

# Exam simulation

PPL(H) - Private Pilot License - Flight Performance and Planning



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**STUDENT NAME:**

**DATE AND TIME:**

## **01. Which privileges are granted by holding a private pilot licence (PPL) with the appropriate helicopter type rating?**

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- a) To conduct commercial flights when the helicopter is approved for not more than six seats and to work as a flight instructor in a commercial flight academy.
- b) To conduct non-commercial flights with passengers, provided the pilot-in-command has carried out at least three take-offs and landings within the last 90 days.
- c) To conduct non-commercial flights with passengers, provided the pilot-in-command has carried out at least five take-offs and landings within the last 120 days.
- d) To conduct commercial flights when the helicopter is approved for not more than four seats and to work as a flight instructor in a commercial flight academy.

## **02. Which statement about fatigue is correct?**

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- a) It affects only physical strength.
- b) It is eliminated by opening a window.
- c) It has no effect on private pilots.
- d) It reduces attention, judgement and reaction time.

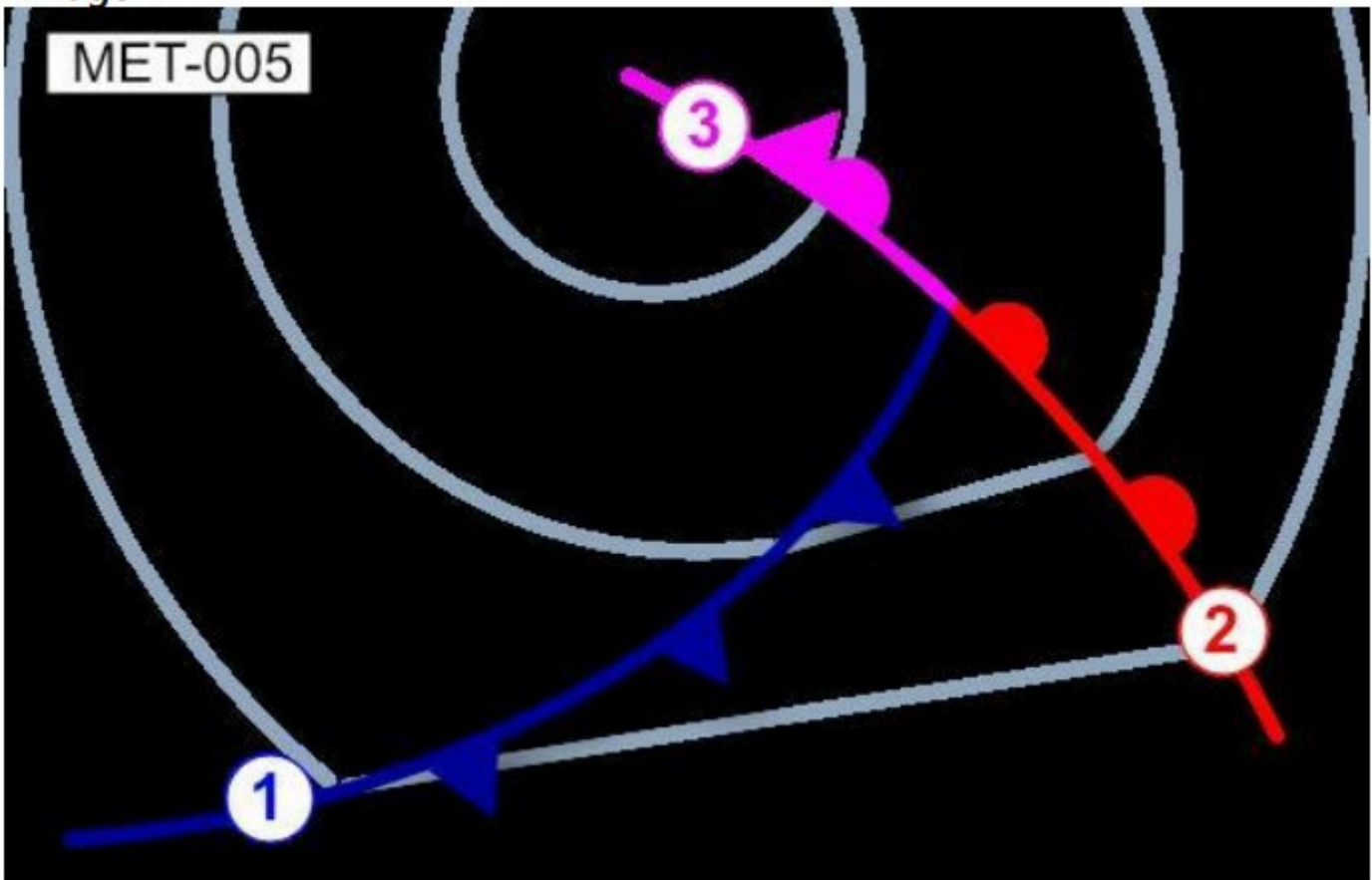
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**03. The symbol labeled (3) as shown in the picture is a / an... Use figure (MET-005)**



