Drone License Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

1. What should you do if you encounter a manned aircraft while flying your drone?

A. Climb to a higher altitude immediately

B. Yield the right of way to the manned aircraft

C. Continue your flight path as planned

D. Land your drone without delay

2. Which factor does not affect the performance of an RPAS during flight?

A. Wind shear

B. High humidity

C. Exposure to precipitation

D. Excessive sunlight

3. Where are flaps located on an aircraft?

A. At the front of the wings

B. At the back of the wings

C. On the fuselage

D. At the tail

4. In which situation can you fly over people?

A. With a Basic Operations Certificate

B. With an Advanced Operations Certificate

C. Only during military operations

D. Only with local authority approval

5. What is the importance of studying sectional charts?

A. To assist in drone maintenance scheduling

B. To understand navigational aids, airspace boundaries, and potential hazards

C. To prepare for pilot certification exams

D. To analyze the effectiveness of drones

6. Laminar flow is best described as:

A. Air flowing with significant interruptions

B. Air moving in smooth, regular paths

C. High turbulence in flight

D. Disorganized flow in the atmosphere

7. What does the term “no fly zone” refer to?

A. Areas where drone operations are restricted or prohibited

B. Designated zones for pilot training

C. Airspace above 10,000 feet

D. Zones for commercial flight paths only

8. Which part of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) governs the operation of commercial drones?

A. Part 91

B. Part 107

C. Part 121

D. Part 135

9. What should drone pilots do after completing their flight?

A. Post videos on social media

B. Conduct a post-flight assessment

C. Change all drone settings

D. Neglect the drone until next use

10. What characterizes turbulence?

A. Consistent smooth flow of air

B. Regular patterns in air movement

C. Irregular air motion with potential for aircraft disturbance

D. Stable air movement

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What should you do if you encounter a manned aircraft while flying your drone?

A. Climb to a higher altitude immediately

B. Yield the right of way to the manned aircraft

C. Continue your flight path as planned

D. Land your drone without delay

Yielding the right of way to a manned aircraft is essential for ensuring safety in the airspace. Manned aircraft, which include airplanes and helicopters, often operate in congested airspace where drones may also be flying. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations explicitly state that drones must give way to manned aircraft to prevent collisions and preserve the safety of all aircraft involved. By yielding to the manned aircraft, you allow it to maintain its flight path and avoid any potential hazards that could arise from a collision. It is crucial for drone operators to be aware of and comply with these regulations, as they prioritize human safety and the operational integrity of manned flights. While climbing to a higher altitude, continuing your flight path, or landing immediately might seem like alternative options, they do not adequately address the immediate concern of avoiding a conflict with the manned aircraft. Climbing may not guarantee safety if the manned aircraft is climbing as well. Continuing on your path could pose a risk of collision, and landing without delay might not always be practical or safe depending on your environment and the situation. Thus, yielding is the most appropriate and responsible action.

2. Which factor does not affect the performance of an RPAS during flight?

A. Wind shear

B. High humidity

C. Exposure to precipitation

D. Excessive sunlight

The performance of a Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) during flight can be influenced by various environmental factors, such as wind shear, humidity, and precipitation. Wind shear refers to a sudden change in wind speed or direction, which can impact the drone's stability and control. High humidity can affect battery performance and drone components, leading to reduced efficiency. Exposure to precipitation, like rain, can damage electronic components and sensors, as well as affect visibility and flight stability. In contrast, excessive sunlight primarily affects the operating temperature of the drone rather than its flight performance. While it can lead to thermal issues or impact battery efficiency slightly, excessive sunlight does not directly compromise the control, stability, or functionality of the drone in the same way that wind, humidity, and precipitation can. Therefore, excessive sunlight is considered not to affect the actual flight performance of the RPAS.

3. Where are flaps located on an aircraft?

A. At the front of the wings

B. At the back of the wings

C. On the fuselage

D. At the tail

Flaps are movable surfaces located on the back (trailing edge) of an aircraft's wings. Their primary function is to increase lift during takeoff and landing by changing the shape and area of the wing, which enhances the aircraft's performance at lower speeds. When deployed, flaps increase the curvature of the wing and allow the aircraft to maintain lift at slower speeds, which is essential for safe flight during these phases. While other components, such as ailerons and slats, may also be present on the wings, flaps specifically refer to the section at the rear of the wings designed to optimize lift during critical flight conditions.

4. In which situation can you fly over people?

A. With a Basic Operations Certificate

B. With an Advanced Operations Certificate

C. Only during military operations

D. Only with local authority approval

Flying over people is permissible when you possess an Advanced Operations Certificate. This certification indicates that you have received training that prepares you to safely conduct more complex flying operations, including those that may involve flying over people. The regulations set forth by aviation authorities typically allow such operations under certain conditions to ensure the safety of individuals on the ground. With the Advanced Operations Certificate, operators are trained to assess the risks and implement necessary mitigations, thus ensuring that any potential hazards associated with flying over populated areas are managed appropriately. In contrast, a Basic Operations Certificate does not allow for this type of operation, as it is designed for less complex scenarios where the risk to individuals on the ground is minimized. Other options, such as military operations or local authority approval, do not specifically grant permission based on the level of certification held by the operator, making them less relevant to the specific circumstances under which flying over people is allowed.

