

Exam simulation

EASA PPL(A) - Private Pilot License - Principle of Flight



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

01. The correct meaning of WILCO is...

- a) I repeat my last transmission
- b) Unable to comply
- c) I understand your message and will comply
- d) Stand by for a clearance

02. How does a laminar boundary layer differ from a turbulent boundary layer?

- a) The laminar boundary layer produces lift, the turbulent boundary layer produces drag
- b) The turbulent boundary layer is thicker and provides less skin-friction drag
- c) The laminar boundary layer is thinner and provides more skin-friction drag
- d) The turbulent boundary layer can follow the airfoil camber at higher angles of attack

03. What should a private pilot remember about true course and magnetic course?

- a) Magnetic variation is applied to convert between true and magnetic directions
- b) It guarantees terrain clearance
- c) It improves radio readability only
- d) It changes aircraft mass

04. Under which conditions "back side weather" ("Rückseitenwetter") can be expected?

- a) Before passing of an occlusion
- b) During Foehn at the lee side
- c) After passing of a warm front
- d) After passing of a cold front

05. 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

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06. Which of the following options does NOT stimulate motion sickness (disorientation)?

- a) Head movements during turns
- b) Flying under the influence of alcohol
- c) Non-accelerated straight and level flight
- d) Turbulence in level flight

07. Which practical rule applies to short-field technique?

- a) It always improves performance
- b) It is a passenger comfort item only
- c) It uses the approved procedure to achieve performance with appropriate margins
- d) It is a maintenance interval

08. True course is 210° and magnetic variation is 9°W. What is the magnetic course?

- a) 229°
- b) 210°
- c) 219°
- d) 209°

09. The slip indicator's ball (apparent vertical) has moved to the right during a right turn. By what actions may the ball be led back to middle position?

- 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

10. What is an appropriate reaction when a passenger during cruise flight suddenly feels uncomfortable?

- a) Adjust cabin temperature and prevent excessive bank
- b) Give additional oxygen and avoid low load factors
- c) Avoid conversation and choose a higher airspeed
- d) Switch on the heater blower and provide thermal blankets

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11. In the ICAO spelling alphabet, the letter W is transmitted as...

- a) Alpha
- b) Alfa Romeo
- c) Whiskey
- d) Nectar

12. Which statement gives the best operational interpretation of angle of attack?

- a) It is a radio navigation effect
- b) Increasing angle of attack increases lift only up to the critical angle
- c) It changes aircraft registration
- d) It always improves stability

13. Which statement is correct for hyperventilation?

- a) It can cause dizziness and tingling and may be confused with hypoxia
- b) It is measured by the altimeter
- c) It increases oxygen saturation usefully in all cases
- d) It improves decision-making

14. What is the correct course of action when experiencing a radio failure in class D airspace?

- a) The flight has to be continued above 5000 feet complying with VFR flight rules or the airspace has to be left by the shortest route
- b) The flight has to be continued according to the last clearance complying with VFR rules or the airspace has to be left by the shortest route
- c) The flight has to be continued above 5000 feet complying with VFR flight rules or the airspace has to be left using a standard routing
- d) The flight has to be continued according to the last clearance complying with VFR flight rules or the airspace has to be left using a standard routing

15. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about GNSS?

- a) It is a valuable navigation aid but should be monitored and cross-checked
- b) It improves radio readability only
- c) It changes aircraft mass
- d) It applies only to IFR flights

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16. In which way should a pilot confirm received light signals in flight?

- a) Apply some changes of RPM
- b) Apply some changes of the rudder
- c) Rock the wings (in the daytime)
- d) Apply some fast pitch changes

17. A steady green light signal to an aircraft in flight means...

- a) Give way and continue circling.
- b) Aerodrome unsafe, do not land.
- c) Cleared to land.
- d) Return for landing.

18. Which practical rule applies to wind correction angle?

- a) It changes aircraft mass
- b) It guarantees terrain clearance
- c) It is applied to maintain the desired track over the ground
- d) It improves radio readability only

19. Which statement about compass deviation is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It is forecast wind
- b) It is runway slope
- c) It is pressure altitude
- d) It is the error caused by magnetic influences in the aircraft

20. 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)

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21. During cruise flight with constant power setting, an aircraft shows a permanent tendency to raise the nose. How can this tendency be eliminated?