- a) Cold front.
- b) Occlusion.
- c) Front aloft.
- d) Warm front.

**04. The angle between the magnetic course and the true course is called...**

- a) Deviation.
- b) Variation.
- c) Inclination.
- d) WCA.

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## 05. Which statement about rotor RPM decay is correct?

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- a) It increases lift indefinitely.
- b) It is corrected by raising collective in every case.
- c) It can reduce lift and control margin and must be corrected promptly.
- d) It is unrelated to safety.

## 06. Up to which altitude is an overflight prohibited according to the NOTAM? Use figure (PPF-024)

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A4604/11 NOTAMN

Q)

EDWW/QROLP/IV/NBO/W/000/095/5155N01037E004

A) EDWW

B) 1111180800 C) 1111181200

E) OVERFLYING PROHIBITED FOR ALL TRAFFIC RADIUS 3.35NM CENTERED AROUND 515436N 0103725E DUE TO DEMOLITION OF EXPLOSIVES AT ECKERTHAL, (25NM S BRAUNSCHWEIG NDB BRU).

F) GND

G) 9500 FT AMSL

- a) Height 9500 ft
- b) Flight Level 95
- c) Altitude 9500 ft MSL
- d) Altitude 9500 m MSL

## 07. Why is surface condition important for a PPL(H) flight?

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- a) Dust, snow, slope or loose material can affect safety.
- 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.

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## 08. Which type of airspace may be crossed subject to certain restrictions?

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- a) Danger area
- b) Restricted area
- c) No-fly zone
- d) Prohibited area

## 09. What mass equals 102 litres of Avgas 100LL?

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- a) 74 lbs
- b) 142 lbs
- c) 142 kg
- d) 74 kg

## 10. Which statement about VFR flight is correct?

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- a) It is defined by the aircraft type only.
- b) It is always flown without radio.
- c) It must be conducted in accordance with visual flight rules and applicable VMC minima.
- d) It is permitted only at night.

## 11. The range of a VOR is affected by...

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- a) Daylight interference
- b) Multipath propagation of the ground wave.
- c) Reflected sky waves.
- d) Transmitter and receiver altitude.

## 12. What should be considered regarding a scheduled flight over water, when land cannot be reached in case of an emergency landing?

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- a) The flight plan has to contain the exact waypoints
- b) Contact to the nearest ATC shall consist during the whole flight
- c) Transponder code 7600 has to be set during the whole flight
- d) For all passengers there must be life jackets or lifeboats present

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## 13. Which actions shall be taken if the engine oil pressure continuously drops to zero?

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- a) Check the mixture lever and enrich the mixture
- b) Reduce engine performance and continue the flight to the destination
- c) Monitor oil temperature and land at the nearest aerodrome
- d) Land immediately on suitable terrain and be prepared for an autorotation

## 14. From which altitude on does the body usually react to the decreasing atmospheric pressure?

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- a) 7000 feet
- b) 12000 feet
- c) 2000 feet
- d) 10000 feet

## 15. Why is inversion conditions important for a PPL(H) flight?

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- a) It is relevant only to airline transport operations.
- b) It can be ignored when the flight remains local.
- c) It is replaced by passenger preference.
- d) They can trap haze, mist or low cloud near the surface.

