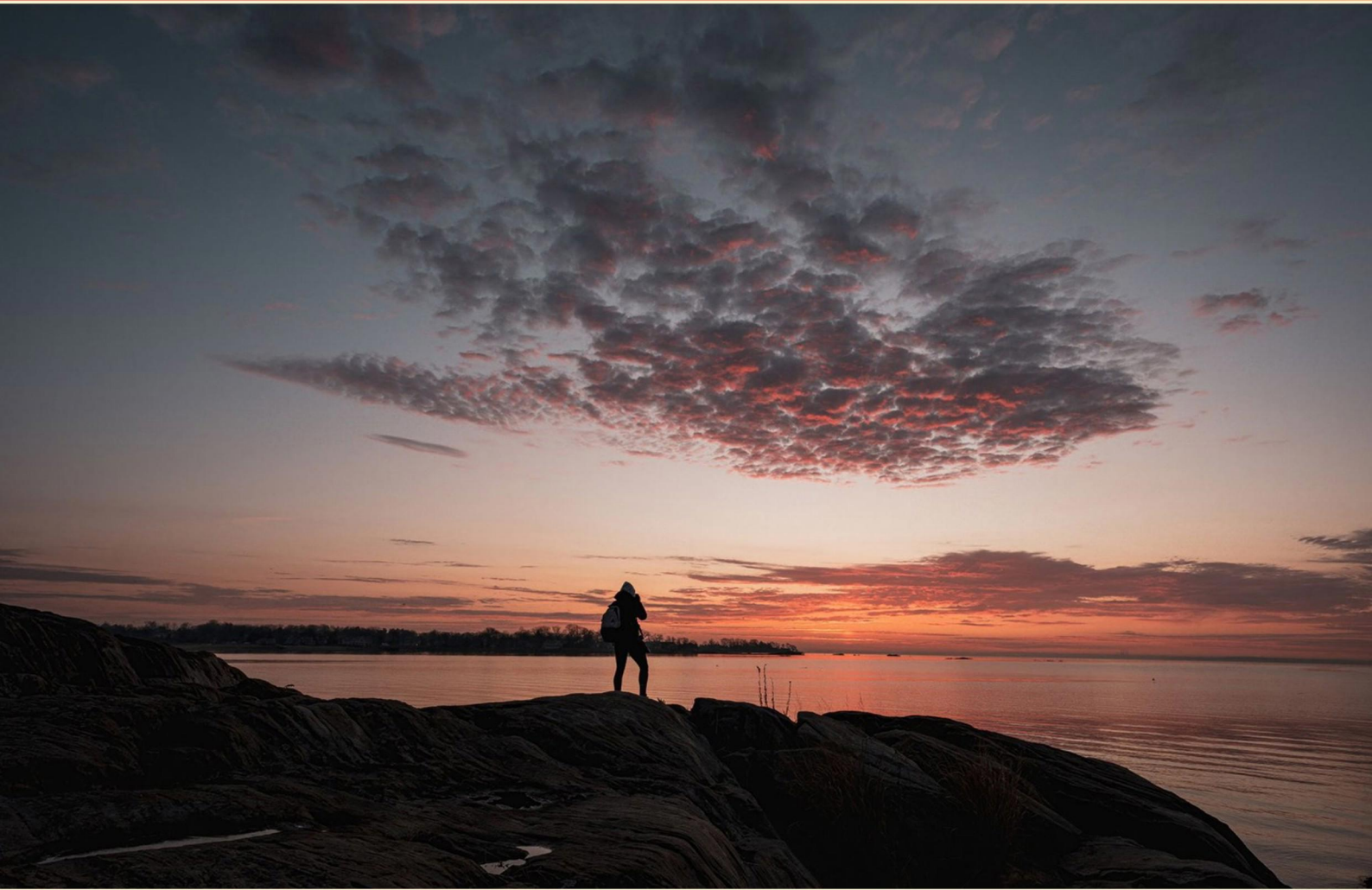


FAA PART 107 DRONE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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. If a hot air balloon enters your flight area, how should you respond?**
 - A. Maintain altitude and proceed
 - B. Yield the right-of-way to the hot air balloon
 - C. Try to fly above the balloon
 - D. Notify local authorities

