

Exam simulation

PPL(H) - Private Pilot License - Principles of Flight (Helicopter)



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STUDENT NAME:

DATE AND TIME:

01. Which altitude marks the lower limit where the body is unable to completely compensate the effects of the low atmospheric pressure?

- a) 12000 feet
- b) 7000 feet
- c) 5000 feet
- d) 22000 feet

02. Surface temperature is 22°C and dew point is 10°C. Using the common rule of thumb, what is the approximate convective cloud base?

- a) About 4000 ft AGL
- b) About 5800 ft AGL
- c) About 1200 ft AGL
- d) About 4800 ft AGL

03. Which section of the flight manual describes the power required of a helicopter in a hover?

- a) Performance
- b) Limitations
- c) Normal procedures
- d) Supplements

04. Which statement about the flight manual is correct?

- a) It is a private pilot logbook.
- b) It is valid only for IFR helicopters.
- c) It replaces current charts and NOTAM.
- d) It contains limitations, normal procedures, emergency procedures and performance data.

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05. Given: True course: 270°. TAS: 100 kt. Wind: 090°/25 kt. Distance: 100 NM. The ground speed (GS) equals...

- a) 120 kt.
- b) 117 kt.
- c) 131 kt.
- d) 125 kt.

06. What does the abbreviation HSI stand for?

- a) Horrifying Steep Inclination
- b) Hybernating System Indication
- c) Horizontal Situation Indicator
- d) Horizontal Slip Indicator

07. Which action best supports safe management of tail rotor drift?

- 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) Anticipate drift during hover and lift-off.

08. What is the minimum flight visibility in airspace "C" for an aircraft operating under VFR at FL110?

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

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

- 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.

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10. Which statement about the right of way in head-on traffic is correct?

- a) Both aircraft should alter course to the right.
- b) The lighter aircraft always climbs.
- c) Only the aircraft on the left changes heading.
- d) Both aircraft alter course to the left.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

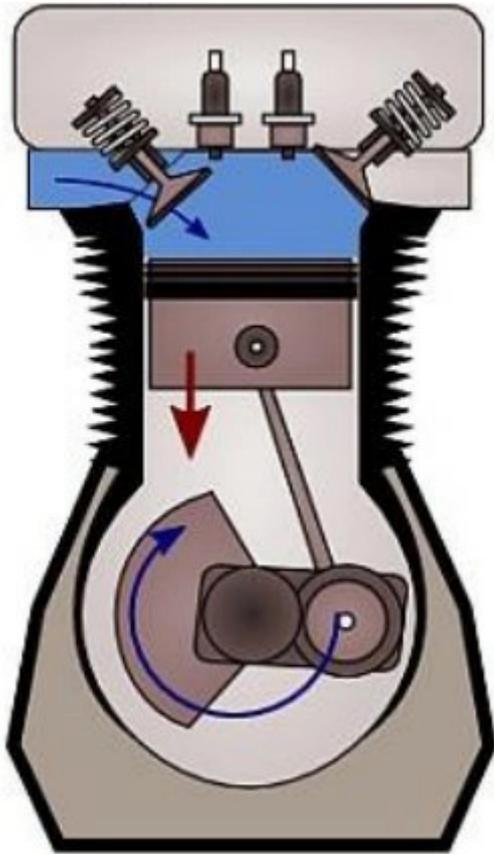
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14. Which part of the cycle of a four-stroke Otto engine can be seen in the attachment? Use figure (AGK-007)



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

15. Which of the following symptoms may indicate hypoxia?

- a) Blue discolouration of lips and fingernails
- b) Muscle cramps in the upper body area
- c) Blue marks all over the body
- d) Joint pain in knees and feet

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16. 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

17. Which statement about sterile cockpit discipline is correct?

- 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.

18. 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 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

19. Which statement about a Radio Mandatory Zone is correct?

- a) It always requires an IFR clearance.
- b) It allows flight without radio if below 1,000 ft AGL.
- c) It is used only for military aircraft.
- d) The pilot must comply with the published radio communication requirements.

20. What is the unit for electrical power?

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

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21. Calculated take-off mass = 2300 lbs, calculated CG = 95.75 in, fuel burn = 170 lbs on station 87.00 in. Where is the CG situated after the landing?

- a) 96.57 in
- b) 96.45 in
- c) 97.39 in
- d) 94.11 in

22. Where does the condensation water converge in the tank?

- a) It floats on the fuel
- b) At the lowest position
- c) Near the cap of the tank
- d) It is mixed with the fuel

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

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

24. What does the abbreviation "QUJ" stand for?

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

25. How may windshear be recognised in flight?

- a) Sudden and apparently baseless change of oilpressure, oil temperature, engine speed and altitude.
- b) Sudden and apparently baseless change in altitude, airspeed, rate of climb or descent.
- c) Sudden and apparently baseless change in heading, turning rate, engine speed or oil temperature.
- d) Rather unexpected onset of drizzle associated with high stratus clouds following previously clear skies and calm conditions.

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26. The correct transponder code for emergencies is...

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

27. The bank angle of a 2-minutes circle depends on the...

- a) CAS.
- b) TAS.
- c) IAS.
- d) Ground speed.

28. Electronic devices on board an aircraft have influence on the...

- a) Direct reading compass.
- b) Airspeed indicator.
- c) Artificial horizon.
- d) Turn coordinator.

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

- 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.

30. Which action best supports safe management of wind component?

- a) Delay the decision until after take-off.
- b) Use the item only if requested by passengers.
- c) Use the applicable headwind, tailwind and crosswind components.
- d) Ignore it when the helicopter has sufficient fuel.

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31. Why is emergency landing briefing 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 prepares passengers for brace position, exits and evacuation.

32. Which action best supports safe management of freezing level?

- a) Delay the decision until after take-off.
- b) Use the item only if requested by passengers.
- c) Compare planned altitude with freezing level and cloud.
- d) Ignore it when the helicopter has sufficient fuel.

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

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

34. After take-off an aircraft enters wind shear with a decreasing headwind. As a result...

- a) The aircraft flies below the estimated climb path.
- b) The aircraft flies above the estimated climb path.
- c) The ground speed (GS) will decrease.
- d) The true airspeed (TAS) will increase.

35. Fuel quantity in small aircraft is most commonly measured through a level sensor. The European Certification Specifications CS 23 require that...

- a) At least one fuel quantity indicator must be available to indicate the total amount of fuel aboard an aircraft. This Indicator must be calibrated adequately to indicate the correct amount of fuel during all phases of flight.
- b) If the fuel indicator fails, the pilot must land at the next available airport.
- c) If no fuel quantity indicator is available to the pilot in flight, the pilot must check the fuel quantity before commencing the flight and recalculate the remaining fuel on board in regular intervals during the flight.
- d) A fuel quantity indicator must be available for each tank and the indicator must be calibrated to read "zero" during level flight when the quantity of fuel remaining in the tank is equal to the unusable fuel supply.

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36. What aerodynamic effect is most relevant? Forward speed approaches the never-exceed speed.

- a) The altimeter setting becomes invalid.
- b) The magnetic compass becomes the primary lift source.
- c) The aircraft mass automatically decreases.
- d) retreating blade stall and structural limits become important.

37. Which phrase is used by a pilot when he wants to fly through controlled airspace?

- a) Would like
- b) Want
- c) Request
- d) Apply

38. An aircraft is flying from 'A' to 'B' (distance 220 NM) at an average ground speed (GS) of 120 kt. It departs 'A' at 1200 UTC. After 70 NM along the course from 'A', the aircraft is 5 min ahead of the planned schedule. Using the actual GS, what is the revised estimated time of arrival (ETA) at B?

