

Airmen's Academic Examination

E4

Qualification	Airline Transport Pilot (Airplane) (Rotorcraft) (Airship) Multi-crew Pilot (Airplane)	No. of questions; time allowed	20 questions; 40 minutes
Subject	Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)	Code	CCCC042130

- ⊙ 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 statements (a) to (d) are correct regarding the content of Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act? 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 for the safety of air traffic in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (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 one pilot 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 one pilot and the age of the pilot is 40 or over at the day of issuance: 1 year
- (3) 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
- (4) 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: 6 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, 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) 3,000 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) 200 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) 3,000 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 explanations of aerodrome markings such as those installed at land airports, as specified in Article 79 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act, is incorrect?

- (1) Runway approach end markings are installed on runways for instrumental landing of land-based aerodromes, etc.
- (2) If runway approach end markings are installed, vertical stripes are laid according to the classification of runway widths, and the number of vertical stripes is 16 on runways with a width of 60 meters.
- (3) Overrun area markings are installed on paved overrun areas that are constructed only with the aim of reducing damage to aircraft caused by deviation from a runway of land-based aerodromes, etc.
- (4) Touchdown zone markings are installed only on runways for instrumental landing with a length of 1,200 meters or more of land-based aerodromes, etc.

Q 8 Are the following items (a) to (d) either correct or incorrect as mandatory documents to be carried by aircraft for air transport service? Select the correct combination from options (1) to (4).

- (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 Of the aircraft from (a) to (d) that must be boarded by two aircrew capable of performing pilotage of the corresponding aircraft, how many are correct statements according to Article 65 (Aircrew to be on Board the Aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act? 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 engages in flights 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, or of a similar type to the said type, 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, or of a similar type to the said type, 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 certification
 - (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, when any person conducts a safety impeding act during flight of the aircraft, order another passenger to restrain that person.
 - (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 are correct? Choose from (1) to (4) below.

- (a) Failure in functions of aerodromes and air navigation facilities
- (b) Turbulence of air and other abnormal weather conditions
- (c) Volcanic explosion and other violent changes in terrestrial and watery 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 are correct? 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) Overrun, undershoot and deviation from a runway (limited to cases where the aircraft is unable to perform taxiing by itself)
- (c) Case where it becomes necessary to report MINIMUM FUEL
- (d) Case where aircraft crew became unable to perform services normally due to injury or disease

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

Q 15 Which of the following statements in the method of navigation in the vicinity of an airport, etc. is incorrect?

- (1) An 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) Even in the case that the meteorological conditions do not meet the minimum conditions for continuing the landing approach at the airport, etc., when an aircraft passes a specific location above the approach height threshold, the 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 an aircraft cannot be confirmed by means of continuous visual contact and recognition of visual references at the approach height threshold or lower altitude.
- (4) An 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 statements is incorrect as 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?

- (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 flight dispatcher shall have the experience necessary for the air navigation under particular flight rules.
- (3) The summary of operations shall be appropriately defined for each navigation and aircraft types based on air navigation under particular flight rules.
- (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 are correct? 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 altitudes indicated in the following statements is incorrect pursuant to Article 177 (Cruising altitude) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Note, however, that this excludes the cases of complying with the instructions given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, as stipulated in Article 96-1 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) The power system shall be controlled or the breaking system shall be lightly used to maintain speed that may be quickly and safely stopped.
 - (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 for performing operation control
 - (2) Operational procedures and performance limitations of aircraft
 - (3) Standards for aircraft performance limitations in cases where components, etc. are not used under normal circumstances
 - (4) Maximum hours of use for equipment, etc.

Airmen's Academic Examination

E27

Qualification	Private Pilot (Airplane) (Rotorcraft) (Airship)	No. of questions; time allowed	20 questions; 40 minutes
Subject	Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)	Code	A4CC042130

© 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 an altitude of 3,000 m or above.
- (2) Flight visibility shall be 8,000 m or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude 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 an altitude of less than 3,000 m in airspace other than an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, or air traffic information zone.
- (4) For an aircraft that tries to takeoff 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 surface, and designated in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic.
- (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 certification is correct?

- (1) No aircraft may be granted airworthiness certification, unless it has a registration number. However, the same shall not apply when prescribed by Ordinances.
- (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 shall be allowed to operate an aircraft under any circumstances if the aircraft does not have a valid airworthiness certificate.
- (4) The period of validity of an airworthiness certificate shall be two years.

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, alteration of registration shall be performed.
- (3) When there is any change in the address of the owner of aircraft, alteration of registration shall be performed.
- (4) When the fixed storage space of an aircraft is changed, transfer of 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) 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.
 - (2) 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.
 - (3) 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.
 - (4) A pilot who has a competence certificate rated for land-based aircraft may also engage in pilotage of a sea-based aircraft as pilot-in-command.
- 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 Aviation Medical Certification is incorrect?
- (1) No person may be granted the aviation medical certification unless the person has competence certification.
 - (2) Any airman shall, when performing his/her air navigation duties on board aircraft, carry both a competence certificate and an aviation medical certificate.
 - (3) The aviation medical certificate pertaining to private pilot qualification is a class 2 aviation medical certificate.
 - (4) The beginning date of the period of validity of aviation medical certification shall be the date when he/she takes an aviation medical examination pertaining to that aviation medical certification.
- 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 item is incorrect in documents to be carried in aircraft defined in Article 59 (Documents to be Carried in Aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?
- (1) Flight logbook
 - (2) Radio service logbook
 - (3) Airworthiness certificate
 - (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 (ELT) : 12 months
- Q 13 Which of the following statements regarding the combination of an obstacle light and its performance as specified in Article 51 of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?
- (1) High intensity obstacle lights : Red flashing light
 - (2) Medium intensity white obstacle lights : White flashing light
 - (3) Medium intensity red obstacle lights : Red fixed light
 - (4) Low intensity obstacle lights : Red blinking light
- 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 restrictions on air navigation services set forth in Article 70 (Intoxicants, etc.) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?
- (1) Any member of the aircrew may engage in air navigation services when twelve (12) hours have elapsed after he/she ingests alcohol or drugs.
 - (2) Any member of the aircrew may engage in air navigation services as long as he/she shows no difficulty in ambulation or no inarticulacy even immediately after he/she ingests alcohol or drugs.
 - (3) No member of the aircrew shall engage in air navigation services while he/she is under the influence of alcohol or drugs which are likely to impair in anyway his/her ability to perform normal operations of aircraft.
 - (4) Any member of the aircrew may engage in air navigation services when eight (8) hours have elapsed after he/she ingests alcohol or drugs.
- Q 17 Which of the following statements regarding the confirmation of the maintenance status of the aircraft and the equipment that should be installed on the aircraft under Article 73-2 (Confirmation before Departure) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) Check of the aircrew flight logbook
 - (2) External inspection of the aircraft
 - (3) Ground trial run of the engine
 - (4) Activation check of the 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 of the flight
 - (3) Expected ground speed at cruising altitude
 - (4) Fuel consumption expressed in number of hours of endurance
- Q 19 Which of the following statements regarding the obligation to report performed by the pilot-in-command as set forth in Article 76 of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?
- (1) Witnessing crash of other aircraft, and reporting it to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
 - (2) Learning of crash of other aircraft through radio communication, but failing to report it to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
 - (3) Coming into contact with other aircraft on the ground, but failing to report it to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
 - (4) Learning of any malfunction of any air navigation facility, and reporting it to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Q 20 Which of the following combinations (a) to (d) in the text of Article 174 (Minimum Safety Altitude) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

In case of aircraft flying under visual flight rules, an altitude at which the aircraft can land without causing danger to persons or properties on the ground or water in the event of shutdown of only the power unit during the flight, and the following altitudes, whichever is the highest

- (i) In the case of a space over a densely populated area with human beings or houses, an altitude higher by (a) meters than the top edge of the highest object located within an area with a horizontal distance of (b) meters with the aircraft at its center.
- (ii) In the case of above an area without human beings or houses, an altitude at which an aircraft can continue flight while maintaining a distance of (c) meters or more from human beings or objects on the ground or on water.
- (iii) In the case of a space over an area other than that prescribed under (i) and (ii), an altitude of (d) meters from the ground or water surface.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	300	600	150	150
(2)	150	300	150	100
(3)	150	600	100	150
(4)	300	300	100	100