- a) By deflecting the elevator trim tab upwards
- b) By shifting the centre of gravity backwards
- c) By elevator deflection upwards
- d) By deflecting the elevator trim tab downwards

22. Heavy downdrafts and strong wind shear close to the ground can be expected...

- a) During cold, clear nights with the formation of radiation fog
- b) Near the rainfall areas of heavy showers or thunderstorms
- c) During approach to an airfield at the coast with a strong sea breeze
- d) During warm summer days with high, flattened Cu clouds

23. QNH in a radio message is...

- a) the altimeter setting to indicate altitude above mean sea level
- b) the height above aerodrome level
- c) a runway braking code
- d) the magnetic variation

24. In which way does the position of the centre of pressure move at a positively shaped profile with increasing angle of attack?

- a) It moves backward until reaching the critical angle of attack
- b) It moves forward first, then backward
- c) It moves forward until reaching the critical angle of attack
- d) It moves to the wing tips

25. In normal private flying, which statement about short-field technique is correct?

- a) It changes aircraft registration
- b) It is set by the transponder
- c) It uses the approved procedure to achieve performance with appropriate margins
- d) It allows ignoring runway length

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26. Which statement about chart scale is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It sets radio volume
- b) It allows distances measured on the chart to be converted to ground distance
- c) It determines fuel octane
- d) It is a licence category

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

- a) The pilot should descend randomly
- b) The pilot should ignore fuel state
- c) The pilot should enter controlled airspace without clearance
- d) The pilot should maintain safe flight, fix position if possible and seek assistance

28. Which statement about fuel reserve is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) Reserve fuel is optional on all VFR flights
- b) Reserve fuel replaces weather planning
- c) Reserve fuel increases maximum allowed mass
- d) Reserve fuel provides margin for contingencies, delays and diversion

29. 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

30. Which of the following landing areas is most suitable for an off-field landing?

- a) A lake with an undisturbed surface
- b) A light brown field with short crops
- c) A meadow without livestock
- d) A field with ripe waving crops

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31. Directional stability is stability around the...

- a) lateral axis
- b) longitudinal axis
- c) vertical axis
- d) wing chord

32. In the ICAO spelling alphabet, the letter S is transmitted as...

- a) Alpha
- b) Alfa Romeo
- c) Sierra
- d) Nectar

33. Which option correctly describes aircraft limitations?

- a) The approved limits in the flight manual must be observed
- b) It is unrelated to airworthiness
- c) It is a runway marking
- d) It improves performance in every case

34. What clouds and weather may result from a humid and unstable air mass, that is pushed against a chain of mountains by the predominant wind and forced to rise?

- a) Embedded CB with thunderstorms and showers of hail and/or rain.
- b) Thin Altostratus and Cirrostratus clouds with light and steady precipitation.
- c) Overcast low stratus (high fog) with no precipitation.
- d) Smooth, unstructured NS cloud with light drizzle or snow (during winter).

35. 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

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36. The distance between two airports is 220 NM. On an aeronautical navigation chart the pilot measures 40.7 cm for this distance. The chart scale is...

- a) 1 : 250000.
- b) 1 : 2000000.
- c) 1 : 500000.
- d) 1 : 1000000.

37. Which option correctly describes fuel reserve?

- a) It has no effect on distance required
- b) It is unrelated to runway surface
- c) Reserve fuel provides margin for contingencies, delays and diversion
- d) It cancels obstacle clearance

38. What must be considered if the alternator fails in a helicopter?

- a) All instruments and warning systems will fail
- b) No change as long as the battery provides enough power
- c) The engine runs roughly and is prone to knocking
- d) Only high power consumers will fail

39. What conditions are favourable for the formation of thunderstorms?

- a) Warm humid air, conditionally unstable environmental lapse rate
- b) Calm winds and cold air, overcast cloud cover with St or As
- c) Clear night over land, cold air and patches of fog
- d) Warm and dry air, strong inversion layer

40. Which practical rule applies to centre of gravity limits?

- a) Aft CG always improves stall recovery
- b) It replaces weather planning
- c) It is set by the transponder
- d) The CG must remain within approved limits for stability and control

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41. For safe PPL(A) operation, how should angle of attack be understood?

- a) It is set by QNH
- b) Increasing angle of attack increases lift only up to the critical angle
- c) It is unrelated to angle of attack
- d) It cancels drag

42. In normal private flying, which statement about spin is correct?

- a) It involves stalled autorotation and requires prompt correct recovery action
- b) It replaces trim
- c) It occurs only in turbine aircraft
- d) It affects only passengers

43. A take-off with flaps in take-off position causes...

- a) An increased rate of climb.
- b) An increased acceleration.
- c) A shortening of the take-off run.
- d) A decrease in drag.

44. 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.

45. Which statement about hyperventilation is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It increases oxygen saturation usefully in all cases
- b) It is a radio failure
- c) It improves decision-making
- d) It can cause dizziness and tingling and may be confused with hypoxia

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46. If water is found in a fuel sample, the pilot should...

- a) ignore it if the tanks are full
- b) add oil to the fuel
- c) continue draining and investigate until fuel is clean and safe
- d) depart immediately

47. Which factor can increase carbon monoxide in the blood and reduce oxygen transport?

- a) Little sleep.
- b) Alcohol.
- c) Smoking.
- d) Unhealthy food.

48. 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

49. Which statement is correct for density altitude?

- a) Higher density altitude reduces take-off, climb and landing performance margins
- b) It is the same as QNH
- c) It is checked only after landing
- d) It applies only to IFR flights

50. Which operational procedure statement is correct? Low-level turns should be avoided because...

- a) stall margin and recovery height are reduced
- b) airspeed is always higher
- c) It is decided only by passengers
- d) It is a fuel grade

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51. In controlled airspace below FL 100, the standard VFR flight visibility is at least... when planning entry into controlled airspace

- a) It concerns fuel grade only
- b) 5 km
- c) It removes pilot-in-command responsibility
- d) 800 m

52. What is a latent error?

- a) An error which is made by the pilot actively and consciously
- b) An error which only has consequences after landing
- c) An error which remains undetected in the system for a long time
- d) An error which has an immediate effect on the controls

53. In which outside air temperature is icing most likely?

- a) Between -5° C and +20° C
- b) Between -10° C and +10° C
- c) Between -20° C and +5° C
- d) Between -15° C and 0° C

54. When reviewing the flight, how should rejected take-off be understood by a private pilot?

- a) It is decided only by passengers
- b) It is used only for IFR flights
- c) It should be made early if acceleration, control or runway remaining is unsatisfactory
- d) It should be ignored if workload is high

55. For pre-flight preparation, what is the correct operational meaning of DME?

- a) It is a passenger briefing item
- b) It is the same as QNH
- c) It indicates slant range distance from the station
- d) It is unrelated to wind

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

- a) It replaces the aircraft checklist
- b) It is always ignored if the engine runs smoothly
- c) It is used only in multi-engine aeroplanes
- d) Abnormal temperatures may indicate cooling, mixture or power-setting problems

57. VOR radials are defined based on the principle of...

- a) Phase comparison of two signals.
- b) Frequency comparison of two signals.
- c) Pulse comparison of two signals.
- d) Amplitude comparison of two signals.

58. 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.

59. In radiotelephony, which statement is correct? QNH in a radio message is...

- a) It is the same as an ATIS designator
- b) It should be invented by the pilot when busy
- c) the altimeter setting to indicate altitude above mean sea level
- d) It is used only in uncontrolled airspace

60. True course 045°, TAS 100 kt, wind 315°/20 kt. What is the approximate wind correction?

- a) 11° to the left
- b) 11° to the right
- c) 0°
- d) 21° to the right

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61. For a VFR private pilot, what should be remembered about a certificate of airworthiness?

- a) It is a maintenance planning document
- b) It is used only by helicopters
- c) It replaces pilot licensing
- d) It supports the aircraft's legal airworthiness status together with required continuing-airworthiness documents

62. What weather conditions can be expected in high pressure areas during winter?

- a) Changing weather with passing of frontal lines
- b) Calm weather and cloud dissipation, few high Cu
- c) Calm winds and widespread areas with high fog
- d) Squall lines and thunderstorms

63. On final approach, wind shear suddenly decreases the tailwind. Without pilot correction, what is the immediate effect?

- a) The approach path becomes lower and IAS decreases.
- b) The approach path becomes higher and IAS increases.
- c) Only groundspeed changes; IAS remains unchanged.
- d) The aircraft remains on the same path with unchanged IAS.

64. What should a private pilot remember about hypoxia?

- a) It can impair judgement and performance before the pilot fully recognises it
- b) It is useful only after landing
- c) It is a fuel contamination symptom
- d) It improves judgement in all cases

65. 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

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66. Which of the following is responsible for the blood coagulation?

- a) Red blood cells (erythrocytes)
- b) Capillaries of the arteries
- c) White blood cells (leucocytes)
- d) Blood plates (thrombocytes)

67. Which statement about startle effect is correct for a PPL(A) pilot?

- a) It improves memory instantly
- b) It can delay or disrupt the first response to an unexpected event
- c) It prevents surprise
- d) It is a weather code

68. 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

69. How does air temperature change in ISA from MSL to approx. 10.000 m height?

- a) From +20° to -40°C
- b) From +30° to -40°C
- c) From -15° to 50°C
- d) From +15° to -50°C

70. Which practical rule applies to accident and incident reporting?

- a) It may be ignored on local VFR flights
- b) Occurrences must be reported according to the applicable rules
- c) It replaces all ATC instructions
- d) It is a maintenance planning document

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

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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: _____		