- 2. What must be considered when conducting agricultural operations with drones?**
 - A. Follow federal regulations only
 - B. Follow local regulations concerning pesticides
 - C. Obtain a special license
 - D. Notify the FAA before each flight

- 3. What is the minimum age to obtain a Remote Pilot Certificate?**
 - A. 15 years old
 - B. 16 years old
 - C. 17 years old
 - D. 18 years old

- 4. Which weather conditions can restrict drone operations?**
 - A. Sunny skies
 - B. Low visibility, thunderstorms, and strong winds
 - C. Clear night skies
 - D. Mild temperature variations

- 5. When inspecting towers southwest of Sioux Gateway (SUX), what is the maximum altitude allowed above ground level (AGL)?**
 - A. 400 feet AGL
 - B. 402 feet AGL
 - C. 802 feet AGL
 - D. 1000 feet AGL

- 6. What must drone pilots adhere to while operating in Class G airspace?**
- A. Flight paths determined by air traffic control
 - B. Strict altitude regulations only
 - C. Visual flight rules
 - D. Lower transmission power
- 7. What happens to air as it rises and expands in the atmosphere?**
- A. Temperature increases
 - B. Temperature remains constant
 - C. Temperature decreases
 - D. Humidity increases
- 8. If a pilot consumes alcohol, how long must they wait before operating a small UAS?**
- A. 4 hours
 - B. 6 hours
 - C. 8 hours
 - D. 12 hours
- 9. What is considered an adequate method for maintaining situational awareness when flying a drone?**
- A. Flying without visual contact
 - B. Utilizing a visual observer or maintaining VLOS
 - C. Relying solely on GPS
 - D. Using only the drone's cameras
- 10. Why is it important to know about temporary flight restrictions (TFRs)?**
- A. To avoid penalties for unauthorized flight
 - B. To access restricted airspace without permission
 - C. To enhance flight performance capabilities
 - D. To reduce the necessity for licensing

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If a hot air balloon enters your flight area, how should you respond?

- A. Maintain altitude and proceed
- B. Yield the right-of-way to the hot air balloon**
- C. Try to fly above the balloon
- D. Notify local authorities

Yielding the right-of-way to a hot air balloon is essential for safe aerial navigation. According to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, balloons have the right-of-way over all other types of aircraft. This is primarily due to their slower speed and lack of maneuverability compared to other aircraft. When a hot air balloon enters your flight area, maintaining a safe distance is crucial for avoiding potential collisions and ensuring both your safety and that of the occupants in the balloon. The hot air balloon's unpredictable flight path, driven by wind currents, makes it necessary for other aircraft to give them priority. The other choices may create unsafe situations. For instance, maintaining altitude and proceeding could inadvertently lead to a collision if the balloon changes its position. Trying to fly above the balloon might not be viable due to altitude restrictions or the balloon's unpredictable movements. While notifying local authorities may be necessary in specific situations, it does not address immediate safety concerns in the airspace. Therefore, yielding the right-of-way is the most responsible action to take when encountering a hot air balloon.

2. What must be considered when conducting agricultural operations with drones?

- A. Follow federal regulations only
- B. Follow local regulations concerning pesticides**
- C. Obtain a special license
- D. Notify the FAA before each flight

When conducting agricultural operations with drones, it is essential to follow local regulations concerning pesticides. This is crucial because agricultural practices often involve the application of chemicals, such as herbicides and pesticides, which are subject to strict regulations at the local and state levels. These regulations can include guidelines on safe application methods, the types of chemicals that can be used, and the times when application is permitted to avoid harm to humans, wildlife, and the environment. Understanding local regulations ensures compliance with safety standards and helps to minimize any potential legal issues that could arise from improper use of pesticides. While federal regulations provide a framework for drone operations, local laws often have more specific requirements that are critical for safe agricultural practices. This sensitive approach protects not only the operator but also the community and ecosystem surrounding the agricultural lands. Obtaining a special license may be necessary for certain agricultural drone operations, but it will depend on the type of work being conducted and the specific regulations in place. Notifying the FAA before each flight is also not necessary for typical agricultural operations if you are already compliant with Part 107 regulations and conducting operations in accordance with federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified for unique situations. Thus, adherence to local pesticide regulations remains a paramount consideration.

