

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot License - Navigation



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

01. For pre-flight preparation, what is the correct operational meaning of workload management?

- a) Tasks should be prioritised so aircraft control is protected
- b) It is prevented by flying faster
- c) It is measured by the altimeter
- d) It improves judgement in all cases

02. What is the purpose of a ground adjustable trim tab?

- a) It is set on the ground to correct an out-of-trim condition arising from the mass and balance situation of an aircraft
- b) It is preset on the ground and further adjusted in flight to reduce the need to constantly re-trim the aircraft
- c) It is used to optimize the handling characteristics of an aircraft during ground operations
- d) It is a non-movable metal tab on a flight control which is adjusted on the ground to optimize the inflight characteristics of an aircraft

03. How many satellites are necessary for a precise and verified three-dimensional determination of the position?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Five
- d) Four

04. During an unaccelerated flight...

- a) Drag equals lift and thrust equals gravity.
- b) Thrust equals the sum of drag and gravity.
- c) Thrust equals lift and drag equals gravity.
- d) Thrust equals drag and lift equals gravity.

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05. The term "moment" with regard to a mass and balance calculation is referred to as...

- a) Sum of a mass and a balance arm.
- b) Quotient of a mass and a balance arm.
- c) Difference of a mass and a balance arm
- d) Product of a mass and a balance arm.

06. The range of NDBs transmitting in the medium frequency range is greatest...

- a) Before midday.
- b) At night.
- c) On midday.
- d) In the daytime.

07. How should night vision be understood by a private pilot?

- a) Bright light can degrade dark adaptation
- b) It replaces pre-flight planning
- c) It removes the need for checklists
- d) It is unrelated to workload

08. Which statement about flaps is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) They remove stall risk
- b) They decrease wing camber
- c) They increase lift and drag and change pitching moments
- d) They are used only to increase cruise speed

09. Which operational procedure statement is correct? A rejected take-off should be considered if...

- a) It applies only during cruise
- b) It removes the need for a checklist
- c) It should be ignored if workload is high
- d) acceleration, engine indications or directional control are abnormal

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10. What is correct about emergency priorities?

- a) Aviate, navigate and communicate remain the basic order of priorities
- b) It prevents all emergencies
- c) Aviate is done only after checklist completion
- d) It applies only during cruise

11. 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.

12. What is meant by "ground effect"?

- a) Increase of lift and increase of induced drag close to the ground
- b) Decrease of lift and increase of induced drag close to the ground
- c) Decrease of lift and decrease of induced drag close to the ground
- d) Increase of lift and decrease of induced drag close to the ground

13. What is the correct operational meaning of fatigue?

- a) It reduces alertness, judgement and performance
- b) It improves judgement in all cases
- c) It removes the need for checklists
- d) It is a maintenance issue

14. What should a private pilot remember about pressure gradient?

- a) It is unrelated to wind or cloud
- b) It is checked only once per year
- c) A stronger gradient normally indicates stronger wind
- d) It removes turbulence

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15. Which human performance statement is correct? The otolith organs sense...

- a) linear acceleration and gravity
- b) It is relevant only above FL200
- c) It is a maintenance issue
- d) radio frequency

16. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should chart scale be understood?

- a) It allows distances measured on the chart to be converted to ground distance
- b) It is set by the transponder
- c) It determines fuel octane
- d) It replaces fuel planning

17. When is it necessary to adjust the pressure in the reference scale of an altimeter?

- a) Before every flight and during cross country flights
- b) Every day before the first flight
- c) Once a month before flight operation
- d) After maintenance has been finished

18. 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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- 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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19. 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

20. What is the unit for voltage?

- a) Ampere
- b) Watt
- c) Ohm
- d) Volt

21. When preparing a PPL(A) flight, what is correct about true course and magnetic course?

- a) Magnetic variation is applied to convert between true and magnetic directions
- b) Deviation is the same as wind drift
- c) It is a passenger briefing item
- d) It is used only after landing

22. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should spiral dive be understood?

- a) It is a steep descending turn with increasing airspeed and unstalled wings
- b) It is always a stall
- c) It applies only on the ground
- d) It is a runway lighting signal

23. What kind of hydraulic oil is used in aeroplane systems today?

- a) Mineral oil
- b) Vegetable oil
- c) Bio-oil
- d) Synthetic oil

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24. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about magneto checks?

- a) It changes the aircraft registration
- b) It is always ignored if the engine runs smoothly
- c) They help confirm each ignition system is operating before take-off
- d) They set the altimeter

25. When transmitter and receiver are moving towards each other...

- a) The frequency varies, but the wavelength remains constant
- b) The perceived frequency equals the transmitted frequency
- c) The perceived frequency increases
- d) The perceived frequency decreases

26. Before departure, which statement is correct for checklist use?

- a) It reduces omission errors and supports correct abnormal handling
- b) It should be delayed until after paperwork
- c) It removes the need for a checklist
- d) It changes magnetic variation

27. Which practical rule applies to fuel contamination?

- a) It is always ignored if the engine runs smoothly
- b) It is a pilot licence document
- c) Fuel samples should be checked for water and contamination before flight
- d) It is used only in multi-engine aeroplanes

28. The highest absorption of humidity in fuel can be observed in which situation?

- a) During parking on wet grass areas
- b) During parking on cold aprons
- c) Almost empty tanks
- d) Almost full tanks

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29. Stall speed in level flight is 60 kt. What is the approximate stall speed in a level 45° banked turn?

- a) 60 kt
- b) 71 kt
- c) 81 kt
- d) 61 kt

30. Which practical rule applies to oil pressure?

- a) Abnormal oil pressure requires prompt checklist action and monitoring
- b) It is used only in multi-engine aeroplanes
- c) It may be ignored if the radio works
- d) It is checked only after landing

31. Which option correctly describes stall?

- a) It changes aircraft registration
- b) It is measured in litres
- c) A stall occurs when the critical angle of attack is exceeded
- d) It occurs only in turbine aircraft

32. Which statement about spatial disorientation is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It occurs only on the ground
- b) It is prevented by ignoring instruments
- c) It improves in cloud without training
- d) It is more likely when visual references are poor or misleading

33. In radiotelephony, which statement is correct? The phrase AFFIRM means...

- a) It is used only for IFR flights
- b) yes
- c) It is a runway surface condition
- d) no

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34. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should VOR radials be understood?

- a) It is a runway surface code
- b) It is the same as QNH
- c) A radial is a magnetic bearing from the station
- d) It guarantees terrain clearance

35. Microbursts are hazardous because they can cause...

- a) rapid changes in wind and strong downdrafts
- b) only better climb performance
- c) no effect near the ground
- d) a lower stall speed

36. In airspace class C, what should a PPL(A) pilot remember near a controlled aerodrome?

- a) It is a runway lighting signal only
- b) ATC clearance is required for entry when operating as controlled VFR traffic
- c) no radio communication is required
- d) It applies only to commercial air transport

37. 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) It is wind direction
- c) It determines aircraft empty mass
- d) It is a radio licence condition

38. 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

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

- a) It is used for urgency where assistance is needed but distress is not yet present
- b) It is used for all readbacks
- c) It replaces QNH
- d) It means radio failure only

40. The correct meaning of ROGER is...

- a) I have received all of your last transmission
- b) I will comply
- c) Yes
- d) Repeat all after

41. 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°.

42. What is the correct operational meaning of ELT and emergency equipment?

- a) It is used only in multi-engine aeroplanes
- b) Serviceability and carriage requirements should be checked before flight
- c) They are used to improve climb rate
- d) They are relevant only to IFR flights

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

- a) heavy, slow and clean
- b) light, fast and parked
- c) taxiing with engine off
- d) descending with no lift

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44. An aircraft travels 110 NM within 01:25. The ground speed (GS) equals...

- a) 120 km/h.
- b) 160 km/h.
- c) 86 kt.
- d) 78 kt.

45. 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

46. What is the minimum flight visibility in airspace "C" at and above FL 100 for an aircraft operating under VFR?

- a) 1.5 km
- b) 5 km
- c) 10 km
- d) 8 km

47. A turn and bank (or turn and slip) coordinator provides information regarding...

- a) The coordination of the turn and slip angle.
- b) The rate of turn and coordination, i.e. slip or skid, of the turn.
- c) The pitch and bank angle of the aircraft.
- d) The rate of turn and bank angle of the aircraft.

48. What happens during oil filter clogging?

- a) A bypass valve opens thus enabling the circulation to continue, debris will be filtered by an alternate filter
- b) The oil circulation will end after 15 minutes so that a proper engine run will not be guaranteed
- c) A bypass valve opens thus enabling the circulation to continue, debris will not be filtered
- d) The oil circulation will end after 30 minutes so that a proper engine run will not be guaranteed

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49. What is correct about flaps?

- a) It is measured in litres
- b) It occurs only in turbine aircraft
- c) It is used only after landing
- d) They increase lift and drag and change pitching moments

50. For safe PPL(A) operation, what is required before a VFR pilot enters controlled airspace when clearance is required?

