

Exam simulation

PPL(H) - Private Pilot License - Air Law



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

01. Why does a stall begin on the retreating rotor blade at high cruise speeds?

- a) The airflow reaches subsonic speed and causes an increase of the induced drag
- b) The small pitch angle and a relatively low peripheral speed cause a small effective angle of attack
- c) The large pitch angle and relatively low peripheral speed cause a large effective angle of attack
- d) The airflow reaches supersonic speed and causes an increase of the parasite drag

02. The empty weight and the corresponding centre of gravity (CG) of an aircraft are initially determined...

- a) Through data provided by the aircraft manufacturer.
- b) For one aircraft of a type only, since all aircraft of the same type have the same mass and CG position.
- c) By weighing.
- d) By calculation.

03. Surface temperature is 14°C and dew point is 11°C. Using the common rule of thumb, what is the approximate convective cloud base?

- a) About 1200 ft AGL
- b) About 400 ft AGL
- c) About 2200 ft AGL
- d) About 300 ft AGL

04. What can be expected during a hover flight in ground effect within a forest glade?

- a) Useful ground effect caused by a smaller induced airflow
- b) No air turbulence through the slipstream and stable attitude
- c) Aspiration of the tail rotor in the direction of the forest and a performance gain
- d) Recirculation of air masses and an impairment of the ground effect

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05. During a flight in colder-than-ISA air the indicated altitude is...

- a) Lower than the true altitude
- b) Higher than the true altitude
- c) Equal to the true altitude
- d) Equal to the standard altitude

06. What should a PPL(H) pilot do when operating close to a danger area?

- a) Assume it is inactive unless ATC calls first.
- b) check activity status and avoid or cross only when safe and permitted.
- c) Switch off the transponder to reduce workload.
- d) Ignore it when flying VFR below 1,000 ft AGL.

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

- a) NDB
- b) VOR
- c) GPS
- d) DME

08. What is the gas composition of "air"?

- a) Oxygen 21 % Water vapour 78 % Noble gases / carbon dioxide 1 %
- b) Oxygen 21 % Nitrogen 78 % Noble gases / carbon dioxide 1 %
- c) Oxygen 78 % Water vapour 21 % Nitrogen 1 %
- d) Nitrogen 21 % Oxygen 78 % Noble gases / carbon dioxide 1 %

09. What does QDR represent in radio navigation phraseology?

- a) Distance from the station.
- b) Pressure altitude above the station.
- c) Cloud base at the station.
- d) magnetic bearing from the station.

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

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

11. Why is reduced visibility important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) It is relevant only to airline transport operations.
- b) It reduces see-and-avoid capability and navigation confidence.
- c) It can be ignored when the flight remains local.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

12. The term "runway" is defined as a...

- a) Rectangular area on a land or water aerodrome prepared for the landing and take-off of aircraft.
- b) Round area on an aerodrome prepared for the landing and take-off of aircraft.
- c) Rectangular area on a land aerodrome prepared for the landing and take-off of helicopters.
- d) Rectangular area on a land aerodrome prepared for the landing and take-off of aircraft.

13. The term QTE means...

- a) True bearing from the aircraft to the station.
- b) Magnetic bearing from the aircraft to the station.
- c) True bearing from the station to the aircraft.
- d) Magnetic bearing from the station to the aircraft.

14. Which of the stated wind phenomena will increase in speed since its path is narrowed by mountains?

- a) Scirocco
- b) Bora
- c) Mistral
- d) Passat

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15. Which statement about the magnetic compass is correct?

- a) It is unaffected by aircraft electrical equipment.
- b) It is affected by acceleration, turning and nearby magnetic fields.
- c) It measures true north directly.
- d) It needs pitot pressure to operate.

16. What is the safest operational response? The pilot is unsure whether a defect affects airworthiness.

- a) Continue as planned because helicopters can land anywhere.
- b) Delay all action until reaching destination.
- c) Ask passengers to decide the next action.
- d) Do not depart until the defect is assessed and released as required.

17. What needs to be observed in conjunction with flying above mountainous terrain?

- a) Unexpected changes in weather and turbulence
- b) Unexpected overspeed faults and vibrations
- c) Carburettor icing in piston engines
- d) Icing conditions over the predicted freezing level

18. Which statement about torque reaction is correct?

- a) The fuselage tends to rotate opposite to main rotor torque unless balanced.
- b) It is a GPS position error.
- c) It affects only gliders.
- d) It is eliminated by changing QNH.

19. A helicopter burns 40 l/h. Planned flight time is 35 minutes and required reserve is 15 l. What minimum fuel should be planned?

- a) 39 l
- b) 24 l
- c) 31 l
- d) 47 l

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20. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "ARC"?

- a) Airspace Restriction Criteria
- b) Airworthiness Recurring Control
- c) Airspace Rulemaking Committee
- d) Airworthiness Review Certificate

21. What is the never-exceed speed at 4000 feet pressure altitude, +10° C outside air temperature and a helicopter mass of 2300 lbs? Use figure (PFP-046)

NEVER EXCEED SPEED - KIAS

2200 LB TOGM & BELOW								
PRESS ALT FT	OAT (°C)							
	-30	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40
MSL	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	
2.000					126	122	118	123
4.000			126	122	117	113	108	103
6.000			126	122	117	112	107	101
8.000	117	112	106	101	95	90	85	NO FLIGHT
10.000	107	101	95	89	NO FLIGHT			
12.000	95	89	NO FLIGHT					
14.000	NO FLIGHT							
OVER 2200 LB TOGM SUBTRACT 10 KIAS								
FOR AUTOROTATION SUBTRACT 30 KIAS								

- a) 126 KIAS
- b) 116 KIAS
- c) 96 KIAS
- d) 130 KIAS

22. Why is chart scale important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) It is relevant only to airline transport operations.
- b) It can be ignored when the flight remains local.
- c) It affects distance measurement accuracy.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

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23. What does the term "Red-out" mean?

- a) Anaemia caused by an injury
- b) "Red vision" during negative g-loads
- c) Rash during decompression sickness
- d) Falsified colour perception during sunrise and sunset

24. Which statement about a precautionary landing is correct?

- a) It is used only after engine stoppage.
- b) It is prohibited for private pilots.
- c) It is always more dangerous than continuing.
- d) It should be planned early when conditions are deteriorating.

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

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

26. What is the correct designation of the frequency band from 118.000 to 136.975 MHz used for voice communication?

- a) HF
- b) LF
- c) MF
- d) VHF

27. A pilot receives a QDR of 315° from the VDF ground station. Where is the aircraft located in relation to the ground station?

- a) Southeast
- b) Southwest
- c) Northwest
- d) Northeast

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28. What is the unit for voltage?

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

29. What needs to be observed in conjunction with a flight on a hot day?

- a) Thermal updraft should be used over uninhabited areas
- b) Low density of the provided fuel should be observed during refueling
- c) Outside air temperature and pressure altitude should be considered in particular
- d) Air-fuel mixture in the climb and cruise should be fully enriched

30. In a METAR, "(moderate) showers of rain" are designated by the identifier...

- a) TS
- b) +RA
- c) SHRA
- d) +TSRA

31. The term "flight time" is defined as...

- a) The period from engine start for the purpose of taking off to leaving the aircraft after engine shutdown.
- b) The total time from the first take-off until the last landing in conjunction with one or more consecutive flights.
- c) The period from the start of the take-off run to the final touchdown when landing.
- d) The total time from the first aircraft movement until the moment it finally comes to rest at the end of the flight.

32. What aerodynamic effect is most relevant? Density altitude increases.

- a) The altimeter setting becomes invalid.
- b) rotor thrust and engine performance margins normally decrease.
- c) The magnetic compass becomes the primary lift source.
- d) The aircraft mass automatically decreases.

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33. When transmitter and receiver are moving away from each other...

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

34. What aerodynamic effect is most relevant? A strong left crosswind affects a helicopter susceptible to LTE.

- a) yaw control margin may be reduced.
- b) The altimeter setting becomes invalid.
- c) The magnetic compass becomes the primary lift source.
- d) The aircraft mass automatically decreases.

35. What causes the phase lag between the displacement and the flapping of a rotor blade?

- a) Rounding of the rotor blade tips
- b) Inertia, mass, and aerodynamic forces
- c) Friction in the rotor blade spindles
- d) Advance or retreat angle of 90°

36. What is the advantage of a gyrodyne compared to a helicopter?

- a) Large centre of gravity limits
- b) High airspeed in cruise
- c) No gearbox is necessary
- d) Low fuel consumption

37. Wake turbulence behind a preceding aircraft is particularly strong...

- a) When the aircraft uses high thrust at low mass.
- b) At high aircraft mass.
- c) At low aircraft mass.
- d) When the aircraft uses low thrust at high speed.