## 16. Which of the following states the working principle of an airspeed indicator?

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- a) Dynamic air pressure is measured by the Pitot tube and converted into a speed indication by the airspeed indicator
- b) Total air pressure is measured by the static ports and converted into a speed indication by the airspeed indicator
- c) Total air pressure is measured and compared against static air pressure.
- d) Static air pressure is measured and compared against a vacuum.

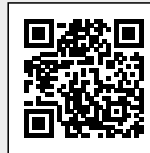
## 17. Which force causes "wind"?

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- a) Pressure gradient force
- b) Thermal force
- c) Coriolis force
- d) Centrifugal force

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**18. What aerodynamic effect is most relevant? The pilot raises collective rapidly.**

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- a) The altimeter setting becomes invalid.
- b) The magnetic compass becomes the primary lift source.
- c) torque and power required increase.
- d) The aircraft mass automatically decreases.

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**19. What should a PPL(H) pilot do when operating close to a CTR?**

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- a) Assume it is inactive unless ATC calls first.
- b) Switch off the transponder to reduce workload.
- c) obtain the required ATC clearance before entry.
- d) Ignore it when flying VFR below 1,000 ft AGL.

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**20. On what frequency shall a blind transmission be made?**

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- a) On the current frequency
- b) On the appropriate FIS frequency
- c) On a tower frequency
- d) On a radar frequency of the lower airspace

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

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- 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

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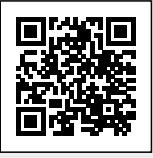
**22. What is the best planning conclusion for rapidly building towering cumulus near the route?**

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- a) Continue without checking updated weather.
- b) Assume VMC is guaranteed.
- c) consider thunderstorm development and avoid the area.
- d) Use QFE instead of weather information.

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**23. The sun moves 10° of longitude. What is the difference in time?**

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- a) 0.4 h
- b) 0.66 h
- c) 0.33 h
- d) 1 h

**24. Which kind of engine is susceptible to carburettor fire?**

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

**25. What is the minimum flight visibility in airspace "C" for an aircraft operating under VFR at 5000 ft MSL?**

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- a) 5000 m
- b) 8000 m
- c) 3000 m
- d) 1500 m

**26. Which statement about sterile cockpit discipline is correct?**

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- a) It is used only in pressurised aircraft.
- b) It means turning off all avionics.
- c) It helps reduce distraction during critical phases.
- d) It is unrelated to safety.

**27. Which statement about retreating blade stall is correct?**

---

- a) It occurs only while parked.
- b) It affects only the advancing blade first.
- c) It is associated with high forward speed, high gross mass, turbulence or high density altitude.
- d) It is prevented by exceeding VNE.

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**28. Surface temperature is 30°C and dew point is 20°C. Using the common rule of thumb, what is the approximate convective cloud base?**

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- a) About 3200 ft AGL
- b) About 4000 ft AGL
- c) About 5000 ft AGL
- d) About 1000 ft AGL

**29. What is the purpose of the tank ventilation?**

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- a) To prevent underpressure caused by fuel consumption
- b) To distribute the fuel from one tank segment to the other during flight
- c) To prevent water disposal during parking
- d) To prevent fuel spillage during refueling on the filler plug

**30. Which statement about confined area operations is correct?**

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- a) They require assessment of obstacles, wind, escape route and performance.
- b) They need no reconnaissance if GPS is available.
- c) They are always performed downwind.
- d) They require ignoring power margins.

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

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

**32. Why is hot refuelling risk important for a PPL(H) flight?**

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- a) It requires strict procedures because fire and rotor hazards are increased.
- 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.

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**33. What is the meaning of a steady green light signal at a controlled aerodrome directed to an aircraft in flight?**

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- a) Return for landing, followed by steady green at the appropriate time
- b) Airport unsafe, do not land
- c) Cleared to land
- d) Give way to other aircraft and continue circling

**34. Why is pre-take-off briefing important for a PPL(H) flight?**

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- a) It prepares the pilot for abnormal actions and escape routes.
- 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.

**35. The occurrence of a vertigo is most likely when moving the head...**

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- a) During a descent.
- b) During a turn.
- c) During a climb.
- d) During a straight horizontal flight.

