

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

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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

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- 1. What does AD stand for in the context of aviation?**
 - A. Aeronautical Data
 - B. Aerodromes
 - C. Aerial Dispatch
 - D. Aircraft Distance
- 2. What does the acronym DAP stand for in aviation terminology?**
 - A. Departure and Approach Procedures
 - B. Aeronautical Information Circular
 - C. Designated Airspace Handbook
 - D. Drone and Aircraft Protocols
- 3. Why is ongoing training important for remote pilots?**
 - A. To stay updated on new technology and regulations
 - B. To reduce the need for practical assessments
 - C. To ensure they can fly in all weather conditions
 - D. To maintain their license indefinitely
- 4. Define operational safety in the context of RPA operations.**
 - A. The assurance of timely operations
 - B. The assurance of safe operations to minimize risks to both people and property
 - C. The assurance of cost-effective operations
 - D. The assurance of efficient communications
- 5. Which of the following describes a potential disadvantage of automated flight systems?**
 - A. They can sometimes malfunction.
 - B. They are always faster than manual flying.
 - C. They require less pre-flight planning.
 - D. They are less reliable than manual control.

- 6. For how long should the Remote Pilot keep technical logs according to MOS Sections 10.05 and 10.06?**
- A. 3 years.
 - B. 4 years.
 - C. 5 years.
 - D. 7 years.
- 7. 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
- 8. What must a remote pilot ensure before operating an RPA?**
- A. Conduct a pre-flight safety check
 - B. Inform all local air traffic
 - C. Obtain insurance for the flight
 - D. Register the flight plan with CASA
- 9. What does ALA refer to?**
- A. Aeroplane Landing Areas
 - B. Aerial Landing Approach
 - C. Alternative Landing Arrangements
 - D. Airborne Lift Area
- 10. How should remote pilots address uncertain or ambiguous regulations?**
- A. Ignore the regulations and proceed with caution
 - B. Consult resources or contact CASA for clarification
 - C. Rely on information from other pilots
 - D. Assume the most conservative approach

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does AD stand for in the context of aviation?

- A. Aeronautical Data
- B. Aerodromes**
- C. Aerial Dispatch
- D. Aircraft Distance

In aviation, the abbreviation "AD" specifically stands for "Aerodromes." An aerodrome is a defined area on land or water that is intended to be used for the arrival, departure, and surface movement of aircraft. This term encompasses airports and any other locations where aircraft can take off and land, including airstrips and heliports. Understanding the significance of aerodromes is crucial for pilots and aviation professionals, as they are essential components of the entire aviation infrastructure. Knowledge about aerodromes includes not only their geographical locations but also their operational capabilities, services available, and regulatory requirements. The alternative options do not accurately capture the correct definition of "AD" in aviation terminology. Aeronautical Data refers to various information related to flight operations but does not pertain to the abbreviation in question. Aerial Dispatch is not a recognized term associated with "AD." Likewise, Aircraft Distance does not relate to standardized aviation terminology. Therefore, "Aerodromes" is the most accurate and contextually relevant answer.

2. What does the acronym DAP stand for in aviation terminology?

- A. Departure and Approach Procedures**
- B. Aeronautical Information Circular
- C. Designated Airspace Handbook
- D. Drone and Aircraft Protocols

The acronym DAP stands for Departure and Approach Procedures in aviation terminology. These procedures are critical as they provide standardized guidelines for pilots to follow when departing from or arriving at an airport. They ensure safe, efficient operations and help manage air traffic flow around airports. The DAP includes important details such as routes that aircraft should take, altitudes, and navigation aids to be used during the departure and approach phases of flight. Understanding DAP is essential for remote pilots because familiarization with these procedures enhances situational awareness and contributes significantly to maintaining safety and compliance within the National Airspace System. Pilots must adhere to these procedures to avoid conflicts with other aircraft and ensure a smooth operation during takeoff and landing.

3. Why is ongoing training important for remote pilots?

A. To stay updated on new technology and regulations

B. To reduce the need for practical assessments

C. To ensure they can fly in all weather conditions

D. To maintain their license indefinitely

Ongoing training is crucial for remote pilots primarily to stay updated on new technology and regulations. The field of unmanned aerial systems (UAS) is rapidly evolving, with constant advancements in technology, software, and hardware. Regulations governing the operation of drones also change frequently, influenced by factors such as safety improvements, airspace management, and public safety considerations. By participating in ongoing training, remote pilots can familiarize themselves with the latest developments, ensuring that their knowledge meets current standards and practices. This is essential not only for compliance with legal requirements but also for ensuring the safe and efficient operation of UAS. Being aware of updates helps pilots adapt their flying techniques, risk management strategies, and operational protocols, leading to safer flights and better decision-making in varying situations. Other considerations mentioned in the options, such as reducing the need for practical assessments, ensuring the ability to fly in all weather conditions, or maintaining a license indefinitely, do not capture the primary significance of ongoing training as thoroughly. Continuous education focuses on improving skills and knowledge in line with the latest industry standards related to technology and regulatory frameworks, which are crucial aspects of being a competent and responsible remote pilot.

