

CASA REMOTE PILOT LICENSE (REPL) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which factors influence the selection of RPA operation locations?**
 - A. Cost of operation and pilot experience
 - B. Surrounding environment, population density, and airspace restrictions
 - C. Availability of spare parts and maintenance staff
 - D. Popularity of the flying area
- 2. What type of information does the ERSA provide?**
 - A. Weather forecasts and warnings
 - B. Information on navigation aids, danger areas, restricted and prohibited airspace
 - C. Aircraft maintenance procedures
 - D. Flight safety regulations
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of a remote pilot?**
 - A. Ensuring the RPA is in a safe operating condition
 - B. Monitoring the RPA's performance during flight
 - C. Assuming all responsibility for air traffic
 - D. Understanding the emergency procedures
- 4. In aviation, what does HLS stand for?**
 - A. Helicopter Landing Service
 - B. Helipad Landing System
 - C. Helipads
 - D. High Landing Strip
- 5. Are you permitted to operate within controlled airspace with a Remote Pilot License and Aeronautical Radio Operator Certificate?**
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Only with special permission
 - D. Yes, but only during daylight

- 6. When is a katabatic wind likely to be the strongest?**
- A. Prior to sunrise
 - B. In the late morning
 - C. In early afternoon
 - D. In the late evening
- 7. What is the purpose of a risk assessment in RPA operations?**
- A. To enhance the efficiency of the operations
 - B. To identify and manage potential hazards to flight safety
 - C. To evaluate the performance of the pilot
 - D. To reduce the cost of operations
- 8. Which of the following represents the weight of an aircraft with only permanently installed equipment?**
- A. Takeoff Weight
 - B. Empty Weight
 - C. Gross Weight
 - D. Landing Weight
- 9. What happens when a pilot fails to update firmware in their automated systems?**
- A. There are no consequences.
 - B. It may lead to reduced reliability of the system.
 - C. The system will automatically update.
 - D. It won't affect the operations significantly.
- 10. What does NOTAM stand for?**
- A. Notice to Airmen
 - B. National Aeronautical Information Management
 - C. Notice of Airspace Management
 - D. National Order for Air Traffic Management

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which factors influence the selection of RPA operation locations?

- A. Cost of operation and pilot experience
- B. Surrounding environment, population density, and airspace restrictions**
- C. Availability of spare parts and maintenance staff
- D. Popularity of the flying area

The selection of RPA (Remotely Piloted Aircraft) operation locations is profoundly influenced by factors such as the surrounding environment, population density, and airspace restrictions. The surrounding environment is crucial as it determines safety and operational effectiveness; for example, areas with obstacles like tall buildings, trees, or power lines can pose significant hazards during flight. Population density plays a vital role as well; operations in highly populated areas require stringent adherence to safety regulations and increased awareness of potential risks to people on the ground. The presence of people can necessitate additional safeguards to mitigate any adverse effects of an unforeseen incident, making it essential to consider the density of the population when choosing an operational site. Airspace restrictions are equally important; various airspace classifications have different rules and regulations that govern RPA operations. Certain areas may be restricted due to proximity to airports, military operations, or other factors that limit where drones can safely fly without interfering with manned aircraft. While other options touch on important aspects of operations, they do not address these critical safety and regulatory considerations that are essential to the successful and legal operation of RPAs.

2. What type of information does the ERSA provide?

- A. Weather forecasts and warnings
- B. Information on navigation aids, danger areas, restricted and prohibited airspace**
- C. Aircraft maintenance procedures
- D. Flight safety regulations

The ERSA, or En Route Supplement Australia, is a crucial resource for pilots as it provides comprehensive information about navigation aids and important airspace classifications, including danger areas, restricted airspace, and prohibited airspace. This information is essential for safe flight planning and navigation, ensuring that pilots have a clear understanding of the airspace they will be operating in. The ERSA serves as an official publication, consolidating these critical details into an accessible format, which is vital for both pre-flight planning and in-flight decision-making. The other options, while relevant to aviation, do not accurately reflect the primary content of the ERSA. For instance, weather forecasts and warnings, while important for flight operations, are typically found in other aviation resources or platforms like METARs and TAFs. Aircraft maintenance procedures and flight safety regulations are important for operational safety but are not the focus of the ERSA, which is specifically designed to support navigation and airspace awareness.

3. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of a remote pilot?

- A. Ensuring the RPA is in a safe operating condition
- B. Monitoring the RPA's performance during flight
- C. Assuming all responsibility for air traffic**
- D. Understanding the emergency procedures

The correct choice indicates that assuming all responsibility for air traffic is not a responsibility of a remote pilot. Remote pilots have a significant role in ensuring the safety and operation of the Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) while in flight, but they do not take on the entirety of the responsibility for air traffic. Airspace management and the responsibility for maintaining safe separation between aircraft are managed by Air Traffic Control (ATC). Although remote pilots must be aware of other air traffic in their vicinity and must operate their RPA in accordance with air traffic regulations, they are not solely responsible for the overall air traffic situation. This response illustrates the shared responsibilities in aviation, where ATC, remote pilots, and other aircraft operators all play a part in ensuring safety in shared airspace. In contrast, remote pilots are indeed responsible for ensuring their RPA is in a safe operating condition, monitoring its performance during flight, and understanding emergency procedures, all of which are crucial to the safe operation of the RPA.

4. In aviation, what does HLS stand for?

- A. Helicopter Landing Service
- B. Helipad Landing System
- C. Helipads**
- D. High Landing Strip

In aviation terminology, HLS stands for "Helipads." Helipads are designated areas specifically designed for the landing and takeoff of helicopters. They serve as vital infrastructures in various operations, such as medical emergencies, transportation to remote locations, and general helicopter services, facilitating safe and efficient transitions between flight and ground handling. While the other options might seem relevant at first glance, they do not accurately represent what HLS designates in aviation. Understanding the purpose and function of helipads helps reinforce the importance of these facilities in supporting helicopter operations, whether for public service, commercial use, or private aviation. By recognizing "Helipads" as the correct term, one gains insight into how these unique areas cater specifically to helicopter needs, differentiating them from runways or other landing areas designed for fixed-wing aircraft.

5. Are you permitted to operate within controlled airspace with a Remote Pilot License and Aeronautical Radio Operator Certificate?

- A. Yes
- B. No**
- C. Only with special permission
- D. Yes, but only during daylight

Operating within controlled airspace requires specific permissions and coordination with air traffic control (ATC). The Remote Pilot License (RePL) allows a pilot to operate remotely piloted aircraft but does not automatically grant permission to fly in controlled airspace. Controlled airspace is designated by the government to manage and separate different types of air traffic to ensure safety and efficiency. To operate in such a space, remote pilots must generally obtain authorization through a system like the LAANC (Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability) or by filing for airspace authorization through the appropriate channels, even if they hold both the remote pilot license and the Aeronautical Radio Operator Certificate. The need for special permission stems from the regulation and safety protocols designed to prevent conflicts between manned and unmanned aircraft, making it essential for the remote pilot to comply with those procedures to operate safely in controlled airspace.

6. When is a katabatic wind likely to be the strongest?

- A. Prior to sunrise
- B. In the late morning
- C. In early afternoon
- D. In the late evening

A katabatic wind is a type of wind that occurs when cold, dense air flows down a slope due to gravity. This phenomenon is particularly pronounced in areas with significant elevation changes, such as mountains or elevated plateaus. The strength of katabatic winds is influenced by the temperature differences between the ground and the surrounding air. Prior to sunrise, the ground cools rapidly during the night, causing the air above it to become colder. As the surface temperature drops, the cold air, being denser, sinks down the slope, resulting in stronger katabatic winds. This is because the temperature differential between the cooling air at the surface and the warmer air higher up is typically greatest right before sunrise. As the day progresses and temperatures begin to rise, the temperature gradient diminishes, leading to a reduction in the strength of the katabatic winds. In contrast, during the late morning and early afternoon, the sun heats the ground and the surrounding air, which reduces the likelihood of cold air pooling at higher elevations. This results in weaker katabatic winds during those times. Late evening may also see some katabatic winds developing as the temperature drops, but they are generally not as strong as those occurring just before sunrise. Thus, understanding the

7. What is the purpose of a risk assessment in RPA operations?

- A. To enhance the efficiency of the operations
- B. To identify and manage potential hazards to flight safety
- C. To evaluate the performance of the pilot
- D. To reduce the cost of operations

The purpose of a risk assessment in Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) operations is primarily to identify and manage potential hazards that could impact flight safety. Conducting a comprehensive risk assessment allows operators to systematically evaluate various factors that might pose risks, such as equipment malfunctions, environmental conditions, or operational procedures. By recognizing these hazards, operators can implement appropriate mitigation strategies to minimize risks, thereby enhancing the overall safety of RPA operations. Understanding the significance of safety in aviation is crucial, and risk assessment serves as a vital tool in ensuring that all potential issues are considered before conducting flights. This proactive approach helps in maintaining compliance with safety regulations and standards set by aviation authorities. The focus on managing hazards emphasizes safeguarding not only the RPA and its payload but also people, property, and the environment around the operation area.

8. Which of the following represents the weight of an aircraft with only permanently installed equipment?

- A. Takeoff Weight
- B. Empty Weight
- C. Gross Weight
- D. Landing Weight

The correct answer is the weight of the aircraft with only permanently installed equipment, which is referred to as Empty Weight. This weight includes the airframe, engines, all permanently installed equipment, and unusable fuel and oil, but excludes any payload or usable fuel. This term is crucial in aviation because it serves as a baseline for understanding an aircraft's operational capabilities and limitations. By knowing the Empty Weight, pilots and operators can calculate other important weight measures, such as the Takeoff Weight and Gross Weight, which incorporate additional loads like cargo, passengers, and fuel. Understanding these distinctions helps ensure safe operations and compliance with regulations regarding weight limitations.

9. What happens when a pilot fails to update firmware in their automated systems?

- A. There are no consequences.
- B. It may lead to reduced reliability of the system.**
- C. The system will automatically update.
- D. It won't affect the operations significantly.

When a pilot fails to update firmware in their automated systems, it may lead to reduced reliability of the system. Firmware updates are essential for optimizing the performance of automated systems, as they often include bug fixes, security patches, and improvements in functionality. Outdated firmware can leave the system susceptible to vulnerabilities, reduce its efficiency, and could potentially lead to failures during operation. Moreover, the lack of updates may result in the pilot not having access to the latest features or enhancements that improve safety and reliability. For instance, if updates contain essential algorithms for obstacle avoidance or navigation improvements, an outdated system might not function as intended during critical flight scenarios. Therefore, staying current with firmware updates is crucial for ensuring that automated systems operate reliably and safely.

10. What does NOTAM stand for?

- A. Notice to Airmen**
- B. National Aeronautical Information Management
- C. Notice of Airspace Management
- D. National Order for Air Traffic Management

NOTAM stands for "Notice to Airmen." This term is widely used in aviation to notify pilots and crew members about important information that may affect their flight operations, such as changes in the status of airports, runways, navigational aids, or any hazards along the flight route. Ensuring that airmen are aware of these notifications is critical for maintaining safety and operational efficiency in the airspace. The other terms provided do not accurately represent what NOTAM entails. While some of them involve relevant aspects of aviation management or communications, they do not capture the specific purpose of NOTAMs, which is to deliver timely and essential information directly affecting flight safety. Understanding the correct meaning of NOTAM is crucial for pilots in conducting pre-flight preparations and ensuring all necessary precautions are taken.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://casarepl.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE