

# Airmen's Academic Examination

# E4

|               |   |                                   |                          |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Qualification | Airline Transport Pilot (Airplane)<br>(Rotorcraft)<br>Multi-crew Pilot (Airplane) | No. of questions;<br>time allowed | 20 questions; 40 minutes |
| Subject       | Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)  | Code                              | CCCC041930               |

- © Explanatory Notes: (1) In the designated spaces on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet), write your examinee number, examinee number mark, subject, subject code, subject code mark, qualification, qualification category, name, and date of birth.

If you write your examinee number, examinee number mark, subject code, and/or subject code mark incorrectly, computer grading will not be possible and you will fail the subject.

- (2) Write your answers on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet).

- © Point Allocation: All questions are worth five points each.

- © Pass Mark: The pass mark is 70 %.

- Q 1 How many of the following terms and definitions (a) to (d) stipulated in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act are correct?  
Choose from (1) to (4) below.
- (a) The term “instrument meteorological condition” means bad weather conditions with a range of vision, specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, taking the visibility and cloud conditions into consideration.
  - (b) The term “air traffic control area” means any airspace, 200 meters or more above the land or water, and designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic.
  - (c) The term “international air transport services” means any air transport services operating between one point in the country and another in a foreign country, or between one point and another in the country.
  - (d) The term “instrument flight” means a flight which is performed relying solely on flight instruments to measure the attitude, altitude, position, and course of the aircraft.
- (1) 1                      (2) 2                      (3) 3                      (4) 4

- Q 2 Which of the following items is not included in the items to be described in a Flight Manual stipulated in Article 5-4 (Flight Manual) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Operating procedures of various systems under normal conditions
  - (2) Items relating to aircraft noise
  - (3) Minimum Equipment List (MEL) in the case that components, etc. are not in normal condition
  - (4) Items relating to engine emissions

- Q 3 Which of the following validity periods of aviation medical certification is correct for an airline transport pilot who operates an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers (except when renewing the certification)?
- (1) In case the flight operation is performed by two pilots and the age of the pilot is under 60 at the day of issuance: 1 year
  - (2) In case the flight operation is performed by two pilots and the age of the pilot is 40 or over at the day of issuance: 9 months
  - (3) In case the flight operation is performed by two pilots and the age of the pilot is under 40 at the day of issuance: 2 years
  - (4) In case the flight operation is performed by two pilots and the age of the pilot is 60 or over at the day of issuance: 9 months

- Q 4 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) regarding the Aviation English Proficiency Certification are correct?  
Choose from (1) to (4) below.
- (a) A pilot who engages in a flight conducted between a point within Japan and a point outside of Japan needs to have an Aviation English Proficiency Certification.
  - (b) A pilot who engages in a flight that leaves Japan and arrives in Japan, passing over a country or its territories other than Japan without landing, does not need to have an Aviation English Proficiency Certification.
  - (c) The categories of aircraft which require their pilot to hold an Aviation English Proficiency Certification are aeroplanes and rotorcraft.
  - (d) The validity period of the Aviation English Proficiency Certification is 2 years.
- (1) 1                      (2) 2                      (3) 3                      (4) 4

- Q 5 The following is a part of the provisions of Article 179 (Speed limitation in air traffic control zone, etc.) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one of the underlined values (1) to (4) is incorrect?
- (i) In the case of aircraft navigating in an air space prescribed under item (i) of Article 82-2 (Air traffic control zone, etc.) of the Act and concurrently in the air space at an altitude of (1) 900 m or less, the indicated air speed listed for each of the classifications of aircraft specified below:
    - (a) Aircraft equipped with reciprocating engines: (2) 160 knots
    - (b) Aircraft equipped with turbine engines: (3) 210 knots
  - (ii) In the case of aircraft navigating in an air space prescribed under item (i) of Article 82-2 (Air traffic control zone, etc.) of the Act and concurrently in the air space at an altitude exceeding (1) 900 m, or aircraft navigating in an air space designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, which is in the approach control area and adjoins an air traffic control zone, the indicated air speed of (4) 250 knots.
- Q 6 The following are provisions of Article 149 (Devices for Recording Aircraft Operations) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one is correct?
- (1) The flight data recorder shall be operated continuously over the period from the commencement of the take-off run to the completion of the landing run.
  - (2) The flight data recorder shall be operated continuously over the period from the commencement of engine operation for the purpose of flight to the cessation of engine operation.
  - (3) The cockpit voice recorder shall be operated continuously over the period from the commencement of the take-off run to the completion of the landing run.
  - (4) The cockpit voice recorder shall be operated continuously over the period from the commencement of engine operation for the purpose of flight to the completion of the landing run.
- Q 7 Which of the following correctly describes the requirements regarding the daytime obstacle markings?
- (1) Any person who has installed any objects with a height of 60 m or more above the ground or water shall install daytime obstacle markings on the structures concerned pursuant to the provision of Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
  - (2) Any chimney flue, steel tower, column, and other object which is extremely narrow in width relative to its height and which is considered difficult to perceive from aircraft in daylight shall be provided with daytime obstacle markings.
  - (3) The daytime obstacle markings shall include color of coatings, flags and marking means.
  - (4) Daytime obstacle markings shall also be placed on an object on which high-intensity obstacle lights must be installed.