**36. Surface temperature is 18°C and dew point is 14°C. Using the common rule of thumb, what is the approximate convective cloud base?**

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- a) About 1600 ft AGL
- b) About 800 ft AGL
- c) About 2600 ft AGL
- d) About 400 ft AGL

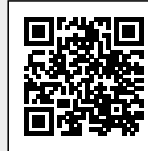
**37. What is a likely consequence of blocked pitot tube with drain and static ports open?**

---

- a) the airspeed indication may decrease towards zero.
- b) The altimeter automatically resets to standard pressure.
- c) The aircraft becomes exempt from maintenance requirements.
- d) The transponder changes to emergency code automatically.

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PPL(H) - Private Pilot License - Flight Performance and Planning



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## 38. During an unaccelerated flight...

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- a) The vertical component of thrust equals the horizontal component of thrust and drag equals gravity.
- b) The vertical component of thrust equals gravity and the horizontal component of thrust equals drag.
- c) The vertical component of thrust equals drag and the horizontal component of thrust equals gravity.
- d) The horizontal component of thrust equals the sum of drag and gravity.

## 39. A risk factor for decompression sickness is...

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- a) 100 % oxygen after decompression.
- b) Sports.
- c) Smoking.
- d) Scuba diving prior to flight.

## 40. The term "maximum elevation figure" (MEF) is defined as...

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- a) The highest elevation within an area covering 30 minutes of latitude and 30 minutes of longitude.
- b) The highest elevation within an area covering 30 minutes of latitude and 30 minutes of longitude plus a safety margin, rounded to the next higher 100 ft.
- c) The highest elevation within an area covering 30 minutes of latitude and 30 minutes of longitude plus a safety margin of 1000 ft (305 m), rounded to the next higher 100 ft.
- d) The highest elevation within an area covering 1 degree of latitude and 1 degree of longitude plus a safety margin, rounded to the next lower 100 ft.

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

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

## 42. Why is post-landing shutdown important for a PPL(H) flight?

---

- a) It is relevant only to airline transport operations.
- b) It should follow the flight manual sequence.
- c) It can be ignored when the flight remains local.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

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PPL(H) - Private Pilot License - Flight Performance and Planning



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## 43. Which statement about mast bumping is correct?

---

- a) It is an altimeter calibration method.
- b) It occurs only after shutdown.
- c) It is a hazard associated with some teetering rotor systems under low-G or abrupt control conditions.
- d) It is solved by applying rotor brake in flight.

## 44. Which human-factor point is most relevant? A pilot is unsure whether a new antihistamine is safe for flying.

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- a) The event has no operational relevance.
- b) The correct response is to increase workload.
- c) The pilot should ignore symptoms until after landing.
- d) The pilot should obtain aeromedical advice before flying.

## 45. What types of airflow can be observed around a rotor blade aerofoil?

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- a) Laminar airflow on the entire upper surface
- b) Laminar airflow at the leading edge, turbulent airflow further back
- c) Turbulent airflow at the leading edge, laminar airflow further back
- d) Turbulent airflow on the entire upper surface

