

Exam simulation

PPL(H) - Private Pilot License - Human Performance and limitations



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

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

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

02. Given: QTE: 203° VAR: 10° E The QDR equals...

- a) 013°
- b) 193°
- c) 213°
- d) 023°

03. The density of AVGAS 100LL at 15° C is...

- a) 1.0 kg/l
- b) 0.72 kg/l
- c) 0.82 kg/l
- d) 0.68 kg/l

04. Which ratio corresponds to the rotor disc loading?

- a) Rotor disc / helicopter mass
- b) Rotor thrust / rotor disc
- c) Rotor disc / rotor thrust
- d) Helicopter mass / rotor disc

05. Which statement about the anti-torque pedals is correct?

- a) They control rotor RPM directly.
- b) They control yaw by changing tail rotor thrust or equivalent anti-torque thrust.
- c) They operate the landing light.
- d) They change the altimeter setting.

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06. Which action best supports safe management of pre-take-off briefing?

- a) Brief the rejected take-off and emergency plan.
- b) Delay the decision until after take-off.
- c) Use the item only if requested by passengers.
- d) Ignore it when the helicopter has sufficient fuel.

07. During an approach the aircraft experiences wind shear with an increasing headwind. If the pilot does not make any correction, how do the approach path and the indicated airspeed (IAS) change?

- a) Path is higher, IAS increases
- b) Path is higher, IAS decreases
- c) Path is lower, IAS increases
- d) Path is lower, IAS decreases

08. The connection between middle ear and nose and throat region is called...

- a) Eardrum
- b) Eustachian tube
- c) Inner ear
- d) Cochlea

09. What is the name of the cold, katabatic wind phenomena blowing from northeast into the Adriatic Sea?

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

10. Why is fuel valve confirmation 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 prevents fuel starvation from incorrect selection.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

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11. Which action best supports safe management of fuel reserve?

- a) Delay the decision until after take-off.
- b) Use the item only if requested by passengers.
- c) Plan to land with at least the required reserve.
- d) Ignore it when the helicopter has sufficient fuel.

12. Why is heading log preparation important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) It is relevant only to airline transport operations.
- b) It reduces workload in flight.
- c) It can be ignored when the flight remains local.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

13. What is the subject of ICAO Annex 1?

- a) Flight crew licensing
- b) Rules of the air
- c) Air traffic services
- d) Operation of aircraft

14. With increasing altitude, the power of a carburettor engine...

- a) Remains constant.
- b) Increases.
- c) Decreases.
- d) First decreases, from 5000 ft on increases.

15. In METAR/TAF coding, what does SN mean?

- a) Freezing rain.
- b) Snow.
- c) Clear sky below 5,000 ft.
- d) Variable wind direction.

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16. Which statement about density altitude is correct?

- a) It decreases as temperature increases.
- b) It increases when pressure decreases or temperature increases.
- c) It is the same as QFE.
- d) It is unaffected by elevation.

17. The majority of aviation accidents are caused by...

- a) Geographical influences
- b) Meteorological influences
- c) Human failure
- d) Technical failure

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. Which statement about passenger briefing is correct?

- a) It should include seat belts, doors, emergency exits and relevant safety actions.
- b) It is required only for commercial flights.
- c) It may be omitted for short flights.
- d) It is replaced by the weather briefing.

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21. What weather conditions may be expected during conditionally unstable conditions?

- a) Layered clouds up to high levels, prolonged rain or snow
- b) Towering cumulus, isolated showers of rain or thunderstorms
- c) Sky clear of clouds, sunshine, low winds
- d) Shallow cumulus clouds with base at medium levels

22. The distance measuring equipment (DME) determines the distance based on the principle of...

- a) Laser measurement
- b) Time measurement
- c) Doppler
- d) Phase comparison

23. Which statement about the vestibular system is correct?

- a) It always gives reliable attitude information in IMC.
- b) It can create misleading sensations during acceleration or turns.
- c) It replaces the attitude indicator.
- d) It is unaffected by head movement.

24. How often shall a blind transmission be made?

- a) One time
- b) Three times
- c) Two times
- d) Four times

25. What is a tubular steel construction with a non self-supporting skin called?

- a) Grid construction
- b) Honeycomb structure
- c) Monocoque construction
- d) Semi-monocoque construction

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26. In case of an emergency ditching, the life vests have to be inflated...

- a) Before disembarking the aircraft.
- b) After disembarking the aircraft at a safe distance of about 10 m.
- c) During disembarking the aircraft.
- d) After disembarking the aircraft.

27. Why is unusual vibration important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) It is relevant only to airline transport operations.
- b) It can indicate a mechanical problem.
- c) It can be ignored when the flight remains local.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

28. 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

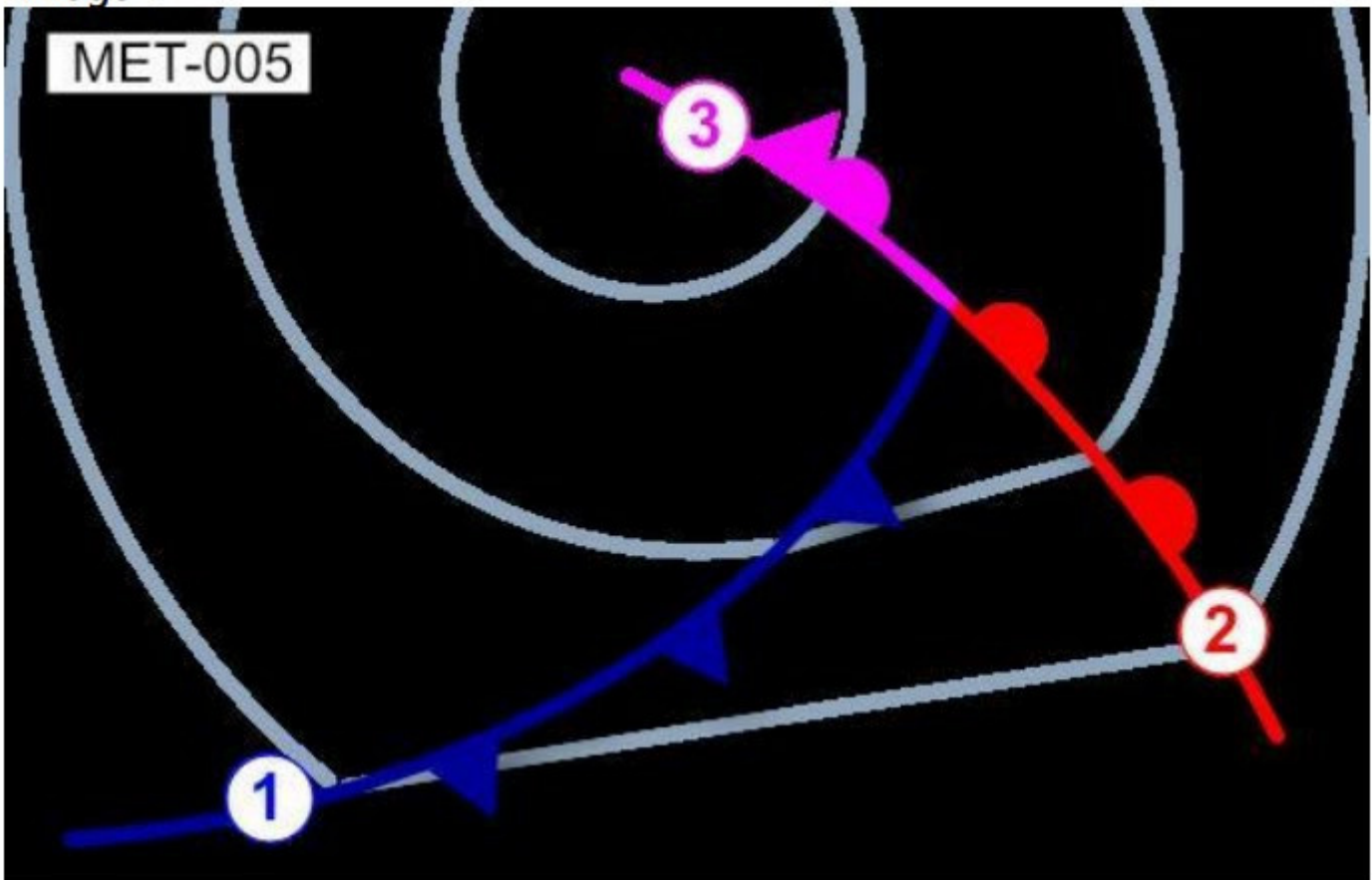
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29. The symbol labeled (2) as shown in the picture is a / an... Use figure (MET-005)



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

30. Why is rotor area safety 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 is replaced by passenger preference.
- d) It protects people from main and tail rotor hazards.

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31. An ATIS is valid for...

- a) 45 minutes
- b) 10 minutes
- c) 30 minutes
- d) 60 minutes

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

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

33. Vy is the speed...

- a) To rotate
- b) For the best rate of climb
- c) For the best angle of climb
- d) Never to be exceeded

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34. Which statement about settling with power is correct?

- a) It is associated with vortex ring state conditions.
- b) It means the engine has failed completely.
- c) It is caused by excessive QNH.
- d) It improves climb performance.

35. For a given aircraft mass, wake turbulence is particularly strong...

- a) At low airspeed.
- b) At high altitude.
- c) At low altitude.
- d) At high airspeed.

36. Information about pressure patterns and frontal situation can be found in which chart?

- a) Surface weather chart.
- b) Wind chart.
- c) Significant Weather Chart (SWC).
- d) Hypsometric chart.

37. Why is position fixing important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) It reduces uncertainty by using two or more independent references.
- 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.

38. An aircraft in the northern hemisphere intends to turn on the shortest way from a heading of 030° to a heading of 180°. At approximately which indicated magnetic heading should the turn be terminated?

