

# 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	A4CC041770

•fr 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.

jjf Pass Mark: The pass mark is 70 %.

- Question 1: 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, and 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 2: 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 airship which can be used for air navigation with a person on board.
  - (4) Any unmanned aircraft which can be used for air navigation without a person on board.
- Question 3: Which of the following definitions in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The term "approach surface" means an area abutting on the shorter side of a landing area and sloping upwards at a gradient, which should be 1/50th or more and specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, from the horizontal plane, and the projection of which corresponds to the approach area.
  - (2) 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.
  - (3) The term "air traffic control area" means any airspace, 300 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.
  - (4) 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.
- Question 4: Which of the following statements regarding the airworthiness certificate is incorrect?
- (1) Any aircraft may be granted airworthiness certification regardless of its nationality.
  - (2) Airworthiness certification shall describe the categories of aircraft use and aircraft operating limitations as prescribed by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
  - (3) No aircraft may be used for air navigation unless it has a valid airworthiness certificate. However, the same shall not apply to the performance of test flights, etc. when permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
  - (4) The period of validity of an airworthiness certificate shall be one year; provided, however, that the period of validity of such airworthiness certificate with regard to aircraft used for air transport services shall be the period specified by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- Question 5: Which of the following statements regarding aircraft registration is incorrect?
- (1) Registration of aircrafts not yet registered is referred to as new registration.
  - (2) The owner shall submit an alteration of registration if the name of the aircraft owner has changed.
  - (3) The owner shall submit an alteration of registration if the address of the aircraft owner has changed.
  - (4) The owner shall submit a transfer of registration if the homebase of the aircraft has changed.

- Question 6: 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) Even if a pilot has not passed this examination, the pilot may 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 be conducted in a flight simulator or a flight training device.
- Question 7: Which of the following statements regarding the rating on the pilot's competence certificate is correct?
- (1) If a person has any competence certificate for pilot, he may engage in pilotage of any category of aircraft as pilot-in-command.
  - (2) 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.
  - (3) A pilot who has the competence certificate rated for sea aeroplanes may engage in pilotage of a land aeroplane as pilot-in-command.
  - (4) 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.
- Question 8: Who shall certify the flight experience pertaining to piloting for the purpose of flight training, performed under the supervision of a flight instructor, of a person who does not hold a competence certificate?
- (1) Supervisor of the flight training
  - (2) Owner of the aircraft
  - (3) Person piloting for the purpose of flight training
  - (4) Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
- Question 9: Which of the following statements regarding the validity period of aviation medical certification for a private pilot is incorrect?
- (1) In case the age of the pilot is 25:5 years
  - (2) In case the age of the pilot is 45:2 years
  - (3) In case the age of the pilot is 55:1 years
  - (4) In case the flight operation is performed by one pilot and the age of the pilot is 65: 6 months
- Question 10: Which of the following item is not included in documents to be carried in aircraft defined in Article.59 (Documents to be Carried in Aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Flight logbook
  - (2) Engine logbook
  - (3) Document specifying operating limitation
  - (4) Aircraft registration certificate

- 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 breath alcohol content is 0.15 mg/L or higher.
  - (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 ability to perform normal operation of aircraft could be impaired.
  - (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 inspection periods for emergency equipment installed in aircraft 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: 60 days
  - (4) Emergency locator transmitter: 24 months
- Question 13: 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 14: 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 15: 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) 150 kt (IAS)
  - (2) 160 kt (IAS)
  - (3) 170 kt (IAS)
  - (4) 180 kt (IAS)

- Question 16: 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 17: Which of the following statements regarding the method of navigation in the vicinity of an airport etc. is correct?
- (1) When taking off behind another aircraft, the pilot initiated the accelerating run to take off because the preceding aircraft has taken off and passed the vicinity of the runway middle point.
  - (2) When taking off behind another aircraft, the pilot initiated the accelerating run to take off because the preceding aircraft has taken off and passed the end of the landing area.
  - (3) When taking off behind another aircraft landing, the pilot initiated the accelerating run to take off because the preceding aircraft landed and it seemed like it would leave the runway.
  - (4) When taking off behind another aircraft landing, the pilot initiated the accelerating run to take off because the preceding aircraft landed, reached the runway threshold, and there was sufficient distance.
- Question 18: 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) Point of departure and scheduled take off time
  - (2) Radio equipment to be used
  - (3) Expected ground speed at cruising altitude
  - (4) Amount of fuel consumption expressed in number of hours of endurance
- Question 19: 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) Move as fast as possible to avoid interference with other aircrafts.
  - (2) The forward view shall be thoroughly observed.
  - (3) A speed from which an aircraft may be quickly and safely stopped by controlling the power system or by lightly applying the brake system shall be maintained.
  - (4) When there is a danger of collision with aircraft or other objects, a ground guide shall be provided.
- Question 20: 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.