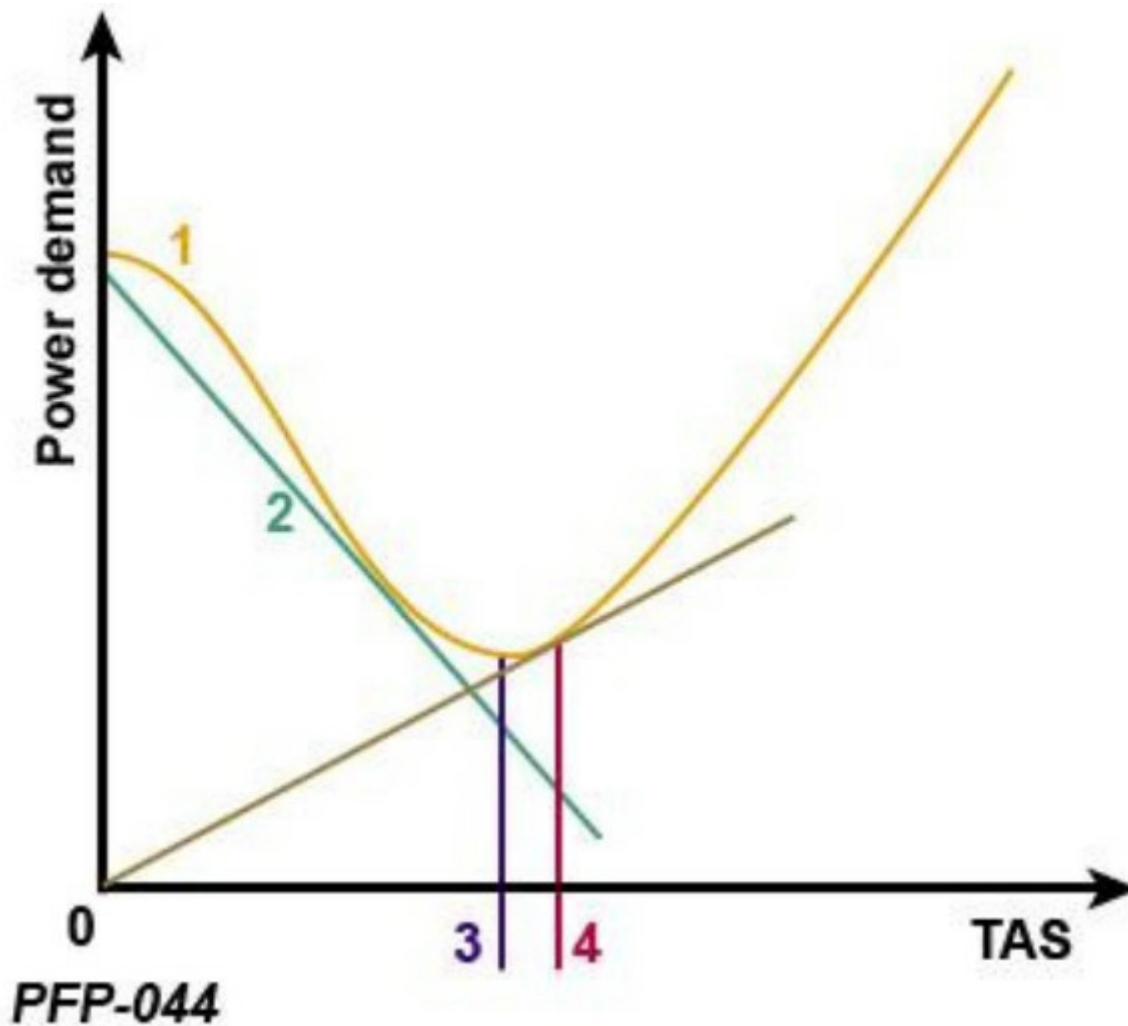
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46. Which point indicates the speed for maximum range? Use figure (PFP-044)



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

47. An autorotation in a mountainous area is performed:

- a) Downwind under obstacles observance.
- b) Upslope without any yawing.
- c) Downslope with inclined rotor.
- d) Upwind and across the slope.

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**48. Which dangerous situation could arise when the helicopter engine is started in strong tailwind conditions?**

---

- a) Decompression sickness
- b) Carbon monoxide poisoning
- c) Binocular vision
- d) Rotary vertigo

**49. How can the pitch angle on a helicopter's rotor blade be controlled?**

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- a) By electrical impulses
- b) By electric motors
- c) By control rods
- d) By cam rods

**50. What is the period of validity of a private pilot licence (PPL)?**

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- a) Unlimited
- b) 48 months
- c) 24 months
- d) 60 months

**51. What temperatures are most dangerous with respect to airframe icing?**

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- a) 0° to -12° C
- b) +20° to -5° C
- c) +5° to -10° C
- d) -20° to -40° C

**52. The pilot wants to refuel the helicopter after a cold night early in the morning. What needs to be checked before starting the engine?**

---

- a) VHF communication for transmission
- b) Carburettor heat for function
- c) Left seat controls for damage and tight fit
- d) Fuel for water content and impurities

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## 53. Quasi-optical waves travel...

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- a) Through the air directly from the transmitter to the receiver.
- b) Through the air and are influenced (e.g. reflected) by the ionosphere.
- c) Along the surface of the earth.
- d) Along the surface of the earth, but are absorbed by the sea.

