

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	A4CC042370

- ◎ 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", "full name", and "date of birth".
- If you write your "examinee number", "examinee number mark", "subject code", 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%.

Q1 Which of the underlined parts (1) to (4) in the provision of Article 1 (Purpose of This Act) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

The purpose of this Act is to promote the development of civil and general aviation and to enhance public welfare by providing for the methods to ensure the safety of aircraft and to prevent problems arising from navigation of aircraft, by ensuring transportation safety and improving convenience for users through proper and rational management of business for operating aircraft, and by taking measures to promote the (1) decarbonization of aviation while establishing, for (2) unmanned aircraft flights, (3) matters to be observed, etc. to (4) determine the flight range, in conformity with both the provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation as well as the standards, practices and procedures adopted as Annexes hereto.

Q2 Which of the following sentences regarding the visual meteorological condition as defined in Article 5 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

- (1) Flight visibility shall be 10,000 meters or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of 3,000 meters or above.
- (2) Flight visibility shall be 5,000 meters or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of less than 3,000 meters within an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, or air traffic information zone.
- (3) Flight visibility shall be 5,000 meters or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of less than 3,000 meters 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 meters or more.

Q3 Which of the following is incorrect for "aircraft" as 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 hot air balloon which can be used for air navigation with a person on board

Q4 Which of the following definitions in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

- (1) The term "air traffic control area" means any airspace, 200 meters or more above the land or water surface, 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 zone" means any airspace above any airport etc. and its vicinity where frequent takeoff and landing of aircrafts 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.
- (3) 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" has been set, that is 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 "Aerial work" means any business using aircraft for the transport of passengers or cargo for remuneration upon demand.

Q5 Which of the following statements regarding the airworthiness certification is correct?

- (1) No aircraft may be granted airworthiness certification, unless it is registered in Japan. However, the same shall not apply to aircraft prescribed by Ordinances.
- (2) Airworthiness certification is granted by issuing a written designation for operating limitation, etc. to the owner.
- (3) Aircraft shall not be used for air navigation beyond the categories of its use or operating limitations as designated in the airworthiness certificate.
- (4) The period of validity of an airworthiness certificate shall be two years; provided, however, that the period of validity of an airworthiness certificate for an aircraft used for air transport services shall be the period specified by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Q6 Which of the following explanations regarding Article 71-3 (Examination, etc. of Specific Pilot Competence) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

- (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 is especially required to be checked. This examination is conducted by operation examiners.
- (2) Unless they have passed this examination, no person can board an airplane and engage in its pilotage.
- (3) The pass certificate of this examination to enable pilotage is valid for 3 years, except in cases approved by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (4) All of the practical examination of this examination may be conducted in a flight simulator, and part of it may be conducted in a flight training device.

Q7 Which of the following statements regarding the requirements for and rating on competence certification is correct?

- (1) Rating on competence certification is granted based on the aircraft used for the practical examination.
- (2) If a person has any competence certificate for a pilot, he/she may engage in pilotage of any category of aircraft as pilot-in-command.
- (3) A pilot who has a competence certificate rated for multi-engined aircraft may engage in pilotage of a single-engined aircraft as pilot-in-command.
- (4) The age requirement for qualifications for a private pilot is sixteen (16) years or older for all categories of aircraft.

Q8 Which of the following explanations regarding the Aviation English Proficiency Certification is incorrect?

- (1) When a pilot engages in a flight conducted between a point within Japan and a point outside of Japan, he/she needs to have the Aviation English Proficiency Certification (except for those flights deemed by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to be not requiring Aviation English Proficiency Certification).
- (2) When a pilot engages in a flight departing from Japan and arriving in Japan through an territory of a country other than Japan without landing (except for those flights deemed by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to be not requiring Aviation English Proficiency Certification), the Aviation English Proficiency Certification is required.
- (3) The categories of aircraft which require their pilots to hold the Aviation English Proficiency Certification are airplanes, rotorcrafts, and airships.
- (4) In the case that the level of the Aviation English Proficiency Certification is judged as 5, the period of validity is 6 years.

Q9 Which of the following statements regarding the validity periods of Aviation Medical Certification for a private pilot is correct?

- (1) In the case that the age at date of issue is 37 years old: 3 years
- (2) In the case that the age at date of issue is 45 years old: 2 years
- (3) In the case that the age at date of issue is 50 years old: 2 years
- (4) In the case that the age at date of issue is 65 years old: 6 months

Q10 Which of the following is not specified in Article 5-4 (Flight Manual) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Matters relating to aircraft operating limitations
- (2) Various systems that must be operated and other actions that need to be taken in case of emergency
- (3) Navigation procedures under normal conditions
- (4) Particulars relating to aircraft noise

Q11 Which of the following devices that must be installed in an aircraft that flies in control areas and control zones as specified in Article 146 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

- (1) Radiotelephone capable of communicating with air traffic control authorities at all times
- (2) Onboard DME Interrogator
- (3) VOR receiver
- (4) Satellite navigation system

Q12 Which of the following statements regarding the combination of emergency equipment installed in aircraft and the inspection periods as specified in Article 151 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

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| (1) Emergency signal light, portable light and waterproof portable light: | 80 days |
| (2) Lifejackets or emergency equipment equivalent thereto and lifeboats: | 160 days |
| (3) First aid kit: | 60 days |
| (4) Emergency locator transmitter (ELT): | 18 months |

Q13 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 as specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism under Article 76 (Obligation to Report) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) When the pilot has learnt of any crash, collision, or fire of any other aircraft through radiotelephone.
- (2) Injury or death of any person, or destruction of any object caused by the aircraft.
- (3) When the pilot has directly learnt during flight that any malfunction of any air navigation facility has occurred.
- (4) When the pilot has recognized during flight that there was a danger of collision or contact with any other aircraft.

Q14 Which of the following statements regarding the right-of-way when the flight paths of two aircraft intersect or come close to each other is incorrect?

- (1) An aircraft towing an object has the right of way priority over gliders and airships.
- (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 right 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 right side of the aircraft ahead of it.
- (4) The aircraft with the right of way priority shall maintain its flight path and speed.

Q15 Which of the following combinations of indicated air speeds for cases where the aircraft navigates in the controlled zone under Article 179 (Speed Limitation in Air Traffic Control Zones) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

However, cases where any other combination is permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism are not taken into consideration.

- (1) An aircraft equipped with reciprocating engine(s): 160 kt
- (2) An aircraft equipped with reciprocating engine(s) with supercharger: 200 kt
- (3) An aircraft equipped with turbine engine(s): 200 kt
- (4) All aircraft regardless of the installed engine: 250 kt

Q16 Which of the following statements on flights that are not allowed in an air traffic control area or air traffic control zone as specified in Article 92 (Pilot Training Flights) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect? (Cases where a permit is granted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism are not taken into consideration.)

- (1) On-board flight training by a person who does not hold a pilot competence certificate
- (2) On-board flight training by a person who holds a pilot competence certificate, using an aircraft other than that specified in that person's pilot competence certificate
- (3) Flight involving frequent changes in aircraft attitude
- (4) Flight involving rapid changes in aircraft speed

Q17 Which of the following statements on flights in an air traffic control zone and air traffic information zone is incorrect?

- (1) No aircraft shall, in an air traffic control zone, engage in a flight other than takeoff from an aerodrome pertaining to the air traffic control zone, and its subsequent flight, as well as landing at an aerodrome pertaining to the air traffic control zone, and a flight for the landing. However, the same shall not apply when permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (2) Any aircraft shall, in an air traffic control zone, be navigated in accordance with instructions which are given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, in consideration of ensuring safe and smooth air traffic, with regard to the order, time or method of takeoff or landing, or the flight method.
- (3) If an aircraft is to engage in takeoff from an aerodrome pertaining to an air traffic control zone and its subsequent climb in the air traffic control zone, such a plan shall be communicated to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism before the navigation is engaged in.
- (4) Any aircraft shall, in a flight in an air traffic information zone, engage in such flight in accordance with instructions given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism after having communicated with the said Minister in order to obtain information on navigation of other aircraft in the said airspace.

Q18 Which of the following statements on flight plans under visual flight rules as specified in Article 97 of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

- (1) The flight plan shall be reported verbally (including notification by radiotelephone) or in writing.
- (2) If a flight plan is to be reported after the flight has commenced, the aircraft must report it without delay from the airspace above the area within 9 kilometer radius centering around the point of departure.
- (3) If the reported flight plan is changed, the aircraft must report the radio call sign and the particulars to be changed to the airport office from which it has departed.
- (4) The pilot in command of aircraft for which its flight plan has been reported must, when the aircraft has completed the flight described in the flight plan, notify the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to that effect without delay.

Q19 Which of the following methods of flying in controlled zones, etc. with the permission under the proviso of Article 94 (Flights under Special Visual Flight Rules) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

- (1) Aircraft shall stay away from the cloud.
- (2) Aircraft shall maintain visual recognition of ground or water surface.
- (3) Aircraft shall maintain flight visibility at least 1,500 meters.
- (4) Aircraft flying in a positive control airspace shall activate an air traffic control transponder.

Q20 Which of the following items is incorrect as aeronautical information to be offered by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism pursuant to the provisions of Article 99 (Provision of Information) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Particulars concerning delays in aircraft operations at aerodromes, etc.
- (2) Information pertaining to the weather and other information required for aircraft operation
- (3) Particulars pertaining to air traffic control
- (4) Particulars that may affect the flight of the aircraft such as aircraft flying in a group