

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot License - Meteorology



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

01. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of airframe icing?

- a) It is most likely in visible moisture at temperatures near or below freezing
- b) It always improves visibility
- c) It is a radio licence condition
- d) It is a runway marking

02. Smoke in the cockpit requires...

- a) continue the flight normally
- b) climb into cloud
- c) aviate, ventilate as appropriate, isolate the source and land as soon as practical
- d) switch off the transponder first

03. Reasons for dents in the helicopter structure are...

- a) Material defects or old colour.
- b) Intense erosion or high wear.
- c) Hard landing or excessive stress.
- d) Excessive engine rpm and cylinder defects.

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

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

05. Which conditions are likely for the formation of advection fog?

- a) Cold, humid air moves over a warm ocean
- b) Warm, humid air moves over a cold surface
- c) Warm, humid air cools during a cloudy night
- d) Humidity evaporates from warm, humid ground into cold air

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06. A downhill runway slope on landing normally...

- a) decreases landing distance
- b) has no effect
- c) increases landing distance
- d) increases braking effectiveness

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

- a) Landing distance always decreases
- b) Take-off performance improves
- c) Performance and directional-control margins may be reduced
- d) Surface condition is irrelevant

08. Which option correctly describes best glide speed?

- a) It gives the best still-air glide range when flown at the published mass or corrected as required
- b) It changes aircraft registration
- c) It is measured in litres
- d) It occurs only in turbine aircraft

09. In a light aeroplane, the carburettor heat control is to...

- a) directs heated air to the carburettor intake
- b) measure magnetic variation
- c) change the aircraft registration
- d) It has no operational significance

10. Forward centre of gravity normally...

- a) reduces elevator force required in all cases
- b) makes the aircraft unstable
- c) increases longitudinal stability and may increase take-off distance
- d) has no effect on control

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11. What is the great circle distance between two points A and B on the equator when the difference between the two associated meridians is exactly one degree of longitude?

- a) 60 NM
- b) 400 NM
- c) 120 NM
- d) 216 NM

12. Which operational procedure statement is correct? The ELT should be considered after...

- a) It should be delayed until after paperwork
- b) It is used only for IFR flights
- c) a forced landing or accident when assistance may be needed
- d) It is a radio licence issue

13. Wake turbulence intensity increases especially with...

- a) At a high aeroplane weight.
- b) When flying with high thrust.
- c) When flying with low thrust.
- d) At a low aeroplane weight.

14. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of DME?

- a) It removes the need for lookout
- b) It cancels controlled airspace limits
- c) It indicates slant range distance from the station
- d) It replaces the compass

15. Which method is appropriate to approach an unprepared landing field?

- a) Flat direct approach to ensure visual ground contact
- b) Steep approach to keep the noise level low
- c) Fast approach, performance check, and landing within a quick stop
- d) Terrain investigation to determine approach points and landing

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16. 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

17. After lift-off, a much stronger than expected airspeed rise is experienced during the initial climb phase. What may be expected if the aeroplane entered a microburst?

- a) An increased climb rate and decreased airspeed
- b) An increased climb rate and airspeed
- c) A decreased climb rate and airspeed
- d) A decreased climb rate and increased airspeed

18. What should a private pilot remember about landing distance?

- a) It must be assessed using expected mass, runway condition, wind and required safety margin
- b) It is unrelated to runway surface
- c) It cancels obstacle clearance
- d) It is a maintenance interval

19. What is the ISA standard pressure at FL 180 (5500 m)?

- a) 250 hPa
- b) 300 hPa
- c) 1013.25 hPa
- d) 500 hPa

20. Which statement about MAYDAY is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It is used for routine taxi
- b) It is used only for weather requests
- c) It is used for distress with grave and imminent danger
- d) It means the flight is cancelled

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21. Which statement about engine failure after take-off is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) The first priority is to maintain control and safe flying speed
- b) The first action is paperwork
- c) The first priority is changing frequency
- d) The first priority is securing baggage

22. The trim wheel or lever in the cockpit is moved aft by the pilot. What effect does this action have on the trim tab and on the elevator?

- a) The trim tab moves up, the elevator moves up
- b) The trim tab moves up, the elevator moves down
- c) The trim tab moves down, the elevator moves up
- d) The trim tab moves down, the elevator moves down

23. Which operational procedure statement is correct? After engine failure after take-off, the first priority is to...

- a) maintain a safe flying speed and select a suitable landing area ahead
- b) It replaces lookout
- c) raise the nose to gain height
- d) It replaces aircraft control

24. Radio waves within the VHF range (e.g. VOR) travel as...

- a) Sky wave and ground / surface wave.
- b) Ground / surface wave.
- c) Sky wave.
- d) Space wave (quasi-optical).

