FAA The Recreational UAS Safety Test (TRUST) 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 can be expected during a presidential visit or major sporting event?

A. A general advisory notice

B. A Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) will be issued

C. No special restrictions

D. A dedicated drone lane on approach

2. Safety guidelines for recreational flyers are developed by which type of organization?

A. The Community Based Organization

B. The FAA

C. The NTSB

D. The RC Manufacturer

3. What does FRIA stand for?

A. FAA Recognized Identification Area

B. FAA Registered Identification Area

C. Federal Recognized Identification Area

D. Federal Registered Identification Area

4. When in flight, a drone must give way to a manned aircraft.

A. At all times

B. Only when asked

C. Only in controlled airspace

D. Never

5. A homebuilt drone weighing more than 0.55 pounds without a Remote ID broadcast module may fly recreationally in which location?

A. An FAA Recognized Identification Area (FRIA)

B. Uncontrolled airspace

C. Class B airspace with authorization

D. Only indoors

6. A recreational flyer must always keep a drone within their Visual Line of Sight.

A. True

B. False

C. Only during daylight

D. Only with FPV

7. Before flying your drone for the first time, it is good to do what?

A. Read the manufacturer's safety guide

B. Fly to test without approval

C. Calibrate the compass only

D. Remove the propellers

8. What does CBO stand for in this context?

A. Commercial Based Organization

B. Community Based Organization

C. Civilian Based Organization

D. Certified Body of Operators

9. A recreational flyer must be aware that windy conditions can make a drone more difficult to control.

A. True

B. False

C. Only in winter

D. It never affects control

10. What does LAANC stand for?

A. Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability

B. Light Aircraft Navigation Control

C. Local Airspace Authorization and Notification Corridor

D. Low Altitude Network Access and Certification

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What can be expected during a presidential visit or major sporting event?

A. A general advisory notice

B. A Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) will be issued

C. No special restrictions

D. A dedicated drone lane on approach

When a presidential visit or major sporting event is planned, authorities quickly set up airspace restrictions to keep flight activity safe and secure. This takes the form of a Temporary Flight Restriction, a formal rule that prohibits most aircraft, including drones, from operating within a defined area and altitude range for a certain period. It's published and enforced, so pilots must avoid the restricted zone and check current NOTAMs and TFR maps before flying. The other options don't fit because a general advisory isn't enough to ensure safety, there are real restrictions in place, and there isn't a standard "drone lane" approach during these events.

2. Safety guidelines for recreational flyers are developed by which type of organization?

A. The Community Based Organization

B. The FAA

C. The NTSB

D. The RC Manufacturer

Safety guidelines for recreational flyers come from community-based organizations because these groups bring together hobbyists, clubs, and safety advocates to create practical, everyday best practices that fit real flying situations. They tailor guidance to the needs of the flying community and promote safe operations, often working with the FAA to stay aligned with regulations. The FAA sets the rules and oversight, but the broad safety guidelines used by hobbyists are typically generated by these community-based groups. The NTSB focuses on investigating accidents, not drafting general guidelines, and RC manufacturers concentrate on product details rather than broad safety practices for all recreational flyers.

3. What does FRIA stand for?

A. FAA Recognized Identification Area

B. FAA Registered Identification Area

C. Federal Recognized Identification Area

D. Federal Registered Identification Area

FRIA stands for FAA Recognized Identification Area. This term comes from the FAA's remote identification program for unmanned aircraft. A FRIA is a geographic area that the FAA has officially recognized as meeting certain identification requirements, providing a designated place where UAS flights can occur under the FAA's identification rules. This designation is commonly seen at fields or clubs that regularly host drone operations, helping ensure compliance with remote ID-related rules. The other wordings use "Registered" or "Federal" instead of the official "Recognized" and "FAA," which is why they aren't the correct term.

4. When in flight, a drone must give way to a manned aircraft.

A. At all times

B. Only when asked

C. Only in controlled airspace

D. Never

A drone must yield to a manned aircraft at all times. This safety rule means that in every flight scenario, the manned aircraft has priority and the drone's operator should take action to avoid any potential close-quarters situation. Because manned aircraft can be faster and may not see the drone in time, the correct approach is to anticipate and separate from them by adjusting your altitude or course to pass clear of the other aircraft. This habit helps prevent collisions and keeps the airspace safer for everyone. Choosing only when asked, or limiting the rule to controlled airspace, or never yielding, would ignore the universal priority of manned aircraft and could lead to dangerous encounters.

5. A homebuilt drone weighing more than 0.55 pounds without a Remote ID broadcast module may fly recreationally in which location?

A. An FAA Recognized Identification Area (FRIA)

B. Uncontrolled airspace

C. Class B airspace with authorization

D. Only indoors

The situation tests how Remote ID rules limit outdoor flight when your drone doesn't broadcast Remote ID. If a homebuilt drone weighs more than 0.55 pounds and has no Remote ID signal, you may fly recreationally only in a FAA Recognized Identification Area. FRIA are specific outdoor zones recognized by the FAA where UAS without Remote ID can operate legally, as long as you follow the usual safety rules and stay within the FRIA boundaries. Other outdoor locations, including uncontrolled airspace or Class B airspace, require Remote ID or special authorization, and indoor flight, while possible, isn't the outdoor option described here.

6. A recreational flyer must always keep a drone within their Visual Line of Sight.

A. True

B. False

C. Only during daylight

D. Only with FPV

Visual line of sight means you can see the drone in the sky with your own eyes at all times, using corrective lenses if needed but not relying on a camera feed or other devices for control. This requirement exists because being able to see the aircraft lets you judge its distance, altitude, and orientation, spot obstacles or people, and respond quickly to any hazards or changes in the flight environment. It also helps you stay clear of other aircraft and restricted areas. If you use FPV goggles, you must have a visual observer so someone is still watching the drone directly and maintaining VLOS. For safety, the drone should always remain within your visual line of sight.

7. Before flying your drone for the first time, it is good to do what?

A. Read the manufacturer's safety guide

B. Fly to test without approval

C. Calibrate the compass only

D. Remove the propellers

Reading the manufacturer's safety guide before your first flight is essential because it provides model-specific instructions, safety warnings, and step-by-step procedures for a safe setup and flight. It covers how to perform a proper preflight, how to handle batteries, firmware updates, and any built-in safety features or restrictions. This knowledge helps you understand how your drone should operate, where you can fly, and what conditions are appropriate, reducing the risk of accidents or equipment damage. Flying to test without approval bypasses important rules and safety practices, which can lead to illegal or unsafe flights. Calibrating the compass is helpful, but it's only one part of preparing for a safe flight and doesn't replace following the full guide's preflight and setup steps. Removing the propellers makes the aircraft unusable and creates a hazardous situation to handle, which isn't how you should begin operating a drone.

8. What does CBO stand for in this context?

A. Commercial Based Organization

B. Community Based Organization

C. Civilian Based Organization

D. Certified Body of Operators

CBO stands for Community Based Organization in the TRUST context. This term refers to local or regional groups that work within a community to promote safe drone operations, provide education, and offer outreach resources for recreational flyers. In TRUST materials, CBOs partner with the FAA to help spread safety guidance at the community level. The other phrases aren't used in this context, because they don't reflect the FAA's naming of community-focused organizations.

9. A recreational flyer must be aware that windy conditions can make a drone more difficult to control.

A. True

B. False

C. Only in winter

D. It never affects control

Wind adds unpredictable forces on the drone, making stability harder to maintain. When wind blows, it pushes against the aircraft and creates gusts and turbulence that the stabilization system and your manual inputs must constantly counteract to hold position and stay on course. As wind intensity or gusts increase, keeping a hover, precise yaw, and steady altitude require more rapid and larger control corrections, which can reduce responsiveness and lead to drift or jerky movements. The motors also work harder to fight the wind, which uses more battery power and leaves less reserve for sudden maneuvering. Because of these effects, windy conditions are indeed more challenging for drone control, and you should avoid flying in strong or gusty winds or stay within the drone's published wind limits; wind can affect flight in many conditions, not just a particular season.

10. What does LAANC stand for?

A. Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability

B. Light Aircraft Navigation Control

C. Local Airspace Authorization and Notification Corridor

D. Low Altitude Network Access and Certification

LAANC stands for Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability. It's an FAA system that automates and speeds up the authorization process for drone flights in controlled airspace around airports. Pilots submit requests, and near real-time approvals or updates are provided, clarifying where you can fly and under what conditions. The other options don't reflect the official name.

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://faatrust.examzify.com

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