- a) 150°.
- b) 360°.
- c) 180°.
- d) 210°.

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39. Why is freezing level 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 helps assess icing risk in visible moisture.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

40. Which action best supports safe management of personal minimums?

- a) Apply them before the flight and update the plan if conditions deteriorate.
- b) Delay the decision until after take-off.
- c) Use the item only if requested by passengers.
- d) Ignore it when the helicopter has sufficient fuel.

41. What is the percentage of oxygen in the atmosphere at 6000 ft?

- a) 18.9 %
- b) 12 %
- c) 78 %
- d) 21 %

42. Why is landing performance margin important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) It is relevant only to airline transport operations.
- b) It confirms that the selected site is suitable for the planned arrival.
- c) It can be ignored when the flight remains local.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

43. Which action best supports safe management of weather diversion decision?

- a) Delay the decision until after take-off.
- b) Use the item only if requested by passengers.
- c) Divert before options become limited.
- d) Ignore it when the helicopter has sufficient fuel.

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44. Which of the following documents have to be on board for an international flight? a) Certificate of aircraft registration b) Certificate of airworthiness c) Airworthiness review certificate d) EASA Form 1 e) Aircraft logbook f) Appropriate documents for every crew member g) Technical logbook

- a) D, f, g
- b) B, c, d, e, f, g
- c) A, b, c, e, f
- d) A, b, e, g

45. Why is track made good 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 is replaced by passenger preference.
- d) It shows the actual ground path flown.

46. 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.

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

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

48. If there is any doubt about ambiguity, a time of 1620 is to be transmitted as...

- a) One six two zero
- b) One thousand six hundred two zero
- c) Two zero
- d) Sixteen twenty

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49. 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

50. Which statement about engine fire on the ground is correct?

- a) Take off immediately to improve cooling.
- b) Shut down and evacuate according to the checklist if required.
- c) Open fuel valves fully.
- d) Continue taxi to save time.

51. 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

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

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

53. How can a pilot confirm a search and rescue signal on ground in flight?

- a) Push the rudder in both directions multiple times
- b) Fly in a parabolic flight path multiple times
- c) Rock the wings
- d) Deploy and retract the landing flaps multiple times

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54. Why is updated METAR and TAF review important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) Weather can change after initial planning and affect VFR suitability.
- 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.

55. What should a PPL(H) pilot do before entering a CTR?

- 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.

56. Which statement about landing site selection after failure is correct?

- a) Only the shortest distance matters.
- b) Surface and wind are irrelevant to helicopters.
- c) A downwind approach is always best.
- d) Wind, obstacles, surface, slope and available approach path should be considered.

57. Distance to the next waypoint is 50 NM and groundspeed is 80 kt. What is the estimated time en route?

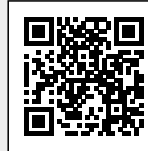
- a) 32 minutes
- b) 38 minutes
- c) 46 minutes
- d) 96 minutes

58. What is the effect of vortex ring state?

- a) High rate of descent and irregular pitch, roll, and yaw motions
- b) Stable descent and high-frequency vibrations in the helicopter
- c) Decreased rate of descent and strong vibrations from the engine
- d) Fluctuations in rotor and engine RPM

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59. 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

60. What is the distance between the parallels of latitude 48°N and 49°N along a meridian line?

- a) 111 NM
- b) 10 NM
- c) 1 NM
- d) 60 NM

61. True course is 040° and magnetic variation is 6° W. What is the magnetic course?

- a) 034°
- b) 056°
- c) 046°
- d) 036°

62. 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.

63. What is a likely consequence of fuel vent blockage?

- a) fuel flow to the engine may be restricted.
- 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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64. What happens to thrust and tangential force if the rotor RPM decreases by about 10 % in cruise flight?

- a) The thrust and the tangential force decrease
- b) The thrust and the tangential force increase
- c) The thrust decreases and the tangential force remains constant
- d) The thrust remains constant and the tangential force increases

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

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

66. What is the lowest possible VFR flight level if a true course of 181° is selected and a variation of 3° east exists?

- a) FL 065
- b) FL 060
- c) FL 055
- d) FL 050

67. Assume two arbitrary points A and B on the same parallel of latitude, but not on the equator. Point A is located on 010°E and point B on 020°E. The rhumb line distance between A and B is always...

- a) More than 300 NM.
- b) More than 600 NM.
- c) Less than 300 NM.
- d) Less than 600 NM.

68. Why is passenger mass accuracy important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) Incorrect mass can invalidate performance and balance calculations.
- 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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69. Which action best supports safe management of compass deviation card?

- a) Delay the decision until after take-off.
- b) Use the item only if requested by passengers.
- c) Apply the relevant deviation correction.
- d) Ignore it when the helicopter has sufficient fuel.

70. What is the minimum flight visibility in airspace "C" for an aircraft operating under VFR at FL125?

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

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Response Scheme

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

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