

Airmen's Academic Examination

E16

Qualification	Commercial Pilot (Airplane) (Rotorcraft) (Airship)	No. of questions; time allowed	20 questions; 40 minutes
Subject	Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)	Code	A3CC041630

☆ Explanatory Notes: (1) In the designated spaces on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet), write your examinee number, examinee number mark, subject, subject code, subject code mark, qualification, qualification category, name, and date of birth. If you write your examinee number, examinee number mark, subject code, and/or subject code mark incorrectly, computer grading will not be possible and you will fail the subject.

(2) Write your answers on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet).

☆ Point Allocation: All questions are worth five points each.

☆ Pass Mark: The pass mark is 70 %.

- Question 1: Which of the following activities is not included in the “Air navigation service” defined in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Any operation on board an aircraft
 - (2) Operation of radio equipment on board an aircraft
 - (3) Confirmation work as specified by the Civil Aeronautics Act to be performed on maintained or altered aircraft
 - (4) Operation as an aircraft dispatcher
- Question 2: The following items (a) to (d) are the types of air navigation radio facilities listed in Article 97 (Types of aeronautical radio navigation facilities) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. How many of these items are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) VOR
 - (b) DME
 - (c) GPS
 - (d) Satellite-based augmentation system
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None
- Question 3: The following statements (a) to (d) describe the visual meteorological condition. How many of these statements are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at altitudes of 3,000 m or above.
 - (b) Flight visibility shall be 5,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at altitudes of less than 3,000 m within an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, or air traffic information zone.
 - (c) Flight visibility shall be 1,500 m or more for an aircraft flying at altitudes of less than 3,000 m in airspace other than an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, or air traffic information zone.
 - (d) For an aircraft that tries to take off or land at an airport, etc. located within an air traffic control zone or air traffic information zone, ground visibility shall be 5,000 m or more (8,000 m or more if the airport, etc. is in the air traffic control zone and is designated in a public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism).
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None
- Question 4: The following statements (a) to (d) describe the registration of aircraft. How many of these statements are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) The term “new registration” means registration of any aircraft not yet registered.
 - (b) When the name or address of the owner of a registered aircraft has been changed, “alteration of registration” shall be conducted.
 - (c) The term “transfer of registration” means registration to be conducted when the home base of a registered aircraft has been changed.
 - (d) When a registered aircraft has been lost or dismantled (except dismantling for the purpose of repair, alteration, transportation, or custody), “deletion of registration” shall be conducted.
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None
- Question 5: Which of the following statements regarding the scope of service of a commercial pilot is incorrect?
- (1) Pilotage of an aircraft for free flight services, receiving remuneration
 - (2) Pilotage of an aircraft used for air transport services and which needs two persons for pilotage because of structure as its pilot-in-command
 - (3) Pilotage of an aircraft used for air transport services as pilot other than pilot-in-command
 - (4) Pilotage of an aircraft used for aerial work services

- Question 6: Which of the following validity periods of the aviation medical certification for a commercial pilot is incorrect?
- (1) In case the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services is performed (except the case that the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot) and the age of the pilot is 60 or over at the day of issuance: The validity period is 1 year.
 - (2) In case the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services is performed (except the case that the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot) and the age of the pilot is under 60 at the day of issuance: The validity period is 1 year.
 - (3) In case the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot and the age of the pilot is 40 or over at the day of issuance: The validity period is 6 months.
 - (4) In case the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot and the age of the pilot is under 40 at the day of issuance: The validity period is 1 year.

Question 7: Which of the following documents is not included in the documents to be carried in aircraft as specified by Article 59 (Documents to be carried in aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Type certificate
- (2) Aircraft registration certificate
- (3) Airworthiness certificate
- (4) Flight logbook

Question 8: How many of the following emergency equipment (a) to (d) are the "prescribed emergency equipment" (of the emergency equipment specified by Article 62 of the Civil Aeronautics Act, those which must pass the inspection by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Emergency signal light
- (b) Waterproof portable light
- (c) First-aid kit
- (d) Emergency locator transmitter

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Question 9: Which of the following statements regarding the prohibition of engaging in air navigation services after taking alcohol, drugs or other chemical agents stipulated in Article 70 (Intoxicants, etc.) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

- (1) No member of the aircrew shall engage in air navigation service for 8 hours after drinking alcohol
- (2) No member of the aircrew shall engage in air navigation service for 10 hours after drinking alcohol
- (3) No member of the aircrew shall engage in air navigation service for 12 hours after drinking alcohol
- (4) No member of the aircrew shall engage in air navigation service while his/her ability to perform normal operation of aircraft could be impaired.

- Question 10: Which of the following statements regarding the provision of Article 71-2 (Pilot's Obligation for Keeping Watch) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?
- (1) Any person who is piloting an aircraft shall, while in flight, maintain a watch so as not to collide with other aircraft or other objects irrespective of whether he/she is engaged in a flight in accordance with the instructions given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism under the provisions of Paragraph (1) of Article 96, except under such weather conditions that will not permit him/her to recognize any objects other than his/her own aircraft.
 - (2) Any person who is piloting an aircraft shall not be obliged to keep watch while in flight if he/she is engaged in a flight in accordance with the instructions given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism under the provisions of Paragraph (1) of Article 96.
 - (3) Where a person is piloting an aircraft for pilot training, the person him/herself has an obligation to keep watch, whereas his/her on-board supervisor does not have such an obligation.
 - (4) Where a person is piloting an aircraft for training of the instrument flight, etc., both the person and his/her on-board supervisor are exempted from the obligation of keeping watch to ensure that they concentrate on the training and the supervision, irrespective of whether weather conditions permit them to recognize any objects other than their own aircraft.
- Question 11: Which of the following statements regarding the examination, etc. for specific pilot competence is incorrect?
- (1) The examination for specific pilot competence is an examination of the knowledge and ability required to navigate an aircraft and the maintenance of which especially needs to be checked. This examination is conducted by the examiners certified by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (2) If a pilot has not passed this examination, the pilot may not navigate an aircraft as a pilot-in-command.
 - (3) The pass certificate of this examination is valid for 2 years, except where permitted otherwise by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (4) The practical examination part of this examination may not be conducted in a flight simulator or a flight training device.
- Question 12: The following items (a) to (d) are the inspections to be performed by a pilot-in-command to confirm the "maintenance status of a subject aircraft and its equipment" as stipulated in Article 73-2 (Confirmation before departure) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. How many of these items are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) Inspection of aircraft logbook and other records on maintenance services
 - (b) Inspection of the exterior of aircraft
 - (c) Ground trial run of engines
 - (d) Some elemental inspections of aircraft
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None
- Question 13: Which of the following actions must be taken by the pilot-in-command when an emergent danger occurs to the aircraft during flight, as stipulated by Article 75 of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) The pilot-in-command shall report the event to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism as specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (2) The pilot-in-command shall report the event to the nearest air traffic control authority.
 - (3) The pilot-in-command shall navigate the aircraft in accordance with instructions given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in consideration of the safety of air traffic.
 - (4) The pilot-in-command shall employ every possible means necessary for rescuing passengers and preventing injury or damage to persons or property on land or water.
- Question 14: Which of the following does not correspond to the situations which a pilot-in-command shall report under Article 76 (Obligation to Report) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Crash, collision, or fire of any other aircraft learnt through radio telegraph or radio telecommunication
 - (2) Contact with other aircraft
 - (3) Injury or death of any person, or destruction of any object caused by aircraft
 - (4) Death (except those specified in Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act) or disappearance of any person on board the aircraft

- Question 15: Which of the following is the correct case in which a pilot-in-command shall adjust the pressure altimeter according to the QNH values at points on the flight path as stipulated by Article 178 (Pressure altimeter setting) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Flight at an altitude of less than 10,000 ft above mean sea level
 - (2) Flight at an altitude of less than 13,000 ft above mean sea level
 - (3) Flight at an altitude of less than 14,000 ft above mean sea level
 - (4) Flight at an altitude of less than 15,000 ft above mean sea level
- Question 16: Which of the following provisions regarding the right-of-way in the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) When the flight paths of two aircraft with equal priority intersect or come close to each other, the aircraft that sees the other aircraft to its right shall yield its flight path to the other.
 - (2) When two aircraft with equal priority approach each other at head on angle or nearly head on angle, each aircraft shall change its flight path to the right.
 - (3) When aircraft overtakes another aircraft ahead of it in flight (includes the overtaking by ascending or descending), it shall pass the aircraft in front on the right side.
 - (4) The aircraft with the right of way priority shall maintain its flight path and altitude.
- Question 17: The following statements (a) to (d) are the standards which shall be followed when an aircraft flies in the control zone or the information zone with permission under the proviso of Article 94 of the Civil Aeronautics Act (special VFR). How many of these statements are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) Aircraft shall stay away from the cloud.
 - (b) Aircraft shall maintain visibility of 1,500 meters or more.
 - (c) Aircraft shall maintain visual recognition of ground or water surface.
 - (d) Aircraft shall constantly maintain contact with the facility that gives permission under the proviso of Article 94 through the facility that provides the air traffic information for the relevant zone.
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None
- Question 18: If an aircraft had to fly against an ATC instruction due to an unavoidable reason such as a change in weather conditions, etc., which of the following actions should be taken?
- (1) The aircraft shall land at the nearest available airport, etc. without delay.
 - (2) The aircraft shall notify the fact to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism without delay.
 - (3) The aircraft shall contact without delay the air traffic control that issued the instruction.
 - (4) The operator of the aircraft shall report the fact to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism without delay.
- Question 19: Which of the following statements regarding the flight plan is correct?
- (1) Notification of the flight plan may be made verbally.
 - (2) No aircraft shall engage in a flight without reporting its flight plan to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (3) Any flight plan shall be reported before engaging in that flight.
 - (4) Any flight plan shall state an alternate airport, etc.
- Question 20: How many of the following statements (a) to (d) correspond to the aeronautical information specified in Article 209-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) Matters pertaining to commencement, suspension, re-commencement or termination of provision of airport, etc. and air navigation facility, important changes to these facilities and matters pertaining to operation of these facilities
 - (b) Matters pertaining to problems for aircraft operations at airport, etc.
 - (c) Matters pertaining to air traffic control
 - (d) Information pertaining to weather and other information required for aircraft operation
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None