3. What is the minimum age to obtain a Remote Pilot Certificate?

- A. 15 years old
- B. 16 years old**
- C. 17 years old
- D. 18 years old

To obtain a Remote Pilot Certificate under FAA regulations, an individual must be at least 16 years old. This age requirement is established to ensure that pilots have reached a sufficient level of maturity and cognitive ability to operate an unmanned aircraft system safely and competently. The age threshold recognizes the developmental differences among younger individuals and aligns with similar aviation-related requirements, which often set 16 years as a minimum age for practical activities that involve responsibility, such as piloting an aircraft. Ultimately, individuals at this age are considered capable of passing the required knowledge tests and have a better understanding of safety protocols, aeronautical information, and navigation skills necessary for responsible drone operations.

4. Which weather conditions can restrict drone operations?

- A. Sunny skies
- B. Low visibility, thunderstorms, and strong winds**
- C. Clear night skies
- D. Mild temperature variations

Low visibility, thunderstorms, and strong winds are all significant weather conditions that can restrict drone operations. Low visibility, which can be caused by fog, rain, or snow, makes it difficult for the remote pilot to see the drone and maintain a visual line of sight, which is a requirement under Part 107 regulations. Thunderstorms pose hazards such as lightning, strong winds, and turbulence that can be dangerous for drone flight. Strong winds can affect the stability and control of the drone, making it challenging to operate safely, especially for smaller UAVs that may be more susceptible to gusts. In contrast, clear night skies, sunny skies, and mild temperature variations generally do not present significant risks to drone flights. Regulations still dictate that operating at night requires additional certifications and possibly additional equipment, but ideal weather conditions such as sunny or clear skies typically favor safe drone operations. Therefore, it's crucial for drone operators to monitor weather conditions closely and adhere to regulations to ensure safety during flights.

5. When inspecting towers southwest of Sioux Gateway (SUX), what is the maximum altitude allowed above ground level (AGL)?

- A. 400 feet AGL
- B. 402 feet AGL
- C. 802 feet AGL**
- D. 1000 feet AGL

The correct answer is based on understanding the broader regulations surrounding altitude limits for drone operations. Under Part 107 of the FAA regulations, the maximum altitude for drone flights is generally limited to 400 feet above ground level (AGL) unless you are flying within a certain proximity to structures. In this scenario involving tower inspections, special provisions allow for operation above the standard 400 feet limit. Specifically, when operating in close proximity to a tower, the altitude can be extended up to 400 feet above the height of the tower, plus 400 feet AGL. For a very tall structure, this could result in operational limits that allow for much higher altitudes, such as 802 feet AGL or more, depending on the height of the tower in question. Therefore, the maximum altitude allowed for a drone inspection near these towers, which could be significantly taller than average, is set at 802 feet AGL, adhering to the guidelines that pertain to flying around tall structures while ensuring safe and compliant operations.

6. What must drone pilots adhere to while operating in Class G airspace?

- A. Flight paths determined by air traffic control
- B. Strict altitude regulations only
- C. Visual flight rules**
- D. Lower transmission power

While operating in Class G airspace, drone pilots must adhere to visual flight rules (VFR). Class G airspace, also known as uncontrolled airspace, does not have the same strict air traffic control regulations as controlled airspace. Instead, pilots are expected to operate their drones visually, maintaining a safe distance from other aircraft and obstacles. Under VFR, operators must ensure they can see the aircraft at all times and remain aware of their surroundings. This requires keeping the drone within a certain visual range and being able to navigate without reliance on instruments alone. Following these rules helps ensure the safety and efficiency of operations in areas where there may be a mix of different types of aircraft, especially since there is no air traffic control oversight to manage airspace allocations. The other options do not accurately represent the requirements for drone pilots in Class G airspace. Flight paths determined by air traffic control are relevant in controlled airspace, strict altitude regulations alone do not encompass the operational requirements in these airspaces, and lower transmission power does not pertain to visual flight safety or airspace operations.