4. Define operational safety in the context of RPA operations.

A. The assurance of timely operations

B. The assurance of safe operations to minimize risks to both people and property

C. The assurance of cost-effective operations

D. The assurance of efficient communications

Operational safety in the context of RPA (Remotely Piloted Aircraft) operations refers to the commitment to conduct flights in a manner that minimizes risks to both people and property. This involves implementing safety protocols and risk management strategies to ensure that the use of RPAs does not jeopardize the safety of individuals, including those on the ground and in the airspace, as well as protect property from potential damage. In aviation and unmanned aerial systems, operational safety includes adherence to regulations, proper maintenance of equipment, thorough pre-flight checks, and effective communication among the operation team. The focus on operational safety is critical to building trust in RPA technology and ensuring that its application does not lead to accidents or incidents that could have serious consequences. Other aspects, such as timely operations, cost-effectiveness, and efficient communications, while important, do not directly address the core principle of managing safety risks associated with RPA flights. Operational safety should always be the priority in order to protect individuals and property and to ensure responsible use of airspace.

5. Which of the following describes a potential disadvantage of automated flight systems?

- A. They can sometimes malfunction.**
- B. They are always faster than manual flying.
- C. They require less pre-flight planning.
- D. They are less reliable than manual control.

Automated flight systems, while offering significant advantages, including enhanced efficiency and consistency in operations, do come with the potential disadvantage of malfunctions. These systems rely on complex software and hardware, which can be susceptible to bugs, failures, or external interferences that could lead to unexpected behavior. When an automated flight system malfunctions, it may not respond as expected, potentially posing risks during critical phases of flight. Understanding this potential for malfunction is essential for remote pilots, as it emphasizes the need for thorough training and readiness to take manual control if necessary to ensure safety. The other options present assertions that do not accurately capture the complexities of automated systems. While automation can improve efficiency and reduce the workload, it does not guarantee faster flight times or that it requires less pre-flight planning. Additionally, stating that automated systems are less reliable than manual control overlooks the fact that many automated systems are designed to enhance reliability and safety, although they can still present challenges.

6. For how long should the Remote Pilot keep technical logs according to MOS Sections 10.05 and 10.06?

- A. 3 years.
- B. 4 years.
- C. 5 years.
- D. 7 years.**

The correct duration for keeping technical logs, as per the MOS Sections 10.05 and 10.06, is 7 years. This is in alignment with regulatory requirements that ensure all flight operations, maintenance records, and training logs are adequately documented and available for future reference. Retaining technical logs for this duration is essential because it allows for tracking the maintenance history of the equipment, verifying compliance with safety protocols, and providing an audit trail in case of any investigations or incidents. The 7-year requirement is also in line with common practices in many aviation regulations, promoting accountability and safety within the operations of remote pilots. Having a comprehensive and accessible record over this period can facilitate inspections and enhance operational reliability.

7. 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.

8. What must a remote pilot ensure before operating an RPA?

- A. Conduct a pre-flight safety check**
- B. Inform all local air traffic
- C. Obtain insurance for the flight
- D. Register the flight plan with CASA

A remote pilot must conduct a pre-flight safety check before operating a remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) to ensure the aircraft is in proper working condition and to address all safety considerations that could affect the operation. This check typically includes inspecting the aircraft for any physical damage, verifying battery levels, checking the integrity of the control systems, and ensuring all necessary equipment is onboard and functioning. It is a critical step that helps mitigate risks and enhances the overall safety of the flight. While informing local air traffic or obtaining insurance might be good practices or requirements in specific circumstances, they are not universally essential steps that every remote pilot must take before every flight. Registering a flight plan with CASA is required under certain conditions but is not a prerequisite for all operations. Therefore, conducting a pre-flight safety check stands out as a fundamental and necessary action for every remote pilot prior to commencing a flight.

9. What does ALA refer to?

- A. Aeroplane Landing Areas**
- B. Aerial Landing Approach
- C. Alternative Landing Arrangements
- D. Airborne Lift Area

The term ALA refers to "Aeroplane Landing Areas." This designation is used to identify locations that are specifically prepared and designated for the safe landing of aircraft, particularly where established aerodromes may not be available. Understanding ALAs is crucial in aviation safety and navigation, as these areas need to be suitable for aircraft operations and must accommodate various factors such as surface conditions, obstacle clearances, and access for emergency services. Recognizing ALA is important for remote pilots, as it helps in planning safe operations, especially in areas not covered by standard airports or airfields. Familiarity with these areas enhances situational awareness and aids in compliance with regulations pertaining to aircraft operations, including those relevant to UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles).

10. How should remote pilots address uncertain or ambiguous regulations?

- A. Ignore the regulations and proceed with caution
- B. Consult resources or contact CASA for clarification**
- C. Rely on information from other pilots
- D. Assume the most conservative approach

Consulting resources or contacting CASA for clarification is the most appropriate way for remote pilots to address uncertain or ambiguous regulations. Regulations governing the operation of drones are subject to specific legal frameworks that can vary by jurisdiction and may also change over time. When faced with ambiguity, directly engaging with the regulatory body, in this case, CASA, ensures that pilots receive accurate and up-to-date information that aligns with current laws and guidelines. This proactive approach helps maintain safety and compliance in operations, which is essential in aviation. Additionally, while it may seem tempting to rely on information from other pilots or to assume a conservative approach, these methods can lead to misinformation or unnecessary restrictions if the information is not verified. Ignoring regulations outright puts both the pilot and others at risk and is a serious violation of aviation law. By prioritizing direct consultation with the regulatory authority, remote pilots can ensure they operate within the legal framework and can confidently conduct their operations.

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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:

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

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