresponding maps, approach charts, taxi charts, restricted and dangerous airspaces

b) Chart symbols, the list of radio navigation aids, sunrise and sunset tables, and aerodrome and air navigation service charges.

c) Warnings for aviation, ATS airspaces and routes, restricted and dangerous airspaces

d) Detailed taxiway layouts, parking stands and local circuit procedures for individual aerodromes.

39. Which of the following options states the working principle of a vertical speed indicator?

a) Measuring the present static air pressure and comparing it to the static air pressure inside a reservoir

b) Total air pressure is measured and compared to static pressure

c) Measuring the vertical acceleration through the displacement of a gimbal-mounted mass

d) Static air pressure is measured and compared against a vacuum

40. 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

41. With Central European Summer Time (CEST) given as UTC+2, what UTC time corresponds to 1600 CEST?

a) 1600 UTC.

b) 1500 UTC.

c) 1700 UTC.

d) 1400 UTC.

42. In airspace class E, what should a PPL(A) pilot remember during a cross-country flight?

a) it is always prohibited airspace
b) VFR flights may operate without individual ATC clearance unless otherwise specified
c) only IFR traffic may operate
d) all VFR flights require special VFR clearance

43. What is an indication for a macho attitude?

a) Careful walkaround procedure
b) Comprehensive risk assessment when faced with unfamiliar situations
c) Risky flight maneuvers to impress spectators on ground
d) Quick resignation in complex and critical situations

44. Which meteorological statement is correct? QNH set on the altimeter indicates...

a) height above aerodrome level
b) altitude above mean sea level
c) pressure altitude on the standard setting
d) density altitude irrespective of temperature

45. Which operational procedure statement is correct? 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) depart before establishing that the fuel is safe
d) continue draining and investigate until fuel is clean and safe

46. 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

47. Which meteorological statement is correct? A warm front often brings...

a) a guarantee of clear skies throughout its passage
b) layer cloud and steady precipitation
c) only isolated fair-weather cumulus with no precipitation in every case
d) a guarantee of unlimited visibility and no low cloud

48. Which design feature can compensate for adverse yaw?

a) Wing dihedral
b) Full deflection of the aileron
c) Aileron trim
d) Differential aileron deflection

49. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should centre of gravity limits be understood?

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

50. With only a slight crosswind, what is the danger at take-off after the departure of a heavy aeroplane?

a) Wake turbulence on or near the runway.
b) Wake turbulence is amplified and distorted.
c) Wake turbulence rotate faster and higher.
d) Wake turbulence twisting transverse to the runway.

51. Which principle of flight statement is correct? The fin contributes mainly to...

a) directional stability
b) pitch stability alone
c) pitch control without affecting yaw
d) roll control without affecting yaw

52. How should correction of an incorrect readback be understood by a private pilot?

a) The pilot should retain the first readback even after ATC corrects it.
b) The correction should be ignored if the pilot thinks the first instruction was reasonable.
c) Changing frequency immediately is the normal substitute for a corrected readback.
d) The corrected instruction should be acknowledged and read back accurately

53. The directional information "12 o'clock" is correctly transmitted as...

a) One two.
b) One two o'clock.
c) One two hundred.
d) Twelve o'clock.

54. 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

55. At constant height above a DME station, how does the difference between slant range and horizontal range change as horizontal range decreases?

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

56. 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

57. Within the governing range of a constant-speed propeller, with selected RPM unchanged, how does the governor generally respond as forward speed increases?

a) The propeller keeps the airspeed constant
b) It increases blade pitch as needed to maintain selected RPM.
c) The RPM decreases with lower speeds
d) The set RPM is kept constant by the motor power (MAP)

58. Which meteorological statement is correct? Orographic cloud forms when...

a) dry descending air warming on the lee side
b) moist air is forced to rise over terrain and cools to saturation
c) moist air warming as it descends
d) moist air rising without cooling or reaching saturation

59. Using PFP-053e and fuel density 0.72 kg/L, what is the loaded CG arm including all listed fuel, rounded to 0.1 cm?

PFP-053e

ITEM	MASS	ARM
Basic Empty Mass	560 kg	0,35 m
Pilot and Passenger	150 kg	0,4 m
Baggage	15 kg	0,65 m
Fuel	60 l	0,45 m

a) 37.1 cm
b) 0.401 m
c) 37.3 cm
d) 0.403 m

60. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered 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

61. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered 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

62. Which option correctly describes headwind and tailwind?

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

63. The term 'agonic line' is defined as a line on Earth or an aeronautical chart, connecting all points with the...

a) Deviation of 0°.
b) Inclination of 0°.
c) Heading of 0°.
d) Variation of 0°.

64. For a flight across an international border, what is normally required unless the States concerned prescribe an exception?

a) Transmission of hazard reports
b) Regular location messages
c) Approved exceptions
d) An ATS flight plan.

65. 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.

66. What does the abbreviation "FIR" stand for?

a) Flight integrity receiver
b) Flow information radar
c) Flight information region
d) Flow integrity required

67. Which list describes main functions of oil in a piston engine?

a) Cooling, lubrication of the engine and disposal of fine abrasion.
b) Cooling only, without lubricating moving components.
c) Setting the propeller RPM and controlling ignition timing.
d) Creating ignition sparks and increasing the compression ratio.

68. Which statement concerning the angle of attack is correct?

a) The angle of attack cannot be negative
b) Increasing the angle of attack results in decreasing lift
c) The angle of attack is constant throughout the flight
d) A too large angle of attack may result in a loss of lift

69. What does a readability of 5 indicate?

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

70. At about 8000 ft during a day VFR flight, what should the pilot remember?

a) hypoxia is impossible below 20 000 ft
b) night vision always improves as altitude increases
c) mild hypoxia may already affect some pilots
d) a healthy pilot is guaranteed to be unaffected regardless of exposure time

Exam simulation

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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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69:	70:		

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