Q 8 Which of the “correct” and “incorrect” combinations below applies to the four items (a) to (d), which are the documents to be carried by an aircraft for air transport service?

- (a) Onboard flight logbook
- (b) Document specifying operating limitation
- (c) Aircraft registration certificate
- (d) Operation manual

|     | (a)     | (b)       | (c)       | (d)       |
|-----|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) | Correct | Incorrect | Correct   | Correct   |
| (2) | Correct | Correct   | Correct   | Correct   |
| (3) | Correct | Correct   | Incorrect | Correct   |
| (4) | Correct | Correct   | Correct   | Incorrect |

Q 9 The following statements (a) to (d) describe those aircraft that shall be boarded by an airman who can perform the pilotage of the aircraft other than the pilot-in-command as stipulated by Article 65 (Aircrew to be on board aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. How many of these statements are correct? Choose from (1) to (4) below.

- (a) Aircraft, because of its structure, which needs two persons for pilotage of aircraft
- (b) Aircraft which needs two persons for pilotage only for the purpose of a flight according to the special methods and rules, and which engages in a flight according to the special methods and rules
- (c) Aircraft which is used for air transport of passengers and which engages in a flight under instrument flight rules
- (d) Aircraft which is used for air transport of passengers and which engages in a flight, the duration of which exceeds 3 hours

(1) 1                      (2) 2                      (3) 3                      (4) 4

Q 10 Which of the following statements regarding the recent flight experience of a pilot engaged in operating aircraft used for air transport services is correct?

- (1) A pilot engaged in operating aircraft used for air transport services must have experience of six night-time take-offs and six night-time landings in aircraft of the same type used for air transport services, within the 180 days prior to the day on which the pilot is carrying out pilot duties.
- (2) Flight crew-members carrying out instrument flight shall have instrument flight experience (including simulator flight) of 5 hours or longer within the 180 days prior to the day of the flight.
- (3) Flight crew-members carrying out instrument flight shall have instrument flight experience (including simulator flight) of 3 hours or longer within the 90 days prior to the day of the flight.
- (4) A pilot engaged in operating aircraft used for air transport services must have experience of three take-offs and three landings in aircraft of the same type used for air transport services, within the 90 days prior to the day on which the pilot is carrying out pilot duties.

Q 11 Regarding Article 71-3 (Examination, etc. for Specific Pilot Competence) of the Civil Aeronautics Act, a pilot is approved to have the specific pilot competence for the category of aircraft which the person intends to operate and is not required to take the specific pilot competence examination by the pilot competence examiner in the following cases. Which one is incorrect?

- (1) When the person has obtained the flight instructor certificate
- (2) When the person has obtained the pilot competence certificate
- (3) When the person has changed the rating on the pilot competence certificate
- (4) When the person has passed the competency assessment conducted by a Japanese air carrier based on its operation manual.

Q 12 Which of the following statements regarding the obligation, authority, etc. of the pilot-in-command is incorrect?

- (1) The pilot-in-command may, when a danger occurs or he/she deems to a danger to be likely to occur to the aircraft or passengers, order the passengers on board regarding the procedures for evacuation or other matters necessary for safety.
- (2) The pilot-in-command may restrain any person who threatens aircraft safety, irrespective of whether the person is on board or not.
- (3) The pilot-in-command shall, when an emergent danger occurs to the aircraft during flight, employ every possible means necessary for rescuing passengers and preventing injury or damage to persons or objects on the land or water.
- (4) The pilot-in-command shall direct and supervise those who perform their duties on board the aircraft.

