

Airmen's Academic Examination

E4

Qualification	Airline Transport Pilot (Airplane) (Rotorcraft) (Airship) Multi-crew Pilot (Airplane)	No. of questions; time allowed	20 questions; 40 minutes
Subject	Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)	Code	CCCC041830

Explanatory Notes: (D) 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 "approach surface" means an area abutting on the shorter side of a landing area and sloping upwards at a gradient, which should be 1/40th 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 control area" means any airspace, 200 meters or more above the land or water, and designated for the safety of air traffic in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (3) The term "instrument meteorological condition" means bad weather conditions with a range of vision, specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, taking the visibility and cloud conditions into consideration.
 - (4) The term "horizontal surface" means that section of the horizontal plane including a point 45 meters vertically above the aerodrome reference point, which is surrounded by a circle drawn with that point at its center and with a radius of a length of not more than 4,000 meters as specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

- Question 2: Which of the following definitions in Article 10 (Airworthiness Certificate) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism shall, upon application, grant airworthiness certification for aircraft.
 - (2) No aircraft may be granted airworthiness certification unless it has Japanese nationality.
 - (3) Airworthiness certification shall describe the categories of aircraft use and aircraft operating methods as prescribed by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (4) Airworthiness certification is granted by issuing an airworthiness certificate to the applicant.

- 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: 3 year
 - (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: 2 years
 - (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 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
- (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 5: 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 6: The following are visual meteorological conditions applicable to aircraft flying at an altitude of 3,000 m or higher. Which one is incorrect?
- (1) Flight visibility of 8,000 m or more.
 - (2) No clouds within vertical distance of 150 m above the aircraft.
 - (3) No clouds within vertical distance of 300 m below the aircraft.
 - (4) No clouds within horizontal distance of 1,500 m from the aircraft.
- Question 7: How many of the following obstacle lights (a) to (d) are indicated by flashing lights? Choose from (1) to (4) below.
- (a) High intensity obstacle lights
 - (b) Medium intensity white obstacle lights
 - (c) Medium intensity red obstacle lights
 - (d) Low intensity obstacle lights
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
- Question 8: 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 9: 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 10: Which of the following aircraft lights is correct as the lights by which an aircraft engaged in operations in air at night shall be marked, as specified in Article 154 (Aircraft lights) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Starboard light, port light and anti-collision light
 - (2) Starboard light, port light and landing light
 - (3) Starboard light, port light, tail light and anti-collision light
 - (4) Starboard light, port light, tail light and landing light

- Question 11: 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 12: 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 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.
 - (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 one takeoff and one landing in aircraft of the same type used for air transport services, within the 120 days prior to the day on which the pilot is carrying out pilot duties.
- Question 13: Which of the following act is not included in Article 164-16 (Prohibition of safety impeding act) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) An act of operating the opening and closing device of an entrance or an emergency door without any proper reason
 - (2) An act of consuming food and drink brought on board the aircraft
 - (3) An act of activating without any proper reason a mobile telephone or any other electronic device that may hinder safety of aircraft navigation, which is set forth in a public notice issued by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
 - (4) An act of placing without any proper reason the baggage on an aisle or any other place, eventually blocking evacuation in an emergency
- Question 14: Which of the following events is not included in the stipulation in Article 166-4 (Reports on a case likely to cause an accident) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Landing or an attempt to land on a closed runway or a runway being used by other aircraft
 - (2) Abnormal decompression inside an aircraft
 - (3) Departure behind time due to bad weather
 - (4) Case where aircraft crew became unable to perform services normally due to injury or disease
- Question 15: 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

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	A3CC041830

☆ 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 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 2: How many of the following statements (a) to (d) regarding the visual meteorological condition is 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 3,000m 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.
 - (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 3,000 m or more (5,000 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 3: Which of the following duties is not within the scope of service of a commercial pilot?
- (1) Activities that those qualified as private pilot can perform.
 - (2) Pilotage of an aircraft engaged in non-revenue flights, receiving remuneration
 - (3) Pilotage of an aircraft used for aerial work services
 - (4) Pilotage of an aircraft as pilot-in-command, which is used for air transport services and needs two persons for pilotage.
- Question 4: The following statements (a) to (d) describe cases in which the owner of a registered aircraft shall submit an application for an alteration of the registration as stipulated in Article 7 (Alteration of Registration) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. How many of these cases are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) The name or address of the owner of the aircraft has been changed.
 - (b) The name or address of the operator of the aircraft has been changed.
 - (c) The type of the registered aircraft has been changed.
 - (d) The manufacturer of the registered aircraft has been changed.
- (1)1 (2)2 (3)3 (4)4 (5) None
- Question 5: Which of the following statements in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The term "air traffic control zone" as used in this Act means any airspace above any airport etc. and its vicinity where frequent takeoff and landing of aircrafts are performed, as designated for the safety of air traffic in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in such airport etc. and the air space above it.
 - (2) The term "instrument meteorological condition" as used in this Act means bad weather conditions with a range of vision, specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, taking the visibility and cloud conditions into consideration.
 - (3) The term "instrument flight" as used in this Act means a flight which is performed relying solely on flight instruments to measure the position, and course of the aircraft.
 - (4) The term "air transport services"¹ as used in this Act means any business using aircraft to transport passengers or cargo for remuneration upon demand.