## 54. Carbon monoxide contamination in the cabin of a piston-engine helicopter can be caused by...

---

- a) Generator failure
- b) Cracks or leaks in the cabin heating system
- c) Fuel or hydraulic fluid in the tanks
- d) Pitot icing

## 55. Which of the following options has an effect on the autorotation characteristics?

---

- a) Smoothly working tail rotor control and low RPM warning systems
- b) Air temperature and wind speed
- c) Pressure altitude and wind speed
- d) Helicopter mass and density altitude

## 56. Which of the stated relationships between lift and drag applies best for a flying helicopter (lift: drag)?

---

- a) 1: 45
- b) 1: 2
- c) 2: 1
- d) 45: 1

## 57. QNH is 1020 hPa and QFE is 995 hPa. What is the approximate aerodrome elevation using 27 ft per hPa?

---

- a) About 680 ft
- b) About 480 ft
- c) About 930 ft
- d) About 25 ft

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## 58. The altimeter is switched from local QNH to 1013.25 hPa...

---

- a) When descending below FL 100.
- b) At the decision height.
- c) At 4000 ft.
- d) When climbing above the transition altitude.

## 59. Which of the human senses is most influenced by hypoxia?

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- a) The visual perception (vision)
- b) The olfactory perception (smell)
- c) The tactile perception (sense of touch)
- d) The auditory perception (hearing)

## 60. Which statement about carbon monoxide is correct?

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- a) It has a strong warning smell in all cases.
- b) It improves night vision.
- c) It binds strongly to haemoglobin and reduces oxygen transport.
- d) It is removed by switching on cabin heat.

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

---

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

## 62. Which statement is correct with regard to the polar axis of the Earth?

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- a) The polar axis of the Earth crosses the geographic South Pole and the geographic North Pole and is perpendicular to the plane of the equator
- b) The polar axis of the Earth crosses the magnetic south pole and the magnetic north pole and is at an angle of  $66.5^\circ$  to the plane of the equator
- c) The polar axis of the Earth crosses the geographic South Pole and the geographic North Pole and is at an angle of  $23.5^\circ$  to the plane of the equator
- d) The polar axis of the Earth crosses the magnetic south pole and the magnetic north pole and is perpendicular to the plane of the equator

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## 63. What cloud sequence can typically be observed during the passage of a warm front?

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- a) Squall line with showers of rain and thunderstorms (Cb), gusting wind followed by cumulus clouds with isolated showers of rain
- b) Wind becoming calm, dissipation of clouds and warming during summer; formation of extended high fog layers during winter
- c) Cirrus, thickening altostratus and altocumulus clouds, lowering cloud base with rain, nimbostratus
- d) In coastal areas during daytime wind from the coast and forming of cumulus clouds, dissipation of clouds during evening and night

## 64. Basic empty mass is 810 kg, occupants are 85 kg and 60 kg, usable fuel for departure is 45 kg and MTOM is 980 kg. Is the mass within limits?

---

- a) Yes, because only basic empty mass is compared with the limit.
- b) No, the calculated take-off mass exceeds the limit.
- c) Yes, because fuel may be ignored for helicopters.
- d) The result cannot be assessed because passenger mass is irrelevant.

## 65. The distance from 'A' to 'B' measures 120 NM. At a distance of 55 NM from 'A' the pilot realizes a deviation of 7 NM to the right. What approximate course change must be made to reach 'B' directly?

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- a) 15° left
- b) 6° left
- c) 14° left
- d) 8° left

## 66. Which statement about the pitot-static system is correct?

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- a) It supplies pressure information to instruments such as the airspeed indicator and altimeter.
- b) It powers the landing light.
- c) It lubricates the main rotor bearing.
- d) It controls the ELT antenna.

## 67. Why is hydration 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 supports concentration and reduces fatigue risk.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

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**68. Which section of the flight manual describes the basic empty mass of an aircraft?**

---

- a) Limitations
- b) Normal procedures
- c) Performance
- d) Weight and balance

**69. Which statement about workload management is correct?**

---

- a) It means completing paperwork before controlling the aircraft.
- b) It is irrelevant during emergencies.
- c) It includes prioritising aircraft control, navigation and communication.
- d) It replaces situational awareness.

**70. What extinguishing agent is the least suitable for an aircraft fire?**

---

- a) Powder
- b) Water
- c) Foam
- d) Halon

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## Response Scheme

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

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