Q 13 How many of the following events (a) to (d) fall under the stipulation in Article 166-2 (Report on abnormality) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Choose from (1) to (4) below.

- (a) Failure in functions of airport, etc. and air navigation facilities
- (b) Turbulence of air and other abnormal weather conditions
- (c) Volcanic explosion and other violent changes in terrestrial and water-related phenomena
- (d) Cases impeding the safe flight of aircraft

(1) 1                      (2) 2                      (3) 3                      (4) 4

Q 14 How many of the following events (a) to (d) fall under the stipulation in Article 166-4 (Report on a case likely to cause an accident) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Choose from (1) to (4) below. Choose from (1) to (4) below.

- (a) Landing or an attempt to land on a closed runway or a runway being used by other aircraft
- (b) Case where aircraft crew executed an emergency operation during navigation in order to avoid crashing into or contact with the ground or water
- (c) Shortage of fuel requiring urgent measures
- (d) Case where parts dropped from aircraft collided with one or more persons

(1) 1                      (2) 2                      (3) 3                      (4) 4

- Q 15 Which of the following statements regarding the method of navigation in the vicinity of an airport, etc. is incorrect?
- (1) The aircraft under instrument flight rules shall not take off when the meteorological conditions at the airport, etc. do not meet the minimum conditions for take-off.
  - (2) In case the meteorological conditions do not meet the minimum conditions for continuing the landing approach at the airport, etc. when the aircraft passes a specified location above the approach height threshold, the landing approach may be continued to the approach height threshold when instrument flight rules are being used for landing.
  - (3) The landing approach shall not be continued when instrument flight rules are being used for landing and the position of the aircraft cannot be confirmed by means of continuous visual contact and recognition of visual references at the approach height threshold or lower altitude.
  - (4) The aircraft shall follow the approach procedure based on the instrument flight rules and the flight procedure established for the relevant airport, etc.
- Q 16 Which of the following provisions of Article 191-4 (The standards for the permit for air navigation under particular flight rules) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The aircraft shall have the functionality and the system which are needed for air navigation under particular flight rules.
  - (2) The aircraft crew, the aircraft maintenance personnel and the management of air transport service shall have the knowledge and ability which are needed for air navigation under particular flight rules.
  - (3) The operation procedures shall be appropriately defined for each type of navigation under particular flight rules and aircraft types.
  - (4) Necessary measures shall be taken to secure a safe navigation of aircraft.
- Q 17 How many of the following items (a) to (d) fall under the stipulation in Article 194 (Articles prohibited from being transported) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Choose from (1) to (4) below.
- (a) Toxic substances
  - (b) Pressurized gas
  - (c) Oxidizing substances
  - (d) Articles with sufficient capability to kill or injure humans
- (1) 1                      (2) 2                      (3) 3                      (4) 4

- Q 18 Which of the following cruising altitudes for an RVSM-approved aircraft flying under IFR is incorrect in the light of Article 177 (Cruising altitude) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) When the heading of the aircraft is 0° or more to less than 180° in magnetic bearing: 41,000 ft
  - (2) When the heading of the aircraft is 180° or more to less than 360° in magnetic bearing: 42,000 ft
  - (3) When the heading of the aircraft is 0° or more to less than 180° in magnetic bearing: 45,000 ft
  - (4) When the heading of the aircraft is 180° or more to less than 360° in magnetic bearing: 43,000 ft
- Q 19 The following are provisions of Article 188 (Movement on ground) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one is incorrect?
- (1) A speed from which an aircraft may be quickly and safely stopped by controlling the power system or by lightly applying the brake system shall be maintained.
  - (2) The forward view shall be thoroughly observed.
  - (3) The speed shall be lower than the speed limit specified for the area.
  - (4) When there is a danger of collision with aircraft or other objects, the ground guide shall be provided.
- Q 20 Which of the following items need not be stated in the Operation Manual?
- (1) Procedures to give experience and knowledge necessary for flight operation to flight crew
  - (2) Operational procedures and performance limitations of aircraft
  - (3) Minimum Equipment List (MEL) in the case that components, parts and emergency equipment are not in normal condition
  - (4) Maximum hours of use for equipment, etc.