25. What effects typically result from propeller icing?

- a) Reduced power output, decreasing RPM.
- b) Increased power output, decreasing RPM.
- c) Increased power output, increasing RPM.
- d) Reduced power output, increasing RPM.

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26. Which medical requirement normally applies to exercising PPL(A) privileges?

- a) It is optional whenever the aircraft is below 3000 ft
- b) PPL privileges
- c) It is checked only during annual inspection
- d) aircraft maintenance release only

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

- a) time of useful consciousness becomes a consideration
- b) night vision is always improved
- c) hypoxia is impossible below FL 200
- d) alcohol has no effect at altitude

28. Best rate of climb speed is...

- a) V_x
- b) V_{FE}
- c) V_y
- d) V_{NO}

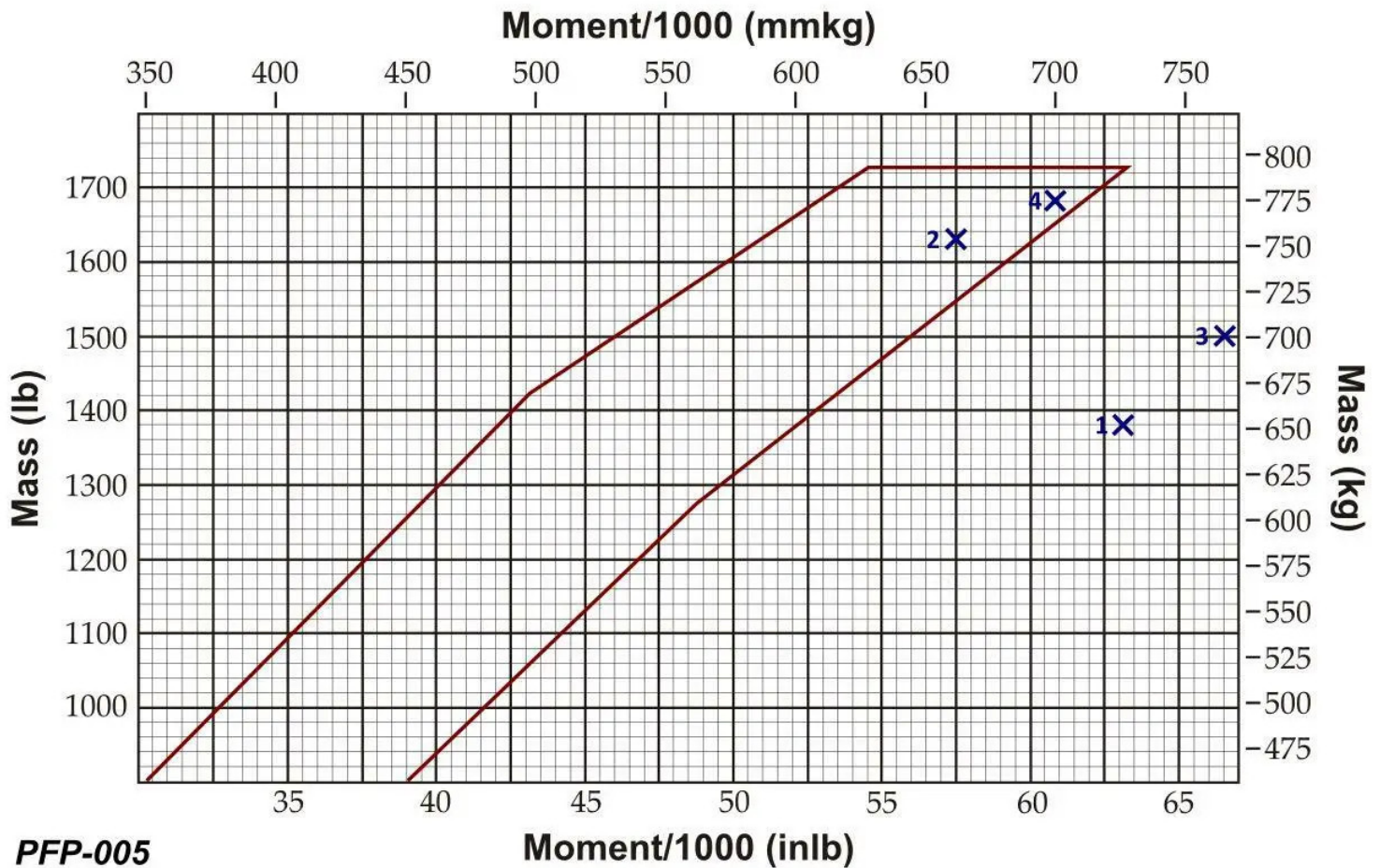
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29. For the purpose of a flight preparation the pilot calculates a total take-off mass of 775 kg and a total moment of 700 mmkg. Which cross marks the centre of gravity (CG)? See annex (PFP-005)