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38. (For this question, please use annex PFP-062) According to ICAO, what symbol indicates a civil airport (not international airport) with paved runway?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

PFP-062

- a) B
- b) C
- c) D
- d) A

39. During hover flight, the induced airflow velocity...

- a) Is equal above and below the rotor
- b) Increases further having passed the rotor
- c) Remains constant after having passed the rotor
- d) Decreases after having passed the rotor

40. Which action best supports safe management of hover ceiling?

- a) Delay the decision until after take-off.
- b) Use the item only if requested by passengers.
- c) Ignore it when the helicopter has sufficient fuel.
- d) Check performance data before operating near limits.

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41. Why are the stability criteria of a helicopter very important?

- a) Low stability reduces the available control forces
- b) High stability prevents low load factors
- c) A lack of stability may lead to loss of control
- d) Large stability increases the maximum take-off mass

42. Which altitude is transmitted by the transponder in mode C?

- a) Radio altitude
- b) QFE altitude
- c) Pressure altitude
- d) QNH altitude

43. Being intercepted by a military aircraft at daytime, what is the meaning of the following signal: Alternating movement of the ailerons, normally left of the intercepted aircraft, followed by a smooth turn to the left?

- a) Prepare for a safety landing, you have entered a prohibited area
- b) You are clear of any restricted or reserved airspaces, you can continue on your heading
- c) You are entering a restricted area, leave the airspace immediately
- d) Follow me

44. Which statement about drive belts is correct?

- a) They require no inspection once installed.
- b) They may be repaired with household adhesive.
- c) condition and tension must be within approved limits.
- d) They are unaffected by heat, UV and operating time.

45. What phrase is used by a pilot if a transmission is to be answered with "no"?

- a) Finish
- b) No
- c) Not
- d) Negative

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46. The conversion factor from kilogram [kg] into pounds [lb] is...

- a) $\text{Kg} / 2.205 = \text{lb}$.
- b) $\text{Kg} \times 2.205 = \text{lb}$.
- c) $\text{Kg} \times 0.454 = \text{lb}$.
- d) $\text{Kg} \times 2 = \text{lb}$.

47. Where does a geometrically twisted rotor blade have its largest pitch angle?

- a) Next to the rotor blade roots
- b) Between rotor blade tips and rotor blade roots
- c) In the entire area of the rotor blade
- d) Next to the rotor blade tips

48. A helicopter burns 30 l/h. Planned flight time is 70 minutes and required reserve is 20 l. What minimum fuel should be planned?

- a) 35 l
- b) 45 l
- c) 55 l
- d) 63 l

49. What happens to a helicopter during cruise when the stick is moved forward without other corrections?

- a) The speed decreases and the sink rate decreases
- b) The speed increases and the sink rate increases
- c) The speed decreases and the sink rate increases
- d) The speed increases and the sink rate decreases

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50. What is the message of the NOTAM shown below? B7938/25 NOTAMN Q) LECB/QMRLC/IV/NBO/A /000/999/3933N00244E005 A) LEPA B) 2511212200 C) 2511220500 E) RWY 24L/06R CLOSED

- a) Runway 24L/06R at Palma de Mallorca (LEPA) airport will be closed from November 21st 2025 2200 local time until November 22nd 2025 0500 local time
- b) Runway 24L/06R at Palma de Mallorca (LEPA) airport will be closed from November 21st 2025 2200 UTC until November 22nd 2025 0500 UTC
- c) Runway 24L/06R at Palma de Mallorca (LEPA) airport will be closed from present time (000) indefinitely (999)
- d) Runway 24L/06R at Cataluña/Barcelona (LECB) airport will be closed from November 21st 2025 2200 UTC until November 22nd 2025 0500 UTC

51. Which action best supports safe management of convective SIGMET information?

- a) Delay the decision until after take-off.
- b) Avoid affected areas by a safe margin.
- c) Use the item only if requested by passengers.
- d) Ignore it when the helicopter has sufficient fuel.

52. How do dew point and relative humidity change with decreasing temperature?

- a) Dew point decreases, relative humidity increases
- b) Dew point remains constant, relative humidity increases
- c) Dew point increases, relative humidity decreases
- d) Dew point remains constant, relative humidity decreases

53. Why is fuel reserve important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) It is relevant only to airline transport operations.
- b) It can be ignored when the flight remains local.
- c) It protects against delays, wind error and diversion needs.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

54. What situation is called "over-development" in a weather report?

- a) Development of a thermal low to a storm depression
- b) Vertical development of Cumulus clouds to rain showers
- c) Widespread spreading of Cumulus clouds below an inversion layer
- d) Change from blue thermals to cloudy thermals during the afternoon



55. What should a PPL(H) pilot do when operating close to a prohibited area?

- a) remain clear unless specific authorisation is held.
- b) Assume it is inactive unless ATC calls first.
- c) Switch off the transponder to reduce workload.
- d) Ignore it when flying VFR below 1,000 ft AGL.

56. The basic empty mass of an aircraft includes...

- a) The total mass of the aircraft ready for a specific type of operation including crew, navigation instruments and engine cowling.
- b) The mass of the aircraft plus standard items such as unusable fuel and other unusable liquids, lubricating oil in engine and auxiliary units, fire extinguishers, pyrotechnics, emergency oxygen equipment, supplementary electronic equipment.
- c) The total mass of an aircraft ready for a specific type of operation including the required fuel and crew, but excluding traffic load.
- d) The total mass of the aircraft ready for a specific type of operation excluding unusable fuel and traffic load. The mass includes items such as crew and crew baggage.

57. What pressure pattern can be observed when a cold front is passing?

- a) Continually increasing pressure
- b) Continually decreasing pressure
- c) Constant pressure pattern
- d) Shortly decreasing, thereafter increasing pressure

58. Which hazard arises during a helicopter night flight in blowing snow?

- a) Engine monitoring displays are scanned with increased attention
- b) Anti-collision light and rotors can cause the "flicker vertigo"
- c) High partial pressures in the human body can cause hyperventilation or autokinesis
- d) High air pressure and low temperatures can clog the "eustachian tube"

59. Which statement about rotor downwash is correct?

- a) It is harmless below idle power.
- b) It affects only the pilot.
- c) It can endanger people, objects and loose material near the helicopter.
- d) It is eliminated by using QNH.

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60. Under what conditions may class D airspace be entered with a radio failure?

- a) There are other aircraft in the aerodrome circuit
- b) It is the destination aerodrome
- c) Approval has been granted before
- d) It is the aerodrome of departure

61. The drive system of the autogyro's main rotor is based on...

- a) The speed of the airflow.
- b) A fan in the cabin.
- c) An engine in the cabin.
- d) An engine at the rotor blade tip

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

- a) Magnetic bearing to the station
- b) True bearing to the station
- c) True bearing from the station
- d) Magnetic bearing from the station

63. Why is transverse flow effect important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) It can produce vibration and attitude changes during acceleration.
- b) It is relevant only to airline transport operations.
- c) It can be ignored when the flight remains local.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

64. A deceleration during a straight horizontal flight can lead to the illusion of...

- a) An inverted flight.
- b) A descent.
- c) A climb.
- d) A bank.

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65. Which phrase does a pilot use when he / she wants to check the readability of his / her transmission?

- a) Request readability
- b) What is the communication like?
- c) You read me five
- d) How do you read?

66. After lift-off, a much stronger than expected airspeed increase is experienced during the initial climb. What may be expected if the aircraft has entered a microburst?

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

67. What phrase is used by a pilot to inform the tower about a go-around?

- a) Pulling up
- b) Going around
- c) Approach canceled
- d) No landing

68. Which factor affects the available response time to initiate an autorotation after engine failure?

- a) Movement of the pressure point
- b) Functionality of the coupling
- c) Inertia of the main rotor system
- d) Profile shape of the rotor blades

69. Urgency messages are defined as...

- a) Messages concerning the safety of an aircraft, a watercraft or some other vehicle or person in sight.
- b) Messages concerning urgent spare parts which are needed for a continuation of flight and which need to be ordered in advance.
- c) Information concerning the apron personell and which imply an imminent danger to landing aircraft.
- d) Messages concerning aircraft and their passengers which face a grave and imminent threat and require immediate assistance.

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70. What cloud type can typically be observed across widespread high pressure areas during summer?

- a) Overcast low stratus
- b) Squall lines and thunderstorms
- c) Scattered Cu clouds
- d) Overcast Ns clouds

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Response Scheme

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

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