# Airmen's Academic Examination

# E16

|               |   |                                   |                          |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Qualification | Commercial Pilot (Airplane)<br>(Rotorcraft) (Airship) | No. of questions;<br>time allowed | 20 questions; 40 minutes |
| Subject       | Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)              | Code                              | A3CC041930               |

- © Explanatory Notes: (1) In the designated spaces on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet), write your examinee number, examinee number mark, subject, subject code, subject code mark, qualification, qualification category, name, and date of birth.
- If you write your examinee number, examinee number mark, subject code, and/or subject code mark incorrectly, computer grading will not be possible and you will fail the subject.
- (2) Write your answers on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet).
- © Point Allocation: All questions are worth five points each.
- © Pass Mark: The pass mark is 70 %.



- Q 1 Which of the following statements in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The term “air traffic control zone” as used in this Act means any airspace above any airport etc. and its vicinity where frequent takeoff and landing of aircrafts are performed, as designated for the safety of air traffic in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in such airport etc. and the air space above it.
  - (2) The term “instrument meteorological condition” as used in this Act means bad weather conditions with a range of vision, specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, taking the visibility and cloud conditions into consideration.
  - (3) The term “instrument flight” as used in this Act means a flight which is performed relying solely on flight instruments to measure the attitude, altitude, position, and course of the aircraft.
  - (4) The term “air transport services” as used in this Act means any non-revenue business using aircraft to transport passengers or cargo upon demand.

- Q 2 The following statements (a) to (d) describe the scope of service for commercial pilot competence certification. How many of these statement are correct?  
Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Pilotage of an aircraft for free flight services, receiving remuneration.
- (b) Pilotage of an aircraft for free flight services, without receiving remuneration.
- (c) Pilotage of an aircraft as pilot other than pilot-in-command, which is used for air transport services.
- (d) Pilotage of an aircraft as pilot-in-command, which is used for air transport services and can be piloted by one person because of its structure.

(1)        1            (2)        2            (3)        3            (4)        4            (5)        None

- Q 3 Which of the following sentences regarding the visual meteorological condition is incorrect?
- (1) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at altitudes of 3,000 m or above.
  - (2) Flight visibility shall be 5,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at altitudes of less than 3,000 m within an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, or air traffic information zone.
  - (3) Flight visibility shall be 3,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at altitudes of less than 3,000 m in airspace other than an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, and air traffic information zone.
  - (4) For an aircraft that tries to take off or land at an airport etc. located within an air traffic control zone or air traffic information zone, ground visibility shall be 5,000 m or more (8,000 m or more if the airport etc. is in the air traffic control zone and is designated in a public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism).

- Q 4 The following statements (a) to (d) describe cases in which the owner of a registered aircraft shall submit an application for an alteration of the registration as stipulated in Article 7 (Alteration of Registration) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. How many of these cases are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.
- (a) The name or address of the owner of the aircraft has been changed.
  - (b) The name or address of the operator of the aircraft has been changed.
  - (c) The type of the registered aircraft has been changed.
  - (d) The manufacturer of the registered aircraft has been changed.
- (1)      1      (2)      2      (3)      3      (4)      4      (5)      None
- Q 5 Which of the following is incorrect as the lights that shall be used to mark an aircraft engaged in operations in air or on ground at night?
- (1) Anti-collision light
  - (2) Landing light
  - (3) Starboard light and port light
  - (4) Tail light
- Q 6 Which of the following statements correctly applies to “instrument navigation flight” stipulated in Article 34 of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Flights other than instrument flights, which rely solely on instruments for measurement of the position and altitude of an aircraft
  - (2) Flights other than instrument flights, which rely solely on instruments for measurement of the position and course of an aircraft
  - (3) Flights other than instrument flights, which rely solely on instruments for measurement of the attitude and course of an aircraft
  - (4) Flights other than instrument flights, which rely solely on instruments for measurement of the attitude and altitude of an aircraft
- Q 7 Which of the following validity periods of the aviation medical certification for a commercial pilot is incorrect?
- (1) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers by one pilot and his/her age is under 40 at the day of issuance: 1 year
  - (2) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers by one pilot and his/her age is 40 or over at the day of issuance: 6 months
  - (3) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services (except the case that the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot) and his/her age is under 60 at the day of issuance: 1 year
  - (4) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services (except the case that the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot) and his/her age is 60 or over at the day of issuance: 6 months
  - (5) In cases other than (1) to (4) above, the validity period is 2 years irrespective of the age at the day of issuance.

Q 8 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) regarding the examination, etc. of the specific pilot competence stipulated in Article 71-3 (Examination, etc. for Specific Pilot Competence) of the Civil Aeronautics Act are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) The examination for the Specific Pilot Competence shall be conducted for each type of aircraft.
- (b) The examination for the Specific Pilot Competence consists of a practical examination only.
- (c) The examination for the Specific Pilot Competence may be conducted using a flight simulator.
- (d) The examination for the Specific Pilot Competence shall check only about the operations in abnormal or emergency conditions.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q 9 The following statements (a) to (d) indicate the periods for inspecting the emergency equipment installed in aircraft under the provision of Article 151 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. How many of these statements are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Emergency signal light, portable light and waterproof portable light : 60 days
- (b) Lifejackets or emergency equipment equivalent thereto and lifeboats : 90 days
- (c) First aid kit : 60 days
- (d) Emergency rations : 90 days

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q 10 The following items (a) to (d) are the types of air navigation radio facilities listed in Article 97 (Types of aeronautical radio navigation facilities) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. How many of these items are correct? Choose from (1) to (5)

- (a) NDB
- (b) DME
- (c) TACAN
- (d) Satellite-based augmentation system

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q 11 Which of the following documents regarding "Any other documents necessary for flight safety as may be specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism" as defined in Article 59 (Documents to be Carried in Aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

- (1) Document specifying operating limitation
- (2) Operating Manuals (Limited to operation for air transport services)
- (3) Aeronautical charts appropriate for flight sectors, flight method and other particular aspects of flight operations
- (4) Radio license

- Q 12 Which of the following sentences is incorrect with regard to objects for which an obstacle marker must be installed (except those deemed necessary to be installed with obstacle markings by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and those to be installed with high intensity obstacle lights and medium intensity white obstacle lights) as stipulated in Article 51-2 (1) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Chimney flues, steel towers, columns, and other objects whose width is extremely wide relative to its height
  - (2) Objects in skeleton structures
  - (3) Gas tanks
  - (4) Captive balloons
- Q 13 Which of the following actions must be taken by the pilot-in-command when an emergent danger occurs to the aircraft during flight, as stipulated in Article 75 of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) The pilot-in-command shall report the event to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism as specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
  - (2) The pilot-in-command shall report the event to the nearest air traffic control authority.
  - (3) The pilot-in-command shall navigate the aircraft in accordance with instructions given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in consideration of the safety of air traffic.
  - (4) The pilot-in-command shall employ every possible means necessary for rescuing passengers and preventing injury or damage to persons or property on land or water.
- Q 14 Which of the following statements regarding the right-of-way is incorrect?
- (1) When the flight paths of two aircraft with equal priority intersect or come close to each other, the aircraft that sees the other aircraft to its right shall yield its flight path to the other.
  - (2) When two aircraft with equal priority approach each other at head on angle or nearly head on angle, each aircraft shall change its flight path to the right.
  - (3) When an aircraft overtakes another aircraft ahead of it in flight (including overtaking by ascending or descending), it shall pass the aircraft in front on the right side.
  - (4) The aircraft with the right of way priority shall maintain its altitude and speed.
- Q 15 Which of the following, excluding cases where the pilot-in-command is unable to report, does not correspond to the situations which a pilot-in-command shall report to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism under Article 76 (Obligation to Report) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Abnormal contact with an object due to another aircraft
  - (2) Death (except those specified in Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) or disappearance of any person on board the aircraft
  - (3) Crash, collision, or fire of any other aircraft learned through other means than radio telegraph or radio telecommunication
  - (4) Injury or death of any person, or destruction of any object caused by aircraft

Q 16 The following statements (a) to (d) are the standards which shall be followed when an aircraft flies in the air traffic control zone or the air traffic information zone with permission under the proviso of Article 94 of the Civil Aeronautics Act (special VFR). How many of these statements are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Aircraft shall stay away from the cloud.
- (b) Aircraft shall maintain visibility of 1,500 meters or greater.
- (c) Aircraft shall maintain visual recognition of ground or water surface.
- (d) Aircraft shall maintain contact as required, with the facility that gives permission at the relevant zone.