PFP-005

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

30. Which option correctly describes density altitude?

- a) Higher density altitude reduces take-off, climb and landing performance margins
- b) It affects only radio phraseology
- c) It always improves performance
- d) It replaces weather planning

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31. The right aileron deflects upwards, the left downwards. How does the aircraft react?

- a) Rolling to the left, no yawing
- b) Rolling to the right, yawing to the right
- c) Rolling to the right, yawing to the left
- d) Rolling to the left, yawing to the right

32. Which option correctly describes the AIP?

- a) It concerns fuel grade only
- b) It is checked only during annual inspection
- c) It contains permanent aeronautical information for flight planning and operation
- d) It applies only to commercial air transport

33. In day-to-day private flying, what is correct about METAR?

- a) It reports observed aerodrome weather at a specific time
- b) It is a long-term aircraft maintenance forecast
- c) It removes the need for alternates
- d) It changes magnetic variation

34. Which statement about carburettor icing weather is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It occurs only in snow
- b) It is impossible above 0 degrees C
- c) It affects only jet engines
- d) It can occur in humid air even when outside temperature is above freezing

35. What should a private pilot remember about evacuation?

- a) The aircraft should be secured and occupants moved clear when safe to do so
- b) It replaces lookout
- c) Baggage collection is the priority
- d) It should be delayed until after paperwork

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36. Which statement about spin is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It is the same as a coordinated steep turn
- b) It cannot happen from uncoordinated flight
- c) It involves stalled autorotation and requires prompt correct recovery action
- d) It is recovered by increasing angle of attack

37. The general part of an AIP is identified by...

- a) GEN
- b) ENR
- c) AD
- d) MET

38. Loads must be adequately secured in order to...

- a) Carry extra fuel
- b) Allow steep turns
- c) Avoid any centre of gravity (C.G.) movements
- d) Prevent excessive 'g'-loading during the landing flare

39. Which statement about wind shear is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It improves landing distance
- b) It exists only in cruise above FL300
- c) It changes licence privileges
- d) It can cause sudden changes in airspeed, flight path and performance

40. The bank angle of a 2-minutes circle depends on the...

- a) CAS
- b) IAS
- c) Ground speed
- d) TAS

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41. How should weather alternates be understood by a private pilot?

- a) It means the aircraft is unserviceable
- b) They are used only by helicopters
- c) It always improves visibility
- d) They should be reviewed because destination weather can deteriorate

42. What is the call sign of the surface movement control?

- a) Tower
- b) Earth
- c) Ground
- d) Control

43. When preparing a PPL(A) flight, what is correct about soft-field technique?

- a) It aims to reduce drag from the surface and protect the nose wheel
- b) It requires heavy braking during take-off
- c) It always improves performance
- d) It is a passenger comfort item only

44. What is the correct way to transmit the call sign HB-YKM?

- a) Home Bravo Yuliett Kilo Mike
- b) Hotel Bravo Yankee Kilo Mike
- c) Hotel Bravo Yuliett Kilo Mikro
- d) Home Bravo Yankee Kilo Mikro

45. What is the correct operational meaning of airspace monitoring?

- a) It is a maintenance inspection interval
- b) It is set by the transponder
- c) It replaces fuel planning
- d) Position, altitude and route must be monitored to avoid infringements

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46. What does the abbreviation "HX" stand for?

- a) No specific opening hours
- b) Sunrise to sunset
- c) Sunset to sunrise
- d) 24 h service

47. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about runway surface condition?

- a) It replaces weather planning
- b) It is unrelated to runway surface
- c) Wet, soft or contaminated surfaces can increase required distances
- d) It is a maintenance interval

48. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of weather alternates?

- a) It determines aircraft empty mass
- b) It guarantees smooth air
- c) It applies only to turbine aircraft
- d) They should be reviewed because destination weather can deteriorate

49. What impression may be caused when approaching a runway with an upslope?

- a) A landing beside the centerline
- b) A hard landing
- c) An undershoot
- d) An overshoot

50. Which human performance statement is correct? The safest response to deteriorating personal fitness before flight is to...

- a) delay or cancel the flight
- b) fly lower than planned
- c) It is solved by ignoring symptoms
- d) It is relevant only above FL200

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51. A Grey-out is the result of...

- a) Hypoxia
- b) Tiredness
- c) Positive g-forces
- d) Hyperventilation

52. How is a tubular steel construction with a non-self-supporting skin referred to?

- a) Semi-monocoque construction.
- b) Truss construction.
- c) Honeycomb structure.
- d) Monocoque construction.

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

- a) It affects only aircraft above FL100
- b) It is a runway marking
- c) Fuel samples should be checked for water and contamination before flight
- d) It sets the transponder code

54. Which statement is correct for ground effect?

- a) It reduces induced drag close to the ground and can affect landing and take-off behaviour
- b) It affects only passengers
- c) It removes the need for aircraft control
- d) It replaces trim

55. What is correct about dehydration?

- a) It is a radio navigation error
- b) It is prevented by flying faster
- c) It cancels legal weather minima
- d) It can reduce concentration and physical performance

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56. What is the approximate speed of electromagnetic wave propagation?

- a) 123000 m/s
- b) 300000 km/s
- c) 123000 km/s
- d) 300000 m/s

57. What should a private pilot remember about the pitot-static system?

- a) It supplies pressure information for instruments such as ASI, altimeter and VSI
- b) It is corrected by changing radio frequency
- c) It is unrelated to airworthiness
- d) It improves performance in every case

58. Which statement about carrying the certificate of registration is most appropriate?

- a) It is never required outside the state of registry
- b) It is required only for IFR flights
- c) It can replace the certificate of airworthiness
- d) It should be available when required for the flight and inspection

59. Which statement about electrical system failure is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) All circuit breakers should be reset repeatedly
- b) Electrical load and essential equipment should be managed according to the checklist
- c) The aircraft must always climb
- d) It cancels the need for navigation

60. How should airframe icing be understood by a private pilot?

- a) It is most likely in visible moisture at temperatures near or below freezing
- b) It applies only to turbine aircraft
- c) It determines aircraft empty mass
- d) It guarantees smooth air

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61. Which statement about spiral dive is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It is a steep descending turn with increasing airspeed and unstalled wings
- b) It is always a stall
- c) Airspeed remains constant
- d) It is recovered by holding back pressure only

62. Which statement about readback is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) Safety-critical clearances and instructions must be read back accurately
- b) Readback is never needed for runway instructions
- c) Passenger names must be read back
- d) Only fuel quantity is read back

63. Times are transmitted as...

- a) UTC
- b) Standard time.
- c) Local time.
- d) Time zone time

64. Which meteorological statement is correct? A TAF is primarily...

- a) an aerodrome forecast
- b) It means the aircraft is unserviceable
- c) an airworthiness certificate
- d) It is unrelated to wind or cloud

65. Before entering a TMZ, the pilot must normally...

- a) operate a serviceable transponder as required by the published procedure
- b) switch off the transponder to avoid interference
- c) contact only the destination aerodrome
- d) fly below 500 ft AGL

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66. Which performance or flight planning statement is correct? A wet grass runway normally...

- a) It replaces weather planning
- b) It is a passenger comfort item only
- c) It cancels obstacle clearance
- d) increases take-off and landing distances

67. Wake turbulences develop during take-off just as the aeroplane...

- a) Reaches an altitude of 15 ft.
- b) Lifts off with the main gear.
- c) Lifts off with the front gear.
- d) Accelerates.

68. Which human performance statement is correct? The blind spot is caused by...

- a) It improves judgement in all cases
- b) the point where the optic nerve leaves the eye
- c) It removes the need for checklists
- d) It cancels legal weather minima

69. A navigation log requires true heading (TH), magnetic heading (MH) and compass heading (CH). Given TH 185°, variation 1°E and compass deviation 6°E, which set is correct?

- a) TH: 185°. MH: 185°. CH: 180°
- b) TH: 185°. MH: 184°. CH: 178°
- c) TH: 173°. MH: 174°. CH: 178°
- d) TH: 173°. MH: 184°. CH: 178°

70. What should a private pilot remember about mountain wave?

- a) It can produce strong turbulence and downdraughts downwind of terrain
- b) It always reduces landing distance
- c) It removes rotor risk
- d) It always improves visibility

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Response Scheme

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

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