Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Licence (Aeroplane) - Flight Performance and Planning

Quizvds.it

STUDENT NAME:	DATE AND TIME:

01. Before departure, what is the primary purpose of SERA?

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.

02. In normal private flying, which statement about the AIP is correct?

a) It contains only short-term changes issued as NOTAM.
b) It contains only aircraft maintenance instructions.
c) It contains permanent aeronautical information for flight planning and operation
d) It is a private record of the pilot's individual flights.

03. Stall speed increases with...

a) increased load factor
b) lower mass under otherwise equal conditions
c) lower load factor under otherwise equal conditions
d) a change in air temperature alone, without changing configuration or load factor

04. Which operational procedure statement is correct? Before take-off, loose articles should be...

a) placed where they could obstruct the rudder pedals
b) secured
c) held loosely by passengers during take-off
d) left unsecured on the glare shield

05. Which principle of flight statement is correct? Ailerons control...

a) yaw as their primary controlled motion
b) pitch as their primary controlled motion
c) vertical speed without affecting bank
d) roll

06. The primer is...

a) An auxiliary pump in the fuel system to facilitate engine starting
b) A mechanical switch in the cockpit to engage the turbocharger
c) A valve in the fuel control system for automatic mixture regulation
d) A nozzle in the Venturi tube of a carburettor for atomising the fuel

07. What is the correct operational meaning of aerodrome operating information?

a) An old chart always takes precedence over current published aerodrome information.
b) Published procedures, runway data and local restrictions must be checked before use
c) Local operating restrictions apply only to airline flights.
d) Only runway length needs checking; surface condition and published procedures are irrelevant.

08. 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

09. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should parasite drag be understood?

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

10. The transponder code in case of a radio communication failure is...

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

11. What is the correct operational meaning of chart scale?

a) It allows distances measured on the chart to be converted to ground distance
b) It converts magnetic variation into compass deviation
c) It gives the same ground distance per centimetre for every chart scale
d) It states a time-to-distance ratio regardless of speed

12. The ongoing process to monitor the current flight situation is called...

a) Constant flight check.
b) Situational thinking.
c) Anticipatory check procedure.
d) Situational awareness.

13. 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.

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

a) It is the same as a coordinated turn with unstalled wings
b) It cannot develop from an uncoordinated stall
c) It involves stalled autorotation and requires prompt correct recovery action
d) Recovery is achieved by increasing angle of attack

15. What type of fog emerges if humid and almost saturated air, is forced to rise upslope of hills or shallow mountains by the prevailing wind?

a) Orographic fog
b) Steaming fog
c) Radiation fog
d) Advection fog

16. What behaviour is shown by a rotating gyro in space?

a) It moves in accordance with the body surrounding it

b) It tends to maintain the orientation of its spin axis in space.

c) It swings from east to west like a pendulum

d) It moves in circles with a steadily decreasing radius

17. A blocked pitot tube and blocked drain hole may cause the airspeed indicator to behave like...

a) an altimeter

b) a vertical speed indicator that returns to zero at constant altitude

c) an airspeed indicator that continues to work normally

d) an airspeed indicator that always falls to zero immediately

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

a) It permits runway length to be ignored

b) It requires exceeding aircraft limitations

c) It uses the approved procedure to achieve performance with appropriate margins

d) It replaces assessment of obstacles beyond the runway

19. Which statement correctly describes a runway-holding position?

a) It is a position beyond which taxiing is always permitted without further clearance.

b) A taxi holding point is only to be observed for IFR traffic if instrument weather conditions are prevailing

c) It is a designated position at which aircraft and vehicles must hold unless otherwise authorised by the aerodrome control tower.

d) A taxi holding point is designed to indicate the beginning of the safety area and may be crossed when a taxi clearance is given

20. The battery is used primarily to...

a) provide electrical power when the alternator is not supplying enough power

b) generate unlimited electricity after alternator failure

c) keep the electrical system powered indefinitely regardless of load

d) supply high-voltage ignition sparks to self-contained magnetos during normal running

21. Bernoulli's equation for frictionless, incompressible gases states that...

a) Static pressure = total pressure + dynamic pressure.
b) Total pressure = dynamic pressure - static pressure.
c) Dynamic pressure = total pressure + static pressure.
d) Total pressure = dynamic pressure + static pressure.

22. Which practical rule applies to TAF?

a) it describes only conditions observed at its issue time
b) it is a report of weather encountered by a pilot
c) It forecasts aerodrome weather for a specified period
d) it is an actual observation with no future validity period

23. What is the correct operational meaning of 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

24. What is the correct operational meaning of fuel contamination?

a) A fuel sample is unnecessary if the fuel quantity gauge reads full.
b) Any water in the fuel can be removed simply by leaning the mixture.
c) Fuel samples should be checked for water and contamination before flight
d) Fuel contamination can be ignored if the engine starts normally.

25. Which listed engine type can be fitted with a carburettor that is susceptible to a starting fire?

a) Piston engines
b) Turbine engines
c) Electric motors
d) Turboprop engines

26. What are the effects of wet grass on the take-off and landing distance?

a) Decrease of the take-off distance and increase of the landing distance
b) Increase of the take-off distance and increase of the landing distance
c) Decrease of the take-off distance and decrease of the landing distance
d) Increase of the take-off distance and decrease of the landing distance

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

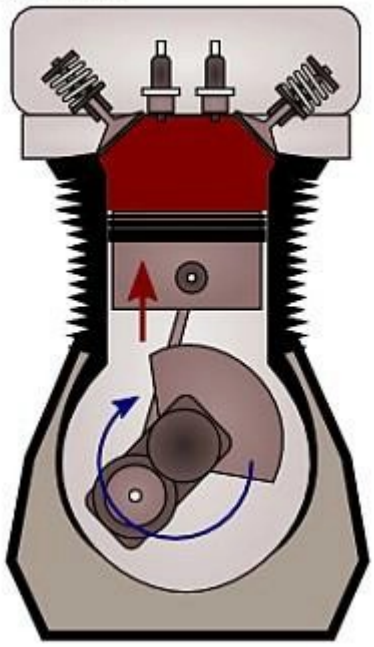
a) it is always controlled airspace
b) only IFR traffic is allowed
c) it is uncontrolled airspace
d) VFR flight is prohibited

28. The balance arm is the horizontal distance between...

a) The front C.G. limit and the datum line
b) The C.G. of a mass and the rear C.G. limit
c) The C.G. of a mass and the datum line
d) The front C.G. limit and the rear C.G. limit

29. Which part of the cycle of a four-stroke Otto engine can be seen in the attachment? See figure (AGK-008)

AGK-008



a) Second stroke - compression
b) Third stroke - power
c) Fourth stroke - exhaust
d) First stroke - induction

30. During cross-country planning, how should fatigue be understood by a private pilot?

a) It reduces alertness, judgement and performance
b) Motivation alone reliably removes the effects of sleep loss.
c) It always improves reaction speed during an emergency.
d) It affects passengers but not experienced pilots.

31. The pressure compensation between wing upper and lower surfaces results in ...

a) Laminar airflow by wing tip vortices.
b) Profile drag by wing tip vortices.
c) Induced drag by wing tip vortices.
d) Lift by wing tip vortices.

32. A rhumb line crosses meridians at...

a) a constant angle
b) an angle that necessarily changes at every meridian
c) 90° for every possible route
d) a value determined by magnetic variation rather than route geometry

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

a) It reduces omission errors and supports correct abnormal handling
b) it replaces aircraft control
c) it must always be skipped under stress
d) it is useful only for maintenance tasks

34. The transponder code 7700 indicates...

a) Emergency.
b) radio failure
c) Unlawful interference.
d) VFR conspicuity only

35. 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.

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

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

37. How should best angle and best rate climb be understood by a private pilot?

a) best angle maximises height gain per distance through the air in still air; best rate maximises height gain per time

b) Best angle and best rate speeds are identical in every condition

c) Best rate necessarily gives the shortest distance through the air to gain height

d) Best angle means maximum forward speed rather than climb gradient

38. A cracked exhaust heat exchanger in a cabin heating system can cause which hazard?

a) A harmless increase in oxygen supplied by exhaust gases.

b) Removal of carbon monoxide from the cabin air by heating it.

c) Carbon monoxide from exhaust gases entering the cabin.

d) No contamination risk, because exhaust gases are harmless when warm.

39. The semicircular canals sense...

a) angular acceleration

b) linear acceleration without any angular component

c) blood oxygen saturation

d) atmospheric pressure changes across the eardrum

40. 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

41. Which navigation facility may be used for broadcasting the ATIS?

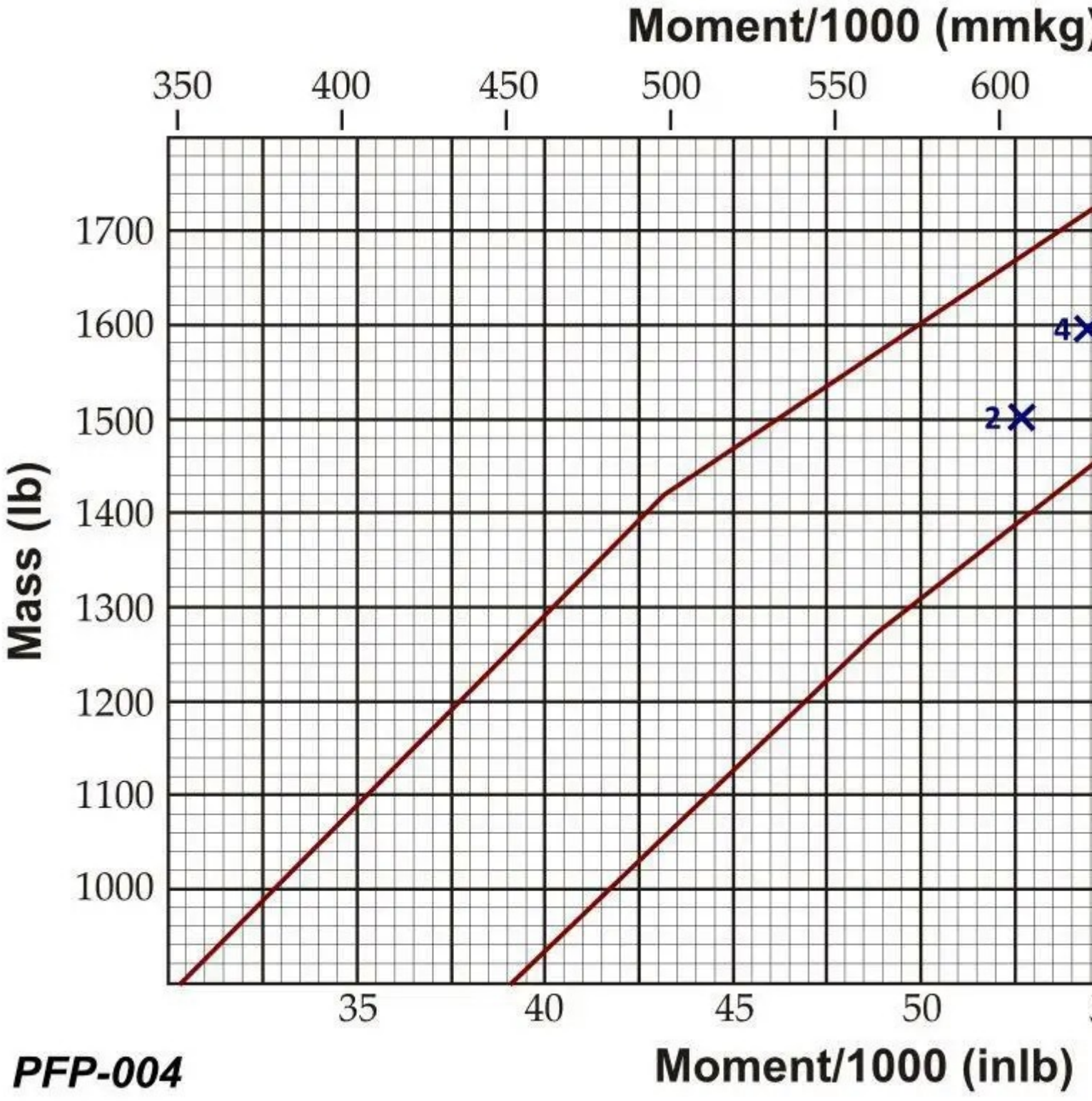
a) GPS

b) DME

c) NDB

d) VOR

42. The calculated take-off mass is 725 kg and the total moment is 650 000 kg mm (equivalent to 65 figure (PFP-004); its metric horizontal scale is moment divided by 1 000.


Moment/1000 (mmkg)
350
400
450
500
550
600
1700
1600
1500
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
Mass (lb)
4
2
35
40
45
50
PFP-004
Moment/1000 (inlb)

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

43. What should a light-aircraft pilot consider when taxiing behind a large jet?

a) A single fixed 700 m spacing is always sufficient for every aircraft and power setting.

b) A single fixed 600 m spacing eliminates every jet-blast risk.

c) Jet blast is harmless whenever the preceding aircraft is on the ground.

d) Keep clear of jet blast and follow applicable instructions and safe spacing for the aircraft and power setting; no single distance covers every case.

44. Which broadcast can provide current aerodrome weather reports by radio during a cross-country flight?

a) VOLMET

b) GAMET

c) METAR

d) AIRMET

45. What phenomenon is caused by cold air downdrafts with precipitation from a fully developed thunderstorm cloud?

