

Airmen's Academic Examination

E4

Qualification	Airline Transport Pilot (Airplane) (Rotorcraft) (Airship)	No. of questions; time allowed	20 questions; 40 minutes
Subject	Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)	Code	A1CC041810

☆ 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 definitions in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The term "air navigation facility" means any facility to aid the navigation of aircraft by means of radio wave, lights, colors or signs as may be specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (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 "domestic scheduled air transport services" means any air transport services and aerial work services operating between one point and another in Japan on a scheduled date and time along a specified route.
 - (4) The term "instrument flight" means a flight which is performed relying solely on flight instruments to measure the attitude, altitude, position, and course of the aircraft.
- Question 2: The following are visual meteorological conditions applicable to aircraft flying in the control area, control zone or information zone at an altitude lower than 3,000 m. Which one is incorrect?
- (1) Flight visibility of 5,000 m or more.
 - (2) No clouds within vertical distance of 200 m above the aircraft.
 - (3) No clouds within vertical distance of 300 m below the aircraft.
 - (4) No clouds within horizontal distance of 600 m from the aircraft.
- Question 3: Which of the following statements regarding the validity periods of aviation medical certification for an airline transport pilot who operates an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is correct?
- (1) In case the flight operation is performed by two pilots and the age of the pilot is under 40 at the day of issuance: 2 years
 - (2) In case the flight operation is performed by two pilots and the age of the pilot is 40 or over at the day of issuance: 9 months
 - (3) In case the flight operation is performed by two pilots and the age of the pilot is under 60 at the day of issuance: 1 year
 - (4) In case the flight operation is performed by two pilots and the age of the pilot is 60 or over at the day of issuance: 9 months
- Question 4: Which of the following statements regarding the Aviation English Proficiency Certification is correct?
- (1) A pilot who engages in a flight conducted between a point within Japan and a point outside of Japan needs to have an Aviation English Proficiency Certification.
 - (2) A pilot who engages in a flight that leaves Japan and arrives in Japan, passing over a country or its territories other than Japan without landing, does not need to have an Aviation English Proficiency Certification.
 - (3) The categories of aircraft which require their pilot to hold an Aviation English Proficiency Certification are aeroplanes, rotorcraft and airships.
 - (4) The validity period of the Aviation English Proficiency Certification is 2 years.
- Question 5: Which of the following statements regarding the airworthiness certificate is incorrect?
- (1) No aircraft may be granted airworthiness certification unless it has Japanese nationality; provided, however, that the same shall not apply to any aircraft as specified by Cabinet Order.
 - (2) Airworthiness certification shall describe the categories of aircraft and the operating method of aircraft 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 6: Which of the following is not included in the matters to be confirmed by a pilot-in-command as specified in Article 164-15 (Confirmation before Departure) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Maintenance status of a subject aircraft and its equipment
 - (2) Takeoff weight, landing weight, location of the center of gravity, and weight distribution
 - (3) Procedures for takeoff, climb following takeoff, landing approach and landing
 - (4) Loading quantity of fuel and lubricant, and their quality
- Question 7: Which of the following correctly describes the requirements regarding the daytime obstacle markings?
- (1) Any person who has installed any objects with a height of 60 m or more above the ground or water shall install daytime obstacle markings on the structures concerned pursuant to the provision of Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (2) Any chimney flue, steel tower, column, and other object which is extremely narrow in width relative to its height and which is considered difficult to perceive from aircraft in daylight shall be provided with daytime obstacle markings.
 - (3) The daytime obstacle markings shall include color of coatings, flags and marking means.
 - (4) Daytime obstacle markings shall also be placed on an object on which high-intensity obstacle lights must be installed.
- Question 8: Which of the following items (a) to (d) are documents that must be carried onboard an aircraft used for air transport services? Choose the correct true and false combinations.
- (a) Aircraft registration certificate
 - (b) Document specifying operating limitation
 - (c) Operating manual
 - (d) Maintenance manual
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| (1) | a: False | b: False | c: True | d: True |
| (2) | a: True | b: True | c: False | d: False |
| (3) | a: False | b: False | c: False | d: True |
| (4) | a: True | b: True | c: True | d: False |
- Question 9: The following statements describe those aircraft that shall be boarded by airmen other than the pilot-in-command who can perform the pilotage of the aircraft as stipulated by Article 65 (Aircrew to be on board aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one is incorrect?
- (1) Aircraft, because of its structure, which needs two persons for pilotage of aircraft
 - (2) Aircraft which needs two persons for pilotage only for the purpose of a flight according to the special methods and rules, and which engages in a flight according to the special methods and rules
 - (3) Aircraft which is used for air transport of passengers and engages in flights under instrument flight rules
 - (4) Aircraft which is used for air transport of passengers and which engages in a flight, the duration of which exceeds 3 hours
- Question 10: Which of the following statements regarding the recent flight experience of a pilot engaged in operating aircraft used for air transport services is correct?
- (1) A pilot engaged in operating aircraft used for air transport services must have experience of six night-time takeoffs and six night-time landings in aircraft of the same type used for air transport services, within the 180 days prior to the day on which the pilot is carrying out pilot duties.
 - (2) Flight crew-members carrying out instrument flight shall have instrument flight experience (including simulator flight) of 5 hours or longer within the 180 days prior to the day of the flight.
 - (3) Flight crew-members carrying out instrument flight shall have instrument flight experience (including simulator flight) of 3 hours or longer within the 90 days prior to the day of the flight.
 - (4) A pilot engaged in operating aircraft used for air transport services must have experience of three takeoffs and three landings in aircraft of the same type used for air transport services, within the 90 days prior to the day on which the pilot is carrying out pilot duties.

- Question 11: Regarding Article 71-3 (Examination, etc. for Specific Pilot Competence) of the Civil Aeronautics Act, a pilot is approved to have the specific pilot competence for the category of aircraft which the person intends to operate and is not required to take the specific pilot competence examination by the pilot competence examiner in the following cases. Which one is incorrect?
- (1) When the person has obtained the flight instructor certificate
 - (2) When the person has obtained the pilot competence certificate
 - (3) When the person has changed the rating on the pilot competence certificate
 - (4) When the person has passed the competency assessment conducted by a Japanese air carrier based on its operation manual
- Question 12: Which of the following statements regarding the authority, etc. of the pilot-in-command is incorrect?
- (1) The pilot-in-command may, when a danger occurs or he/she deems to a danger to be likely to occur to the aircraft or passengers, order the passengers on board regarding the procedures for evacuation or other matters necessary for safety.
 - (2) The pilot-in-command may restrain any person who threatens aircraft safety, irrespective of whether the person is on board or not.
 - (3) The pilot-in-command shall, when an emergent danger occurs to the aircraft during flight, employ every possible means necessary for rescuing passengers and preventing injury or damage to persons or objects on the land or water.
 - (4) The pilot-in-command shall direct and supervise those who perform their duties on board the aircraft.
- Question 13: How many of the following events (a) to (d) on which the pilot in command shall report fall under the stipulation in Article 166-2 (Report on abnormality) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Choose from (1) to (4) below.
- (a) Failure in functions of airport etc. and air navigation facilities
 - (b) Turbulence of air and other abnormal weather conditions
 - (c) Volcanic explosion and other violent changes in terrestrial and water-related phenomena
 - (d) Cases impeding the safe flight of aircraft
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
- Question 14: How many of the following events (a) to (d) fall under the stipulation in Article 166-4 (Report on a case likely to cause an accident) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Choose from (1) to (4) below.
- (a) Landing or an attempt to land on a closed runway or a runway being used by other aircraft
 - (b) Case where aircraft crew executed an emergency operation during navigation in order to avoid crashing into or contact with the ground or water
 - (c) Departure behind time due to bad weather
 - (d) Shortage of fuel requiring urgent measures
- (D) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
- Question 15: Which of the following statements regarding the method of navigation in the vicinity of an airport etc. is incorrect?
- (1) The aircraft, under instrument flight rules, may takeoff after specifying an alternate airport etc. for takeoff and obtaining the permission of the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, when the meteorological conditions at the airport etc. do not meet the minimum conditions for takeoff.
 - (2) The landing approach shall not be continued when instrument flight rules are being used for landing and the meteorological conditions do not meet the minimum conditions for continuing the landing approach at the relevant airport when the aircraft passes a specified location above the approach height threshold.
 - (3) The landing approach shall not be continued when instrument flight rules are being used for landing and the position of the aircraft cannot be confirmed by means of continuous visual contact and recognition of visual references at the approach height threshold or lower altitude.
 - (4) 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.

- Question 16: Which of the following statements regarding the standards for the permit for air navigation under particular flight rules of Article 83-2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The aircraft shall have the functionality and the system which are needed for air navigation under particular flight rules.
 - (2) The aircraft crew, the aircraft maintenance personnel and the flight dispatcher shall have the knowledge and experience which are needed for air navigation under particular flight rules.
 - (3) The operation procedures shall be appropriately defined for each type of navigation under particular flight rules and aircraft types.
 - (4) Necessary measures shall be taken to secure a safe navigation of aircraft.
- Question 17: Article 81-2 (Special exceptions for search and rescue) of Civil Aeronautics Act specifies those articles of the law whose provisions shall not be applied to the flights conducted by aircraft specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for search and rescue operations in case of aircraft accidents, maritime disasters, and other accidents. How many of the following items (a) to (d) fall under those specified in Article 81-2? Choose from (1) to (4) below.
- (a) Article 79 (Places for Landing and Takeoff)
 - (b) Article 80 (No-fly zone)
 - (c) Article 81 (Minimum Safety Altitude)
 - (d) Article 89 (Dropping of objects)
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
- Question 18: Which of the following cruising altitudes for an RVSM-approved aircraft flying under IFR is incorrect in the light of Article 177 (Cruising altitude) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) When the heading of the aircraft is 0° or more to less than 180° in magnetic bearing: 41,000 ft
 - (2) When the heading of the aircraft is 180° or more to less than 360° in magnetic bearing: 42,000 ft
 - (3) When the heading of the aircraft is 0° or more to less than 180° in magnetic bearing: 45,000 ft
 - (4) When the heading of the aircraft is 180° or more to less than 360° in magnetic bearing: 28,000 ft
- Question 19: Which of the following items is not included in the items to be stated in the flight plan under the provisions of Article 203 (Flight plans, etc.) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Place of departure and time of commencing movement
 - (2) Cruising altitude and route
 - (3) True airspeed at cruising altitude
 - (4) First place of landing and estimated time to arrive at that place
- Question 20: Which of the following items need not be stated in the Operation Manual?
- (1) Procedures to give experience and knowledge necessary for flight operation to flight crew
 - (2) Operational procedures and performance limitations of aircraft
 - (3) Minimum Equipment List (MEL) in the case that components, parts and emergency equipment are not in normal condition
 - (4) Maximum hours of use for equipment, etc.

