

AIRLAW

010

- 1 Which of the following documents is not required to be carried in an aircraft of an ICAO member state?**
- [A] Flight crew licences.
 - [B] Flight crew birth certificates.
 - [C] Certificate of Registration.
 - [D] Certificate of Airworthiness.
- 2 Which of the following statements concerning the theoretical knowledge examinations for the issue of EASA FCL license is correct?**
- [A] Applicant has successfully completed theoretical knowledge exams if he/she passes 75% of examination papers.
 - [B] There are no limitations on how many times you can retake the examination paper.
 - [C] All exams shall be completed under the responsibility of one Member State.
 - [D] All exams shall be completed within 12 months.
- 3 Aircraft or personnel with endorsed certificates or licences may NOT participate in international navigation:**
- [A] Except with the permission of the State whose territory is entered.
 - [B] Except when a general exemption has been awarded by the State in which the aircraft is registered or which issued the licence.
 - [C] Under any circumstances.
 - [D] Except when a general exemption has been awarded by any ICAO contracting state.
- 4 Which right is conferred on contracting states by Article 16 of the ICAO Convention?**
- [A] The right to search, with the permission of the pilot in command, an aircraft from another contracting state landing on or departing from its sovereign territory.
 - [B] The right to search, without unreasonable delay, an aircraft from another contracting state landing on or departing from its sovereign territory.
 - [C] The right to search an aircraft from another contracting state landing on or departing from its sovereign territory if it is felt that the aircraft is carrying unlawful goods or persons being pursued in law.
 - [D] The right to search an aircraft from another contracting state landing on or departing from its sovereign territory, given due cause.
- 5 The Rules of the Air applicable to an aircraft registered in one state flying over another state shall be:**
- [A] Those stipulated by JAA operational procedures.
 - [B] Those agreed by ICAO contracting states to apply in all contracting states.
 - [C] Those of the state whose airspace is entered and transited.
 - [D] Those of the state of the visiting aircraft.

- 6 Which classes of medical certificate meet the requirement for a PART-FCL PPL?**
- [A] Class 2 or 3.
 - [B] Class B or C.
 - [C] Class A or B.
 - [D] Class 1 or 2.
- 7 What was the outcome of the Chicago Convention?**
- [A] The Convention on International Civil Aviation.
 - [B] ICAO and EASA.
 - [C] The 18 Annexes to the Chicago Convention.
 - [D] PICAO.
- 8 A LAPL/PPL holder is not permitted to:**
- [A] Give flying instruction with an FI(A) rating.
 - [B] Drop parachutists.
 - [C] Tow a glider.
 - [D] Carry fare paying passengers.
- 9 A pilot in command of a flight during which an aircraft enters the sovereign airspace of a foreign state with the intention of landing:**
- [A] Must ensure before departure that his pilot's licence has been validated by the foreign state.
 - [B] Must ensure that aircraft is equipped with operational radio and transponder.
 - [C] Must be satisfied that the aircraft's Certificate of Airworthiness is current, that he holds a type rating for the aircraft, and that he has passed an Air Law examination set by the foreign state.
 - [D] Must have ensured that all necessary and relevant documentation is carried on board the aircraft, including the Certificate of Airworthiness, that the aircraft is in an airworthy condition and that it is correctly registered.
- 10 The pilot in command of an aircraft which enters the sovereign airspace of another contracting state for the purpose of landing must:**
- [A] Hold a licence issued by any ICAO contracting state.
 - [B] Hold a licence issued by any member state of the JAA.
 - [C] Hold any valid and current pilot's licence.
 - [D] Hold a licence issued or accepted by the authority of the state in which the aircraft is registered.
- 11 When are navigation lights required to be used?**
- [A] When moving on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome.
 - [B] Whenever the pilot in command thinks it is sensible to switch them on.
 - [C] At night or when specified by the authority.
 - [D] From sunset to sunrise or when specified by the Authority.

12 When an aircraft is flying, under which flight rules must the flight be conducted?

- [A] Either IFR or VFR.
- [B] Either IMC or VMC.
- [C] In accordance with ATC instructions.
- [D] IFR in IMC and VFR in VMC.

13 When may you fly over any congested area of a city, town or settlement at a height from which it would not be possible to land safely in the event of an emergency arising?

- [A] Only when necessary for take-off and landing.
- [B] Only where the operator has given permission.
- [C] Only to keep clear of cloud and remain in visual contact with the ground.
- [D] Never.

14 When two aircraft are converging at approximately the same level the one that has the other on its right is required to give way. True or false?

- [A] True, unless the other aircraft has a glider on tow.
- [B] False, provided the other aircraft is not towing anything.
- [C] False. The one that has the other on its left has right of way
- [D] True.

15 Which of the following statements most correctly completes the following statement?

When two or more aircraft are approaching same aerodrome for landing:

- [A] The lower aircraft has the right of way unless ATC has already specified a landing order.
- [B] The higher aircraft always has the right of way.
- [C] The aircraft which has the least horizontal distance to run to the runway threshold has the right of way.
- [D] The lower aircraft always has the right of way.

16 Except when taking off or landing, or under certain other defined circumstances, a VFR flight shall not be flown lower than ____ above the ground or water, or 150m above the highest obstacle within a radius of ____ from the aircraft.

- [A] 800 ft / 1000 ft.
- [B] 500 ft / 500 ft.
- [C] 1500 ft / 1000 ft.
- [D] 1000 ft / 500 ft.

17 Two aircraft flying according to the Visual Flight Rules, are closing at an apparent constant relative bearing. The aircraft which has the right of way should maintain:

- [A] Altitude and course.
- [B] Altitude and speed.
- [C] Height and speed.
- [D] Heading and speed.

- 18 While flying at night, as the pilot in command, you see an anti-collision light and a steady red light at the same altitude, at a constant relative bearing of 050 degrees, there is a risk of collision? And who has right of way?**
- [A] No. You do.
 - [B] Yes. The other aircraft does.
 - [C] No. The other aircraft does.
 - [D] Yes. You do.
- 19 If a LAPL/PPL holder, who has no additional ratings, while receiving a Radar Advisory Service, receives instructions to change heading, climb or descend, such that if the instructions are complied with the pilot will be unable to maintain Visual Meteorological Conditions, the pilot should:**
- [A] Comply as closely as he can with the controller's instructions but on no account go into Instrument Meteorological Conditions.
 - [B] Comply with instructions, anyway, but go onto instruments early.
 - [C] Continue on present heading and at present altitude, say nothing, and wait for the controller's next instruction.
 - [D] Continue on the present heading, at the present altitude, and tell air traffic why he cannot comply.
- 20 A Control Area (CTA) established at the confluence of ATS routes in the vicinity of one or more major aerodromes is known as:**
- [A] A Terminal Control Area (TMA).
 - [B] A Control Zone (CTR).
 - [C] An Airway.
 - [D] An Aerodrome Traffic Zone (ATZ).
- 21 What is the international Aeronautical VHF Distress Frequency?**
- [A] 243.00 MHz
 - [B] 121.50 MHz
 - [C] 123.45 MHz
 - [D] 406.00 MHz
- 22 How often are Aeronautical Information Circulars published?**
- [A] Quarterly.
 - [B] Weekly.
 - [C] Yearly.
 - [D] On demand.

- 23 If a LAPL/PPL holder receives a Special VFR clearance to enter a control zone (CTR) but, before entering the CTR, finds that she/he can no longer receive or transmit RT messages, she/he must:**
- [A] Carry on into the CTR, complying with the last clearance received while transmitting blind.
 - [B] Remain clear of the CTR.
 - [C] Carry on into the CTR via the assigned Visual Reference Point complying with the last clearance received.
 - [D] Carry on into the CTR and await light signals for clearance to land.
- 24 What SSR squawk should be set in an emergency?**
- [A] 7777
 - [B] 7700
 - [C] 7600
 - [D] 7000
- 25 An aircraft marshaller extends his right arm and wand in 90 degree angle from body and make "come ahead" signal with his left arm, that means: (See annex LAPL/PPL 010-01)**
- [A] Turn left.
 - [B] Start your engine.
 - [C] Turn right.
 - [D] Keep moving ahead.
- 26 What is the meaning of a steady green light from ATC to an aircraft in the air?**
- [A] Clear to land.
 - [B] You have priority to land.
 - [C] Return to this airfield and await landing clearance.
 - [D] Land immediately.
- 27 What color are paved taxiway markings?**
- [A] Red.
 - [B] Green.
 - [C] White.
 - [D] Yellow.
- 28 What color are runway markings?**
- [A] Green.
 - [B] Red.
 - [C] Yellow.
 - [D] White.

- 29 You are on final approach and you see a steady red light from ATC. This means:**
- [A] Continue circling, give way to other aircraft.
 - [B] Continue approach and await a green light.
 - [C] Do not land. Airfield closed.
 - [D] Do not land. Divert to your alternate airfield.
- 30 What word is used to describe the vertical position of an aircraft measured above mean sea level, when QNH is set on the altimeter subscale?**
- [A] Flight level.
 - [B] Height.
 - [C] Elevation.
 - [D] Altitude.
- 31 What action should a pilot take if she/he suffers radio communications failure during a VFR flight in VMC?**
- [A] Continue to fly in VMC, land at the nearest suitable aerodrome and report his arrival to his destination airfield.
 - [B] Continue to his destination, transmitting blind and attempting to avoid IMC.
 - [C] Fly to the nearest aerodrome, orbit on the dead side of the circuit and await a steady green from the control tower.
 - [D] Carry out the radio failure procedure in the RAF Flight Information Handbook and await the arrival of a Shepherd aircraft.
- 32 A light aircraft is taking off behind a Heavy or Medium category aircraft. What period of separation is required?**
- [A] 4 minutes.
 - [B] 6 minutes.
 - [C] 2 minutes.
 - [D] 5 minutes.
- 33 What is the definition of "Transition level"?**
- [A] The Flight Level below which the vertical position of an aircraft is expressed as "height".
 - [B] The Flight Level at or above which the vertical position of an aircraft is expressed as altitude.
 - [C] The transition altitude expressed as a Flight Level.
 - [D] The lowest available Flight Level above the transition altitude.
- 34 What word is used to describe the vertical position of an aircraft measured above an airfield datum level, when QFE is set on the altimeter subscale?**
- [A] Flight Level.
 - [B] Altitude.
 - [C] Height.
 - [D] Elevation.

- 35 A LAPL/PPL pilot who is flying in accordance with Special VFR must have the following minima:**
- [A] A minimum visibility of 5 km or more and remain clear of cloud and in sight of the surface.
 - [B] A minimum visibility of 1,5 km or more and remain clear of cloud and in sight of the surface.
 - [C] A minimum visibility of 10 km or more and remain in sight of the surface.
 - [D] A minimum visibility of 3,0 km or more and remain clear of cloud.
- 36 Who is responsible for the issue of a Certificate of Airworthiness?**
- [A] ICAO.
 - [B] EASA.
 - [C] The operator.
 - [D] The authority of the state of registration.
- 37 Which of the following normally defines 'runway in use ' on an uncontrolled airfield?**
- [A] A runway into a headwind.
 - [B] The defined takeoff and landing portion of an aerodrome.
 - [C] A part of the maneuvering area defined for takeoff and landing.
 - [D] A runway into the downwind.
- 38 Who may not suspend VFR operations at an aerodrome on safety grounds?**
- [A] The Approach Controller.
 - [B] The duty Aerodrome Controller.
 - [C] The appropriate ATS authority.
 - [D] The local Area Control Centre (ACC).
- 39 The holder of a EASA LAPL/PPL who wishes to carry passengers must have made a minimum of take-offs and landings within the preceding:**
- [A] 90 days.
 - [B] 29 days.
 - [C] 31 days.
 - [D] 60 days.
- 40 If the holder of a pilot's licence learns that she/he is to undergo surgery, what are her/his obligations in terms of informing the aviation medical authority?**
- [A] She/he has no obligations to tell anyone as this is a private matter.
 - [B] There is no requirement to do so provided the pilot does not fly again as pilot in command until after the surgical operation.
 - [C] She/he should contact his aviation medical authority without delay and seek their advice on her/his circumstances.
 - [D] She/he should advise the medical authority of the circumstances only if she/he is due to receive a general anesthetic.

- 41 How long is a EASA PPL(A)/PPL(H) issued for?**
- [A] Indefinitely.
 - [B] 5 years.
 - [C] 8 years.
 - [D] 3 years.
- 42 The skill tests for a class or type rating must be taken within ____ of completing flying instruction.**
- [A] 4 months.
 - [B] 6 months.
 - [C] 3 months.
 - [D] One year.
- 43 Application for the grant of a EASA LAPL/PPL licence must be made within ____ completing the theoretical knowledge examinations.**
- [A] 36.
 - [B] 24.
 - [C] 18.
 - [D] 12.
- 44 A pilot's licence issued by one EASA member State may be converted to a licence of any other EASA member State (the new member State), provided that:**
- [A] The licence holder has resided in the new Member State for at least 31 days.
 - [B] The new Member State is the licence holder's normal State of residence or that full-time employment has been taken by the licence holder in that State.
 - [C] The licence holder intends to follow a course of study in the new Member State lasting at least three months.
 - [D] The new Member State has no reasonable grounds for refusing to convert the licence.
- 45 There are three conditions that a holder of a EASA PPL(A) / PPL(H) must fulfill before he/she may act as pilot in command, or as a co-pilot. Which of the following is not a requirement?**
- [A] Holds a valid medical certificate.
 - [B] Is not flying for remuneration.
 - [C] Holds an Instrument Rating.
 - [D] Holds a Type or Class rating pertinent to the aircraft to be flown.
- 46 The departure and arrival time entered by a LAPL/PPL holder in her/his flying log book is taken as follows:**
- [A] The time of the first take-off and the time of the last landing of the sortie.
 - [B] The time the aircraft begins to move under its own power and the time it comes to rest following the last
 - [C] The time of engine start and the time of engine shut-down.
 - [D] The time the aircraft enters the active runway for the first take-off and the time it vacates the runway after the last landing.