- Question 6: Which of the following statements correctly applies to "instrument navigation flight" stipulated in Article 34 of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Flights other than instrument flights, which rely solely on instruments for measurement of the attitude, altitude, position and course of an aircraft
 - (2) Flights other than instrument flights, which rely solely on instruments for measurement of the position and course of an aircraft
 - (3) Flights other than instrument flights, which rely solely on instruments for measurement of the attitude and course of an aircraft
 - (4) Flights other than instrument flights, which rely solely on instruments for measurement of the attitude and altitude of an aircraft
- Question 7: How many of the following statements (a) to (d) regarding the validity periods of the aviation medical certification for a commercial pilot is correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers by one pilot and his/her age is under 40 at the day of issuance: 1 year
 - (b) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services (except the case that the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot) and his/her age is 60 or over at the day of issuance: 6 months
 - (c) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services (except the case that the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot) and his/her age is under 60 at the day of issuance: 1 year
 - (d) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers by one pilot and his/her age is 40 or over at the day of issuance: 1 year
- (1)1 (2)2 (3)3 (4)4 (5) None
- Question 8: The following statements (a) to (d) indicate 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. How many of these statements are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) Emergency signal light, portable light and waterproof portable light: 60 days
 - (b) Lifejackets or emergency equipment equivalent thereto and lifeboats: 180 days
 - (c) First aid kit: 60 days
 - (d) Emergency rations: 180 days
- (1)1 (2)2 (3)3 (4)4 (5) None
- Question 9: 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) TACAN
 - (d) Satellite-based augmentation system
- (1)1 (2)2 (3)3 (4)4 (5) None
- Question 10: How many of the following statements (a) to (d) regarding the examination, etc. of the specific pilot competence stipulated in Article 71-3 (Examination, etc. for Specific Pilot Competence) of the Civil Aeronautics Act are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) The examination for the Specific Pilot Competence shall be conducted for each category of aircraft.
 - (b) The examination for the Specific Pilot Competence consists of a practical examination only.
 - (c) The examination for the Specific Pilot Competence may not be conducted using a flight training device.
 - (d) The examination for the Specific Pilot Competence shall check only about the operations in abnormal or emergency conditions.
- (1)1 (2)2 (3)3 (4)4 (5) None

- Question 11: Which of the following statements regarding the right-of-way 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 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 altitude and speed.
- Question 12: Which of the following is incorrect as the lights that shall be used to mark an aircraft engaged in operations in air or on ground at night?
- (1) Anti-collision light
 - (2) Landing light
 - (3) Starboard light and port light
 - (4) Tail light
- 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 in 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: How many of the following events (a) to (d) on which the pilot in command shall report fall under the stipulation in Article 76 (Obligation to Report) of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Choose from (1) to (5) below. Cases where the pilot in command is unable to report shall be excluded.
- (a) Crash, collision, or fire of any other aircraft learned through radio telegraph or radio telecommunication
 - (b) Death (except those specified in Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) or disappearance of any person on board the aircraft
 - (c) Contact with other aircraft
 - (d) Injury or death of any person, or destruction of any object caused by aircraft
- (1)1 (2)2 (3)3 (4)4 (5) None
- Question 15: 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" specified in Article 59 (Documents to be carried in aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Document specifying operating limitation
 - (2) Flight manual
 - (3) Aeronautical charts appropriate for flight sectors, flight method and other particular aspects of flight operations
 - (4) Engine logbook

- Question 16: The following statements (a) to (d) are the standards which shall be followed when an aircraft flies in the air traffic control zone or the air traffic 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 1500 meters or more.
 - (c) Aircraft shall maintain visual recognition of ground or water surface.
 - (d) Aircraft shall maintain constant contact, with the facility that gives permission at the relevant zone.
- (1)1 (2)2 (3)3 (4)4 (5) None
- Question 17: Which of the following statements regarding the permission by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is correct?
- (1) No aircraft shall, unless permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, engage in formation flights.
 - (2) No person other than those who have obtained permission from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism shall drop any object from an aircraft.
 - (3) No person other than those who have obtained permission from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism shall engage in a parachute descent from an aircraft.
 - (4) No aircraft shall, unless permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, engage in acrobatic flights.
- Question 18: 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 19: How many of the following items (a) to (d) regarding the items to be reported stipulated under Article 209 (Position reporting) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) Registration mark or the radio call sign of the applicable aircraft
 - (b) Unforecast, special weather conditions
 - (c) Heading and airspeed at the point
 - (d) Matters affecting the safe operation of the aircraft
- (1)1 (2)2 (3)3 (4)4 (5) None
- Question 20: 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 aerodrome 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 provider 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.
- (1)1 (2)2 (3)3 (4)4 (5) None

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	A4CC041830

☆ 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).

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

•fr 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 takeoff 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 for free flight services, receiving remuneration.

- Question 6: Which of the following conditions is not relevant to revocation of competence certificates etc?
- (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) Class1 medical standard
 - (2) Class2 medical standard
 - (3) Class3 medical standard
 - (4) No medical standards are specified for private pilots.
- 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) Names and duties of the user
 - (3) Place and time of departure
 - (4) Matters affecting the safe operation of the aircraft
- 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: 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) First aid kit: 60 days
 - (3) Emergency rations: 120 days
 - (4) Lifejackets or emergency equipment equivalent thereto and lifeboats: 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) The examination for specific pilot competence is an examination of only the normal takeoff and landing for each aircraft category.
 - (3) The pass certificate of this examination is valid for 2 years, except where unavoidable reasons are approved and permitted otherwise by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
 - (4) All or part of the practical examination of this examination may 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) 140 kt (IAS)
 - (2) 150 kt (IAS)
 - (3) 160 kt (IAS)
 - (4) 170 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) 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 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 incorrect?
- (1) Model and number of aircraft
 - (2) True airspeed at cruising altitude
 - (3) First place of landing and time required from takeoff to landing at the first place of landing
 - (4) Radio equipment to be used