(1) 1            (2) 2            (3) 3            (4) 4            (5) None

Q 17 The following statements (a) to (d) describe permission, etc. from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. How many of these statements are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) No aircraft shall, unless notified to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, engage in formation flights.
- (b) No person other than those who have obtained permission from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism shall drop any object from an aircraft.
- (c) No person other than those who have obtained permission from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism shall engage in a parachute descent from an aircraft.
- (d) No aircraft shall, unless notified to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, engage in acrobatic flights.

(1) 1            (2) 2            (3) 3            (4) 4            (5) None

Q 18 Which of the following is incorrect with regard to Article 97 of the Civil Aeronautics Act (Flight Plan and Approval Thereof)?

- (1) Notification of the flight plan may be made verbally.
- (2) There are some cases where a flight plan does not need to be reported for an aircraft flight.
- (3) Any aircraft for which its flight plan has been reported shall be navigated in accordance with the flight plan in addition to instructions from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (4) An aircraft may report the flight plan even after starting flight.

Q 19 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) correspond to Article 209-2 (Aeronautical information) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Matters pertaining to commencement, suspension, re-commencement or termination of provision of airport etc. and air navigation facility, important changes to these facilities and matters pertaining to operation of these facilities
- (b) Matters pertaining to suspension of aircraft service at airport, etc.
- (c) Aeronautical information is provided by means of written or electromagnetic form
- (d) Matters that may affect the flight of aircraft such as launching of rocket or firework, flying aircraft in a group and others

(1) 1            (2) 2            (3) 3            (4) 4            (5) None

- Q 20 If an aircraft had to fly against an ATC instruction due to an unavoidable reason such as a change in weather conditions, etc., which of the following actions should be taken?
- (1) The aircraft shall land at the nearest available aerodrome without delay.
  - (2) The aircraft shall notify the fact to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism without delay.
  - (3) The aircraft shall contact without delay the air traffic control provider that issued the instruction.
  - (4) The operator of the aircraft shall report the fact to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism without delay.

# Airmen's Academic Examination

E27

|               |  |                                   |                          |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Qualification | Private Pilot (Airplane)<br>(Rotorcraft) (Airship) | No. of questions;<br>time allowed | 20 questions; 40 minutes |
| Subject       | Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)           | Code                              | A4CC041930               |

- ⊙ Explanatory Notes: (1) In the designated spaces on the "Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet" (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet), write your "examinee number", "examinee number mark", "subject", "subject code", "subject code mark", "qualification", "qualification category", "full name", and "date of birth".

If you write your "examinee number", "examinee number mark", "subject code", or "subject code mark" incorrectly, computer grading will not be possible and you will fail the subject.

- (2) Write your answers on the "Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet" (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet).

⊙ Point Allocation: All questions are worth five points each.

⊙ Pass Mark: The pass mark is 70%.

- Q 1 Which of the following sentences regarding the visual meteorological condition is correct?
- (1) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at altitudes of 3,000 m or above.
  - (2) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at altitudes of less than 3,000 m within an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, or air traffic information zone.
  - (3) Flight visibility shall be 5,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at altitudes of less than 3,000 m in airspace other than an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, and air traffic information zone.
  - (4) For an aircraft that tries to take off or land at an airport etc. located within an air traffic control zone or air traffic information zone, ground visibility shall be 3,000 m or more.
- Q 2 Which of the following is incorrect for “aircraft” as defined in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Any aeroplane which can be used for air navigation with a person on board.
  - (2) Any rotorcraft which can be used for air navigation with a person on board.
  - (3) Any airship which can be used for air navigation with a person on board.
  - (4) Any hot-air balloon which can be used for air navigation with a person on board.
- Q 3 Which of the following definitions in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) The term “approach surface” means an area abutting on the longer side of a landing area and sloping upwards at a gradient, which should be 1/50th or more and specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, from the horizontal plane, and the projection of which corresponds to the approach area.
  - (2) The term “air traffic information zone” means the airspace above the airport etc. and its vicinity, other than an airport etc. to which “air traffic control zone” has been set, that is designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic in that airspace.
  - (3) The term “air traffic control area” means any airspace, 200 m or more above the land or water, and designated for the safety of air traffic in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
  - (4) The term “air traffic control zone” means any airspace above any airport etc. and its vicinity where frequent takeoff and landing of aircrafts are performed, and designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic in that airspace.
- Q 4 Which of the following statements regarding the airworthiness certificate is incorrect?
- (1) Any aircraft may be granted airworthiness certification regardless of its nationality.
  - (2) Airworthiness certification shall describe the categories of aircraft use and aircraft operating limitations as prescribed by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
  - (3) No person may operate an aircraft unless it has a valid airworthiness certificate provide, however, that the same shall not apply to any person when permitted performing test flight etc. by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
  - (4) The period of validity of an airworthiness certificate shall be one year, provided, however, that the period of validity of an airworthiness certificate for an aircraft used for air transport services shall be the period specified by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.