- a) 1330 UTC
- b) 1340 UTC
- c) 1345 UTC
- d) 1335 UTC

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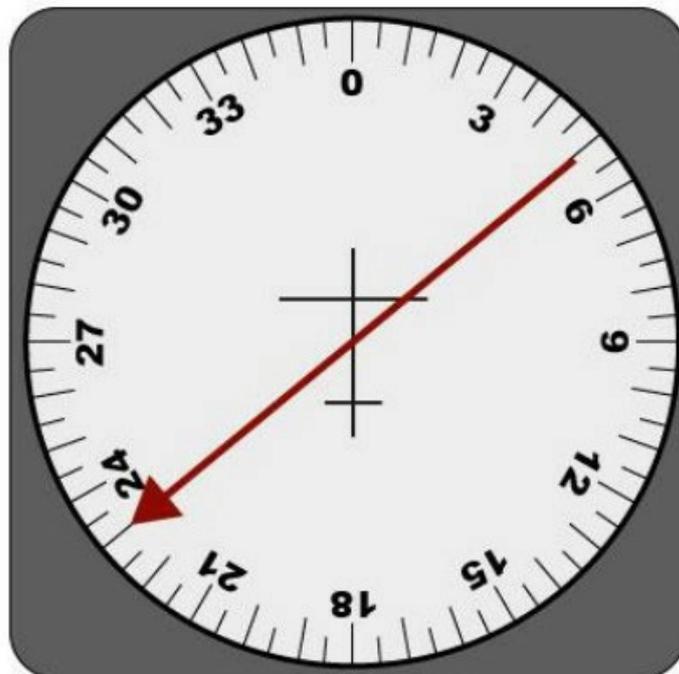


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39. The pilot wants to proceed directly to the beacon. The wind is calm. The pilot should follow a QDM of... Use figure (NAV-019)



NAV-019



- a) 230°.
- b) 200°.
- c) 080°.
- d) 260°.

40. 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

41. Why is blade pitch increase important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) It is relevant only to airline transport operations.
- b) It increases angle of attack and power required.
- c) It can be ignored when the flight remains local.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

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42. Which statement about Special VFR is correct?

- a) It is a replacement for IFR outside controlled airspace.
- b) It is always available on pilot request.
- c) It removes the requirement to remain clear of cloud where applicable.
- d) It is a controlled-airspace procedure subject to ATC clearance and prescribed conditions.

43. Which statement about loose objects in the cabin is correct?

- a) They are harmless in hover.
- b) They should be secured because they can interfere with controls or injure occupants.
- c) They improve balance automatically.
- d) They may be placed near pedals.

44. Which kind of engine is susceptible to carburettor fire?

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

45. What is the correct term for a message used for air traffic control?

- a) Flight regularity message
- b) Message related to direction finding
- c) Flight safety message
- d) Meteorological message

46. What is the purpose of "interception lines" in visual navigation?

- a) To mark the next available en-route airport during the flight
- b) They are used as easily recognizable guidance upon a possible loss of orientation
- c) They help to continue the flight when flight visibility drops below VFR minima
- d) To visualize the range limitation from the departure aerodrome

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47. The specified speed in the ATS flight plan equals: Use figure (PFP-051)

Flugplan **PFP-051**

3 Art der Meldung: (FPL)
7 Luftfahrzeugkennung: OEABC
8 Flugregeln: V. VFR
Art des Fluges: G. Allg. Zivilluftfahrt

9 Anzahl: 1
LFZ Type: DV20
Wirbelschleppenkategorie: L - Leicht
10 Ausrüstung: ORV / C

13 Abflugplatz: LOWK
EOBT (Zeit): 2000
EOBD (Datum): 2012/10/22

15 Geschwindigkeit: N - Knoten 0100
Flughöhe: F - Flugfläche 095

Flugstrecke:
KFT GRZ PUBEG SNU

16 Zielflugplatz: LOWW
Voraussichtliche Gesamtflugdauer: 0215
Ausweichflugplatz: LOAN
2ter Ausweichflugplatz:

18 Sonstige Angaben:

Füge 'IFPS RTE AMDT ACPT' ins Feld 18 automatisch ein
Feld 18 Abkürzungen: -wählen-

- a) 100 m/h.
- b) 100 kt.
- c) 100 km/h.
- d) 1000 kt.

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48. Which of the following options is NOT a sufficient reason to fly below the required minimum height?

- a) The drop of towed objects at an aerodrome
- b) Bad weather conditions in the vicinity of an aerodrome
- c) Take-off or landing at an aerodrome
- d) An approach without landing at an aerodrome

49. Which statement about fatigue is correct?

- 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.

50. The altimeter has to be set to what value in order to show zero on ground?

- a) QFE
- b) QNE
- c) QTE
- d) QNH

51. Which statement about VNE is correct?

- a) It is the never-exceed speed and must not be exceeded.
- b) It is a recommended minimum hover speed.
- c) It is the same as best endurance speed.
- d) It applies only to ATC clearances.

52. An ATIS is valid for...

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

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53. Basic empty mass is 720 kg, occupants are 80 kg and 65 kg, usable fuel for departure is 35 kg and MTOM is 920 kg. Is the mass within limits?

- a) Yes, because fuel is not included in take-off mass.
- b) No, because passenger mass is never included in take-off mass.
- c) Yes, the calculated take-off mass is within the limit.
- d) The result cannot be assessed because empty mass is irrelevant.

54. Which statement about QNH transmission is correct?

- a) It should be ignored in VFR flight.
- b) It is read back only by IFR airliners.
- c) It replaces the transponder code.
- d) The pressure value should be read back when issued by ATC.

55. Which statement about the required force to change the pitch angle is correct?

- a) It is the smallest by using an advance angle of 90°
- b) It is the smallest by using a delta-three-hinge
- c) It must be greater than the rotor disc loading
- d) It must be greater than the tangential force

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

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

57. The "swiss cheese model" can be used to explain the...

- a) State of readiness of a pilot
- b) Procedure for an emergency landing
- c) Optimal problem solution
- d) Error chain

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

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

59. The total weight of an aircraft is acting vertically through the...

- a) Centre of gravity.
- b) Centre of pressure.
- c) Neutral point.
- d) Stagnation point.

60. A helicopter burns 28 l/h. Planned flight time is 80 minutes and required reserve is 25 l. What minimum fuel should be planned?

- a) 38 l
- b) 50 l
- c) 71 l
- d) 63 l

61. The centre of gravity (CG) defines...

- a) The point on the longitudinal axis or its extension from which the centres of gravity of all masses are referenced.
- b) The point through which the force of gravity is said to act on a mass.
- c) The distance from the datum to the position of a mass.
- d) The product of mass and balance arm.

62. Why is approach briefing important for a PPL(H) flight?

- a) It is relevant only to airline transport operations.
- b) It reduces workload and clarifies wind, obstacles and go-around plan.
- c) It can be ignored when the flight remains local.
- d) It is replaced by passenger preference.

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63. What might be the reason for scratches on the tail stringer?

- a) Old colour
- b) Intense erosion
- c) Rotor blade contact
- d) Contact with ground

64. Which statement about SERA is correct?

- a) It is a helicopter maintenance programme.
- b) It is the ICAO aircraft registration register.
- c) It is a flight planning computer.
- d) It contains standardised European rules of the air.

65. What is the meaning of the phrase "Correction"?

- a) I understand your message and will comply with it
- b) Permission for proposed action is granted
- c) An error has been made in this transmission. The correct version is...
- d) I have received all of your last transmission

66. Which colour does Avgas 100 LL have?

- a) Blue
- b) Yellow
- c) Green
- d) Red

67. 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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68. Which action best supports safe management of tip-path plane?

- a) Delay the decision until after take-off.
- b) Use cyclic to tilt it for control.
- c) Use the item only if requested by passengers.
- d) Ignore it when the helicopter has sufficient fuel.

69. During hover flight (HOGE - out of ground effect) with maximum power, how does the pilot compensate for a loss of power resulting from the use of carburettor heat?

- a) Enrich the mixture
- b) Open the vents
- c) Adjust the height in a hover
- d) Turn on the electrical fuel pump

70. What is the correct frequency for an initial distress message?

- a) Current frequency
- b) FIS frequency
- c) Emergency frequency
- d) Radar frequency

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Response Scheme

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

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

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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: _____		