

IASD Drone Operations Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What measures minimize risk when flying near airports or in restricted zones?**
 - A. Obtain appropriate authorization, plan routes to avoid restricted airspace, use geofencing, coordinate with ATC, and adhere to procedures.**
 - B. Fly directly over airports to test performance.**
 - C. Ignore restricted airspace if you can see it.**
 - D. Rely only on pilot vision without any coordination.**

- 2. What is a common effect of GNSS interference on a UAV flight, and which mitigation can help?**
 - A. It degrades video quality and requires lowering altitude.**
 - B. It degrades positioning accuracy; mitigations include RTK/PPK, multi-constellation receivers, field recalibration, and verification of fixes.**
 - C. It has no impact on flight; mitigations are unnecessary**
 - D. It only affects radio telemetry; mitigations involve changing channel.**

- 3. Hazardous attitudes occur to every pilot to some degree at some time. Which of the following is a correct list of some hazardous attitudes?**
 - A. Anti-authority, impulsivity, macho, resignation, and invulnerability.**
 - B. Anti-authority, impulsivity, humility, resignation.**
 - C. Macho, invulnerability.**
 - D. Overcautiousness, hesitation.**

- 4. Which of the following is a safety concern when selecting Li battery?**
 - A. A dent on the casing.**
 - B. A bulge on one side of the case.**
 - C. A dent on the label.**
 - D. A swollen outer casing with bulge.**

- 5. What is the purpose of post-flight reviews?**
- A. To evaluate performance, identify issues, and update procedures**
 - B. To reset the controller**
 - C. To calculate flight cost**
 - D. To advertise mission results**
- 6. Which statement best describes risk management features within ADM?**
- A. It relies solely on pilot memory**
 - B. It ignores situational awareness**
 - C. It relies on situational awareness, problem recognition, and good judgment**
 - D. It eliminates all risk**
- 7. Which event is considered a flyaway?**
- A. A drone returns to home automatically.**
 - B. Unmanned aircraft does not respond to control inputs and does not execute known lost link maneuvers.**
 - C. A drone lands safely due to low battery.**
 - D. A drone follows ground-based controller commands.**
- 8. What should remote pilot do immediately after GPS signal loss?**
- A. Immediately land the aircraft.**
 - B. Switch to autopilot mode only.**
 - C. Increase altitude to reacquire GPS.**
 - D. Operate the sUAS normally, noting to account for any mode or control changes that occur if GPS is lost.**
- 9. Why is logging software versions important in flight records?**
- A. Software versions are not necessary to log.**
 - B. Only the drone hardware version matters.**
 - C. Software versions should be recorded only when a fault occurs.**
 - D. Software versions are important for traceability and diagnosing performance or compatibility issues.**

10. Why is maintaining situational awareness critical during a flight?

- A. It eliminates the need for a visual observer.**
- B. It reduces the need for data encryption.**
- C. It ensures the drone transmits higher video resolution.**
- D. It helps anticipate hazards, maintain compliance, and ensure safe distances from people and property.**

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What measures minimize risk when flying near airports or in restricted zones?

A. Obtain appropriate authorization, plan routes to avoid restricted airspace, use geofencing, coordinate with ATC, and adhere to procedures.

B. Fly directly over airports to test performance.

C. Ignore restricted airspace if you can see it.

D. Rely only on pilot vision without any coordination.

When flying near airports or in restricted zones, risk is minimized by strict regulatory compliance and proactive planning. Obtain the appropriate authorization from the governing authority before operating in controlled airspace, since many areas require permission or a formal clearance. Plan routes to avoid restricted airspace whenever possible, reducing the chance of inadvertently entering protected areas. Use geofencing to create automatic boundaries that help prevent entry into restricted zones. Coordinate with Air Traffic Control as needed so your flight is integrated into the surrounding traffic and you receive any required instructions. Adhere to established procedures, including altitude limits, communication protocols, and any published in-flight rules, to maintain predictable and safe operations. Flying directly over airports to test performance, ignoring restricted airspace, or relying solely on visual sight without coordination all carry serious safety and legal risks.

2. What is a common effect of GNSS interference on a UAV flight, and which mitigation can help?

A. It degrades video quality and requires lowering altitude.

B. It degrades positioning accuracy; mitigations include RTK/PPK, multi-constellation receivers, field recalibration, and verification of fixes.