- Q 5 Which of the following explanations regarding the registration of aircraft is incorrect?
- (1) New registration means the registration of an aircraft which is not yet registered.
  - (2) When there is any change in the full name or name of the owner of aircraft, registration of the change shall be performed.
  - (3) When there is any change in the address of the owner of aircraft, registration of the change shall be performed.
  - (4) When the fixed storage space of an aircraft is changed, transfer registration shall be performed.
- Q 6 Which of the following explanations regarding the examination, etc. for specific pilot competence is incorrect?
- (1) The examination for specific pilot competence is an examination of the knowledge and ability required to navigate an aircraft, and the maintenance of which is especially required to be checked. This examination is conducted by the examiners of pilot competence (certified by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism).
  - (2) Unless they have passed this examination, no person can board an airplane and engage in its pilotage.
  - (3) The pass certificate of this examination to enable pilotage is valid for 2 years, except in cases approved by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
  - (4) The practical examination in this examination cannot be conducted by using a flight simulator or a flight training device.
- Q 7 Which of the following statements regarding the rating on the pilot's competence certificate is correct?
- (1) If a person has any competence certificate for a pilot, he/she may engage in pilotage of any category of aircraft as pilot-in-command.
  - (2) A pilot who has a competence certificate rated for multi-engine airplanes may also engage in pilotage of a single-engine airplane as pilot-in-command.
  - (3) A pilot who has a competence certificate rated for sea-based aircraft may also engage in pilotage of a land-based aircraft as pilot-in-command.
  - (4) The category and class of aircraft to be used for the practical examination are directly related to the rating of the examinee's competence certificate.
- Q 8 Which of the following explanations regarding the Aviation English Proficiency Certification is incorrect?
- (1) When a pilot engages in a flight conducted between a point within Japan and a point outside of Japan, he/she needs to have the Aviation English Proficiency Certification (except for those flights deemed by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to be not requiring Aviation English Proficiency Certification).
  - (2) A pilot who engages in a flight that leaves Japan and arrives in Japan, passing over the open seas does not need to have the Aviation English Proficiency Certification.
  - (3) The categories of aircraft which require their pilots to hold the Aviation English Proficiency Certification are airplanes, rotorcrafts, and airships.
  - (4) In the case that the level of the Aviation English Proficiency Certification is judged as 5, the period of validity is 6 years.

