FAA 107 COMMERCIAL DRONE PILOT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://faa107commercialdronepilot.examzify.com

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 16

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 source provides the most comprehensive information on a given airport?**

   A. FAA Notifications

   B. Chart Supplements U.S.

   C. Local ATC offices

   D. Airport Websites

2. **Which factor is most important for a Remote PIC to consider when evaluating unmanned aircraft performance?**

   A. Routine maintenance schedules

   B. Pilot experience

   C. Current weather conditions

   D. Payload weight

3. **What must a UAS be equipped with when operating during civil twilight?**

   A. Strobe lights

   B. Anti-collision lights

   C. Infrared lighting

   D. Navigational beacons

4. **What should a remote pilot consider when determining where to land?**

   A. The frequency of nearby air traffic

   B. The suitability of the landing site and surrounding obstacles

   C. The time of day and weather conditions

   D. The weight of the drone

5. **Which danger is associated with high winds when flying a UAS?**

   A. Increased battery consumption

   B. Limited visibility

   C. Safety from obstructions

   D. Higher altitude restrictions

6. Under Part 107, what is the penalty for reckless operation of a UAS?

A. Only a warning and further training

B. Loss of flying privileges

C. Civil penalties and possible criminal charges

D. Immediate retrieval of the drone

7. In the event of an on-site inspection, which document(s) are necessary to present?

A. Pilot Certificate only

B. Aircraft Registration only

C. Pilot Certificate, Aircraft Registration, and necessary waivers

D. Pilot Certificate, Aircraft Registration, necessary waivers, and other relevant documentation

8. What does ATC stand for in the context of drone operation?

A. Air Traffic Council

B. Air Traffic Control

C. Aerial Transport Command

D. Aircraft Traffic Control

9. What is NOT one of the four elements of preflight inspection?

A. Assessing the operating environment

B. Checking battery levels

C. Informing crew members of their roles

D. Inspecting the UAS for safe operation

10. What is the purpose of anti-collision lights on a UAS?

A. To improve video quality

B. To enhance battery performance

C. To be visible at a distance

D. To aid in navigation

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What source provides the most comprehensive information on a given airport?

A. FAA Notifications

B. Chart Supplements U.S.

C. Local ATC offices

D. Airport Websites

The Chart Supplements U.S. is the most comprehensive source of information regarding a given airport because it includes a wealth of details that are essential for pilots and operators. This resource contains information such as runway specifications, airport services, navigational aids, communications frequencies, and operational procedures. Additionally, it provides essential data about the airport's elevation, lighting, and any special procedures or notes that may affect flight operations. While FAA Notifications may provide timely updates and notices about specific changes or issues, they do not offer the detailed and organized information that the Chart Supplements do. Local ATC offices can provide real-time instructions and information relevant to the area, but they do not have the extensive details contained in Chart Supplements. Airport websites may offer general information and updates on services, but they can vary significantly in comprehensiveness and accuracy compared to the standardized format of the Chart Supplements. Therefore, for comprehensive, reliable, and standardized information on airports, the Chart Supplements U.S. is the preferred source.

2. Which factor is most important for a Remote PIC to consider when evaluating unmanned aircraft performance?

A. Routine maintenance schedules

B. Pilot experience

C. Current weather conditions

D. Payload weight

The most important factor for a Remote Pilot in Command (PIC) to consider when evaluating unmanned aircraft performance is current weather conditions. Weather plays a critical role in the safety and effectiveness of drone operations. Factors such as wind speed and direction, visibility, precipitation, and temperature can directly affect the drone's ability to fly safely and maintain stability during operations. For example, high winds can make it difficult to control the drone, while poor visibility can compromise obstacle detection and navigation. While routine maintenance is important for ensuring that the drone operates smoothly, and pilot experience can enhance operational proficiency, these factors do not have the immediate impact on aircraft performance during a specific flight session that current weather conditions do. Additionally, while the payload weight is significant for calculating the drone's overall capacity and efficiency, it becomes secondary to the real-time conditions presented by the environment. Therefore, assessing current weather conditions is crucial for making informed decisions that ensure safety and compliance during a drone operation.

3. What must a UAS be equipped with when operating during civil twilight?

A. Strobe lights

B. Anti-collision lights

C. Infrared lighting

D. Navigational beacons

When operating a UAS (Unmanned Aircraft System) during civil twilight, it is required to have anti-collision lights. These lights serve a critical function by enhancing the visibility of the drone to other pilots and observers, which is especially important in low-light conditions. Civil twilight occurs when the sun is just below the horizon, and visibility can be limited; therefore, having effective lighting helps prevent collisions and ensures safer operations. Anti-collision lights are specifically designed to be visible from a distance and draw attention to the drone's position. They typically blink or emit steady light, making it easier for others in the vicinity to see the drone, thereby reducing the risk of accidents. These lights contribute to the overall safety requirements that unmanned aircraft operators must adhere to, particularly in scenarios where visibility may be compromised. While strobe lights, infrared lighting, and navigational beacons serve various purposes, they do not fulfill the specific requirement for anti-collision lighting during twilight operations. Strobe lights can assist with visibility, but anti-collision lights are explicitly mandated for such conditions by regulations to avoid potential dangers.

4. What should a remote pilot consider when determining where to land?

A. The frequency of nearby air traffic

B. The suitability of the landing site and surrounding obstacles

C. The time of day and weather conditions

D. The weight of the drone

When determining where to land, a remote pilot must prioritize the suitability of the landing site and the surrounding obstacles. This involves assessing the area's surface and ensuring it can safely accommodate the drone, taking into account factors such as terrain stability, the presence of potential hazards like power lines, trees, or buildings that might obstruct the landing process. A suitable landing area helps to minimize risks during the landing phase, which is critical, as this is often when accidents can occur due to unexpected obstacles or unsuitable surfaces. An appropriate landing site allows for safe touchdown and minimizes the chance of damage to the drone, as well as to any people or property nearby. While factors such as nearby air traffic, time of day, weather conditions, and the weight of the drone are important considerations in the overall flight plan, they do not directly address the immediate needs of finding a safe landing area. Thus, the primary focus should always be on ensuring that the landing site itself is clear, stable, and safe, making this the most relevant aspect for successful landings.

5. Which danger is associated with high winds when flying a UAS?

A. Increased battery consumption

B. Limited visibility

C. Safety from obstructions

D. Higher altitude restrictions

High winds present a significant challenge when operating a UAS, and increased battery consumption is an important concern in this context. When a drone encounters strong winds, the pilot may need to exert more power to maintain stable flight and control the aircraft effectively. This often leads to a greater demand on the battery, as the drone works harder to counteract the wind's force, which can significantly reduce the flight time. While limited visibility can also be an issue in certain scenarios, it is not directly a consequence of high winds themselves. Instead, high winds can lead to turbulent conditions that might make it challenging to see the drone, but this is not the primary danger associated with high winds. Safety from obstructions is also not related to high winds; rather, it highlights the importance of maintaining awareness of the environment and potential hazards regardless of wind conditions. Furthermore, higher altitude restrictions typically pertain to regulatory limits rather than being a danger uniquely linked to high wind conditions. In summary, increased battery consumption due to the need for greater power output in windy conditions is a critical danger that pilots must consider when flying UAS in such environments.

6. Under Part 107, what is the penalty for reckless operation of a UAS?

A. Only a warning and further training

B. Loss of flying privileges

C. Civil penalties and possible criminal charges

D. Immediate retrieval of the drone

The penalty for reckless operation of a UAS under Part 107 includes civil penalties and the possibility of criminal charges. Reckless operation is taken seriously by the FAA as it poses risks to safety and can endanger people and property. The FAA can impose fines, which vary depending on the severity of the infraction, and, in extreme cases, it may pursue criminal charges against the operator if their actions are found to be negligent or malicious. This framework is designed to deter irresponsible behavior and ensure that drone operators prioritize safe flying practices. In contrast, the options suggesting only a warning, loss of flying privileges, or immediate retrieval of the drone do not encompass the range of consequences that can arise from reckless operation. While warnings and potential loss of privileges can occur, the comprehensive potential for civil penalties and criminal implications is a more fitting response to actions deemed reckless.

7. In the event of an on-site inspection, which document(s) are necessary to present?

A. Pilot Certificate only

B. Aircraft Registration only

C. Pilot Certificate, Aircraft Registration, and necessary waivers

D. Pilot Certificate, Aircraft Registration, necessary waivers, and other relevant documentation

To ensure compliance with regulations and demonstrate proper authorization during an on-site inspection, it is crucial to present a comprehensive set of documents. This includes the pilot certificate, which verifies that the operator is trained and certified to fly the drone; the aircraft registration, which confirms that the drone is legally registered with the FAA; and any necessary waivers, which may be required for operations that deviate from standard regulations. Additionally, presenting other relevant documentation—such as proof of insurance, operational plans, or maintenance logs—provides further assurance of adherence to safety and regulatory standards. These documents collectively demonstrate the operator's responsibility and professionalism, ensuring that all legal requirements concerning the drone operation are met. This thorough documentation helps to enhance safety and accountability during aerial operations, particularly in commercial endeavors.

8. What does ATC stand for in the context of drone operation?

A. Air Traffic Council

B. Air Traffic Control

C. Aerial Transport Command

D. Aircraft Traffic Control

In the context of drone operation, ATC stands for Air Traffic Control. This refers to the service provided by ground-based controllers who coordinate the movement of aircraft in controlled airspace. Their primary responsibility is to prevent collisions between aircraft and ensure safe and efficient traffic flow in the skies. For drone operators, understanding ATC is crucial, especially when flying in areas where manned aircraft are present, as they may be required to communicate with ATC to receive clearance for takeoff and landing, or to get information about nearby air traffic. The term "Air Traffic Control" encompasses not only the personnel who manage flight operations but also the systems and procedures in place to maintain safety in the airspace. The other options, while they may sound plausible, do not accurately reflect the accepted terminology within aviation and drone operations. "Air Traffic Council" and "Aerial Transport Command" do not have relevance in the context of current drone regulations and terminology, and "Aircraft Traffic Control" is a less common phrasing that lacks the official recognition that "Air Traffic Control" has within aviation.

9. What is NOT one of the four elements of preflight inspection?

A. Assessing the operating environment

B. Checking battery levels

C. Informing crew members of their roles

D. Inspecting the UAS for safe operation

The four essential elements of a preflight inspection for drone operations are critical for ensuring the safety and reliability of the flight. Among these, assessing the operating environment involves understanding the weather conditions, terrain, and any potential hazards that may influence the flight, which is crucial for safe operation. Informing crew members of their roles is also a significant aspect, as it ensures that everyone involved knows their responsibilities and can effectively contribute to the mission's safety and success. Additionally, inspecting the UAS for safe operation covers checking all components of the drone to confirm that it is functioning correctly and is free from defects that could jeopardize flight safety. While checking battery levels is important for the flight, it doesn't constitute one of the core elements of preflight inspection as outlined in the context of the question. Battery checks are a crucial operational step but do not encompass the broader assessments and preparations necessary to define a comprehensive preflight inspection. Therefore, it could be assessed as being a specific operational check rather than one of the foundational elements of preflight procedures.

10. What is the purpose of anti-collision lights on a UAS?

A. To improve video quality

B. To enhance battery performance

C. To be visible at a distance

D. To aid in navigation

The primary purpose of anti-collision lights on a Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) is to be visible at a distance. These lights are essential for safety, particularly when flying in shared airspace or during low-light conditions. By ensuring that the drone is visible to other pilots and air traffic, anti-collision lights help prevent accidents and collisions. This is especially important for operations near other aircraft, as maintaining visibility can significantly enhance situational awareness for all operators in the area. While enhancements such as navigation aids and visibility for video capture are important for other aspects of UAS operation, the specific requirement for anti-collision lights focuses on increasing visibility to promote safety.

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://faa107commercialdronepilot.examzify.com

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