

DRONE LICENSE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 action should be taken if a drone malfunctions during flight?**
 - A. Attempt to repair it mid-air
 - B. Keep flying until battery drains
 - C. Execute a safe landing procedure
 - D. Ignore the issue and land later
- 2. What do the letters "VLOS" stand for in drone operations?**
 - A. Very Large Operating Space
 - B. Visual Line of Sight
 - C. Variable Level of Surveillance
 - D. Vertical Lift Off System
- 3. What is the primary concern when flying drones in residential areas?**
 - A. Noise pollution
 - B. Privacy concerns and safety
 - C. Battery life of the drone
 - D. Weather conditions
- 4. How often should firmware updates be applied to a drone?**
 - A. Once a year
 - B. As needed; regularly check manufacturer notifications
 - C. Every time the drone is used
 - D. Only when prompted by the controller
- 5. What visual effect do distant aircraft typically present?**
 - A. They appear overly bright
 - B. They appear dull and fuzzy
 - C. They appear bluish and blurry
 - D. They appear closer than they are
- 6. 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

- 7. What does the abbreviation UTC stand for in aviation?**
- A. Universal Time Code
 - B. Uniform Time Control
 - C. Coordinated Universal Time
 - D. Universal Calibration Time
- 8. In the event of an accident involving your drone, what must you do?**
- A. Ignore it unless someone is hurt
 - B. Report it to the FAA within 10 days if it causes injury or damage
 - C. Handle it privately without any reporting
 - D. Only inform your insurance company
- 9. What is the recommended distance to maintain from airports when flying a drone?**
- A. At least 3 miles from an airport
 - B. At least 5 miles from an airport without special permission
 - C. At least 10 miles from an airport
 - D. There is no restriction on distance
- 10. What is a sUAS (small Unmanned Aircraft System)?**
- A. A drone that weighs less than 55 pounds
 - B. A type of aircraft operated by a pilot
 - C. A flying car with autonomous features
 - D. A robotic helicopter only used for military purposes

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What action should be taken if a drone malfunctions during flight?

- A. Attempt to repair it mid-air
- B. Keep flying until battery drains
- C. Execute a safe landing procedure**
- D. Ignore the issue and land later

When a drone malfunctions during flight, executing a safe landing procedure is essential for both the safety of the drone and the surrounding area. If the drone is experiencing problems, the priority should be to bring it down safely to prevent potential crashes or accidents that could harm people, property, or the drone itself. Executing a safe landing procedure involves assessing the situation and determining the best course of action, whether that means landing immediately or maneuvering to a safe location. This approach minimizes risks associated with continuing flight under faulty conditions. Other options, such as attempting repairs mid-air or ignoring the issue, pose significant safety concerns. Trying to rectify a malfunction while flying could compromise control, making the situation more hazardous. Continuing to fly until the battery drains could lead to a total loss of power, resulting in an uncontrolled descent. Therefore, following established protocols for safe landings in the event of a malfunction is the appropriate response.

2. What do the letters "VLOS" stand for in drone operations?

- A. Very Large Operating Space
- B. Visual Line of Sight**
- C. Variable Level of Surveillance
- D. Vertical Lift Off System

The letters "VLOS" stand for Visual Line of Sight in drone operations. This term refers to the requirement that the operator must maintain a direct visual connection with the drone during its flight. The importance of VLOS lies in ensuring that the operator can see the drone at all times to avoid collisions, maintain situational awareness, and adhere to safety regulations. This requirement is critical for both safety and compliance with aviation rules established by regulatory bodies, which mandate that drone operations should occur within the operator's visual line of sight unless specific exemptions are granted. Understanding VLOS is essential for anyone looking to operate drones legally and safely.

3. What is the primary concern when flying drones in residential areas?

- A. Noise pollution
- B. Privacy concerns and safety**
- C. Battery life of the drone
- D. Weather conditions

The primary concern when flying drones in residential areas revolves around privacy concerns and safety. Drones equipped with cameras can unintentionally invade the privacy of individuals by capturing images or videos of private properties, which raises significant ethical and legal issues. Additionally, flying in populated areas introduces safety risks; if a drone malfunctions or crashes, it could injure people or damage property. While noise pollution is a factor, it is secondary to the more pressing issues of safety and privacy. Battery life is relevant for operational planning but does not directly relate to the implications of flying over residential neighborhoods. Weather conditions are important for flight safety but are not unique to residential areas—these concerns apply to all flying environments. Thus, the combination of privacy and safety considerations makes them the foremost concerns when operating drones in residential communities.