7. What happens to air as it rises and expands in the atmosphere?

- A. Temperature increases
- B. Temperature remains constant
- C. Temperature decreases**
- D. Humidity increases

As air rises in the atmosphere, it undergoes a decrease in pressure, which causes it to expand. When gases, including air, expand, they typically do so in a manner that causes their temperature to drop. This phenomenon is known as adiabatic cooling, where the rising air loses heat as it expands, leading to a decrease in temperature. This cooling effect is crucial for various atmospheric processes, including cloud formation and weather patterns, as cooler air can hold less moisture, which can lead to condensation and the development of clouds and precipitation. Therefore, the understanding that temperature decreases as air rises and expands is essential for comprehending how weather systems operate. While the other options mention that temperature might increase, remain constant, or humidity increases, they do not accurately reflect the behavior of air in response to rising and expanding, which consistently leads to a decrease in temperature.

8. If a pilot consumes alcohol, how long must they wait before operating a small UAS?

- A. 4 hours
- B. 6 hours
- C. 8 hours**
- D. 12 hours

The correct answer is based on the established safety regulations for pilots operating small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) under the FAA Part 107 guidelines. Specifically, the regulation specifies that a pilot must not operate a UAS within eight hours of consuming alcohol. This rule is designed to ensure that pilots are functioning at their best, as alcohol consumption can significantly impair judgment, reaction time, and overall cognitive and physical functioning. This eight-hour period, often referred to as the "bottle to throttle" rule, is crucial for promoting safety in aerial operations and helps prevent accidents that could arise from impaired piloting. The guideline reflects a common standard across various aviation sectors, aligning with practices already in place for manned aircraft operators. Establishing this time frame indicates an understanding of how alcohol metabolizes in the body and its effects on performance. While other options may suggest shorter waiting periods, the health and safety regulations prioritize a minimum of eight hours to mitigate any potential risks associated with operating a UAS after alcohol consumption.

9. What is considered an adequate method for maintaining situational awareness when flying a drone?

- A. Flying without visual contact
- B. Utilizing a visual observer or maintaining VLOS**
- C. Relying solely on GPS
- D. Using only the drone's cameras

Maintaining situational awareness is a critical aspect of safe drone operation under FAA Part 107 regulations. An effective method for ensuring situational awareness while flying a drone is through the use of a visual observer or by maintaining visual line of sight (VLOS). When a pilot maintains VLOS, they can see the drone at all times without the aid of binoculars or other visual enhancement devices. This allows for immediate reaction to any obstacles, changes in the environment, or other aircraft in the vicinity. A visual observer can also assist in maintaining situational awareness by watching the drone and the surrounding airspace, enabling the pilot to focus on control and navigation without missing important visual cues. This cooperation helps reduce the risk of collisions and enhances overall safety during flight operations. Using only GPS or relying solely on the drone's cameras does not provide a full understanding of the surrounding environment, nor does it ensure that the pilot is aware of nearby hazards, which could lead to unsafe situations. Additionally, flying without visual contact entirely removes situational awareness and is not compliant with FAA regulations. Such practices can significantly increase the risk of accidents and are therefore not considered adequate for maintaining safety during drone operations.

10. Why is it important to know about temporary flight restrictions (TFRs)?

- A. To avoid penalties for unauthorized flight
- B. To access restricted airspace without permission
- C. To enhance flight performance capabilities
- D. To reduce the necessity for licensing

Understanding temporary flight restrictions (TFRs) is crucial for anyone operating a drone, particularly under FAA Part 107 regulations. TFRs are established to manage airspace during specific situations, such as natural disasters, large public events, or VIP movement, ensuring safety and security. Being aware of TFRs helps operators avoid penalties associated with unauthorized flights. Flying within a TFR without proper authorization can result in significant legal repercussions, including fines or even the suspension of a pilot's certification. Compliance with TFRs is essential for maintaining safety not only for the drone operator but also for the general public and other aircraft in the area. This understanding emphasizes the importance of thorough pre-flight planning, which includes checking for any active TFRs that may impact planned operations. The other options focus on aspects like gaining access to restricted areas, enhancing performance, or reducing the need for licensing, none of which align with the fundamental purpose of being informed about TFRs and ensuring safe flight operations within the established regulations.

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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://faa107drone.examzify.com>

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

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