C. It has no impact on flight; mitigations are unnecessary

D. It only affects radio telemetry; mitigations involve changing channel.

GNSS interference mainly harms the drone's ability to determine its precise position, so navigation, hold, and waypoint accuracy can become unreliable. The strongest way to counter this is to rely on higher-integrity positioning solutions and broader satellite access. RTK or PPK provides precise corrections that greatly reduce positioning error, even in adverse conditions. Using a multi-constellation receiver (accessing GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou, etc.) increases satellite visibility and resilience, so the system can maintain a reliable fix if one system is degraded. Field recalibration and verification of fixes help ensure the GNSS solution you're trusting is valid before and during flight. Together, these mitigations address the root issue—loss of accurate positioning—more effectively than other options.

3. Hazardous attitudes occur to every pilot to some degree at some time. Which of the following is a correct list of some hazardous attitudes?

A. Anti-authority, impulsivity, macho, resignation, and invulnerability.

B. Anti-authority, impulsivity, humility, resignation.

C. Macho, invulnerability.

D. Overcautiousness, hesitation.

Hazardous attitudes are mental habits that can distort a pilot's judgment and decision-making under stress. The recognized list of these attitudes includes anti-authority, impulsivity, macho, resignation, and invulnerability. Each one describes a way of thinking that increases risk: anti-authority ignores rules or guidance; impulsivity acts before thinking; macho pushes the idea that taking a risky shortcut proves you're tough; resignation leads to giving up and failing to try to improve safety; and invulnerability creates a belief that nothing bad will happen to you, so danger is overlooked. Humility, by contrast, is a constructive trait that helps safety by recognizing limits and seeking input when needed. Overcautiousness and hesitation don't belong to the standard hazardous attitudes list; they reflect caution or indecision rather than these five cognitive traps. Therefore, the complete and correct set is the five attitudes listed.

4. Which of the following is a safety concern when selecting Li battery?

A. A dent on the casing.

B. A bulge on one side of the case.

C. A dent on the label.

D. A swollen outer casing with bulge.

Swelling or deformation signals internal damage and gas buildup in Li batteries. A bulge on one side of the case shows localized swelling of the cell, meaning gases are accumulating inside and the internal structure is compromised. This weakens the cell housing and raises the risk of puncture, short circuits, or violent venting and fire, especially during charging or if the battery heats up. That's why it's a clear safety red flag when selecting or inspecting a Li battery. Other signs, like a dent on the casing, might come from impact and don't necessarily reflect the cell's internal condition; a dent on the label is irrelevant to the cell's safety, and a swollen outer casing with bulge is also hazardous, but the bulge on one side directly points to internal swelling. If you see this, do not use the battery; isolate it in a nonflammable container and arrange for proper disposal.

5. What is the purpose of post-flight reviews?

- A. To evaluate performance, identify issues, and update procedures**
- B. To reset the controller**
- C. To calculate flight cost**
- D. To advertise mission results**

Post-flight reviews are about learning from what happened during a flight to make future operations safer and smoother. The main idea is to evaluate how the flight performed, spot any issues or anomalies, and use those findings to update procedures, maintenance plans, and training. This means looking at flight logs and telemetry, battery health, motor or propeller condition, sensor data, and how closely the actual flight matched the plan. If something didn't go as intended—like unexpected wind effects, GPS drift, or higher energy use—the review notes it and leads to concrete changes, such as tweaking checklists, adjusting limits, or scheduling maintenance. Resetting the controller or calculating costs can occur around flights, but they aren't the focus of the review. Advertising mission results is not part of professional post-flight practice.

6. Which statement best describes risk management features within ADM?

- A. It relies solely on pilot memory**
- B. It ignores situational awareness**
- C. It relies on situational awareness, problem recognition, and good judgment**
- D. It eliminates all risk**

Risk management within ADM hinges on being aware of the flight environment, recognizing hazards as they appear, and using sound judgment to choose safe actions. This combination—situational awareness, problem recognition, and good judgment—lets you adapt to changing conditions, apply appropriate mitigations, and keep risk at acceptable levels during a mission. For example, if a sudden wind shift happens, your awareness notes the change, recognition flags the hazard, and your judgment determines whether to adjust the route, slow down, or abort. Relying solely on memory isn't enough, and ignoring awareness leaves you blind to new threats, while trying to eliminate all risk isn't realistic. Therefore, the description that emphasizes awareness, recognition, and judgment best reflects how ADM handles risk management.

7. Which event is considered a flyaway?

- A. A drone returns to home automatically.
- B. Unmanned aircraft does not respond to control inputs and does not execute known lost link maneuvers.**
- C. A drone lands safely due to low battery.
- D. A drone follows ground-based controller commands.

A flyaway is when the drone becomes uncontrollable and will not respond to the pilot's inputs or to the control system's built-in recovery procedures. In this situation, the aircraft ignores commands and does not execute known lost-link maneuvers, so it continues flying away or behaving unpredictably. That combination—no control input response and no safeties kicking in—is what distinguishes a flyaway from normal safety features or routine operation. The other scenarios are safer and expected: automatic return-to-home is a designed failsafe to bring the drone back, low-battery landing is a planned precaution to prevent a sudden drop, and following ground-based commands is normal, deliberate operation. Flyaways involve a breakdown of control and recovery actions, making them the distinct, dangerous event described.

8. What should remote pilot do immediately after GPS signal loss?

- A. Immediately land the aircraft.
- B. Switch to autopilot mode only.
- C. Increase altitude to reacquire GPS.
- D. Operate the sUAS normally, noting to account for any mode or control changes that occur if GPS is lost.**

When GPS signal is lost, the pilot should keep the aircraft under normal control while being ready for a change in flight mode. GPS helps the drone hold its position and maintain stable flight; without it, the controller may switch to a non-GPS mode where the aircraft can drift with the wind and you'll need to actively counter that drift to keep the drone safe. Stay aware of the wind, maintain altitude, and be prepared to respond to any loss of GPS by adjusting controls to keep the vehicle steady and within a safe area, and land safely if the situation can't be stabilized or GPS reacquires quickly. Immediate landing isn't required just for GPS loss, switching only to autopilot isn't reliable without GPS, and simply increasing altitude to reacquire GPS isn't a guaranteed fix.

9. Why is logging software versions important in flight records?

- A. Software versions are not necessary to log.
- B. Only the drone hardware version matters.
- C. Software versions should be recorded only when a fault occurs.
- D. Software versions are important for traceability and diagnosing performance or compatibility issues.**

Recording software versions in flight logs is about traceability and effective troubleshooting. The software running on the drone can influence how sensors are processed, how controls respond, and how the drone communicates with ground systems. By noting the exact software version for each flight, you create a precise record of the conditions under which that flight occurred. If something goes wrong—unusual behavior, degraded performance, or a compatibility issue with a ground control app—you can check whether a known bug or a recent change in that specific version explains it, or whether a newer release has already addressed it. This context also supports regulatory and maintenance processes, making it possible to reproduce and verify issues and fixes later. If software versions aren't logged, you lose critical context for diagnosing problems and validating safety or compatibility, even if the hardware remains the same. Logging hardware version alone misses software-driven factors that can alter outcomes. While some might think logging isn't needed or that it's only worth recording when faults occur, those views neglect how software evolution can impact everyday performance and safety across flights.

10. Why is maintaining situational awareness critical during a flight?

- A. It eliminates the need for a visual observer.
- B. It reduces the need for data encryption.
- C. It ensures the drone transmits higher video resolution.
- D. It helps anticipate hazards, maintain compliance, and ensure safe distances from people and property.**

Maintaining situational awareness means continuously perceiving the drone and its surroundings, understanding how current conditions affect the flight, and predicting what could happen next. This matters because it lets you anticipate hazards such as another aircraft, people moving into the flight path, obstacles, or sudden wind shifts, and you can act before anything becomes dangerous. It also helps you stay within the rules by keeping track of airspace restrictions, altitude limits, and local regulations, so your operation won't violate requirements or create safety issues for others. By knowing where people and property are and how close you are to them, you can plan and maintain safe distances, adjust your path or altitude, and reduce the risk of injury or damage. Situational awareness complements safety procedures and limits of automation—it's about staying engaged with the environment and the rules rather than relying on any single feature or assumption.

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://iasddroneops.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE