

Airmen's Academic Examination

E27

Qualification	Private Pilot (Airplane) (Rotorcraft) (Airship)	No. of questions; time allowed	20 questions; 40 minutes
Subject	Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)	Code	A4CC041630

- ☆ 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 is not included in “aircraft” defined in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Any aeroplane which can be used for air navigation with a person on board.
 - (2) Any rotorcraft which can be used for air navigation with a person on board.
 - (3) Any glider which can be used for air navigation with a person on board.
 - (4) Any hot air balloon which can be used for air navigation with a person on board.
- Question 2: Which of the following definitions in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The term “air traffic information area” means the airspace out of the “air traffic control area” and designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic.
 - (2) The term “air traffic control area” means any airspace, 200 m or more above the land or water, and designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic.
 - (3) The term “air traffic control zone” means any airspace above any airport, etc. and its vicinity where frequent takeoff and landing of aircraft are performed, and designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic in that airspace.
 - (4) The term “air traffic information zone” means the airspace above the airport etc. and its vicinity, other than an airport etc. to which “air traffic control zone” is designated, designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic in that airspace.
- Question 3: Which of the following sentences regarding the visual meteorological condition is correct?
- (1) Flight visibility shall be 5,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at altitudes of 3,000 m or above.
 - (2) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 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.
 - (3) 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.
 - (4) 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 3,000 m or more.
- Question 4: Which of the following statements regarding the rating on the pilot’s competence certificate is correct?
- (1) The category and class of aircraft to be used for the practical examination are directly related to the rating of the examinee’s competence certificate.
 - (2) If a person has any competence certificate for pilot, he may engage in pilotage of any category of aircraft as pilot-in-command.
 - (3) A pilot who has the competence certificate rated for multi-engine aeroplanes may engage in pilotage of a single-engine aeroplane as pilot-in-command.
 - (4) A pilot who has the competence certificate rated for sea aeroplanes may engage in pilotage of a land aeroplane as pilot-in-command.
- Question 5: Which of the following duties is in the scope of service of a private pilot stipulated in Article 28 (Scope of service) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Pilotage of an aircraft used for air transport services
 - (2) Pilotage of an aircraft used for aerial work services
 - (3) Pilotage of an aircraft engaged in non-revenue flights, without receiving remuneration
 - (4) Pilotage of an aircraft engaged in non-revenue flights, receiving remuneration

- Question 6: Which of the following conditions is not relevant to revocation, etc. of competence certificates?
- (1) When an airman has violated the Civil Aeronautics Act
 - (2) When an airman has violated a disposition made under the Civil Aeronautics Act
 - (3) When an airman has committed a misdeed or serious error in performing his/her duties as an airman
 - (4) The Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism cannot revoke a student pilot permit.
- Question 7: Of the following medical standards pursuant to Article 61-2 (Medical standards and aviation medical certificate) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act, which one applies to a private pilot?
- (1) Class 1 medical standard
 - (2) Class 2 medical standard
 - (3) Class 3 medical standard
 - (4) None of the above
- Question 8: Which of the following items is not included in the records concerning flight to be entered into a flight logbook under the provisions of Article 58 (Flight logbook) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Purpose of flight, or flight number
 - (2) Number of passengers onboard
 - (3) Place and time of departure
 - (4) Flight hours
- Question 9: Which of the following documents is not included in “Any other documents necessary for flight safety as may be specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism” in Article 59 (Documents to be carried in aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Training manual
 - (2) Document specifying operating limitation
 - (3) Flight manual
 - (4) Aeronautical charts appropriate for flight sectors, flight method and other particular aspects of flight operations
- Question 10: The following indicates the periods for inspecting the emergency equipment installed in aircraft under the provision of Article 151 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one is incorrect?
- (1) Emergency signal light, portable light and waterproof portable light: 60 days
 - (2) Lifejackets or emergency equipment equivalent thereto and lifeboats: 180 days
 - (3) First aid kit: 180 days
 - (4) Emergency rations: 180 days

- Question 11: 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, which one is correct?
- (1) No member of the aircrew shall engage in air navigation service while his/her ability to perform normal operation of aircraft could be impaired.
 - (2) Any member of a flight crew may engage in air navigation service even immediately after drinking alcohol unless he/she shows difficulty in walking or slurring of speech.
 - (3) No member of the aircrew shall engage in air navigation service while his/her breath alcohol content is 0.15 mg/L or higher.
 - (4) No member of the aircrew shall engage in air navigation service for 12 hours after drinking alcohol.
- Question 12: 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 pilot who 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 is not obliged to keep watch.
 - (2) Any pilot who is navigating in a cloudy airspace is not obliged to keep watch.
 - (3) Any pilot who is engaged in a night flight is not obliged to keep watch.
 - (4) Any pilot who is engaged in a flight shall keep watch except under such weather conditions that do not permit him/her to recognize any objects outside his/her own aircraft.
- Question 13: 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 14: 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 15: Which of the following does not correspond to the situations which a pilot-in-command shall report to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism under Article 76 (Obligation to Report) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Crash, collision, or fire of aircraft
 - (2) Injury or death of any person, or destruction of any object caused by aircraft
 - (3) Death of any animal on board the aircraft
 - (4) Contact with other aircraft

- Question 16: Which of the following is the correct speed limit for an aircraft equipped with reciprocating engine(s) flying in an air traffic control zone at an altitude of 900 m or lower (without obtaining permission from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism regarding the speed limitation)?
- (1) 180 kt (IAS)
 - (2) 170 kt (IAS)
 - (3) 160 kt (IAS)
 - (4) 150 kt (IAS)
- Question 17: Which of the following statements regarding the right-of-way is incorrect?
- (1) 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.
 - (2) 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 left shall yield its flight path to the other.
 - (3) When an aircraft overtakes another aircraft ahead of it in flight (including 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 speed.
- Question 18: Which of the following statements is not included in the standards to comply with when an aircraft moves on the ground in an airport, etc.?
- (1) The aircraft shall not be moved by human power.
 - (2) The forward view shall be thoroughly observed.
 - (3) The power system shall be controlled or the braking system shall be lightly used to maintain a speed that may be quickly and safely stopped.
 - (4) When there is a danger of collision with aircraft or other objects, a ground guide shall be provided.
- Question 19: The following provisions regarding navigation in the vicinity of an airport, etc. are stipulated under Article 83 (Collision avoidance, etc.) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one is incorrect?
- (1) When an aircraft is to take off behind another aircraft, it shall not initiate the accelerating run to take off before the preceding aircraft has taken off and passed the end of the landing area.
 - (2) When an aircraft is to land behind another aircraft, it shall not enter the area of an airport, etc. for landing before the preceding aircraft has landed and left the landing area.
 - (3) When an aircraft is to land following another aircraft which is taking off, it shall not enter the area of an airport, etc. for landing before the preceding aircraft has initiated the accelerating run to take off.
 - (4) When an aircraft is to take off following another aircraft which is landing, it shall not initiate the accelerating run to take off before the preceding aircraft has landed and left the landing area.
- Question 20: The following are the items to be stated in the flight plan under VFR, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 203 (Flight plans, etc.) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one is correct?
- (1) Name and class of the aircraft
 - (2) True airspeed at cruising altitude
 - (3) First place of landing and time required from take-off to landing at the first place of landing
 - (4) Fuel on board expressed in gallons