5. What is the importance of studying sectional charts?

A. To assist in drone maintenance scheduling

B. To understand navigational aids, airspace boundaries, and potential hazards

C. To prepare for pilot certification exams

D. To analyze the effectiveness of drones

Studying sectional charts is crucial for understanding navigational aids, airspace boundaries, and potential hazards. Sectional charts provide detailed representations of the geographic features, airspace classifications, and critical information about obstacles that might affect flight operations. For drone operators, knowing the layout of airspace and the presence of features such as controlled and restricted areas, as well as landmarks and hazards, is essential for ensuring safe navigation and compliance with regulations. This understanding aids in flight planning and helps prevent unintentional incursions into airspace that could lead to safety risks or legal penalties. It also informs pilots about navigational aids like VORs and airports, which can be vital for guiding and situational awareness during flights. Therefore, the knowledge gained from sectional charts directly contributes to safer and more effective drone operations.

6. Laminar flow is best described as:

A. Air flowing with significant interruptions

B. Air moving in smooth, regular paths

C. High turbulence in flight

D. Disorganized flow in the atmosphere

Laminar flow is best described as air moving in smooth, regular paths. This term is commonly used in fluid dynamics to describe a flow regime where fluid moves in parallel layers with minimal disruption between them. In laminar flow, the air (or any fluid) behaves in a predictable manner, typically at lower velocities and under conditions that prevent turbulence. In the context of aviation and drone operations, understanding laminar flow is crucial as it affects lift, drag, and overall flight performance. Smooth airflow over a drone's wings contributes to efficient lift generation while minimizing drag, leading to improved stability and control. Disorganized or turbulent airflows, in contrast, can lead to inefficiencies and may cause issues such as increased drag, difficulty in maintaining stable flight, and a higher risk of flight disturbances. This understanding is vital for drone pilots to ensure optimal flight conditions and performance.

7. What does the term “no fly zone” refer to?

A. Areas where drone operations are restricted or prohibited

B. Designated zones for pilot training

C. Airspace above 10,000 feet

D. Zones for commercial flight paths only

The term "no fly zone" refers specifically to areas where drone operations are restricted or prohibited. This designation is crucial for ensuring safety and security, as these areas may include locations like military bases, airports, or critical infrastructure where the presence of drones could pose risks to people, property, or national security. Understanding no fly zones is essential for drone operators, as flying in these areas can lead to legal consequences and jeopardize safety. Regulations are often put in place to manage airspace effectively, and operators must be aware of these restrictions to comply with laws and regulations governing drone flight.

8. Which part of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) governs the operation of commercial drones?

A. Part 91

B. Part 107

C. Part 121

D. Part 135

Part 107 specifically governs the operation of commercial drones in the United States. This section of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) outlines the requirements for the use of small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) for commercial purposes. It includes rules pertaining to pilot certification, operational limitations, airspace classifications, and safety protocols that must be followed by drone operators. The significance of Part 107 is that it establishes a framework designed to ensure safety in the national airspace while allowing for commercial drone operations. This regulation is crucial for those looking to utilize drones for activities such as aerial photography, surveying, or delivery services, as it lays out clear guidelines on how to operate legally and safely. In contrast, the other parts mentioned focus on different types of aviation activities. Part 91 addresses general aviation operations, which apply to non-revenue flights; Part 121 pertains to scheduled air carriers and airlines; and Part 135 governs on-demand operations such as charter flights. Therefore, they do not specifically focus on the commercial use of drones like Part 107 does.

9. What should drone pilots do after completing their flight?

A. Post videos on social media

B. Conduct a post-flight assessment

C. Change all drone settings

D. Neglect the drone until next use

After completing a flight, conducting a post-flight assessment is essential for several reasons. This assessment allows drone pilots to evaluate the performance of the drone during the flight, check for any damages or malfunctions, and ensure that all systems are functioning properly before the next use. During the post-flight assessment, pilots should inspect the drone for any physical damage, such as cracks in the body or issues with the propellers. They should also review the flight data, including battery status and flight logs, to identify any anomalies that may need addressing. This proactive approach is crucial for maintaining safety, enhancing performance, and prolonging the lifespan of the drone. Additionally, documenting the findings from the post-flight assessment can be beneficial for future flights, helping pilots learn from experience and improve their operational practices. This methodical evaluation contrasts sharply with neglecting the drone or altering settings arbitrarily, which could lead to undetected issues or complications in future flights. Thus, the post-flight assessment is a critical aspect of responsible drone piloting.

10. What characterizes turbulence?

A. Consistent smooth flow of air

B. Regular patterns in air movement

C. Irregular air motion with potential for aircraft disturbance

D. Stable air movement

Turbulence is characterized by irregular air motion that can cause fluctuations in the altitude and control of an aircraft. This phenomenon occurs when air moves in an unpredictable manner, leading to sudden changes in airspeed and direction. Pilots must be aware of turbulence as it can impact flight safety and comfort, making it a key aspect of aviation training. In terms of air movement, consistent smooth flow and stable air movement describe conditions that would be ideal for flying, as they provide a more predictable environment. Regular patterns in air movement suggest a level of organization that is not present during turbulence. Therefore, understanding turbulence is essential for pilots as it helps them anticipate and manage unexpected conditions that can arise during flight.

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://dronelicense.examzify.com

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