

FAA 107 Unmanned Aircraft General (UAG) - Small Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is NOTAM an abbreviation for in aviation?**
 - A. Notice to Airmen**
 - B. Navigation Operations and Tactical Analysis**
 - C. New Ordinance for Aviation Management**
 - D. Notice of Air Movement**
- 2. What does ATCT refer to in aviation terminology?**
 - A. Air Traffic Control Tower**
 - B. Aviation Technical Control Terminal**
 - C. Automated Tarmac Control Terminal**
 - D. Airborne Traffic Control Terminal**
- 3. What does VOR represent in aviation navigation?**
 - A. Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range**
 - B. Visual Operative Route**
 - C. Variable Onboard Range**
 - D. Vertical Optimal Regulation**
- 4. What is the extent of the National Airspace System (NAS)?**
 - A. Up to 10,000 feet**
 - B. From the ground to 60,000 feet**
 - C. From sea level to 30,000 feet**
 - D. Only above 12,000 feet**
- 5. What is the dew point?**
 - A. The temperature at which air can hold no more moisture**
 - B. The temperature at which water condenses into rain**
 - C. The temperature at which clouds form regardless of altitude**
 - D. The temperature at which air becomes unstable**
- 6. What type of aircraft is classified as a Small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS)?**
 - A. An aircraft that weighs 55 pounds or more**
 - B. A remotely piloted aircraft with human presence onboard**
 - C. An unmanned aircraft capable of full automation**
 - D. A small unmanned aircraft weighing less than 55 pounds**

- 7. What does a cloud cover of 7/8 indicate about visibility?**
- A. High visibility**
 - B. Low visibility**
 - C. Clear skies**
 - D. Scattered clouds**
- 8. What does the term "Statute Miles" measure?**
- A. Distance**
 - B. Area**
 - C. Weight**
 - D. Altitude**
- 9. What can high density altitude negatively affect?**
- A. Aircraft lift performance**
 - B. Weather conditions**
 - C. Pilot visibility**
 - D. Wind direction**
- 10. What type of air is associated with good days of visibility?**
- A. Stable air**
 - B. Moist air**
 - C. Dry, unstable air**
 - D. Warm, humid air**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is NOTAM an abbreviation for in aviation?

A. Notice to Airmen

B. Navigation Operations and Tactical Analysis

C. New Ordinance for Aviation Management

D. Notice of Air Movement

NOTAM stands for "Notice to Airmen." It is a critical communication tool in aviation that provides timely information concerning the status of the navigational facilities, airspace, and potential hazards to flight operations. NOTAMs are essential for ensuring safety and facilitating the efficient operation of aircraft. They can include information about airport closures, runway conditions, and other relevant operational changes that may affect pilots and air traffic. Understanding what NOTAM means is crucial for those involved in aviation, as it forms a key part of flight planning and situational awareness. The other choices provided do not represent established terminology in aviation. They are not recognized by regulatory bodies such as the FAA or ICAO.

2. What does ATCT refer to in aviation terminology?

A. Air Traffic Control Tower

B. Aviation Technical Control Terminal

C. Automated Tarmac Control Terminal

D. Airborne Traffic Control Terminal

In aviation terminology, ATCT refers to an Air Traffic Control Tower. This structure is crucial for the safe and efficient management of air traffic in the vicinity of an airport. The primary responsibilities of an Air Traffic Control Tower include guiding aircraft during takeoff and landing, providing instructions to pilots on the ground, and coordinating the flow of aircraft within the controlled airspace surrounding the airport. The functions of an ATCT are essential for maintaining safe distances between aircraft, especially in busy air traffic environments. The personnel working in an Air Traffic Control Tower are specially trained to handle various situations and emergencies, ensuring that all operations within their airspace are conducted safely. In the context of the other options, they do not accurately describe the function or role of the ATCT within aviation. The term Air Traffic Control Tower is widely recognized and used consistently within the aviation industry, emphasizing its importance in air traffic management.

3. What does VOR represent in aviation navigation?

A. Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range

B. Visual Operative Route

C. Variable Onboard Range

D. Vertical Optimal Regulation

VOR stands for Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range, and it is a type of radio navigation system for aircraft that allows pilots to determine their position and stay on course. VOR stations transmit a VHF radio signal that pilots can use to navigate, providing directional information relative to the station's location. This system is critical for ensuring safe and effective navigation within controlled airspace and is widely used because it operates within the VHF band, making it reliable even in various weather conditions. The significance of EOR lies in its ability to offer precise bearing information to pilots, which can be displayed on aircraft navigation instruments. This allows for effective route tracking and is especially beneficial in complex terminal airspace, aiding in both takeoff and landing procedures. The VOR system can be used in conjunction with an aircraft's navigation equipment to create a safe and efficient flight plan.

4. What is the extent of the National Airspace System (NAS)?

A. Up to 10,000 feet

B. From the ground to 60,000 feet

C. From sea level to 30,000 feet

D. Only above 12,000 feet

The National Airspace System (NAS) encompasses the entire airspace of the United States, which extends from the ground level up to 60,000 feet. This broad range includes both controlled and uncontrolled airspace and is critical for ensuring the safe and efficient movement of all types of aircraft. The NAS integrates various elements, including air traffic control, airports, and regulatory structures, to facilitate the safe navigation and operation of air traffic. The designation of up to 60,000 feet accommodates a variety of aircraft operations, including commercial airliners, general aviation, and unmanned aerial systems. Understanding this range is fundamental for remote pilots, as it informs them about the airspace they may be operating in and the relevant regulations that apply.

5. What is the dew point?

A. The temperature at which air can hold no more moisture

B. The temperature at which water condenses into rain

C. The temperature at which clouds form regardless of altitude

D. The temperature at which air becomes unstable

The dew point is defined as the temperature at which air becomes saturated and water vapor begins to condense into liquid water, such as dew. When air cools to its dew point temperature, it cannot hold all the moisture it contains, leading to condensation. This point is crucial in meteorology as it helps to gauge humidity levels in the atmosphere. A higher dew point indicates more moisture in the air, while a lower dew point suggests drier conditions. Therefore, understanding the dew point is essential in various applications, including weather forecasting, aviation, and even comfort levels in living environments. It's significant to distinguish this from the other options, which describe different meteorological phenomena or conditions not directly related to the concept of dew point.

6. What type of aircraft is classified as a Small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS)?

- A. An aircraft that weighs 55 pounds or more**
- B. A remotely piloted aircraft with human presence onboard**
- C. An unmanned aircraft capable of full automation**
- D. A small unmanned aircraft weighing less than 55 pounds**

A Small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS) is defined specifically by its weight and whether it is operated without a pilot onboard. The criteria established by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) assigns the classification of sUAS to unmanned aircraft that weigh less than 55 pounds, including all associated equipment necessary for flight. This weight limit is critical for regulatory purposes, ensuring that these lighter aircraft adhere to specific operational guidelines and safety standards. The other options provided do not fit this definition. An aircraft weighing 55 pounds or more falls outside the sUAS classification, as does any remotely piloted aircraft that has a human onboard. Additionally, an unmanned aircraft capable of full automation could refer to various types of aircraft, including those that exceed the weight limit or have a pilot present. Therefore, recognizing that a small unmanned aircraft must weigh less than 55 pounds is essential for accurately identifying sUAS within the regulations established by the FAA.

7. What does a cloud cover of 7/8 indicate about visibility?

- A. High visibility**
- B. Low visibility**
- C. Clear skies**
- D. Scattered clouds**

A cloud cover of 7/8 indicates that approximately seven-eighths of the sky is obscured by clouds. This substantial cover implies that there will be limited visibility due to the obstructive nature of the clouds. When visibility is assessed with such cloud coverage, it often correlates with adverse weather conditions, as lower visibility can result from factors such as precipitation or heavy cloudiness. Therefore, the high percentage of the sky covered by clouds aligns with conditions known for leading to lower visibility, particularly for pilots operating under visual flight rules.

8. What does the term "Statute Miles" measure?

- A. Distance**
- B. Area**
- C. Weight**
- D. Altitude**

The term "Statute Miles" is a unit of measurement used to express distance. It is a widely recognized standard for measuring horizontal distances and is commonly used in various contexts, including aviation, transportation, and navigation. One statute mile is equal to 5,280 feet, or approximately 1.609 kilometers. Understanding this measurement is essential as it allows pilots and other users to accurately gauge distances traveled or to be traveled, which is critical in flight planning and aviation operations. The other options do not accurately reflect the definition of statute miles and relate to different concepts: area pertains to the measurement of two-dimensional space (like square miles), weight refers to the force exerted by gravity on an object, and altitude measures the height of an object in relation to a reference point, typically above sea level.

9. What can high density altitude negatively affect?

A. Aircraft lift performance

B. Weather conditions

C. Pilot visibility

D. Wind direction

High density altitude can significantly impact aircraft lift performance due to the relationship between air density and aircraft operation. At higher altitudes, the air is less dense, which means that there are fewer air molecules for the wings to generate lift. This reduced lift can require longer takeoff distances, hinder climb rates, and affect overall aircraft performance, especially during takeoff and landing phases. While weather conditions (like temperature and humidity) also relate to density altitude, they don't directly show the impact on lift performance in the same straightforward way. Pilot visibility and wind direction, while critical aspects of flying, are not directly influenced by the concept of high density altitude the same way lift performance is. Thus, when considering the specific implications of high density altitude, the most accurate answer pertains to its effect on aircraft lift.

10. What type of air is associated with good days of visibility?

A. Stable air

B. Moist air

C. Dry, unstable air

D. Warm, humid air

Stable air is associated with good visibility primarily because it tends to inhibit vertical motion in the atmosphere. This stability allows pollutants and moisture to disperse more evenly, resulting in clearer skies and better visibility. In stable conditions, the air is typically stratified, meaning there are fewer disturbances that could lead to the formation of clouds or haze. Low-level clouds or fog, which can occur in unstable or moist conditions, are less prevalent in stable air, contributing further to good visibility. Moist air can lead to reduced visibility due to the potential for cloud formation and fog, while dry, unstable air is often characterized by turbulence and vertical lift, which can promote the creation of clouds, ultimately reducing visibility. Warm, humid air can also lead to weather phenomena like fog or thunderstorms that impair visibility. Therefore, stable air is the best choice for conditions that favor clear visibility.