- a) A transponder alone is always sufficient
- b) The required clearance or permission must be obtained before entry
- c) It may be ignored on local VFR flights
- d) It is used only after landing

51. In normal private flying, which statement about load factor is correct?

- a) It is used only after landing
- b) It changes aircraft registration
- c) It prevents every stall
- d) It is the ratio of lift to weight and increases in manoeuvres such as level turns

52. How can a wind shear encounter in flight be avoided?

- a) Avoid take-off and landing during the passage of heavy showers or thunderstorms
- b) Avoid areas of precipitation, particularly during winter, and choose low flight altitudes
- c) Avoid take-offs and landings in mountainous terrain and stay in flat country whenever possible
- d) Avoid thermally active areas, particularly during summer, or stay below these areas

53. Which meteorological statement is correct? ISA sea-level pressure is...

- a) 1013.25 hPa
- b) It is checked only once per year
- c) 1000 hPa
- d) It always improves visibility

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54. Which of the stated surfaces will reduce the wind speed most due to ground friction?

- a) Flat land, deserted land, no vegetation
- b) Oceanic areas
- c) Mountainous areas, vegetation cover
- d) Flat land, lots of vegetation cover

55. A Class 2 medical certificate is normally required for...

- a) only ATPL privileges
- b) air traffic control duties only
- c) PPL privileges
- d) aircraft maintenance release only

56. Which performance or flight planning statement is correct? The centre of gravity must remain within limits because...

- a) it sets radio frequency
- b) It changes aircraft registration
- c) It is unrelated to runway surface
- d) stability and controllability depend on it

57. Startle effect can be reduced by...

- a) never practising emergencies
- b) closing the eyes
- c) training, briefing and using standard procedures
- d) increasing radio volume only

58. During a flight with a flight plan submitted, landing is conducted at an airfield other than the destination stated in the filed flight plan. Who has to be contacted by the pilot immediately?

- a) Local office for aerial supervision.
- b) The flight manager on duty.
- c) Aeronautical Information Service (AIS).
- d) The police department.

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59. Which practical rule applies to runway surface condition?

- a) It is checked only after landing
- b) It cancels obstacle clearance
- c) Wet, soft or contaminated surfaces can increase required distances
- d) They always reduce landing distance

60. The standard VFR cloud separation in controlled airspace is... for a daytime VFR flight

- a) 1500 m horizontally and 1000 ft vertically
- b) It is optional whenever the aircraft is below 3000 ft
- c) It is a runway lighting signal only
- d) It may be ignored on local VFR flights

61. When preparing a PPL(A) flight, what is correct about density altitude?

- a) Higher density altitude reduces take-off, climb and landing performance margins
- b) It is a passenger comfort item only
- c) It applies only to IFR flights
- d) It improves all performance

62. What pressure pattern can be observed during the passage of a polar front low?

- a) Rising pressure in front of the warm front, constant pressure within the warm sector, rising pressure behind the cold front
- b) Falling pressure in front of the warm front, constant pressure within the warm sector, rising pressure behind the cold front
- c) Falling pressure in front of the warm front, constant pressure within the warm sector, falling pressure behind the cold front
- d) Rising pressure in front of the warm front, rising pressure within the warm sector, falling pressure behind the cold front

63. Which human performance statement is correct? Hyperventilation may be caused by...

- a) It is useful only after landing
- b) stress or anxiety leading to excessive breathing
- c) It is measured by the altimeter
- d) too much oxygen in fuel

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64. Which practical rule applies to take-off distance?

- a) It is ignored below maximum take-off mass
- b) It must be checked against actual mass, wind, runway, slope, temperature and pressure altitude
- c) It has no effect on distance required
- d) It applies only to IFR flights

65. What is the correct operational meaning of night vision?

- a) Bright light can degrade dark adaptation
- b) It is solved by ignoring symptoms
- c) It is a radio navigation error
- d) It removes the need for checklists

66. For safe PPL(A) operation, which option correctly describes a blocked pitot tube?

- a) It is a runway marking
- b) It increases fuel capacity
- c) It can make the airspeed indication unreliable
- d) It is used only for passenger comfort

67. Which navigation statement is correct? On a 1:500,000 chart, 1 cm represents...

- a) It is unrelated to wind
- b) It improves radio readability only
- c) 5 km
- d) 50 km

68. Behind a landing large aircraft, a light aeroplane should...

- a) stay above its glide path and land beyond its touchdown point if safe
- b) land before its touchdown point
- c) fly below its path
- d) touch down in the same point

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69. 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

70. What is correct about loss of communication?

- a) It is a maintenance entry
- b) It is used only for IFR flights
- c) It should be invented by the pilot when busy
- d) Published procedures and the last clearance or instruction should be followed as applicable

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Response Scheme

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

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