47 How long is an Instrument Rating valid for?

- [A] 18 months.
- [B] 6 months.
- [C] 12 months.
- [D] The IR is valid provided regular skill tests are completed at intervals dictated by the authority.

48 If a pilot holding a medical certificate issued under the authority of EASA-FCL receives an injury or is suffering from a medical condition which affects her/his ability to act as the crew member of an aircraft:

- [A] The medical certificate will be suspended if the illness or injury has been reported to the authority.
- [B] The medical certificate will be suspended after 25 days following the date of the injury or onset of the illness unless the pilot has again been declared fit.
- [C] The medical certificate will remain valid.
- [D] The medical certificate ceases to be valid.

49 An applicant for a LAPL/PPL must be at least ____ years old.

- [A] 17.
- [B] 18.
- [C] 16.
- [D] 15.

50 When should the student pilot present her/his Pilot Medical Certificate?

- [A] At giving in the exam's application.
- [B] Before the beginning of theoretical lessons.
- [C] Before her/his first solo flight.
- [D] Before the beginning of a practical training.

51 What Medical Certificate is required for a holder of a Private Pilot Licence?

- [A] Class 1 or Class 2 Medical Certificate.
- [B] Class 2 Medical Certificate only.
- [C] Class 1 Medical Certificate only.
- [D] Class A or Class B Medical Certificate

52 What Medical Certificate is required for a student pilot (PPL)?

- [A] Class 1 Medical Certificate only.
- [B] Class 2 Medical Certificate only.
- [C] Class 1 or Class 2 Medical Certificate.
- [D] Class A or Class B Medical Certificate.

- 53 At least how many hours of dual instructions on aircraft must an applicant have for a PPL?**
- [A] 10 hours.
 - [B] 25 hours.
 - [C] 15 hours.
 - [D] 20 hours.
- 54 How many hours of total flying hours, required for the practical skill test for an issue of a Private Pilot Licence, may be completed on a Flight & Navigation Procedures Trainer or Simulator?**
- [A] 7.
 - [B] 15.
 - [C] 5.
 - [D] 10.
- 55 At least how long must the cross-country flight, required for the eligibility for the Private Pilot Licence skill test, be and how many full stop landings at different aerodromes must be made at this flight?**
- [A] 150 NM; 2 landings.
 - [B] 100 NM; 4 landings.
 - [C] 100 NM; 2 landings.
 - [D] 200 NM; 4 landings.
- 56 At least how long must the cross-country flight, required for the eligibility for the Light Aircraft Pilot Licence skill test, be and how many full stop landings at different aerodromes must be made at this flight?**
- [A] 150 NM; 1 landing.
 - [B] 100 NM; 2 landings.
 - [C] 80 NM; 1 landing.
 - [D] 80 NM; 2 landings.
- 57 At least how many hours of flying experience as a pilot of the aircraft must an applicant have for a Private Pilot Licence?**
- [A] 50 hours.
 - [B] 40 hours.
 - [C] 35 hours.
 - [D] 45 hours.
- 58 What does the term "solo flight time" mean?**
- [A] Entire flight time when a pilot is alone in the aircraft.
 - [B] Solo flight time of a student-pilot.
 - [C] Flight time as a pilot-in-command.
 - [D] Entire flight time, when a pilot is alone in the aircraft, and 50% of the co-pilot flight time.

- 59 To act as pilot in command of an airplane carrying passengers, the holder of LAPL/PPL must have made at least three takeoffs and three landings in an airplane of the same class, and if a type rating is required, of the same type, within the preceding:**
- [A] 3 calendar months.
 - [B] 90 days.
 - [C] 12 calendar months.
 - [D] 24 calendar months.
- 60 The one takeoff and landing during the last 90 days that are required to act as pilot of an aircraft, in case carrying passengers at night, must be done during the time period from the:**
- [A] 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise.
 - [B] Sunset to sunrise.
 - [C] The end of evening civil twilight when the centre of the sun's disc is 6 degrees below the horizon to the beginning of morning civil twilight when the centre of the sun's disc is 6 degrees below the horizon.
 - [D] Sunrise to sunset.
- 61 The Flight Time is the total time from the moment:**
- [A] When an aircraft starts its engine(s) for the purpose of taking off or when a non-powered aircraft first moves, until the moment engine(s) stop(s) operating or when a non-powered aircraft comes to rest at the end of the flight.
 - [B] Aircraft comes to rest at the end of the flight.
 - [C] When an aircraft first moves under its own or external power for the purpose of taking off until the moment it comes to rest at the end of the flight.
 - [D] When an aircraft becomes completely airborne until the moment it finally touches the ground at landing.
- 62 Flight time during which the flight instructor will only observe the student acting as pilot-in-command and shall not influence or control the flight of the aircraft is:**
- [A] Solo flight time under supervision.
 - [B] Solo flight time.
 - [C] Flight time as student pilot-in-command (SPIC).
 - [D] Flight time as pilot-in-command.
- 63 Which aircraft, and under which conditions, may a holder of a LAPL/PPL fly, provided she/he is properly endorsed?**
- [A] All aircrafts up to the maximum takeoff mass 1,500 kg, provided no payment or refund is given to the pilot.
 - [B] All aircrafts without exceptions provided no payment or refund is done for such flight.
 - [C] All single-engined aircrafts provided no payment or refund is done for such flight.
 - [D] All aircrafts without exceptions provided no payment or refund is given to the pilot.

- 64 As a substitute for the proficiency check with an examiner, what minimum flight time and what number of takeoffs and landing is required for the revalidation of a single pilot single engine airplane class rating?**
- [A] 12 hours of flight time within 12 months preceding the expiry of the rating, including 6 hours of pilot-in-command time, and 12 takeoffs and 12 landings.
 - [B] 12 hours of flight time within 12 months preceding the expiry of the rating, including 5 hours of pilot-in-command time, and 5 takeoffs and landings.
 - [C] 10 hours of flight time within 12 months preceding the expiry of the rating, including 6 hours of pilot-in-command time, and 12 takeoffs and 12 landings.
 - [D] 5 hours of flight time within 12 months preceding the expiry of the rating, including 6 hours of pilot-in-command time, and 12 takeoffs and 12 landings.
- 65 How long is the period, before the expiry date of a single pilot single engine rating, during which a proficiency check for a revalidation may be done?**
- [A] 1 month.
 - [B] 15 days.
 - [C] 3 months.
 - [D] 2 months.
- 66 To act as pilot-in-command of an aircraft carrying passengers, the LAPL/PPL holder must have three takeoffs and landings within the preceding 90 days as the sole manipulator of the controls in an airplane the same:**
- [A] Make and model.
 - [B] Type, but not the class.
 - [C] Class, but not the type.
 - [D] Type or class.
- 67 What should a holder of a medical certificate do, when she/he becomes aware of hospital admission of more than 12 hours, surgical operation/invasive procedure, the regular use of medication or the regular use of correcting lenses?**
- [A] The holder must, without undue delay, seek aero-medical advice.
 - [B] The holder must inform the CAA within the period of 21 days.
 - [C] The holder can continue flying with pilot's own discretion.
 - [D] The holder must pass the aviation medical exam again.
- 68 In which of the following cases should the aviation medical certificate deem to be suspended?**
- [A] All answers are correct.
 - [B] Any illness involving incapacity to his functions as a member of flight crew throughout a period of 21 days or more, or any significant personal injury involving incapacity to undertake his functions as a member of the flight crew.
 - [C] Any surgical operation or invasive procedure and pregnancy.
 - [D] Any surgical operation or invasive procedure.

69 How long are single pilot single engine class ratings valid?

- [A] 6 months.
- [B] 2 years.
- [C] 3 years.
- [D] 1 year.

70 Maximum validity of the EASA LAPL/PPL pilot licence is:

- [A] 5 years.
- [B] 3 years.
- [C] It is not limited.
- [D] 2 years.

71 The validity of a private pilot licence is determined by the validity of:

- [A] The Medical Certificate only.
- [B] The licence itself, as endorsed in the licence.
- [C] The ratings contained therein and the Medical Certificate.
- [D] It is valid eternally after completion of required skill test.

72 Preflight action, as required for all flights away from the vicinity of an airport, shall include:

- [A] A study of arrival procedures at airports/ heliports of intended use.
- [B] An alternate course of action if the flight cannot be completed as planned.
- [C] The designation of an alternate airport.
- [D] A study of departure procedures at airports/ heliports of intended use.

73 In addition to other preflight actions for a VFR flight away from the vicinity of the departure airport, regulations specifically require the pilot in command to determine:

- [A] Review traffic control light signal procedures.
- [B] Check CVR function prior departure.
- [C] Runway lengths at airports of intended use and the aircraft's takeoff and landing distance data.
- [D] Check the accuracy of the navigational equipment and the emergency locator transmitter (ELT).

74 Pilots are required to keep their safety belts and shoulder harnesses fastened during:

- [A] Flight in turbulent air.
- [B] Level flight.
- [C] Takeoffs and landings.
- [D] All flight conditions.

75 What does "AAL" mean?

- [A] Aerodrome altitude level.
- [B] Acknowledge.
- [C] Above aerodrome level.
- [D] Angle of attack limitation.

76 Which aircraft speed should be entered into the "Cruising Speed" block of an ICAO Flight Plan?

- [A] True Air Speed.
- [B] Indicated Air Speed.
- [C] Ground Speed.
- [D] Calibrated Air Speed.

77 What should be entered into the "LEVEL" block of an ICAO VFR Flight Plan?

- [A] It is left blank for VFR flights.
- [B] The phrase "VFR: variable".
- [C] Either the word "VFR" or the proposed cruising altitude.
- [D] The proposed cruising altitudes.

78 What is the meaning of "WIP"?

- [A] Work in progress.
- [B] Weight increase procedure.
- [C] With permission.
- [D] With effect from.

79 An aircraft is cleared by ATC to "maintain 3000 feet or below in terminal area". The responsibility for ensuring adequate terrain clearance rests with:

- [A] Finnish Civil Aviation Authority.
- [B] The aircraft commander.
- [C] ATC and the aircraft commander.
- [D] ATC only.

80 The Air Traffic Control may issue a permission for a SVFR flight:

- [A] For all flights in the restricted zone.
- [B] For flights entering or leaving the control zone only.
- [C] For flying an airport traffic circuit inside the control zone only.
- [D] For flights overflying of the terminal zone.

81 The vertical limits of a control zone are:

- [A] From the surface to the defined FL.
- [B] From the surface to the defined altitude.
- [C] From the surface to 900m MSL.
- [D] From GND to the bottom limit of a terminal area.

- 82 An airspace of defined dimensions above the land or water areas where flights are never allowed is called:**
- [A] Control zone.
 - [B] Prohibited airspace.
 - [C] Terminal area.
 - [D] Restricted zone.
- 83 What is the definition of the term "Controlled Airspace"?**
- [A] Airspace immediately above an airport with more than one runway.
 - [B] Airspace of defined dimensions within which all aircrafts are controlled.
 - [C] Airspace around an airport.
 - [D] An airspace within which air traffic control services are not provided.
- 84 The controlled airspace, extending from the surface to the specified altitude, is the:**
- [A] Terminal control area.
 - [B] Control area.
 - [C] Control zone.
 - [D] Flight information region.
- 85 When approaching to land at an airport without an operating control tower in Class G airspace, the pilot should:**
- [A] Enter and fly a traffic pattern at 800 feet AAL.
 - [B] Fly a left-hand traffic pattern at 800 feet AAL.
 - [C] Make all turns to the left, unless otherwise indicated.
 - [D] Make all turns to the right, unless otherwise indicated.
- 86 The minimum horizontal distance from clouds requirement for VFR flight in class G airspace at altitudes above 300 m from ground or 900 m MSL, whichever is higher, is:**
- [A] 300 m.
 - [B] 8,000 m.
 - [C] 1,500 m.
 - [D] Clear of cloud and with the surface in sight.
- 87 No person may take off or land an aircraft under basic VFR at an airport that lies within Class D airspace unless the:**
- [A] Flight visibility at that airport is at least 1.5 km.
 - [B] Ground visibility at that airport is at least 5.0 km.
 - [C] Ground visibility at that airport is at least 3.0 km.
 - [D] Ground visibility at that airport is at least 1.5 km.

- 88 Choose correct answer. Except when a special VFR clearance is obtained, VFR flights shall NOT take off or land at an aerodrome within a control zone when the reported meteorological conditions at that aerodrome are:**
- [A] 300 meter ceiling and 4 km visibility.
 - [B] 450 meter ceiling and 8.0 km visibility.
 - [C] 500 meter ceiling and 5.5 km visibility.
 - [D] Airspace is clear of clouds and 6.0 km visibility.
- 89 Which are the meteorological minima, that allow the tower to permit an SVFR flight in a control zone during daytime? The flight visibility must be at least:**
- [A] 1,500 m.
 - [B] 800 m.
 - [C] 5,000m.
 - [D] 1,200 m.
- 90 A VFR flight should adhere to the table of prescribed flight level at flight altitudes when flying higher than:**
- [A] 2,200 ft GND.
 - [B] 3,000 ft GND.
 - [C] 700 ft MSL.
 - [D] 3,000 ft MSL.
- 91 Which of the cruising flight level listed is appropriate for a VFR flight over 3,000 ft MSL, while maintaining true course 170° and if the local variation value is 20°W?**
- [A] FL 55.
 - [B] FL 65.
 - [C] FL 30.
 - [D] FL 40.
- 92 Which of the aircraft listed has always the right-of-way over all other participants in air traffic?**
- [A] Helicopter.
 - [B] An aircraft in distress.
 - [C] An aircraft in final approach for landing.
 - [D] A balloon.
- 93 When two aircraft are approaching each other head-on and there is a danger of collision, which way should each aircraft turn?**
- [A] Each aircraft should turn to the left.
 - [B] Heavier aircraft should turn to the right, easier aircraft should turn to the left.
 - [C] Heavier aircraft should turn to the left, easier aircraft should turn to the right.
 - [D] Each aircraft should turn to the right.

- 94 What actions should the pilots of aircraft take if on head-on collision course?**
- [A] Both should turn to the right.
 - [B] Both should make a climbing turn to the right.
 - [C] Both should make a climbing turn to the left.
 - [D] Both should turn to the left.
- 95 How shall two aircrafts avoid collision when they are approaching each other head-on in the air?**
- [A] Both aircraft shall alter their headings to the right.
 - [B] Both aircraft shall alter their headings to the left.
 - [C] Powered-aircraft has a right of way, non-powered aircraft shall deviate to the right.
 - [D] Non-powered aircraft has a right of way, powered aircraft shall deviate to the left.
- 96 What action should the pilots of an airplane or a helicopter and a glider take if on a head-on collision course?**
- [A] Both pilots should give way to the right.
 - [B] The airplane/helicopter pilot should give way, because his aircraft is more controllable.
 - [C] The glider pilot should give way, because a glider is more controllable than an airplane/a helicopter.
 - [D] The airplane/helicopter pilot should give way.
- 97 What should the glider pilot do, if the glider is on head-on collision course with the two-engined Cessna?**
- [A] She/he may maintain heading and speed, because a glider has always the right-of-way, however he should pay extra attention.
 - [B] She/he should deviate to the left thus giving way to the airplane.
 - [C] She/he should open the air brakes immediately, because a multi-engine airplane has the right-of-way.
 - [D] She/he should deviate to the right.
- 98 Aircraft A with an ATC clearance is flying in VMC conditions within a control area. Aircraft B with no ATC clearance is approaching at approximately the same altitude and on a converging course. Which has the right of way?**
- [A] Aircraft B if A is on its left.
 - [B] Aircraft B regardless of the direction A is approaching.
 - [C] Aircraft A if B is on its right.
 - [D] Aircraft A regardless of the direction which B is approaching.
- 99 Which aircraft must give way when two airplanes are converging at the same altitude?**
- [A] The aircraft which has another aircraft at her/his right side.
 - [B] Bigger aircraft.
 - [C] The ultralight aircraft.
 - [D] The aircraft on the right.

- 100 An aircraft and another airplane, towing a glider, are on crossing courses. If the aerotow is on the left of the aircraft, which has the right-of-way?**
- [A] Both aircrafts.
 - [B] The aerotow.
 - [C] Depends on the magnetic heading of separate aircraft.
 - [D] The aircraft in free flight.
- 101 Which of the following statements, concerning heavier-than-air aircraft right-of-way during landing, is correct?**
- [A] Aircraft in final stage of an approach to land or which is first in an airport traffic circuit, has the right-of-way over all other aircraft.
 - [B] Aircraft which is the highest has the right-of-way over all other aircraft with the exception of turboprop aircraft, which has the right-of-way over propeller aircraft.
 - [C] Aircraft which is the highest has the right-of-way over all other aircraft with the exception of turbojet aircraft, which has the right-of-way over propeller aircraft.
 - [D] Aircraft at higher level shall give way to aircraft at lower level, but the latter shall not take advantage of this rule to cut in front of another which is in the final stage of an approach to land, or to overtake that aircraft.
- 102 When overtaking an aircraft in flight, you should:**
- [A] Fly below it exclusively.
 - [B] Alter your course to the right.
 - [C] Fly below or above it.
 - [D] Alter your course to the left.
- 103 A night flying inside the territory of Finland is defined by the state regulations as a flying between:**
- [A] The end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight.
 - [B] 30 minutes after sunset and 30 minutes before sunrise.
 - [C] 30 minutes before sunset and 30 minutes after sunrise.
 - [D] 60 minutes before sunset and 60 minutes after sunrise.
- 104 Requested national mark of an aircraft registered in Finland is:**
- [A] A five-placed mark consisting of a certain combination of letters.
 - [B] The letters O and H.
 - [C] A random four-placed number.
 - [D] The country flag of Finland.
- 105 An ATC clearance provides:**
- [A] Authorization to proceed under specified traffic conditions in controlled airspace.
 - [B] Priority over all other traffic.
 - [C] Adequate separation from VFR traffic.
 - [D] Adequate separation from all traffic.

106 What action should be taken if a pilot receives a clearance that will cause a deviation from a rule?

- [A] Accept the clearance and advise Air Traffic Control when deviation occurs.
- [B] Refuse the clearance as stated and request that it be amended.
- [C] Accept the clearance and advise Air Traffic Control that he believes a rule deviation will occur.
- [D] Accept the clearance, because the pilot is not responsible for the deviation.

107 If a pilot has to deviate from an air traffic control clearance due to unforeseen circumstances, she/he has to:

- [A] Notify the Aeronautical Information Service.
- [B] Notify the competent ATC unit without delay and obtain an amended ATC clearance.
- [C] Inform all ATC stations concerned by transmitting a multiple call.
- [D] Transmit a general call giving all details concerning her/his deviation from the ATC clearance.

108 When intercepted by a military aircraft, the pilot of an VFR aircraft should:

- [A] All answers are correct.
- [B] Acknowledge receipt of intercepting aircraft instructions with the appropriate visual signals.
- [C] Attempt to establish communications with the intercepting aircraft over 121.5 MHz and comply with the intercept signals.
- [D] Squawk 7700.

109 During a cross-country flight you notice the military aircraft approaching your left wingtip and flying along; after a short time it makes an abrupt break-away maneuver of a climbing turn to the left. What does this mean?

- [A] You may proceed!
- [B] Land at the aerodrome in the direction of my flight!
- [C] You have been intercepted. Follow me!
- [D] Leave the prohibited area immediately!

110 What is the meaning of a double white cross displayed horizontally in the signal area? (See annex LAPL/PPL 010-02)

- [A] "Glider flights in operation."
- [B] "Cleared to land."
- [C] "Closed runways or taxiways."
- [D] "Prohibition of landing."

111 What Medical Certificate is required for a student pilot (LAPL)?

- [A] Class 1 Medical Certificate only.
- [B] Class LAPL Medical Certificate only.
- [C] Class 1, Class 2 or LAPL Medical Certificate.
- [D] Class A or Class B Medical Certificate.

- 112 An accident must be reported if it happens between the time that the first person boards an aircraft and until the time that everyone has left the aircraft. Which of the following accidents must NOT be reported?**
- [A] The aircraft incurs damage or structural failure.
 - [B] The aircraft is completely inaccessible or missing.
 - [C] A passenger dies from natural causes.
 - [D] Anyone is killed or seriously injured while in or on the aircraft.
- 113 Which of the following cases constitutes an aircraft accident?**
- [A] An engine failure in flight.
 - [B] The injury of a person on the ground after being struck by any part of an aircraft which had detached from the aircraft while it was airborne but where the safety of the aircraft was not necessarily compromised.
 - [C] A burst main gear or tailwheel tyre during the take-off or landing roll.
 - [D] A lightning strike on an aircraft in flight.
- 114 Which of the following is NOT a Search & Rescue Alerting phase?**
- [A] Urgency phase.
 - [B] Uncertainty phase.
 - [C] Alert Phase.
 - [D] Distress phase.
- 115 At the scene of an aircraft accident, a survivor has made a ground signal showing a large cross with angles of 90° between the arms of the cross. What does this mean?**
- [A] This is our position.
 - [B] Require assistance.
 - [C] All survivors are uninjured.
 - [D] Require medical assistance.
- 116 The pilot of an aircraft taking-off from an airfield where the altimeter setting is not readily available, shall set the aircraft altimeter to:**
- [A] The elevation of the airfield.
 - [B] 1013.2 hpa.
 - [C] The altimeter setting of the nearest controlled airport.
 - [D] The altitude zero.
- 117 When should the pressure in the barometric subscale of an aircraft altimeter be set?**
- [A] Monthly.
 - [B] Each morning before first flight.
 - [C] Before each flight and in the air, if necessary.
 - [D] Yearly.

118 The accuracy of an altimeter is checked by:

- [A] Setting the altimeter to QNH and checking the elevation reading while on ground.
- [B] Cross-checking of altimeter readings and radioaltimeter readings.
- [C] Low-passing near towers with known height.
- [D] Cross-checking of flight altitudes and altitudes from an aeronautical geographical chart 1:500 000.

119 When operating an aircraft at cabin pressure altitudes above 10,000 ft up to and including 13,000 ft MSL, supplemental oxygen shall be used by all crew members:

- [A] That flight time in excess of 10 minutes at those altitudes.
- [B] The entire flight time at those altitudes.
- [C] Under PIC's discretion.
- [D] That flight time in excess of 30 minutes at those altitudes.

120 When approaching taxiway holding lines from the side with the continuous lines, the pilot:

- [A] May continue taxiing.
- [B] Should not stop before the lines without ATC clearance.
- [C] Should continue taxiing until all parts of the aircraft have crossed the lines.
- [D] Should not cross the lines without ATC clearance.

121 What is the purpose of the runway/runway hold position sign?

- [A] Denotes entrance to runway from apron.
- [B] Denotes intersecting runways.
- [C] Denotes entrance to runway from a taxiway.
- [D] Denotes area protected for an aircraft approaching or departing a runway.

122 Airport taxiway edge lights are identified at night by:

- [A] Alternate red and green lights
- [B] White directional light
- [C] Blue omnidirectional lights.
- [D] Yellow directional light.

123 Which of the following describes threshold lights?

- [A] Green omni-directional
- [B] Red unidirectional
- [C] Red omni-directional
- [D] Green unidirectional

124 Low intensity obstacle lights on fixed objects shall be:

- [A] Flashing yellow
- [B] Fixed orange
- [C] Fixed red.
- [D] Flashing red

125 VFR approaches to land at night should be accomplished:

- [A] At a higher groundspeed.
- [B] With a steeper descent
- [C] At a higher airspeed.
- [D] The same as during daytime.

126 When a pilot of an aircraft is utilizing a precision approach path indicator (PAPI) in approach, he or she shall:

- [A] Maintain an altitude at or above the glide slope.
- [B] Maintain an altitude at below the glide slope.
- [C] Keep 4 red lights during approach.
- [D] Stay high until the runway can be reached in a power-off landing.

127 A slightly high-glide-slope indication from a precision approach path indicator is:

- [A] Two white lights and two red lights.
- [B] Four white lights.
- [C] Four red lights.
- [D] Three white lights and one red light.

128 A below-glide-slope indication from PAPI is:

- [A] Two red lights and two white lights signal.
- [B] Three red lights and two white lights signal.
- [C] Four red lights signal.
- [D] Four red light and one white light signal.

129 An above-glide-slope indication from PAPI is:

- [A] Four red lights signal.
- [B] Two white lights and two red light signal.
- [C] Three white lights and two red light signal.
- [D] Four white lights signal.

130 An on-glide-slope indication from PAPI is:

- [A] Three white and one red light signal.
- [B] Two red and two white light signal.
- [C] Four red light signal.
- [D] Four white light signal.

131 A slightly below-glide-slope indication from a Precision approach path indicator system is a:

- [A] Three red light indication.
- [B] Three red and one white lights indication.
- [C] Three white light indication.
- [D] Three white and one red lights indication.

132 Illustration A indicates that the aircraft is (see LAPL/PPL 010-03):

- [A] On the glide slope.
- [B] Below the glide slope.
- [C] Above the glide slope.
- [D] Off course to the right.

133 Illustration C indicates that the aircraft is (see LAPL/PPL 010-03):

- [A] Off course to the left.
- [B] Below the glide slope.
- [C] Above the glide slope.
- [D] On the glide slope.

134 Illustration B indicates that the aircraft is (see LAPL/PPL 010-03):

- [A] Above the glide slope.
- [B] On the glide slope.
- [C] Off course to the left.
- [D] Below the glide slope.

135 On the controlled airport you noticed a square yellow board bearing a black "C", exposed above one of the doors (Picture C). What does that mean? (see LAPL/PPL 010-04)

- [A] Air traffic services reporting office.
- [B] Staff exit.
- [C] Exit for private aircraft crew.
- [D] Customs office.

136 In the signal area of an aerodrome, a red square with a single yellow diagonal strip (Picture B) means: (see LAPL/PPL 010-04)

- [A] Take special care when landing because of the poor state of the manoeuvring area.
- [B] Do not land.
- [C] Gliders are operating.
- [D] Helicopters are operating.

137 What is the meaning of the visual ground signal in a form of a horizontal red square panel with yellow diagonals displayed in an airport signal area (Picture A)? (see LAPL/PPL 010-04)

- [A] Landings are prohibited.
- [B] Area unfit for movement of aircraft.
- [C] Special precautions must be observed in approaching to land or in landing.
- [D] Aircraft are required to land, takeoff and taxi on runways and taxiways only.

138 A white cross, placed horizontally on the beginning of the taxiway (picture G), means: (see LAPL/PPL 010-04)

- [A] Taxiway/runway unserviceable!
- [B] Helicopter landing area!
- [C] Caution, you are approaching the intersection with the runway!
- [D] Caution, you are approaching the intersection with other taxiway!

139 In the signal area of an aerodrome, a double white cross (Picture H) means: (see LAPL/PPL 010-04)

- [A] Landing prohibited, the airport is not safe!
- [B] Ground taxiing permitted outside runway and taxiways!
- [C] Take special care during approach and landing!
- [D] Caution, sailplanes in the air!