- Q 9 Which of the following statements regarding the validity periods of Aviation Medical Certification for a private pilot is incorrect?
- (1) In the case that the age at date of issue is 25 years old: 5 years
  - (2) In the case that the age at date of issue is 45 years old: 2 years
  - (3) In the case that the age at date of issue is 55 years old: 1 year
  - (4) In the case that the age at date of issue is 65 years old, and one pilot performs navigation: 6 months
- Q 10 Which of the following statements specified in Article 5-4 (Flight manual) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) Structure of aircraft
  - (2) Items relating to engine emission
  - (3) Aircraft performance
  - (4) Operating procedures of various systems and other procedures that shall be carried out in case of emergency
- Q 11 Which of the following documents to be carried in aircraft as defined in Article 59 (Documents to be Carried in Aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) Flight logbook
  - (2) Radio logbook
  - (3) Airworthiness certification
  - (4) Aircraft registration certificate
- Q 12 Which of the following statements regarding the inspection periods for emergency equipment installed in aircraft is incorrect?
- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| (1) Emergency signal light, portable light and waterproof portable light | : 60 days   |
| (2) Lifejackets or emergency equipment equivalent thereto and lifeboats  | : 90 days   |
| (3) First aid kit  | : 60 days   |
| (4) Emergency locator transmitter  | : 12 months |
- Q 13 Which of the following does not correspond to the situations which a pilot-in-command shall report to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism as specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism under Article 76 (Obligation to Report) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Crash, collision, or fire of aircraft
  - (2) Injury or death of any person, or destruction of any object caused by the aircraft
  - (3) Death of any animal carried on board the aircraft
  - (4) Contact with other aircraft
- Q 14 Which of the following statements regarding the provision of Article 71-2 (Pilot's obligation for keeping watch) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?
- (1) Any pilot who is engaged in a flight in accordance with the instructions given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (under the provisions of Paragraph (1) in Article 96 of the Civil Aeronautics Act) is not obliged to keep watch.
  - (2) Any pilot who is navigating in a cloudy airspace is not obliged to keep watch.
  - (3) Any pilot who is engaged in a night flight is not obliged to keep watch.
  - (4) Any pilot who is engaged in a flight shall keep watch so as to avoid collision with other aircraft or other objects, except under such weather conditions that do not permit him/her to recognize any objects outside his/her own aircraft.

- Q 15 Which of the following is the correct speed limit for an aircraft equipped with turbine engine(s) flying in an air traffic control zone at an altitude of 900 m or lower (without obtaining permission from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism regarding the speed limitation)?
- (1) 150 kt (IAS)
  - (2) 160 kt (IAS)
  - (3) 200 kt (IAS)
  - (4) 250 kt (IAS)
- Q 16 Which of the following statements regarding the right-of-way is incorrect?
- (1) When two aircraft with equal priority approach each other at head on angle or nearly head on angle, each aircraft shall change its flight path to the right.
  - (2) When the flight paths of two aircraft with equal priority intersect or come close to each other, the aircraft that sees the other aircraft to its left shall yield its flight path to the other.
  - (3) When an aircraft overtakes another aircraft ahead of it in flight (including overtaking by ascending or descending), it shall pass the right side of the aircraft ahead of it.
  - (4) The aircraft with the right of way priority shall maintain its flight path and speed.
- Q 17 Which of the following statements regarding the method of navigation in the vicinity of an airport, etc. is correct?
- (1) When an aircraft is to take off behind another aircraft, the accelerating run for takeoff is started, because the preceding aircraft has taken off and passed near the center part of the runway.
  - (2) When an aircraft is to take off behind another aircraft, the accelerating run for takeoff is started, because another aircraft has taken off and passed the end of the landing area.
  - (3) When an aircraft is to take off behind another landing aircraft, the accelerating run for takeoff is started, because the preceding aircraft has landed and seems to exit the runway.
  - (4) When an aircraft is to take off behind another landing aircraft, the accelerating run for takeoff is started, because the preceding aircraft has landed, then moved to the runway threshold, and there is a sufficient distance between the two aircraft.
- Q 18 The following are the items to be stated in the flight plan under VFR, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 203 (Flight plans, etc.) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which one is correct?
- (1) Point of departure and scheduled take off time
  - (2) Cruising altitude and route
  - (3) Expected ground speed at cruising altitude
  - (4) Fuel consumption expressed in number of hours of endurance
- Q 19 Which of the following statements is not included in the standards to comply with when an aircraft moves on the ground in an airport etc.?
- (1) To move as speedily as possible, so as not to disturb other aircraft.
  - (2) The forward view shall be thoroughly observed.
  - (3) A speed from which an aircraft may be quickly and safely stopped by controlling the power system or by lightly applying the brake system shall be maintained.
  - (4) When there is a danger of collision with aircraft or other objects, a ground guide shall be provided.

- Q 20 Which of the following actions must be taken by the pilot-in-command when an emergent danger has occurred to the aircraft during flight, as stipulated by Article 75 of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) The pilot-in-command shall report the event to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism as specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
  - (2) The pilot-in-command shall report the event to the nearest air traffic control authority.
  - (3) The pilot-in-command shall navigate the aircraft in accordance with instructions given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in consideration of the safety of air traffic.
  - (4) The pilot-in-command shall employ every possible means necessary for rescuing passengers and preventing injury or damage to persons or property on land or water.