

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	CCCC041770

☆ 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 "landing area" means a rectangular area of an aerodrome which is provided for the takeoff or landing of aircraft in a definite direction.
 - (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 "domestic scheduled air transport services" means any air transport services operating between one point in the country and another in a foreign country, or between one point and another in foreign countries.
 - (4) The term "air transport services" means any business using aircraft to transport passengers or cargo for remuneration upon demand.

- Question 2: 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 3: How many of the following statements (a) to (d) 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?
Choose from (1) to (4) below.
- (a) 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
 - (b) 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
 - (c) 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
 - (d) 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: 6 months
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4

- Question 4: How many of the following statements (a) to (d) regarding the Aviation English Proficiency Certification are correct?
Choose from (1) to (4) below.
- (a) 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.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) The categories of aircraft which require their pilot to hold an Aviation English Proficiency Certification are aeroplanes and rotorcrafts.
 - (d) The validity period of the Aviation English Proficiency Certification is 2 years.
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4

- Question 5: The following is a part of the provisions of Article 179 (Speed limitation in air traffic control zone, etc.) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one of the underlined values (1) to (4) is incorrect?
- (i) In the case of aircraft navigating in an air space prescribed under item (i) of Article 82-2 (Air traffic control zone, etc.) of the Act and concurrently in the air space at an altitude of (1) 900 m or less, the indicated air speed listed for each of the classifications of aircraft specified below:
 - (a) Aircraft equipped with reciprocating engines: (2) 170 kt
 - (b) Aircraft equipped with turbine engines: (3) 200 kt
 - (ii) In the case of aircraft navigating in an air space prescribed under item (i) of Article 82-2 (Air traffic control zone, etc.) of the Act and concurrently in the air space at an altitude exceeding (1) 900 m, or aircraft navigating in an air space designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, which is in the approach control area and adjoins an air traffic control zone, the indicated air speed of (4) 250 kt.
- Question 6: 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 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 is not included in the items to be described in a Flight Manual stipulated in Article 5-4 (Flight manual) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Aircraft general
 - (2) Matters relating to aircraft operating limitations
 - (3) Operating procedures of various systems under normal conditions
 - (4) Items relating to engine noise
- 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 4 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 take-offs 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 take-offs 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 instrument flight 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 obligation, 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) 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) Shortage of fuel requiring urgent measures
 - (d) Case where aircraft crew became unable to perform services normally due to injury or disease
- (1) 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 shall not take off when the meteorological conditions at the airport etc. do not meet the minimum conditions for take-off.
 - (2) In case the meteorological conditions do not meet the minimum conditions for continuing the landing approach at the airport etc. when the aircraft passes a specified location above the approach height threshold, the landing approach may be continued to the approach height threshold when instrument flight rules are being used for landing.
 - (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) The aircraft shall follow the approach procedure based on the instrument flight rules and the flight procedure established for the relevant airport etc.
- Question 16: Which of the following provisions of Article 191-4 (The standards for the permit for air navigation under particular flight rules) 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 and the flight dispatcher shall have taken a course by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism that covers the knowledge and ability 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: The following is the provision of Article 70 (Intoxicants, etc.) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which of the groups of words below can be used to fill in the blanks () to make the provision complete and correct? No member of the (a) shall engage in (b) while he/she is under the influence of alcohol or (c) or other chemical agents which are likely to impair in anyway his/her ability to perform normal operations of aircraft.
- | | | | |
|-----|------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| (1) | a: aircrew | b: air navigation services | c: hypnotics |
| (2) | a: pilots | b: operation of aircraft | c: hypnotics |
| (3) | a: aircrew | b: pilotage of aircraft | c: drugs |
| (4) | a: pilots | b: operation of aircraft | c: drugs |
- Question 18: The following statement concerns the emergency equipment stipulated in the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which of the groups of words below can be used to fill in the blanks () to make the statement complete and correct? Aircraft used for air transport services with more than (a) passenger seats shall be equipped with (b) for (c).
- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|-------------------|
| (1) | a: 90 | b: medical supplies and supplements | c: emergency use |
| (2) | a: 60 | b: medical supplies and medical equipment | c: air navigation |
| (3) | a: 60 | b: medical supplies and medical equipment | c: emergency use |
| (4) | a: 30 | b: medical supplies and supplements | c: air navigation |
- 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) Point of departure and the estimated off block time
 - (2) Cruising altitude and route
 - (3) First point of landing and estimated time to arrive at that point
 - (4) True airspeed at cruising altitude
- Question 20: Which of the following statements regarding the requirements under Article 68 (Standards of crew assignment) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The conditions on the route navigated by the aircraft and distance between airports etc. used on that route shall be taken into account.
 - (2) The weather conditions expected for the operation concerned shall be taken into account.
 - (3) Concerning the pilot, the number of other pilots who are on board and engaged in air navigation and the presence of aircraft crew other than pilots shall be taken into account.
 - (4) Whether the aircraft is equipped with suitable nap facilities or not shall be taken into account.

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	A3CC041770

★ 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 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 attitude, altitude, position, and course of the aircraft.
 - (4) The term "air transport services" as used in this Act means any non-revenue business using aircraft to transport passengers or cargo upon demand.
- Question 2: 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 for free flight services, 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 3: Which of the following sentences regarding the visual meteorological condition is incorrect?
- (1) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at altitudes of 3,000 m or above.
 - (2) 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.
 - (3) Flight visibility shall be 3,000 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 5,000 m or more (8,000 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).
- 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 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 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: Which of the following validity periods of the aviation medical certification for a commercial pilot is incorrect?
- (1) 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
 - (2) 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: 6 months
 - (3) 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
 - (4) 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
 - (5) In cases other than (1) to (4) above, the validity period is 2 years irrespective of the age at the day of issuance.
- Question 8: 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 type 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 be conducted using a flight simulator.
 - (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 9: 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 10: 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 11: 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 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: 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 15: Which of the following, excluding cases where the pilot-in-command is unable to report, 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) Injury or death of any person, or destruction of any object caused by aircraft
 (2) Death (except those specified in Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) or disappearance of any person on board the aircraft
 (3) Crash, collision, or fire of any other aircraft learned through radio telegraph or radio telecommunication
 (4) Contact with other aircraft

- 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 less than 1,500 meters.
 - (c) Aircraft shall maintain visual recognition of ground or water surface.
 - (d) Aircraft shall maintain contact as required, 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 statements (a) to (d) correspond to the aeronautical information? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) Matters pertaining to commencement, suspension, re-commencement or termination of provision of airport etc. and air navigation facility, important changes to these facilities and matters pertaining to operation of these facilities
 - (b) Matters pertaining to problems for aircraft operations at airport etc.
 - (c) Aeronautical information is provided by means of written or electromagnetic form only.
 - (d) Matters that may affect the flight of aircraft such as launching of rocket or firework, flying aircraft in a group and others
- (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.

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

- ☆ 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 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.