140 In the signal area of an aerodrome, a white dumb-bell (Picture D) means: (see LAPL/PPL 010-04)

- [A] Landing direction is parallel with the shafts towards the cross-arm.
- [B] Do not land.
- [C] Aircraft are required to land, take off and taxi on runways and taxiways only.
- [D] Land on hard surfaces only.

141 In the signal area of an aerodrome, a white dumb-bell with black stripes on each circular portion at right angles to the shaft (Picture E) means: (see LAPL/PPL 010-04)

- [A] Landing prohibited for prolonged period.
- [B] Caution, gliders in the air.
- [C] Landing, takeoff, and taxiing confined to runway and taxiways only.
- [D] Aircraft are required to land and take off on runways only, but other manoeuvres need not be confined to runways and taxiways.

142 What marking may be displayed by day on an aerodrome to indicate unserviceability of any portion of a manoeuvring area?

- [A] Crosses of single conspicuous color (preferably white) displayed horizontally.
- [B] Orange flags bordering the unserviceable area.
- [C] White and orange cones bordering the unserviceable area.
- [D] Large red squares with yellow diagonal markings displayed horizontally.

143 In the signal area of an aerodrome, a sign (Picture I), means: (see LAPL/PPL 010-04)

- [A] Parking site to the right.
- [B] Turns are to be made to the right before landing and after take-off.
- [C] Continue to the next airport, the runway is closed.
- [D] After landing vacate the runway by right turn.

- 144 In the signal area of an aerodrome, a white "T" (Picture F) means: (see LAPL/PPL 010-04)**
- [A] Land on hard surfaces only.
 - [B] Do not land.
 - [C] Landing and take-off direction is parallel with the shafts towards the cross-arm.
 - [D] Land and taxi on hard surfaces only.
- 145 At least how many hours of dual instruction on an aircraft must an applicant have for a LAPL(A)?**
- [A] 20
 - [B] 25
 - [C] 15
 - [D] 10
- 146 At least how many hours of dual instruction on an aircraft must an applicant have for a LAPL(H)?**
- [A] 20
 - [B] 10
 - [C] 15
 - [D] 25
- 147 At least how long must the cross-country flight, required for the eligibility for the PPL(H) skill test, be and how many full stop landing at different aerodromes must be made at this flight?**
- [A] 100 nm and 2 landings
 - [B] 150 nm and 4 landings
 - [C] 200 nm and 2 landings
 - [D] 100 nm and 4 landings
- 148 At least how many hours of flying experience as a pilot of the aircraft must an applicant have for a LAPL(A)?**
- [A] 25
 - [B] 40
 - [C] 35
 - [D] 30
- 149 At least how many hours of flying experience as a pilot of the aircraft must an applicant have for a LAPL(H)?**
- [A] 35
 - [B] 30
 - [C] 40
 - [D] 45

150 Estimated time of arrival in VFR flight means time, when:

- [A] The aircraft is estimated to stop taxiing at the destination aerodrome
- [B] The aircraft is estimated to vacate the runway of the destination aerodrome
- [C] The aircraft is estimated to land to the destination aerodrome
- [D] The aircraft is estimated to arrive over the destination aerodrome

151 Estimated off-block time means time, when the aircraft:

- [A] Gets takeoff clearance
- [B] Departures
- [C] Gets taxiing clearance
- [D] Will commence taxiing associated with departure

152 How many Annexes ICAO Convention contains?

- [A] 96
- [B] 18
- [C] 3
- [D] 36

153 Movement area consists:

- [A] Standard departure and arrival routes and runway
- [B] Runway and taxiway
- [C] Apron
- [D] Runway, taxiway and apron

154 SEP (single engine piston) class rating is valid:

- [A] 5 years
- [B] 1 year
- [C] 3 years
- [D] 2 years

155 Runway end lights are:

- [A] Red
- [B] Green
- [C] Blue
- [D] White

156 You notice right after departure that your radio is broken. Tower shows series of white flashes to you. What does this mean?

- [A] Return for landing.
- [B] Aerodrome unsafe, do not land.
- [C] Give way to other aircraft and continue circling.
- [D] Land at this aerodrome and proceed to apron.

157 The air traffic control can use light signals when radio communications are not possible. For an aircraft on ground, a red flashing light means:

- [A] Taxi clear from landing area in use
- [B] Stop
- [C] Vacate manoeuvring area in accordance with local instructions
- [D] Permission to cross landing area or to move onto taxiway

158 Series of red flashes to an aircraft in flight mean:

- [A] Continue circling
- [B] Leave the traffic circuit
- [C] Aerodrome unsafe, do not land
- [D] Notwithstanding any previous instructions, do not land for the time being

159 In Finland transition altitude is:

- [A] 5000 ft QFE
- [B] 5000 ft QNH
- [C] 5000 ft 1013 hPa
- [D] 500 m QNH

160 Manoeuvring area includes:

- [A] Runways, taxiways and ramps
- [B] Runways, taxiways and aprons
- [C] All parts of the movement area including the routes on the area
- [D] Runways and taxiways, excluding apron

161 Aircraft can be registered to Finland if:

- [A] The aircraft has type approval from FAA
- [B] The aircraft is in Finland
- [C] The aircraft has certificate of airworthiness that is given in Finland
- [D] The aircraft is registered to other country

162 You notice a military aircraft on your left side. The aircraft is rocking and after that it makes a slow level turn to the left. You respond by:

- [A] Squaking 7500 and continue flight normally.
- [B] Rocking aircraft and following.
- [C] Flashing navigational lights and selecting frequency 119,7 MHz.
- [D] Rocking aircraft and continue flight normally.

163 Series of green flashes to an aircraft on the ground mean:

- [A] Cleared to taxi.
- [B] Cleared for take-off.
- [C] Return to starting point on the aerodrome.
- [D] Contact tower immediately.

164 Red pyrotechnic for an aircraft in flight means:

- [A] Give way to other aircraft and continue circling.
- [B] Orbit right until you get landing clearance.
- [C] Notwithstanding any previous instructions, do not land for the time being
- [D] Caution, military exercises in the area.

165 Minimum altitude (excluding landing and departure) over congested areas is:

- [A] 1000 ft MSL
- [B] 1000 ft above the highest obstacle within radius of 600 meters
- [C] 500 ft MSL
- [D] 500 ft above the highest obstacle within radius of 600 meters

166 Abbreviation for terminal control area is:

- [A] FIR
- [B] CTS
- [C] TMA
- [D] CTA

167 Mandatory instructions, for example holding position signs are:

- [A] White inscription on red background
- [B] Yellow inscription on black background
- [C] Black inscription on yellow background
- [D] Red inscription on white background

168 According to the rules of air, series of white flashes to an aircraft on the ground mean:

- [A] Taxi clear of landing are in use.
- [B] Land at this aerodrome and proceed to apron. Clearance to land is given separately.
- [C] Return to starting point on the aerodrome.
- [D] Cleared for taxiing. Clearance for take-off is given separately.

169 In which regulation series regulations concerning personnel licensing are?

- [A] TRG
- [B] GEN
- [C] PEL
- [D] OPS

170 Series of green flashes to aircraft in flight mean:

- [A] Return for landing
- [B] Cleared to land
- [C] Give way to other aircraft and continue circling
- [D] Continue orbiting

171 Abbreviation for control zone is:

- [A] TMA
- [B] AFIS
- [C] CTR
- [D] FIR

172 If you have not received other instructions, after departure you:

- [A] Make turns left
- [B] Do not make turns until you are outside of the traffic circuit
- [C] Make turns right or left
- [D] Make turns right

173 Controlled flight is:

- [A] A flight that operates under ATC clearance
- [B] A flight that is operated according to IFR
- [C] A flight with a flight plan
- [D] A flight operated in formation

174 Abbreviation VMC means:

- [A] Instrument meteorological conditions
- [B] Visual flight rules
- [C] Visual meteorological conditions
- [D] Instrument flight rules

175 Flight visibility defined as:

- [A] Maximum distance from which an aircraft can be observed
- [B] The forward horizontal visibility from the cockpit during a flight
- [C] Defined visibility in aerodrome made by legal observer
- [D] Maximum distance from which big enough dark object can be observed and identified when observation is made against enlightened background

176 In ICAO emergency phases, alert phase means:

- [A] A situation wherein it is certain that an aircraft does not require instant assistance
- [B] A situation wherein the state of the aircraft is unknown
- [C] A situation wherein aircraft has not arrived to destination aerodrome within 30 minutes after estimated arrival time, and when there is no radio contact to the the aircraft
- [D] A situation wherein aircraft's performance has declined so that emergency landing is probable

177 Uncertainty phase means:

- [A] None of the alternatives is correct.
- [B] A situation wherein exists certainty about the safety of an aircraft and its occupants, or there exists other reasons to take actions in order to make sure if there is a need for help.
- [C] A situation wherein exists uncertainty about the safety of an aircraft and its occupants, or there exists other reasons to take actions in order to make sure if there is a need for help.
- [D] A situation wherein an aircraft has not send requested location.

178 "V" search and rescue ground signal in the scene of accident symbolizes:

- [A] Require medical assistance
- [B] Assistance is not required
- [C] We stay here
- [D] Require assistance

179 If an aircraft does not give landing report agreed in the flight plan within 30 minutes from landing, the situation is called:

- [A] State of emergency
- [B] Alert phase
- [C] Uncertainty phase
- [D] Distress phase

180 "X" search and rescue ground signal symbolizes:

- [A] Assistance is not required
- [B] Require assistance
- [C] Require medical assistance
- [D] We stay here

181 Arrow search and rescue ground signal symbolizes:

- [A] Arrow is not a search and rescue ground signal
- [B] Require assistance
- [C] Proceeding in this direction
- [D] Require medical assistance

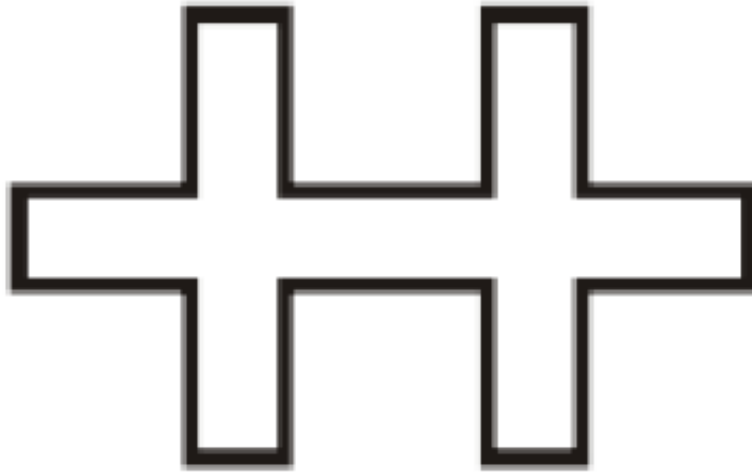
AIR LAW

Appendix LAPL/PPL 010-01



AIR LAW

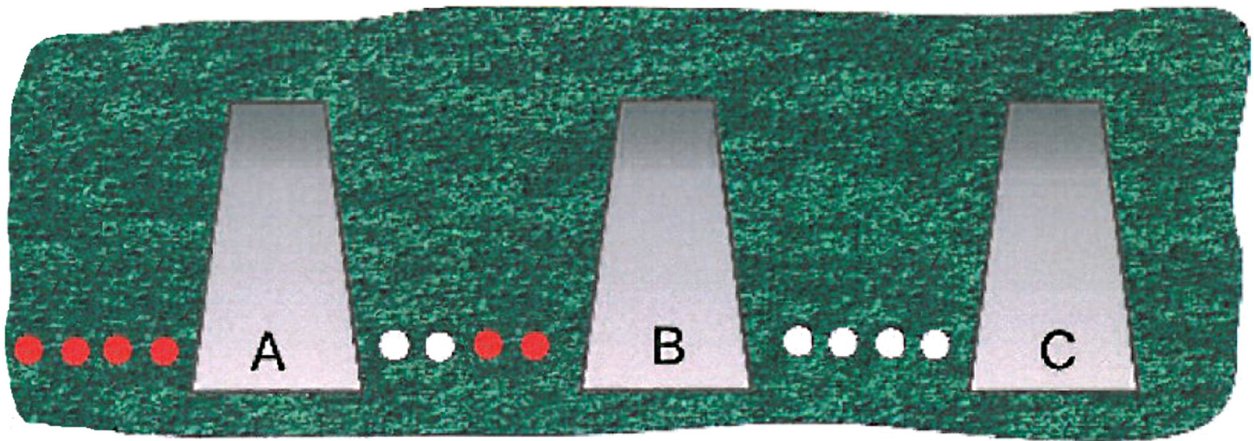
Appendix LAPL/PPL 010-02



AIR LAW

Appendix

LAPL/PPL 010-03



AIR LAW
Appendix
LAPL/PPL 010-04



A



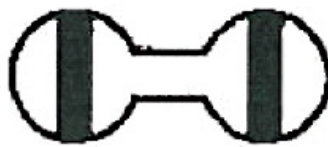
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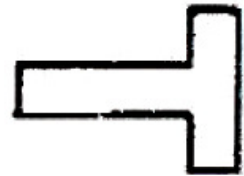
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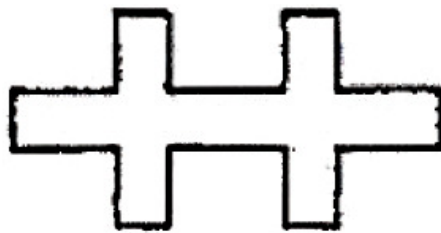
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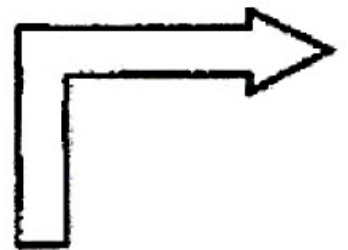
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