a) Electrical discharge

b) Anvil-head top of Cb cloud

c) Gust front

d) Freezing Rain

46. What is the difference between primary and secondary radar?

a) The pulses of a primary radar are variably pulse-modulated, the pulses of a secondary radar are statically amplitude-modulated

b) The pulses of a primary radar are variably amplitude-modulated, the pulses of a secondary radar are statically pulse-modulated

c) The primary radar is displayed on a computer screen, the secondary radar on a radar strip

d) The pulses of a primary radar are reflected by the aircraft's surface, the pulses of a secondary radar system are answered by a transponder

47. What does the abbreviation "QTE" stand for?

a) Magnetic bearing to the station

b) Magnetic bearing from the station

c) True bearing from the station

d) True bearing to the station

48. How does inflowing cold air affect the shape and vertical distance between pressure layers?

a) Increasing vertical distance, raise in height (high pressure)
b) Decreasing vertical distance, raise in height (high pressure)
c) Decrease in vertical distance, lowering in height (low pressure)
d) Increase in vertical distance, lowering in height (low pressure)

49. 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

50. Angle of attack is the angle between...

a) the chord line and the relative airflow
b) the wing chord and the longitudinal aircraft axis
c) the longitudinal axis and the horizon
d) the flight path and the horizon

51. Where may ATC authorise a daytime Special VFR flight when the applicable conditions are met?

a) in any prohibited area without clearance
b) by ATC within a control zone when the applicable conditions are met
c) only above FL 100
d) only for IFR flights

52. The purpose of the fuel selector is to...

a) measure the octane rating of the fuel
b) automatically remove all water from the fuel
c) select the tank or fuel source according to the aircraft design
d) set the fuel-to-air ratio at the carburettor

53. When briefing a VFR flight, what should a private pilot remember about alcohol and medication?

a) They can make a pilot unfit to fly even when symptoms seem minor

b) They are harmless whenever bought without a prescription.

c) They have no effect on flying at low altitude.

d) A current medical certificate guarantees that every medicine is safe for flight.

54. The purpose of the throttle is to...

a) control engine power by regulating airflow

b) select the fuel tank used by the engine

c) set the propeller blade pitch directly

d) set ignition timing by moving the magnetos

55. Which statement about lost procedure is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

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 assume uncertainty authorises entry into controlled airspace

d) The pilot should maintain safe flight, fix position if possible and seek assistance

56. What could be a reason for changing the runway indicators at aerodromes (e.g. from runway 06 to runway 07)?

a) The magnetic deviation of the runway location has changed

b) The magnetic variation of the runway location has changed

c) The direction of the approach path has changed

d) The true direction of the runway alignment has changed

57. Which practical rule applies to 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

58. What should a private pilot remember about engine temperatures?

a) Normal oil pressure guarantees that every engine temperature is within limits.
b) Engine temperature limits apply only during take-off.
c) An excessive cylinder head temperature can always be ignored if RPM remains normal.
d) Abnormal temperatures may indicate cooling, mixture or power-setting problems

59. What is correct about emergency priorities?

a) Aviate, navigate and communicate remain the basic order of priorities
b) communication always comes before aircraft control
c) navigation means ignoring airspeed and attitude
d) aircraft control begins only after every checklist is complete

60. How should standard phraseology be understood by a private pilot?

a) It is required only for airline crews.
b) It may be replaced by slang whenever the frequency is busy.
c) It reduces ambiguity and improves safety on the frequency
d) It eliminates the need to listen carefully to the full message.

61. Which licence privileges normally require at least a Class 2 medical certificate?

a) ATPL privileges, for which Class 2 is the minimum medical standard.
b) LAPL privileges, for which Class 2 is always the minimum medical standard.
c) PPL privileges
d) Air traffic controller privileges, for which Class 2 is the required medical standard.

62. Best glide speed is near...

a) the speed for maximum lift-to-drag ratio
b) the minimum-sink speed in every case
c) VNE regardless of configuration
d) the maximum flap-extension speed regardless of configuration

63. Which statement is correct? A truss fuselage structure normally uses...

a) a load-bearing skin without any internal members
b) a skin and stringers with no triangulated load-carrying framework
c) tubular members carrying loads
d) hydraulic pipes serving as the primary load-carrying framework

64. Longitudinal stability is stability around the...

a) vertical axis
b) longitudinal axis
c) lateral axis
d) all axes equally by definition

65. Which practical rule applies to right-of-way rules?

a) Having right of way removes the need to monitor other traffic.
b) They help prevent collisions but do not remove the need for lookout
c) They apply only to flights within controlled airspace.
d) A pilot with right of way must never manoeuvre to avoid a collision.

66. Which statement about right-of-way rules is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

a) They help prevent collisions but do not remove the need for lookout
b) Having right of way removes the need to monitor other traffic.
c) They apply only to flights within controlled airspace.
d) A pilot with right of way must never manoeuvre to avoid a collision.

67. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should stall be understood?

a) It occurs only at one fixed indicated airspeed
b) It is caused solely by low fuel pressure
c) A stall occurs when the critical angle of attack is exceeded
d) It cannot occur during a turn

68. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about 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

69. 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

70. What is the correct operational meaning of diversion?

a) It should be planned early when weather, fuel, daylight or aircraft status reduces margins

b) it is prohibited during VFR flight

c) it removes the requirement to manage reserves

d) it should be delayed until a forced landing becomes unavoidable

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Licence (Aeroplane) - Flight Performance and Planning

Quizvds.it

Response Scheme

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

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

Visit quizvds.it and download the Apps for iPhone, iPad and Android!

Quizvds.it

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot Licence (Aeroplane) - Flight Performance and Planning

Quizvds.it

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:		

Visit quizvds.it and download the Apps for iPhone, iPad and Android!

Quizvds.it