4. How often should firmware updates be applied to a drone?

- A. Once a year
- B. As needed; regularly check manufacturer notifications**
- C. Every time the drone is used
- D. Only when prompted by the controller

Firmware updates should be applied as needed and it's important to regularly check for notifications from the manufacturer. Manufacturers often release updates to improve performance, enhance safety, fix bugs, or add new features. By staying informed through manufacturer notifications, a drone operator can ensure that their drone is operating with the latest improvements and security updates, which is crucial for safe and effective flight operations. It's not practical or necessary to update firmware after every flight, nor is it advisable to set specific annual schedules, as important updates could be missed. Likewise, relying solely on prompts from the controller can lead to delays in applying critical updates that may enhance performance or safety. Regular checks for updates allow users to maintain the drone in optimal condition, ensuring compliance with safety standards and regulations.

5. What visual effect do distant aircraft typically present?

- A. They appear overly bright
- B. They appear dull and fuzzy
- C. They appear bluish and blurry**
- D. They appear closer than they are

Distant aircraft typically present a bluish and blurry appearance due to a combination of atmospheric effects, such as air density and particles in the atmosphere. As light passes through the atmosphere, especially over longer distances, it scatters. This scattering is more pronounced for shorter wavelengths of light, which are in the blue spectrum. Consequently, when viewing an aircraft that is far away, this scattering can cause it to take on a bluish tint. Additionally, atmospheric particles, moisture, and haze contribute to making distant objects appear less defined, resulting in a blurry, indistinct outline. This combination of effects means that not only do these aircraft appear bluish, but they also lack the clarity one would expect at closer ranges, making them appear blurry.

6. 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.

7. What does the abbreviation UTC stand for in aviation?

- A. Universal Time Code
- B. Uniform Time Control
- C. Coordinated Universal Time**
- D. Universal Calibration Time

In aviation, the abbreviation UTC stands for Coordinated Universal Time. This is the time standard that serves as the basis for civil timekeeping worldwide. It is crucial in aviation because it provides a uniform reference that helps in flight coordination across different time zones. All international flights and aircraft communications use UTC to avoid confusion due to local time variations. By using UTC, pilots and air traffic control can synchronize their operations with precision, which is especially important for flight safety and scheduling. The other options do not accurately represent the recognized time standard used in aviation. For instance, Universal Time Code, Uniform Time Control, and Universal Calibration Time are not established terms in this context, making them less relevant for understanding aviation timekeeping protocols.

8. In the event of an accident involving your drone, what must you do?

- A. Ignore it unless someone is hurt
- B. Report it to the FAA within 10 days if it causes injury or damage**
- C. Handle it privately without any reporting
- D. Only inform your insurance company

In the event of an accident involving your drone, the requirement to report it to the FAA within 10 days if it causes injury or damage is grounded in regulatory compliance and safety protocols. This reporting requirement ensures that any incidents are documented and can be reviewed by the FAA, which plays a crucial role in maintaining air traffic safety and regulating drone operation standards. By reporting accidents, the FAA can collect data about incidents and trends involving drones, which can lead to better regulations and safety guidelines in the future. This accountability enhances airborne safety for both drone operators and the public. Failure to adhere to such reporting regulations could result in penalties or further legal implications. While there are other considerations regarding how to address the specific circumstances of an accident, such as informing your insurance company or seeking private resolution, these do not satisfy the regulatory requirement laid out by the FAA. Therefore, option B is the appropriate response in the context of regulatory compliance when an accident occurs.

9. What is the recommended distance to maintain from airports when flying a drone?

- A. At least 3 miles from an airport
- B. At least 5 miles from an airport without special permission**
- C. At least 10 miles from an airport
- D. There is no restriction on distance

Maintaining a distance of at least 5 miles from an airport when flying a drone is essential for ensuring the safety and efficiency of manned aircraft operations. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has established this distance as a guideline to minimize the risk of drone encounters with other aircraft, particularly during takeoff and landing phases, when planes are closest to the ground and often at their most vulnerable. Drones operating within controlled airspace are subject to additional regulations, and operating within 5 miles without obtaining prior authorization from the relevant air traffic control facility could lead to serious safety hazards. This distance also allows for adequate separation, enabling pilots of both drones and manned aircraft to observe and react to each other's presence. Understanding these safety protocols is crucial for responsible drone operation and compliance with aviation regulations.

10. What is a sUAS (small Unmanned Aircraft System)?

- A. A drone that weighs less than 55 pounds**
- B. A type of aircraft operated by a pilot**
- C. A flying car with autonomous features**
- D. A robotic helicopter only used for military purposes**

A small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS) is defined as a drone that weighs less than 55 pounds. This classification is crucial because it distinguishes these systems from larger unmanned aircraft and sets the regulatory framework for their operation, particularly under regulations established by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Drones in this weight category are commonly used for various applications, including recreational flying, aerial photography, surveying, and agricultural monitoring. The weight limit is significant, as it influences the requirements regarding licensing, operations, and safety guidelines that operators must adhere to. Understanding these parameters is essential for anyone looking to operate a drone safely and legally.

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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:

<https://dronelicense.examzify.com>

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

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